

# Week 8 assignment 2

[Life, Adolescence](#)



Week 8 Assignment 2 Four major points discussed in the article are no play without a script, childhood, adolescence, and adulthood. No play without a script is visualizing sexual behavior as scripted behavior instead of a primordial drive. Individuals can learn can learn sexual behavior as he or she learns other behavior, through scripts give the self, other persons, situations erotic abilities or content (Psychosexual Development, pg. 61). This is where foreplay comes in action. Foreplay can be defined as merely progressive physical excitement generated by touching naturally erogenous zones. Authors have referred to this conception elsewhere as the "rubbing of two sticks together to make a fire" model (Psychosexual Development, pg. 61). It is valuable to think of this activity as the body being eroticized through mute, inarticulate motions and gestures translated into a sociosexual drama. Psychosexual development is universal, but it comes in many forms and paces. Different cultures construct scripts differently, and in our society different segments of the population act different psychosexual drama. Secondly in childhood, after infancy there is what seems to some real sex play. About half of all adults report that they did engage in some form of sex play as children (Psychosexual Development, pg. 61). Childhood role-playing interprets adult meaning and attributed to the behavior that is ill-formed. Some adults can recall that, at the time, they were concerned with being found out. Values (or feelings, or images) are of great importance that children pick up as being related to sex. The learning of sex roles, or sex identities, involves various things that are remote from actual sexual experience, or become involved with sexuality after puberty. Masculinity and femininity, their meaning and postures, are rehearsed before adolescence in

many nonsexual ways (Psychosexual Development, pg. 62). The crucial period of childhood has significance not because of sexual occurrences, but because of nonsexual developments that will provide the names and judgments for later encounters with sexuality (Psychosexual Development, pg. 63). Thirdly, adolescence marks the beginning the first time society acknowledges the individual has sexual capacity. Training in the postures and rhetoric of the sexual experience is now accelerated. Some adolescent sexual experience begins before they are even considered adolescents (Psychosexual Development, pg. 63). Adolescent sexual development now really represents the beginning of adult sexuality. This now marks a definite break with what went on before. Not only will future experiences occur in new and more complex contexts, but will be conceived of as explicitly sexual and begin to complicate social relationships. Lastly, in adulthood individuals learn to get sexual gratification, or an equivalent, from activities that are nonsexual, or partially sexual. In our society, a very few ultimately marry. Handling sexual commitments inside a marriage makes up the larger part of adult experience (Psychosexual Development, pg. 66). Sexual desires declines after marriage. About half of all married men and a quarter of all married women will have intercourse outside the marriage. Adult sexual activity may become that aspect of a person's life most used to act out other needs (Psychosexual Development, pg. 67). I both agree and disagree with the article's findings. I agree because we all experience some form of sexual experience or activity before the age of adolescents. Once the sexual experience or activity has been fulfilled things can now become more complicated than before. I disagree because what about those individuals

who have never experienced any type of sexual activity due to religious background, cultural background, or some other moral standard. So, what are some other driving forces behind the sexual development of a man and woman? Do young children really, truly comprehend their sexual identities at their age? Are adolescents really mature enough to handle sexual activity during this time frame? Will sexual activity help balance out raging adolescent hormones? I believe there needs to be a more in-depth and thorough research on psychosexual development study of the opposite sex. There should be more numbers or percentages to back up the stated facts. I also believe there should be a group study across the board, such as a childhood, adolescence, and adulthood study on this topic.

REFERENCES

Simon, Williams; Gagnon, John (1998). Psychosexual Development, pg. 61

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