**Adolescent Behavior**

* Children adapt to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taught to them as a child, altering behavior as they grow up. Ex: Adults give children certain looks that they learn to understand and help the parent get a point across without language.
* Children generally want to fit in, and peer pressure can alter a child’s behavior and how they view themselves. Ex: if everyone is starting at a self-conscious kid, he may take that as “everyone is starting at me because I am ugly” this is changing that child’s behavior.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­ at home or school has a huge factor of how children behave and influence the person they become. Ex: Abuse at home or school may lead the child to believe this behavior is okay and they will do the same as they grow up.

**Role of Women in the Family**

* The mass media produce images and ideals that subconsciously affect the way \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ distinguish what their role should be in their family, what career they should pursue and how they should act
* Some women may base their career choices based on what is considered “normal” for a women to perform in society.
* Intelligent and capable women may believe that they are incapable of having a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” career although they are fully equipped with the knowledge and understanding to perform these careers.

*A* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *theory that explains how individuals choose how they will act based on their* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *of themselves and of others.*

**Child Abuse**

* Refers to the three concepts of the **looking glass theory** in respect to the child’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relationships with family, people who surround them, and their own **self**.
* In terms of the “**I**” theory, the child imagines how they must appear to the perpetrator. This negative interpretation may be the result of constant put-downs and given **symbols**.
* The “**others**” concept indicates that the child imagines the judgement of that appearance. Meaning the child imagines how the perpetrator judges that appearance in the situation.
* Lastly, the child develops their “**self**” through these judgments they interpret from the perpetrator.
* Consequently the child reflects \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of themselves due to put downs, which result in a deterioration of self worth. The child may feel that they are stupid or weak as an outcome of the **symbols** given and understanding assumed.

**Human Sexuality**

* The way human beings think is affected by cultural beliefs. In society, everybody can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ human sexuality differently.  
  In one culture, the way women and men dress can be different from another.
* The way some cultures dress can be very offensive to other cultures. Ex: someone with a North American culture can be wearing something that’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as acceptable, but for someone living in a country where women have to be covered up, it would be frowned upon.
* If men sleep around with multiple women, some may view them as impressive, but when girls do the same they are scrutinized. Humans interact through **symbols**, some may see a touch on their shoulder as friendly and others think of it as a sexual message

**Legalizing Marijuana**

**Drawbacks & Flaws**

1. This theory doesn’t always allow people to be themselves or entirely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in particular situations if they are constantly taking others’ interactions into account.

For example: for a person who has low confidence, they may feel intimidated by people easily as a result of misinterpreted body language or an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glance. Therefore, a person may feel they need to act a certain way in order to be accepted.

1. Actions can be misinterpreted and potentially lead to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or misconception.

For example: the relationship between a married couple could become conflicted due to misunderstood actions or analysis.

1. Some people may take what people say or think too seriously and could change their behavior in a negative way which could allow the individual to become down on them self.
2. **The “I”**

*We imagine how we must appear to others.*

1. **The “others”**

*We imagine the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of that appearance.*

1. **The “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**”**

*We develop our self through the judgments of others.*

**Key Terms**

**The “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**” Self**

*Social psychological concept, created by Charles Horton Cooley in 1902, stating that a person’s self grows out of society’s interpersonal interactions and the perceptions of others.*

**Symbol**

*A symbol is something that represents an idea, a process, or a physical entity. In terms of* ***symbolic interaction****, symbols may refer to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, interpretation and adjustment between individuals. Both the verbal and nonverbal responses that a listener then delivers are similarly constructed in expectation of how the original speaker will react.*

**Symbolic** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Attempt to understand the point of view of the actor to explain the action.*

**Interactive Determination**

*Individual, society, self, or others exist* ***only*** *in relation to each other and can be fully understood only in terms of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*