

|                     |                                 |         |                        |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| COURSE: 7065        | Parenting and Child Development | UNIT: A | Parenting Perspectives |
| ESSENTIAL STANDARD: | 1.00                            | B2      | 16%                    |
| OBJECTIVE:          | 1.02                            | B2      | 6%                     |

**ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:**

- How is teen sexuality expressed?
- How are responsible decisions about abstinence versus sexual activity made?
- What are risks to the mother and baby during pregnancy?

**UNPACKED CONTENT**

**Before teaching this objective, check with school officials to clarify local policies on the teaching of sex education and the manner in which the subject matter may be presented.**

**Teen sexuality**

- Ways teens show their sexuality
  - Attitudes
  - Ways of walking and moving
  - Speech
  - Dress
- Aspects of teen sexuality
  - Physical
    - Hormonal changes
    - Changes in physical appearance that accompany puberty
  - Intellectual
    - Changes in sense of responsibility
    - Changes in priorities
  - Emotional
    - Mood swings
    - Emotional ups and downs
  - Social
    - Attractions to new friends
    - Changing family relationships
    - Greater independence
    - Desire to spend more time with friends
    - Questioning parental authority
    - Effects of media on teen sexuality

**Responsible decisions about abstinence versus sexual activity**

- Potential consequences of sexual activity
  - Pregnancy
    - Health risks
    - Impact on educational choices
    - Financial problems
    - Emotional and social stress

|            |      |    |    |   |
|------------|------|----|----|---|
| OBJECTIVE: | 1.02 | B2 | 6% | Understand teen sexuality, teen pregnancy, and responsible decisions about abstinence versus sexual activity. |
|------------|------|----|----|---|

**UNPACKED CONTENT**

**Teen sexuality - continued**

- Sexually transmitted diseases
  - Chlamydia
  - Gonorrhea
  - Syphilis
  - Herpes
  - Genital warts
  - HIV/AIDS (human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome)

**Teen pregnancy**

| Risks   | Results  |   |
|---|--|---|
|   | To Mother  | To Baby   |
| Poor eating habits  | Deprive the mother of adequate nutrition, may lead to pregnancy-induced hypertension                                     | Deprive the fetus of adequate nutrition   |
| Skeletal structure not fully developed  | More likely to experience problems with spine and pelvic bones during pregnancy and birth                                | Danger to baby during delivery  |
| High blood pressure (pregnancy-induced hypertension- PIH)                                 | Effects on kidney, heart, and blood circulation; may lead to convulsions or death; higher for teens under 15 than adults | Greater risk of premature delivery, stillbirth, miscarriage   |
| Failure to go to the doctor (less than 2/3 of pregnant teens receive early prenatal care) | Greater health risks   | Greater health risks  |
| Exposure to harmful substances, such as smoking, drinking, and drug use                   | Can lead to increased heart rate, blood pressure, and rapid breathing; reduces the flow of blood                         | Can lead to miscarriage/stillbirth, low birth weight, growth defects, intestinal abnormalities, hyperactivity, uncontrollable trembling, learning problems, and addiction |

| OBJECTIVE:   | 1.02  | B2 | 6% | Understand teen sexuality, teen pregnancy, and responsible decisions about abstinence versus sexual activity.  |
|--|---|----|----|--|
| UNPACKED CONTENT   |   |    |    |  |
| <b>Teen pregnancy - continued</b>  |   |    |    |  |
| Sexually transmitted disease   | STDs contribute to diseases--- e.g., gonorrhea may contribute to arthritis, heart disease, infertility, and eye infections  |    |    | May contribute to miscarriage, stillbirth, severe eye infections or baby born with disease, endangering good health  |
| Birth defects  | Social, emotional, financial risks, employment and educational concerns   |    |    | Struggles to survive and face challenges of life   |
| Rubella  | Low-grade fever, rash, and swollen lymph glands in the neck   |    |    | Can lead to miscarriage, stillbirth, or serious congenital defects. If baby survives, he/she may have vision, hearing, or heart problems   |
| Low birth weight   | None  |    |    | Babies are 20 times more likely to die in their first year of birth, experience bleeding in brain, intestinal problems, and under developed lungs leading to breathing problems. |
| Infant mortality rate (indicates the rate of infant deaths per 1000 live births) | Can lead to physiological or emotional problems   |    |    | Infant mortality rate for all mothers is 7 and 13 for teen mothers.  |
| Getting pregnant again too soon  | Affects healthy development and stresses body even more than first pregnancy.   |    |    | Affects healthy development  |
| Social and emotional changes   | Difficult choices about giving birth, becoming a parent, keeping the baby; teen marriages are more likely to end in divorce than marriages later in life; feeling of isolation from friends; feel insecure about parenting roles, impatient and irritable; have less in common with friends |    |    | Can lead to abuse and neglect of infant  |
| Education and career   | 70% never graduate from high school; low- paying jobs   |    |    | Grow up in poverty   |