

## Korrekturhinweise

### Teenagers who argue

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C	B	A	C	D	A	B	C

### Begründungen

0

The speaker says: "You may find yourself arguing constantly with your teenager, but researchers say that's not necessarily a bad thing. [...] reports on a new study in the journal Child Development that finds these teenage arguments can provide lifelong benefits." A recent study therefore found out that teenagers profit from discussions with their parents.

1

The speakers say: "But psychologist Joseph Allen with the University of Virginia says it's how they argue that makes all the difference." "We tell parents to think of those arguments not just as a nuisance. Think of them as a critical training ground." "Training in how to argue with calm and persuasive points [...]." Parents who quarrel with their teens should therefore see this as good practice.

2

The speaker says: "[...] 13-year-olds were videotaped describing their biggest disagreement with parents. The most common arguments were over grades, chores, money and friends." Videos of young teens therefore showed that most discussions were about bad school results.

3

The speaker says: "We found that what a teen learned in handling these kinds of disagreements with their parents was almost exactly what they took into their peer world. [...] The teens who learned to be calm and confident and persuasive with their parents acted the same way when they were with their peers." It's therefore important that teenagers learn how to argue because it is useful during conflicts with friends.

4

The speaker says: "And were able to confidently disagree - saying no, they didn't want to do drugs or drink alcohol. In fact, they were 40 per cent more likely to say no than kids who didn't argue with their parents." Teens who had practised negotiating at home could therefore resist the bad influences of people their age.

5

The speaker says: "They would back down right away. They would say, 'Well, I was gonna talk about curfews, but I know you don't want me to have a late curfew, so you know, I guess we're OK on that.' And from interviewing those teens we knew they weren't OK about it. We knew they were just backing down; that somewhere they had learned there's no point in arguing about this. And those were the teens we really had to worry about. Those were the teens that, when their friends would say, you know, 'Hey, let's go out and get drunk tonight', those were the teens that would say, 'Well, ok'." Therefore, teenagers who had not learned to argue gave in more easily.

6

The speaker says: "[...] the best thing parents can do is help their teenager argue more effectively. For this, Allen offers one word: listen. In the study, when parents listened to their kids, their kids listened back."

The second speaker says: "They didn't necessarily always agree, but if one or the other made a good point, they would acknowledge that point. They weren't just trying to fight each other [...], they were really trying to persuade the other person."

Parents can therefore support their children by taking their arguments seriously.

7

The speaker says: "What parents should do, says Allen, is encourage kids to think about ways of making that later curfew acceptable."

The second speaker explains: "How about if my curfew is a half-hour later, but I agree that I'll text you; or, I agree that I'll stay at certain places, and you'll know where I'll be. Or, how about I prove to you that I can handle it for three weeks before we make a final decision about it." Therefore, when setting up rules, parents should motivate their kids to discuss them.