

Exploring Cultural Conceptions of the Transitions to Adulthood: New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development, Number 100, ISSN 1520-3247 | 9780787969813 | 2003 | Wiley, 2003 | Nancy L. Galambos, Jeffrey Jensen Arnett | 102 pages

Exploring Child and Adolescent Development is written in an engaging, personal style "one that is highly accessible" and contains real-life human-interest stories. The author encourages students to relate what they read to their own lives. Stories and vignettes of real individuals, a Berk signature feature, open each chapter and continue throughout the text to illustrate developmental principles and teach through engaging narrative. Review the table of contents below for Exploring Child and Adolescent Development to gain a better understanding of the text's organization and the topics covered in each chapter. (Exploring Child Development includes Chapters 1-10.) I. Theory and Research in Child Development. Adolescence: The Transition to Adulthood. In the early period of development, many more new synaptic connections are made than in adulthood. With age some of these neural connections are strengthened but others are pruned, transforming a more flexible, sensitive, and plastic brain into a more effective and controlled one (27, 28). Increasing executive control is also related to the development of prefrontal areas of the brain and their increasing connection to other brain areas. However, neuroscientists have also argued that strong frontal control has costs for exploration and learning (29). Interference with prefrontal control areas Furstenberg, Frank F. New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development , n119 p1-10 Spr 2008. This article provides an introduction to and overview of the literature on how the transition to adulthood is shaped by social class. It brings together two strands of literature. The first reviews why and how the third decade of life has been reshaped by later and longer education. The second considers how the social class position of young adults influences their experience in the early adulthood years and how those experiences in turn affect their prospects in later life.