Lives in Motion

Life stages, socialization, and the settings that shape development

SS24.S.5 "Compare and contrast the phases of development in the human life cycle, including birth, childhood, adolescence, adulthood, parenthood, middle age, and late adulthood.* 5a Explain the value of utilizing birth cohorts as a research device..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one change associated with each life stage named in the passage. Circle the three kinds of socialization, then number the four theories to help you compare what each explains.

Learning Across a Lifetime

1. At birth, a baby depends on caregivers for basic needs. In childhood, play and school widen a person's social world. Adolescents often test identities and gain independence. Adulthood may bring work and lasting partnerships; parenthood, if chosen, adds caregiving without replacing adulthood. Middle age can involve supporting both younger and older relatives. In late adulthood, people may leave paid work but keep learning and contributing. These phases overlap, and their timing differs across people.

2. Consider two people learning the same bus app: a teenager learns from classmates, while a retiree practices with a neighbor. Primary socialization begins in early childhood through close caregivers, who teach language and everyday habits. Secondary socialization adds expectations from schools, peers, workplaces, and other groups. Adult socialization involves learning new roles and practices later in life, such as retirement. Researchers compare birth cohorts, people born during the same period, to examine how shared historical conditions shape experiences; cohort patterns alone cannot prove causes.

3. Four theories offer different lenses on these riders. Erikson links social challenges to life stages, including identity in adolescence and reflection on one's life in late adulthood. Piaget studies changes in thinking; adolescents may become able to reason about abstract possibilities. Kohlberg examines the reasons people give for moral decisions, such as whether sharing a fare is fair. Vygotsky emphasizes learning through interaction and cultural tools: the neighbor's guided practice can help the retiree master the app. Sociologists use these lenses to study how people develop in social settings.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How do adolescence and late adulthood differ in the passage? What can people do in both phases?

2. Name an influence in primary, secondary, and adult socialization from the passage. How do the three kinds differ?

3. Why might researchers compare birth cohorts when studying bus app use? Why would a difference between cohorts not prove its cause?

4. How would Piaget and Kohlberg focus on different questions about the riders?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Imagine a 72-year-old teaching a teenager to organize a neighborhood food drive. In four sentences, compare their life stages, identify one kind of socialization the teenager experiences, and explain the interaction using both Vygotsky and Erikson.

Lives in Motion

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline one change associated with each life stage named in the passage. Circle the three kinds of socialization, then number the four theories to help you compare what each explains. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How do adolescence and late adulthood differ in the passage? What can people do in both phases?	**Adolescents often test identities and gain independence. People in late adulthood may leave paid work but keep learning and contributing; people in both phases can learn.**
2	Name an influence in primary, secondary, and adult socialization from the passage. How do the three kinds differ?	**Close caregivers teach early habits in primary socialization. Peers or schools add group expectations in secondary socialization. New roles, such as retirement, prompt adult socialization later in life.**
3	Why might researchers compare birth cohorts when studying bus app use? Why would a difference between cohorts not prove its cause?	**Cohorts help researchers examine whether people born in different periods had different historical experiences. A pattern between cohorts alone does not show what caused it.**
4	How would Piaget and Kohlberg focus on different questions about the riders?	**Piaget would focus on changes in thinking, such as reasoning about possibilities. Kohlberg would focus on the riders' reasons for a moral decision, such as whether sharing a fare is fair.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The teenager is exploring identity and independence, while the 72-year-old is in late adulthood and can still contribute to the community. The teenager experiences secondary socialization by learning how a volunteer group organizes its work. Vygotsky would emphasize how the older adult's guidance helps the teenager learn to coordinate volunteers. Erikson would connect the teenager's work to developing an identity and the older adult's role to reflecting on a life of contribution.

Accept other passage-supported influences and comparisons. For the open task, look for four sentences that accurately distinguish the life stages, identify a fitting kind of socialization, and apply both named theories.