Test Bank for Families Now Diversity Demography and Development 1st Crosnoe

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

1. A _____ is an expectation of how people are supposed to behave, whereas a _____ is a moral standard for those behaviors.
   a. value; norm
   b. norm; value
   c. norm; belief
   d. value; belief

ANSWER: b

2. Which is NOT an example of a value?
   a. A pregnant woman is socially and/or religiously compelled to marry if she accidentally becomes pregnant.
   b. Marriage should be defined only as a union between a man and a woman.
   c. Same-sex marriage is essential to family life.
   d. Forty percent of all births occur outside of marriage.

ANSWER: d

3. The _____ of Americans have evolved over time as the _____ of lesbian and gay couples on television and in films increased in the United States. When same-sex marriage was legalized in 2015, the marriage _____ underwent a significant shift.
   a. values; norm; rate
   b. values; rate; norm
   c. rates; value; norm
   d. rates; norm; value

ANSWER: b

4. Which of these is LEAST likely to change over time?
   a. norms
   b. values
   c. rates
   d. opinions

ANSWER: a

5. Historically, families are deemed "right" if they align with which of the following groups?
   a. White and affluent families
   b. single-parent families
   c. immigrant families
   d. biracial families

ANSWER: a

6. Which of these is NOT an aspect of *traditional marriage* in the United States?
   a. a nuclear family headed by a woman in charge of economically supporting the family
   b. continuously married to a woman in charge of the caretaking of the family

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c. raising the couple's biological children
d. living independently of other kin

ANSWER: a

7. A breadwinner family is a nuclear family headed by a married couple with children. What is its other characteristic?
a. The family relies on other kin for financial support.
b. Either parent is in the labor market.
c. Both parents are in the labor market.
d. Only the man is in the labor market.

ANSWER: d

8. Which of these is NOT true about the definition of family?
a. Certain definitions of family become more popular than others.
b. All definitions of family are equally true and, therefore, equally powerful.
c. Popular definitions of family create advantages for some people and disadvantages for others.
d. Various definitions of family gain or lose popularity due, in part, to which group holds the power in society.

ANSWER: b

9. Which major population trend in the United States did NOT account for changing family norms and values?
a. changing racial dynamics
b. changing economics
c. changing geography
d. changing religion

ANSWER: c

10. Social structure is best described as an apparatus composed of systems:
a. to perform basic functions of society and the systems of statuses and positions that regulate behaviors and opportunities.
b. to organize individuals within society based on demographic characteristics.
c. to rank societies based on how competitive they are in the globalized market.
d. to provide moral standards for individuals and groups in society for how to behave and report on the prevalence of these behaviors.

ANSWER: a

11. Due to increased immigration from Latin America and Asia and greater fertility among some immigrant families, which of these is expected to take place in the U.S. population by the mid-century (around 2040)?
a. The proportions of Latin Americans and Asians will remain steady.
b. White, European-origin Americans will no longer be a majority group.
c. The proportion of Asian Americans and Latinos will quadruple again.
d. White, European-origin Americans will regain status as a majority group.

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ANSWER: b

12. By 2040, White, European-origin Americans are projected to lose their majority share of the U.S. population. Which of the following is NOT a reason for this demographic change?
    a. greater fertility from immigrant-origin groups
    b. large numbers of White, European-origin Americans moving to other countries
    c. changes in immigration laws for Latin America and Asian countries during the 1960s
    d. steady proportion of African Americans over the last century

ANSWER: b

13. Economic inequality in the United States is ranked first among the most affluent countries. Because of this, _____ have experienced significant wage growth since the 1970s.
    a. low-income workers
    b. middle-income workers
    c. high-income workers
    d. workers at every income level

ANSWER: c

14. Which of the following statements about current religion trends in the United States is FALSE?
    a. Most Americans are not religious.
    b. Christians are an overwhelming majority of the U.S. population.
    c. Americans are less religious in their beliefs today than in the past.
    d. Secularization is changing family norms and values.

ANSWER: a

15. Religion is one way in which families develop their moral values. Which of these trends is NOT associated with the increase of secularization in the United States over recent decades?
    a. Americans are less likely to participate in organized religious activities.
    b. Americans have become less religious in their beliefs.
    c. A greater share of Americans do not identify with a religion.
    d. The proportion of Christians has grown in the United States.

ANSWER: d

16. The increasingly strong economic, social, and cultural connections among the countries of the world is called:
    a. social structure.
    b. bias.
    c. secularization.
    d. globalization.

ANSWER: d

17. Multinational trade has made products cheaper to produce and buy. Within economic globalization, _____

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have lost economic security through the outsourcing of manufacturing jobs, and _____ have gained through increased profits.

a. all Americans; other countries
b. working-class Americans; richer Americans
c. other countries; all Americans
d. richer Americans; working-class Americans

ANSWER: b

18. Which is NOT a benefit of the global economy for women?

a. rise of long-term unmarried partnerships
b. more opportunities that increase women's labor force participation
c. increased power to choose when to marry, become pregnant, and/or divorce
d. changed gender roles in social spheres

ANSWER: a

19. Which is NOT a type of bias that shapes one's understanding of families?

a. perspective bias
b. critical bias
c. unity bias
d. selection bias

ANSWER: b

20. A researcher who lacks an understanding of the past and other contexts, obscuring his or her understanding of families in current contexts, is experiencing:

a. unity bias.
b. selection bias.
c. critical bias.
d. perspective bias.

ANSWER: d

21. A researcher who emphasizes the family as a unit and fails to consider the goals and motivations of its individual members is suffering from:

a. selection bias.
b. critical bias.
c. unity bias.
d. perspective bias.

ANSWER: c

22. A researcher fails to consider other variables that might contribute to the connection between two variables is NOT accounting for:

a. perspective bias.
b. critical bias.

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c. selection bias.
d. unity bias.

ANSWER: c

23. The distorted conception of how things really are is known as:
a. critical bias.
b. selection bias.
c. unity bias.
d. perspective bias.

ANSWER: d

24. The acknowledgment that family members may have competing needs or goals is an awareness of:
a. unity bias.
b. selection bias.
c. critical bias.
d. perspective bias.

ANSWER: a

25. Sally is researching teen moms and their children. She notes that these children have poorer outcomes than other children and endorses a campaign to discourage teenagers from having sex and facing unwanted pregnancy. Despite Sally's good intentions, her research may suffer from which type of bias?
a. perspective bias
b. unity bias
c. selection bias
d. critical bias

ANSWER: c

26. The systematic process of asking and answering important questions about some social phenomenon is called the:
a. social structure.
b. scientific method.
c. life course paradigm.
d. empirical method.

ANSWER: b

27. A concise set of principles that describes or explains some social phenomenon is called:
a. ethnography.
b. a life course paradigm.
c. a method.
d. a theory.

ANSWER: d

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28. Which of these is NOT a reason theory is important in the scientific method?
    a. It helps scientists stay objective.
    b. It helps scientists narrow the scope of their study.
    c. It helps scientists mine data to find patterns to confirm their suspicions.
    d. It helps scientists develop general knowledge about social phenomena.

ANSWER: c

29. _____ guide research, which then modifies, enriches, or develops a new version. _____ are strategies to collect and analyze what is going on in the world.
    a. Biases; Methods
    b. Theories; Methods
    c. Theories; Social structures
    d. Biases; Social structures

ANSWER: b

30. The systematic strategies for observing what is going on in the world are known as:
    a. theories.
    b. empirical methods.
    c. life course paradigms.
    d. social structures.

ANSWER: b

31. Which of the following is NOT a reason to learn about empirical methods?
    a. to write and record data that is easily quantified
    b. to understand and evaluate evidence in studies
    c. to understand the scientific process better
    d. to discern strong research from weak research

ANSWER: a

32. Statistical analysis of numerical data is called:
    a. quantitative research.
    b. qualitative research.
    c. the life course paradigm.
    d. the scientific method.

ANSWER: a

33. Analysis of written, recorded, or observed data that cannot be easily quantified is known as:
    a. quantitative research.
    b. the scientific method.
    c. qualitative research.
    d. the life course paradigm.

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ANSWER: c

34. A quantitative method in which a series of (usually written) questions is posed to people to elicit their thoughts about some issue or information about their experiences is called:

a. an interview.
b. an experiment.
c. a survey.
d. ethnography.

ANSWER: c

35. A quantitative method in which outcomes are compared between two randomly assigned groups, one of which received some kind of treatment while the other did not, is called:

a. an experiment.
b. an interview.
c. ethnography.
d. a survey.

ANSWER: a

36. Professor Valdez wants to find out whether holding a midterm study session with her students contributes to higher midterm exam scores. She has two different sections of the same class, and she teaches the same course material in both sections. If Professor Valdez offers a midterm study session to one session of the class and not the other and then compares the average midterm exam scores of the two sections, which type of research method has she used?

a. survey
b. ethnography
c. interview
d. experiment

ANSWER: d

37. A qualitative method in which researchers ask questions of responders in an unstructured conversation or more structured dialogue is called:

a. an experiment.
b. a survey.
c. ethnography.
d. an interview.

ANSWER: d

38. A qualitative method in which researchers use observation, discussion, and participation to provide an in-depth description of some social context is called:

a. a survey.
b. ethnography.
c. an experiment.

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d. an interview.

ANSWER: b

39. Keshawn is home for the weekend and must complete an assignment for class. He will speak to his grandmother about her childhood experiences. Keshawn has a short list of questions he wants to ask his grandmother, but he expects the conversation will be casual and unstructured. What type of research method will Keshawn be using to complete his homework?

a. experiment
b. interview
c. ethnography
d. survey

ANSWER: b

40. When a researcher uses a methodological strategy that draws on both quantitative and qualitative approaches, this is called:

a. ethnography.
b. a life course paradigm.
c. a mixed methods approach.
d. the scientific method.

ANSWER: c

41. Margot is interested in studying child-rearing styles among women internationally. She plans to conduct a cross-cultural comparison of three different countries. Margot plans to travel to these countries, where she will live and work in a community for nine months, learning about the local women's traditions and customs from the community. What type of research design will Margot be implementing?

a. experiment
b. survey
c. ethnography
d. interview

ANSWER: c

42. Researchers often use _____ when they want to collect data on large numbers of people in diverse settings.

a. experiments
b. interviews
c. ethnographies
d. surveys

ANSWER: d

43. Studies conducted with the goal of promoting understanding about some issue are:

a. basic research.
b. applied research.
c. macro level.

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d. micro level.

ANSWER: a

44. Studies conducted with the goal of designing or informing specific programs of action to address some issue are:

a. basic research.
b. applied research.
c. macro level.
d. micro level.

ANSWER: b

45. Applied research that answers questions about families can be used in large-scale attempts by federal, state, or local governments to support families. This is called:

a. globalization.
b. social structure.
c. family intervention.
d. family policy.

ANSWER: d

46. Applied research that answers questions about families can be used in small-scale efforts to change the internal dynamics of families or to change the behaviors of family members. This is called:

a. globalization.
b. social structure.
c. family intervention.
d. family policy.

ANSWER: c

47. Applied family research may focus on _____, large-scale attempts by governments to support families, or on _____, smaller-scale efforts to change internal dynamics of families.

a. family policy; family intervention
b. family policy; family status
c. family process; family intervention
d. family process; family status

ANSWER: a

48. The perspective highlighting the interactions and experiences of individual people and small groups in everyday life is known as:

a. the life course paradigm.
b. the micro level.
c. the macro level.
d. globalization.

ANSWER: b

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49. _____ concerns what goes on among people in their everyday lives, especially the personal feelings, individual behaviors, and interpersonal interactions that occur within families, schools, and neighborhoods.
    a. The micro level
    b. The macro level
    c. Globalization
    d. Social structure

ANSWER: a

50. The perspective that highlights the large-scale organization of a society is called:
    a. the life course paradigm.
    b. globalization.
    c. the micro level.
    d. the macro level.

ANSWER: d

51. Which of these is NOT true about the macro level perspective?
    a. It is about what is happening to people in their everyday lives.
    b. It helps us see the patterns that go beyond any one person.
    c. It is about what is happening in general.
    d. It is more difficult to recognize as a part of an individualistic society.

ANSWER: a

52. The macro level is concerned with _____, which refers to the position of a family within the larger structure of society.
    a. family intervention
    b. the life course paradigm
    c. family process
    d. family status

ANSWER: d

53. The micro level is concerned with _____, which refers to intra-family dynamics.
    a. family status
    b. the life course paradigm
    c. family process
    d. family policy

ANSWER: c

54. The position of a family within the larger structure of society is called:
    a. the life course paradigm.
    b. family process.

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c. family status.
d. social structure.

ANSWER: c

55. Intra-family dynamics, or what goes on among people within families, is called:
a. family policy.
b. family process.
c. family intervention.
d. family status.

ANSWER: b

56. The theoretical perspective focusing on the different "parts" of a family and how they interact with each other is known as:
a. family process.
b. family status.
c. family systems.
d. life course.

ANSWER: c

57. In the _____ perspective, the family is viewed as a cohesive unit that can be broken into complex interactions among subsystems, made up of individual members, each with his or her own brain and body.
a. life course
b. family process
c. family intervention
d. family systems

ANSWER: d

58. The theoretical perspective that focuses on the paths that people take through life within a particular context and historical era is called:
a. the life course paradigm.
b. the family systems perspective.
c. the family process.
d. social structures.

ANSWER: a

59. The _____ theory incorporates connections between individuals' lives, the society in which they live, and the relationship between individuals.
a. family systems
b. life course
c. family process
d. social structures

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ANSWER: b

60. The family systems perspective highlights interactions among family members. Which of these is NOT a subsystem in this perspective?
    a. sibling
    b. marital
    c. parent–child
    d. friendship

ANSWER: d

61. Which of these systems is the LEAST commonly discussed aspect of the family systems perspective?
    a. within-person systems
    b. social structures
    c. subsystems
    d. individual people

ANSWER: b

62. In the life course perspective, family roles and family experiences are placed in social and historical contexts. Which of these is NOT an example of a social or historical context?
    a. religion
    b. a sports team
    c. social structure
    d. culture

ANSWER: b

63. Which of these NOT is considered a family role?
    a. mentor
    b. grandparent
    c. daughter
    d. sibling

ANSWER: a

64. In general, which of these is NOT true about the scientific understanding of families?
    a. The concept is similar and different across diverse social, cultural, and historical contexts.
    b. The concept can be clouded by personal biases.
    c. The concept is grounded in personal experiences and values.
    d. The concept requires a scientifically guided approach to critically and objectively understand.

ANSWER: c

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: Essay

1. Family is defined in multiple ways because of the variability in norms and values. Groups of people with different backgrounds and traditions may disagree on what family really means. What factors make defining family difficult?

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Student answers will vary. A complete answer may include:
- Cultural context matters.
- Groups have more or less power than others (inequality).
- Norms and values are subjective to the group to which an individual is a part.
- Culture shapes an individual's lived experiences (Bourdieu: public ≠ private).

2. What is a social structure? How does it relate to the study of families?

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Student answers will vary. A complete answer may include:
- Social structure is the broad organizational and institutional apparatus of a society.
- Family is one social structure, and families also interact within other social structures (e.g., education, economy/work, religion, neighborhoods, government, gender, race, and socioeconomic status).

3. What is the connection between globalization and women's roles in the family? Why should sociologists consider issues of globalization when trying to better understand families?

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Student answers will vary. A complete answer may include:
- Globalization has created more opportunities for women, thus changing norms for women in the U.S. labor market and in families.
- Because more women work, age at first marriage and age at first birth are delayed.
- Increased economic independence gives women greater freedom to choose not to marry or to end bad marriages.
- Globalization increased divorce rate and reshaped gender roles.

4. As researchers, it is important to acknowledge biases in our work. What are three types of bias that can affect sociological research on families? How can researchers acknowledge these biases in their work?

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Student answers will vary. A complete answer may include:
- Perspective bias is having inaccurate views of the past (vs. now) and other contexts for comparison.
- Researchers must make comparisons with family in the past and in other cultures using objective, scientific data.
- Unity bias is emphasizing family solidarity at the expense of recognizing that some family members' interests may be in conflict.
- Researchers must consider that what is best for the family as a whole can be undermined by interests specific to one family member.
- Selection bias is a lack of inquiry into how a family situation arises.
- When studying the connection between topics A and B, researchers must consider whether other variables C (or D, E, F, etc.) lead to both A and B.

5. The scientific method is an essential framework for researchers of all fields. In addition to following the

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scientific method, what are three important components of good scientific research?

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Student answers will vary. A complete answer may include:
- Theory guides research, which modifies or enriches theory or develops a new theory.
- Methods are strategies for observing what is going on in the world. The point is to collect and analyze evidence objectively.

6. Suppose Joaquin and Maria are interested in the influence of parents on adolescent delinquent behavior. Maria correctly uses the scientific method to design a survey to collect data and draw conclusions. Joaquin relies on his childhood memories and his personal experiences with current friends and family to draw conclusions. Did Joaquin develop a theory like Maria did? Why or why not?

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Student answers will vary. A complete answer may include:
- No. A theory is a concise set of principles that describes or explains some social phenomenon.
- Unlike Maria, who collected data using a survey, Joaquin used his own memories and personal experiences. Therefore, Joaquin cannot extrapolate his own experiences as a sound theory.

7. Define quantitative research and qualitative research as they apply to the sociological study of families. List one quantitative research method and one qualitative research method that a sociologist would use to study divorce. What kind of data would these research methods be able to convey?

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Student answers will vary. A complete answer may include:
- Quantitative research conveys statistical analyses of numerical data. For example, based on survey data, it can report numbers of divorce per year or proportion of marriages in a certain population that end in divorce.
- Qualitative research conveys analyses of written, recorded, or observed data that cannot be easily quantified. For example, it can be interviews of people discussing their feelings about their divorces or videos of divorcing couples as they communicate with each other during arguments.

8. What is meant by the macro level and the micro level? Provide an example, related to families, that demonstrates how the macro and micro are connected.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Student answers will vary. A complete answer may include:
- The micro level highlights the interactions and experiences of individual people and small groups in everyday life. It concerns what goes on among people in their everyday lives, especially the personal feelings, individual behaviors, and interpersonal interactions that occur within families, schools, and neighborhoods.
- The macro level highlights the large-scale organization of a society. It concerns identifying patterns that go beyond any one person and are difficult to recognize as members of an individualistic society.

9. Developing a theoretical perspective is an important part of the scientific process. Describe two sociological theories that are used to understand families.

ANSWER: Suggested Answer:
Student answers will vary. A complete answer may include:
- The family systems perspective focuses on the different parts of a family and how they interact

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with each other.
- The family is viewed as a cohesive unit that can be broken into complex interactions among subsystems, made up of individual members, each with his or her own brain and body.
- The life course paradigm focuses on the paths that people take through life within a particular context and historical era.
- The theory incorporates connections between individuals' lives, the society in which they live, and the relationship between individuals.

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