Families and Their Social Worlds 4th edition Seccombe Test Bank

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Seccombe_TB_CH02

Skill:
Understand the Concepts
Apply What You Know
Analyze It
Evaluate It

Level
(1)=Easy; (2)=Moderate; (3)=Difficult

LO=Learning Objective
Seccombe_TB_CH02

Multiple Choice Single Select

M/C Question 1
In the opening vignette, sociologist Charles Hirschman and Nguyen Huu Minh's research suggests
a) cultural preference is easily destroyed by modernization.
b) modernization reduces the mutual benefits of joint living.
c) modernization has no effect on family life.
d) cultural preference remains strong even with modernization.
ANS: d
LO 2.1: Compare family relationships
Difficulty=Easy, Skill=Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 2
Nguyen and Phuong live in their native Vietnam and were just married. As shown in the opening vignette, tradition would dictate that they live with
a) her parents.
b) his parents.
c) her brother.
d) no one else.
ANS: b
LO 2.1: Compare family relationships
Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Apply What You Know

M/C Question 3
Which of the following describes how structural functionalism views marriage?
a) It symbolizes the types of culturally approved relationships
b) It regulates behavior, roles, status, and inheritance.
c) It illustrates the competition for mates, resources, and power.
d) It serves to oppress women.
ANS: b
LO 2.1: Compare family relationships
Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Understand the Concepts

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M/C Question 4
Julio is a teacher, and therefore stands in front of the classroom. His occupation is his _____, and where he therefore stands is his _____.

a) role; function
b) function; status
c) status; role
d) function; behavior

ANS: c
LO 2.1: Compare family relationships
Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Apply What You Know

M/C Question 5
Amanda is a student, an employee, and a mother. When the photographer takes her picture, she is sitting in her study group studying for the midterm. Which of the following is accurate? Amanda's _____ is a student and her _____ is studying.

a) status; role
b) ascribed status; achieved status
c) role; status
d) achieved status; ascribed status

ANS: a
LO 2.1: Compare family relationships
Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Apply What You Know

M/C Question 6
Which of the following is an ascribed status?

a) Career
b) Education
c) Race
d) Location

ANS: c
LO 2.1: Compare family relationships
Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Apply What You Know

M/C Question 7
Maria and Pablo have been dating only a few months when they realize they are first cousins. What will prevent them from marrying?

a) Gesellschaft
b) Achieved status
c) Role
d) Incest taboo

ANS: d
LO 2.2 Analyze how family patterns affect daily life
Difficulty=Easy, Skill=Apply What You Know

M/C Question 8
Which norm would you find the most openness to marriages outside one's own ethnic or social class division?

a) Exogamy
b) Endogamy
c) Polyandry
d) Bilateral

ANS: a

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LO 2.2: Analyze how family patterns affect daily life
Difficulty=Easy, Skill=Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 9
Rebecca is legally married to Dan, but Dan also has three other wives he married in a religious ceremony. Rebecca and Dan practice

a) polyandry.
b) polygyny.
c) patriarchy.
d) patrilocal.

ANS: b
LO 2.2: Analyze how family patterns affect daily life
Difficulty=Easy, Skill=Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 10
Xixi, a member of the !Kung San people, is now 20 years old and looking for a wife. What strategy will be most effective for him?

a) Ask his friends to introduce him to some single women
b) Approach parents of a woman close to his age
c) Move to the city and get a good job
d) Impress others with his hunting skills

ANS: d
LO 2.2: Analyze how family patterns affect daily life
Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Evaluate It

M/C Question 11
What do families in Nyinba, Tibet practice in order to thrive in their environment, which is agrarian, harsh, and poor?

a) Monogamy
b) Polygyny
c) Polyandry
d) Patrilocality

ANS: c
LO 2.2: Analyze how family patterns affect daily life
Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 12
If you were creating a society that allows for some control over reproduction for the sake of inheritance, which be the most effective strategy?

a) Monogamy
b) Polyandry
c) Polygamy
d) Patrilocality

ANS: a
LO 2.2: Analyze how family patterns affect daily life
Difficulty=Difficult, Skill=Evaluate It

M/C Question 13
The problem of fistulas is related to

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a) rapid industrialization in Southeast Asia.
b) patriarchy in healthcare.
c) patterns of kinship and descent.
d) the practice of exogamy.

ANS: b
LO 2.2: Analyze how family patterns affect daily life
Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Analyze It

M/C Question 14
German sociologist Ferdinand Tonnies suggested that progressive loss of _____ is a result of industrialization and urbanization.

a) income
b) independence
c) intimacy
d) integrity

ANS: c
LO 2.3: Evaluate the impact of modernization on social life
Difficulty=Easy, Skill=Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 15
Sociologist Peter Berger has connected which characteristics to modernization?

a) A decline in the focus on the future
b) An increase in small cohesive communities
c) An increase in cultural traditions
d) A decline in importance of religious institutions

ANS: d
LO 2.3: Evaluate the impact of modernization on social life
Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 16
Sociologist William J. Goode used existing data from several regions of the world including sub-Saharan Africa, India, China, Japan, and several countries in the Middle East to examine how industrialization and modernization affected family patterns, including such issues as mate selection, kinship, marital relationships, and divorce. What did he conclude?

a) Mate selection becomes less free and more constrained.
b) There is a shift away from extended families.
c) Kinship evolves toward a matrilocal pattern.
d) Families become less egalitarian.

ANS: b
LO 2.3: Evaluate the impact of modernization on social life
Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 17
What is the relationship between family and modernization?

a) Family members become closer as society modernizes.
b) Family relationships weaken as society modernizes.
c) There is less gender role differentiation as a society modernizes.
d) Family traditions strengthen as a society modernizes.

ANS: b

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LO 2.3: Evaluate the impact of modernization on social life
Difficulty=Moderate Skill=Analyze It

M/C Question 18
According to World Systems Theory, what do core countries like the United States and Japan do to poorer countries?

a) Manipulate for profit
b) Increase wealth
c) Undermine traditions
d) Conserve the environment

ANS: a
LO 2.3: Evaluate the impact of modernization on social life
Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 19
According to World System Theory, what results when wealthy countries bring employment to poor nations to benefit from low wages and other resources?

a) Fewer cash crops in the poor country
b) More industrialization in the poor nation
c) Less poverty in the poor nation
d) More isolation of poor families in the poor country

ANS: d
LO 2.3: Evaluate the impact of modernization on social life
Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Analyze It

M/C Question 20
Which of the following explains the belief of upper-class people in India about contact with a Dalits?

a) They will be blessed.
b) They will be contaminated.
c) They will be shunned.
d) They will not be believed.

ANS: b
LO 2.4: Contrast family experiences in India, Japan, and Sweden
Difficulty=Easy, Skill=Understand the Concepts

M/C Question 21
What is the fundamental value that underlies the sex imbalance in India?

a) There is competition with China over economic power.
b) Women have recently been granted the right to initiate divorce.
c) Patriarchy leads to disvaluing females.
d) The country has made it easier for men to migrate elsewhere in search of work.

ANS: c
LO 2.4: Contrast family experiences in India, Japan, and Sweden
Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Analyze It

M/C Question 22
Haruki and Akira are newlyweds living in their native Japan and expecting their first child. If typical, how will their life be compared to a couple in the United States?

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a) Haruki and Akira have a lower chance of divorce.
b) Haruki and Akira have a more gender equal marriage.
c) He will be a more involved father than an American father.
d) She will be much younger than an American newlywed.

ANS: a
LO 2.4: Contrast family experiences in India, Japan, and Sweden
Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Apply What You Know

M/C Question 23
Which of the following best characterizes marriage and family patterns in Japan?
a) Japan is an egalitarian society with respect to gender.
b) Japan's birthrate is falling.
c) Japanese men and women are marrying at younger ages.
d) Japanese fathers are highly involved in the care of their children.

ANS: b
LO 2.4: Contrast family experiences in India, Japan, and Sweden
Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Evaluate It

M/C Question 24
Which most accurately explains the reason for the differences in marriage and family patterns between Sweden and India?
a) Sweden has a caste system.
b) India is a richer nation.
c) Sweden is more egalitarian.
d) India is a matriarchy.

ANS: c
LO 2.4: Contrast family experiences in India, Japan, and Sweden
Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Analyze It

M/C Question 25
Sweden's child/family allowance demonstrates its support of
a) population control.
b) traditional marriage.
c) gender equality.
d) patriarchy.

ANS: c
LO 2.4: Contrast family experiences in India, Japan, and Sweden
Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Analyze It

Essay Questions

Essay Question 26
Explain four functions of the family.

Essay Question 27
Analyze how family patterns regulate sexual behavior and economic cooperation.

Essay Question 28
Differentiate between endogamy and exogamy as they relate to marriage.

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Essay Question 29
Assess the benefits of patrilocality.

Essay Question 30
Examine the relationship between subsistence adaptation and marriage in the !Kung San culture.

Essay Question 31
Differentiate between gemeinschaft and gesellschaft in terms of family patterns and modernization.

Essay Question 32
Evaluate the role industrialization and modernization on poor rural families.

Essay Question 33
Analyze the independence between wealthy countries and poor countries according to World Systems Theory. Explain how this might affect families.

Essay Question 34
Compare and contrast the infant mortality rate in India, Japan, Sweden, and the United States.

Essay Question 35
Argue for or against a proposal for a child/family allowance policy similar to the one in Sweden.

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Chapter 2: Families Throughout the World

Chapter Context

Throughout time and throughout the world, people have lived in families. As a social institution, families are at the center of all societies because they fulfill needs that few other institutions can. Nonetheless, societies develop their own style in how marriage, families, and kinship should operate or what roles members should fulfill. This chapter examines the functions that families provide. It reveals both the similarities and differences in marriage, family, and kinship patterns throughout the world. As a social institution, families reflect the environment, historical period, and culture in which they are found.

Lecture Outline

2.1 Compare family relationships

I. Drawing upon structural functionalism, sociologists and family scientists often discuss marriage families in terms of the important functions they serve for individuals and for society at large.

II. Marriage is the cornerstone of these functions.

   A. It is a socially legitimate sexual union.

   B. It is begun with a public announcement or ceremony.

   C. It is undertaken with some idea of permanence.

   D. It has a more or less explicit marriage contract that spells out reciprocal obligations between spouses, and between spouses and their children.

III. Marriage regulates sexual behavior. Cultural norms make it clear who can have a sexual relationship with whom and under what circumstances.

IV. Marriage clarifies property and economic ownerships. Friedrich Engels ([1884] 1902) tied the origin of the family to males' desire to identify heirs so that they could pass down their property to their sons.

V. Marriage allows for social placement, status, and roles. All members of society relate in some way to the basic structure of that society, usually in a way that preserves order and minimizes confusion and conflict.

VI. Families are intended to provide the care, warmth, protection, and intimacy that individuals need.

2.2 Analyze how family patterns affect daily life

I. External control over mate selection operates through norms of endogamy and exogamy.

   A. Endogamy refers to norms that encourage marriage between people of the same social category, such as their own racial, ethnic, religious, age, or social class background.

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B. Exogamy refers to norms that encourage marriage between people of different social categories.

II. Marriage has real consequences for the way we experience family life. There are expectations about whom and how we marry, where we should live, who should have power, and how we inherit and trace our lineage.

A. Monogamy is marriage between two partners (if not for a lifetime, at least for a period of time).

B. Polygamy allows for more than one spouse at a time.

1. The most common type of polygamy, **polygyny**, is the practice in which husbands can have more than one wife.

2. Polyandry is a rare marriage pattern in which several men share one wife.

III. There are several ways in which power and authority are distributed in society.

A. Patriarchy, which means rule of the father, refers to a form of social organization in which the norm is that men have a natural right to be in positions of authority over women.

B. Matriarchy, a form of social organization in which the norm or expectation is that the power and authority in society would be vested in women. This as a *theoretical alternative* because no known cases of true matriarchies have ever been recorded.

C. Egalitarian refers to the expectation that power and authority are equally vested in both men and women.

IV. There are different ways in which a family's descent or heritage can be traced.

A. In a bilateral pattern, descent can be traced through both male and female sides of the family.

B. A patrilineal pattern is one in which lineage is traced exclusively (or at least primarily) through the man's family line.

C. Matrilineal descent patterns are characterized as having the lineage more closely aligned with women's families rather than men's families

V. Cultures have different expectations about ideal living arrangements.

A. A **neolocal pattern is one** where the newly married couple establishes its own residence and lives independently.

B. In a patrilocal pattern, it expected that the newly married couple will live with the husband's family.

C. A matrilocal pattern is one in which the expectation is that the newly married couple will live with the family of the wife.

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2.3 Evaluate the impact of modernization on social life

I. German sociologist Ferdinand Tonnies (1963) suggested that modernization represents a progressive loss of gemeinschaft, or the intimacy found in primary relationships.

II. Tonnies argued that industrialization changed the fabric of social life, and industrialization and urbanization results in a society of largely impersonal secondary relationships, called gesellschaft.

III. Sociologist William J. Goode (1963, 1993) used existing data from several regions of the world and found that changes in the family resulted from industrialization and modernization.

   A. Mate selection became more free

   B. There was a shift away from extended families

   C. Kinship evolved to a bilateral pattern

   D. Families became more egalitarian

IV. World Systems Theory suggests that changes in families can be traced to changing global economic markets and political structures.

2.4 Contrast family experiences in India, Japan, and Sweden

I. India is a poor, developing country.

   A. India has a high fertility rate, although it has been reduced substantially in recent years.

   B. India has a sex-ratio imbalance, due to patriarchy and a higher value placed on males.

II. Japan is a highly developed, wealthy, and healthy nation, yet Japan has a tradition steeped in segregated and traditional gendered expectations.

   A. Men tend to work long hours and women do the majority of housework and childcare.

   A. Fewer Japanese women are marrying, and those who do are marrying much later than ever before.

   B. Japan's birthrate has declined.

III. Sweden is one of the world's wealthiest nations, its people enjoy a high standard of living, and it is more egalitarian than many cultures.

   A. Swedes have sometimes been criticized as anti-family they are less likely to marry and more likely to cohabitate and have children outside the confines of legal marriage.

   B. There is a high degree of support for families, including paid maternity and paternity leaves, and child/family allowances.

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C. The Swedish government makes a concerted effort to push for an equal distribution of power and opportunity.

Discussion Question Bank

This discussion question bank provides a listing of discussion questions which are included for in-class use.

Module	Discussion Question(s)
2.1 Compare family relationships	1. How do you believe your family culture has influenced where/how you currently live? What advantages might be found in an extended family situation? 2. In your culture, do you think married couples tend to have a closer relationship with the bride's family or the groom's? Why and how is this important? 3. Considering your own family, which function of families seems to be the most dominant? 4. Reflecting on the functions of the family, which seems to be least important in American society?
2.2 Analyze how family patterns affect daily life	1. How has endogamy and exogamy impacted marriage choices and/or marital life in your extended family? 2. Reflecting on the customs and practices of marriage around the world, which, if any, do you plan on practicing? What are the advantages of some that you haven't chosen to practice?
2.3 Evaluate the impact of modernization on social life	1. Considering the connection between modernization and the progressive loss of gemeinschaft, would you consider industrialization

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	and modernization a positive factor or negative factor for the strength of families? Why 2. Reflecting on the changes to the conjugal nuclear family resulting from industrialization and modernization, think of an example from your family, friends, or community where jobs have taken family members away from extended kin. What impact did the situation have on the family? 3. Reflecting on families you know, choose a situation that demonstrates world systems theory. How does the situation demonstrate the theory? 4. Which theory better explains changes in families, world systems, or modernization? Why do you believe that it explains change better?
2.4 Contrast family experiences in India, Japan, and Sweden	1. Assuming you could choose to participate in the marriage and family patterns of India, Japan, or Sweden which one would you choose? Why? 2. Which theory best explains family changes in India, Japan, and Sweden? Why?

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Research Assignments

The following research assignments pertain to the main topics and/or themes of the chapter. Please respond by writing a paper consisting of 1000–1500 words.

[Research Assignment Title]

Choose one developed and one developing country. Using 2–3 scholarly resources, research how historical events and culture have changed marriage and family patterns including family functions. Summarize the event and the resulting change, and compare and contrast how modernization theory and world systems theory would explain these changes. Demonstrate your ability to apply these theories.

Experiential Learning

Conduct an informal interview with two people who grew up in cultures different from one another. Ask them for their perspective on the functions of family. Listen for their responses to your open-ended questions. Do not prompt them with the "variations and universals" as described in your text. Jot down notes, and later compare their lists to the one devised by the theory of structural functionalism. What further research could you do to examine the modern functions of family in your community?

Note: Always check with your professor about your college or university's institutional policy on data collection for classroom purposes, and adhere to guidelines for the protection of human subjects in social research.

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