Continuity and Innovation Canadian Families in the New Millennium (Canadian) 1st edition Gazso Test Bank

SKU: 9780176593490-TEST-BANK

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SHORT RESPONSE

1 : List three main sociological schools of thought in the mid-19th to early 20th century.

Correct Answer : ? materialist/conflict perspective? structural functionalism? symbolic interactionism

2 : List a few limitations of earlier sociological theories on families.

Correct Answer : ? Nuclear families are not universal.? Sociology of the family had Eurocentric and ethnocentric leanings.? Sociology of the family was largely androcentric and heteronormative.

3 : What is a “family of choice”? Give an example using Person X and Person A.

Correct Answer : ? In queer theory, “family of choice” materialized as a concept to capture how gays and lesbians define their families as those with whom they feel close.

4 : Explain what fictive kin is. How is this a useful research tool/concept in the modern age?

Correct Answer : ? Fictive kin are people who are regarded as being part of a family even though they are not related by either blood or marriage bonds.? Fictive kinship may bind people together in ties of affection, concern, obligation, and responsibility.

5 : Explain the idea of “doing family.” Give two examples.

Correct Answer : ? The idea of “doing family” is a post-1990s way of thinking that originates from the work of American family sociologists.? “Doing family” captures the interactions that create and maintain social ties and networks, defines others as family, and establishes boundaries around responsibility for attachment and care.? The doing of family is shaped by the materiality and cultural norms of one’s social location.? Functions, such as unpaid caregiving and economic provision for dependants, are assumed as part of a “doing family” perspective.? These functions are not exclusive to nuclear families.? They are not linked to gendered family roles.

6 : Name two assumptions that modern sociological scholars need to challenge using feminist beliefs.

Correct Answer : 1) Inequalities exist within and across family and social relations, especially as they are differentiated by race, class, gender, sexuality, ability, age, and citizenship.2) Inequalities are socially, culturally, and historically variable.

7 : What was the focus of Connidis’s (2001, 2010) work on the family?

Correct Answer : ? inter- and intragenerational relationships? She used the life course approach to examine family ties over the life course.? intergenerational ambivalence

8 : Define and explain personal communities.

Correct Answer : Pahl and Spencer (2004) suggest that the concept of “personal communities” can be used to understand people’s lives as embedded in active and significant network ties that are ascribed and chosen, with chosen relations including kin and non-kin.

9 : Explain interpretivism.

Correct Answer : ? Interpretivism is linked to an ontology of constructionism.? Reality is perceived, understood, experienced, and produced by individuals.? The researcher knows reality subjectively rather than objectively.? People construct knowledge of their social realities rather than reality being independent of people.

10 : Explain positivism.

Correct Answer : ? Positivism has an ontology of realism.? We assume that we can perceive and observe reality objectively.? Being a realist also implies that we see reality independently of ourselves; the epistemology is therefore of objective knowledge.? The paradigm of positivism can be connected to the scientific method.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

11 : Which of these statements was one of the main focuses in 19th/early 20th century scholarship of the sociological study of the family?
A : the same-sex parent family according to its composition, roles, functions, and the interactions of its members
B : the nuclear family according to its composition, roles, functions, and the interactions of its members
C : the pre-industrial family according to its composition, roles, functions, and the interactions of its members
D : the complex family according to its composition, roles, functions, and the interactions of its members

Correct Answer : B

12 : Which of these terms does NOT apply to a mid-19th to early-20th century theory in the sociological study of the family?
A : materialist/conflict perspective
B : structural functionalism
C : symbolic interactionism
D : behavioural adaptation

Correct Answer : D

13 : Per the British anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski, which of the following is NOT a universal characteristic of a family?
A : individuals having distinct responsibilities (a division of labour)
B : practising some form of co-residence
C : displaying emotions toward one-another
D : raising children together

Correct Answer : D

14 : Per the work of Friedrich Engels, in which of these societies did the nuclear family have its foundation?
A : early Middle Eastern
B : early Greek
C : early Latin-American

D : early African

Correct Answer : B

15 : Which of these statements about nuclear families does NOT agree with Friedrich Engels's view of materialist/conflict perspective of families and family relations?
A : They were formed primarily through men's monopoly on ownership of property.
B : The primary urge to pass on wealth to one's offspring resulted in nuclear families.
C : Conflict within families could be traced to the growth of capitalism.
D : Marital equality is an outcome of material and social change.

Correct Answer : D

16 : Which of these theories can be used to explain marital inequality as an outcome of material and social change?
A : materialist/conflict perspective
B : structural functionalism
C : symbolic interactionism
D : behavioural adaptation

Correct Answer : A

17 : Which of these schools of theory suggests that families were universal but that their characteristics varied per social contexts?
A : materialist/conflict perspective
B : structural functionalism
C : symbolic interactionism
D : behavioural adaptation

Correct Answer : B

18 : Which of these statements best defines patriarchy?
A : a social system and/or ideology in which power and authority rest in men
B : a social system and/or ideology in which power and authority rest in women
C : a social system and/or ideology in which power and authority rest equally in both genders
D : a family system and/or ideology in which power and authority rest in men

Correct Answer : A

19 : Which of these theories defines the family as a unit based on roles that they perceive others perform?
A : materialist/conflict perspective
B : structural functionalism
C : symbolic interactionism
D : behavioural adaptation

Correct Answer : C

20 : Per the early 20th century anthropologist George Murdock, which one of these couples shows characteristics of a family?
A : two married men living in their condo with their cat Roxie
B : a married man and woman living in two different cities and who have a biological child
C : a man and woman living in their apartment with their adopted son, Alan

D : two women living together in their grandmother's basement

Correct Answer : C

21 : Per the early 20th century anthropologist George Murdock, which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a family?
A : common residence
B : economic corporation
C : reproduction
D : shared meals

Correct Answer : D

22 : In Family, Socialization and Interaction Process, T. Parsons and R. Bales theorize that families fulfill certain social and economic functions in society. Which of these is NOT such a function?
A : the production and socialization of individuals so that they fit into society
B : the provision of emotional well-being and the maintenance of adult relationships
C : the organization of sexual relations
D : the provision and protection of equal rights

Correct Answer : D

23 : Murdock's theories focus on family and its formation in the mid-1900s. Which of the following statements applies to Murdock's work?
A : The nuclear family was identified in all cultures and formed distinctly from the community.
B : Families can never truly provide the "functional prerequisites" for a healthy life.
C : It was based on deep case studies of only a few cultures.
D : Same-sex families are not as functional, since they cannot reproduce naturally.

Correct Answer : A

24 : Which of these statements is the definition of kin relations per Murdock (1949/1960)?
A : only people linked by blood or marital relations
B : people linked by blood only
C : people linked by marriage only
D : only people that choose to cohabit

Correct Answer : A

25 : Which sociological school of thought appreciated the nuclear family of the 1950s for its ability to achieve a harmonious division of gender roles?
A : materialist/conflict perspective
B : structural functionalism
C : symbolic interactionism
D : behavioural adaptation

Correct Answer : B

26 : Which of these statements best agrees with Parson and Bales' (1955) theories on the formation of families?
A : Men perform often-ignored instrumental roles in the home, including care for and educating children.
B : Women perform key economic roles within and outside the household.

C : Men’s ability to provide earning power cast them as heads of the household.
D : Women were to enter the workforce only after they provided care for and nurtured others.

Correct Answer : C

27 : American sociologist Ernest Burgess was interested in how roles defined families. Which of the following is one of his contributions to the sociological study of families?
A : His perspective focused more on the structural and social impacts of family life.
B : He argued that industrialization and modernization transformed interactions between family members.
C : He maintained that people interact with others per the economic powers that they perceive others possess.
D : He defined the family as a unit based on interactions among clan groups that compete over resources.

Correct Answer : B

28 : Although feminist scholarship can be traced to at least the 18th century, when did it begin to profoundly influence the subdiscipline of family sociology?
A : the mid-18th century
B : the mid-19th century
C : the mid-20th century
D : the mid-21st century

Correct Answer : C

29 : Which of these statements is NOT a challenge perceived by feminists when describing a family unit as confined to the household?
A : Inequalities exist within and across family and social relations.
B : All families are headed by men with fulltime employment.
C : Families can be differentiated by race, class, gender, sexuality, ability, age, and citizenship.
D : Inequalities are socially, culturally, and historically variable.

Correct Answer : B

30 : Which of these statements represents a modern critique of earlier sociological theories on families?
A : Early heteronormative approaches to the study of nuclear families provided universal findings.
B : Early approaches to sociology of the family had universal and inclusive perspectives.
C : Sociology of the family was largely androcentric and heteronormative.
D : Sociology of family was overly focused on the roles of women in the households.

Correct Answer : C

31 : Which of these statements reflects early sociological theories of family?
A : Approaches such as structural functionalism ignored heterosexual couple unions and focused only on structural roles of the family.
B : Sociology of the family has tended to focus on all people equally, creating rich understandings of minority family structures.
C : Queer families were one of the focuses of early scholars.
D : Early scholars tended to study nuclear families and ignored non-Caucasian approaches to family.

Correct Answer : D

32 : What does the term fictive kin mean?

A : any persons to whom individuals in a family feel close and with whom they have a strong relationship
B : any persons to whom individuals in a family feel close and with whom they have a biological relationship
C : any persons to whom individuals in a family feel close and with whom they have a legally binding relationship
D : any persons to whom individuals in a family feel close and with whom they have a sexual relationship

Correct Answer : A

33 : Which of these is NOT an example of fictive kin?
A : poor families that manage to “make do” through reciprocal exchanges of financial and emotional support
B : friends that exchange goods and services within a social network that provides emotional support
C : the maid from the agency that cleans your house while you are away on vacation
D : people that become close through exchanges of resources and then are perceived in the same way as biological kin

Correct Answer : C

34 : According to Sullivan (2004); Weeks, Heaphy, and Donovan (2001); and Weston (1991), what are “families of choice”?
A : a concept that describes how gays and lesbians define their families beyond kinship ties
B : families that are open enough to allow their children to bring dates home
C : parents who do not take the complete power of decision making and involves the children
D : families in which same-sex couples are accepted

Correct Answer : A

35 : What is meant by the term family economy?
A : a country’s economic status as it pertains to one’s family
B : describes a family in which multiple individuals take part in childrearing
C : a family’s socio-economic status
D : a measure of the degree of the parents’ ability to financially support their children

Correct Answer : B

36 : For David Morgan, a British sociologist, if family were a part of speech, which would best describe it?
A : pronoun
B : verb
C : adjective
D : phrase

Correct Answer : C

37 : Which of these terms may NOT have been used until the late 20th century sociological study of families?
A : fictive kin
B : nuclear family
C : families of choice
D : chosen family

Correct Answer : C

38 : According to queer theory, what is “families of choice”?
A : how heterosexuals define their families as those with whom they feel close
B : how gays and lesbians define their families as those with whom they feel close
C : how gays and lesbians define their families as including those to whom they are legally married
D : how heterosexuals define their families as including those to whom they are legally married

Correct Answer : B

39 : Finch (2007) extends the notion of “doing family” to include the ideas of performance and representation. Which of these statements defines a family following this concept?
A : Family members “display” to others what family means to them.
B : Society “displays” to the family what family means.
C : Family members “display” to themselves what family means to them.
D : Sociological scholars “define” what family means to them.

Correct Answer : A

40 : Porsia met her new colleague Anna today. They are bonding over lunch. Porsia can see Anna has a wedding band on her finger and wants to ask about her family. What word could she use refer to Anna’s spouse to be politically correct?
A : husband
B : wife
C : partner
D : boyfriend

Correct Answer : C

41 : Which of these statements refers to intergenerational ambivalence?
A : Individuals can hold positive and negative feelings about their family relations simultaneously.
B : Individuals can hold only positive feelings about their family relations.
C : Individuals always hold negative feelings about their family relations.
D : Individuals can hold either positive or negative feelings about their family relations at a given time.

Correct Answer : A

42 : Which of these statements does NOT apply to the term doing family?
A : It was coined post-1990s.
B : It originated from work of Egyptian family sociologists.
C : It captures the interactions that create and maintain social ties and network.
D : It refers to a set of established boundaries around responsibility for attachment and care.

Correct Answer : B

43 : Which of these activities is least likely to be a part of Alisha “doing family”?
A : paying for her daughters’ college
B : taking care of her grandchild
C : visiting her aunt in Italy every other year
D : preparing meals for family-only dinners

Correct Answer : D

44 : Which of these statements describes the Finch’s (2007) approach to the concept of “doing

family”?
A : Family is purely a social and material construct.
B : Family is a performative act, in which both the members and audiences agree that they are seeing “family.”
C : Doing family can occur only in nuclear families.
D : Doing family always and only follows traditional and gendered family roles.

Correct Answer : B

45 : What is meant by the term feminist political economy?
A : how feminist scholars affect our political climate, resulting in electing right-wing politicians
B : the economic burden feminist scholars put on a country, and how that affects our political structure
C : new approaches to the study of family structure that focus on social reproduction
D : the political and economic environment in a country that may oppress feminists

Correct Answer : C

46 : Which of the following is NOT included in social reproduction?
A : how food, clothing, and shelter are produced and consumed
B : how children are cared for and socialized
C : how older and sick family members are cared for
D : how pets are an essential part of a modern family

Correct Answer : D

47 : Which of these statements identifies something unique about the concept of social reproduction?
A : It reproduces labour, especially that of men.
B : It is not tied to other processes such as gender and class relations.
C : It is about the reproduction of the next generation.
D : It takes an interest in organization of sexuality.

Correct Answer : A

48 : In what way does late modernity affect family formation and structure?
A : The reflexive process of modernization fractures structures of life and the nuclear family from earlier modern phases.
B : Late modernization causes families to expand and bond together into clans.
C : Individualization facilitates the ability to take family relationships such as procreation, marriage, and sex as the only important events in life.
D : Late modernity in Western capitalist economies produces greater wealth, creating stronger nuclear families.

Correct Answer : A

49 : According to the text, why do some scholars prefer the concept of “sociology of personal life” to the concept of “family”?
A : It can be used to understand people’s lives as belonging only to the individual themselves.
B : Personal lives are more central to a person’s psychology than social ties.
C : Scholars maintain that practices of intimacy must be explored and understood by focusing only on blood relations and kin.
D : Familial understandings of relationships and networks cannot capture new patterns of intimacy and caring that have emerged over time.

Correct Answer : D

50 : What kinds of information can sociologists study using quantitative methods?
A : Quantitative data can measure only factual information.
B : Quantitative data can answer questions using a cross-sectional model only.
C : Quantitative methods can be used to measure large populations generally over time.
D : Quantitative methods are generally used to test positivistic research questions.

Correct Answer : D

51 : Which of the following is an example of a quantitative method?
A : a survey
B : an observation
C : a focus group
D : an artifact

Correct Answer : A

52 : Which of these is NOT an example of a sociological survey that would have provided research data to help analyze Canadian families?
A : *General Social Survey*
B : *National Longitudinal Survey on Children and Youth*
C : *National Survey of Social Science Researchers*
D : *Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging*

Correct Answer : C

53 : Which of the following is NOT a research method commonly used by family sociologists to gather and theorize information of Canadian families today?
A : quantitative method
B : qualitative method
C : mixed method
D : questioning method

Correct Answer : D

54 : Which of the following best characterizes the positivist paradigm?
A : It is an epistemology of realism.
B : It is an ontology of realism.
C : It is an epistemology of constructionism.
D : It is an ontology of constructionism.

Correct Answer : B

55 : Which of the following best characterizes interpretivism?
A : It is an epistemology of realism.
B : It is an ontology of realism.
C : It is an epistemology of constructionism.
D : It is an ontology of constructionism.

Correct Answer : D

56 : Which of the following statements best characterizes qualitative methods of research?
A : They can produce only textual descriptions of a phenomenon of interest.
B : They result in comprehensively rich data from which one may make sense of complex social problems.
C : They provide objective views of how individuals see themselves and their social world.
D : They produce data that are easy to measure using statistical analysis.

Correct Answer : B

57 : Which of the following is NOT a method that Pahl uses to recruit participants for his qualitative study of families?
A : random sampling
B : convenience sampling
C : snowball sampling
D : asking students from his Sociology 101 class that have two or more children

Correct Answer : A

58 : Which of these statements best characterizes mixed methods of sociological research?
A : They are a form of qualitative research only.
B : They are a form of quantitative research only.
C : They combine both qualitative and quantitative research methods.
D : They use neither qualitative nor quantitative methods.

Correct Answer : C

59 : Which of these statements applies to interpretivism?
A : an approach that moves away from positivism and looks instead for culturally derived and historically situated interpretations of the social world
B : an approach that focuses on positivism and moves away from culturally derived and historically situated interpretations of the social world
C : an approach that moves away from positivism and culturally derived and historically situated interpretations of the social world
D : an approach that focuses on positivism and looks for culturally derived and historically situated interpretations of the social world

Correct Answer : A

60 : Which of these paradigms is closest to the scientific method?
A : positivism
B : interpretivism
C : neo-liberalism
D : feminism

Correct Answer : A

ESSAY

61 : According to the anthropological work of Lewis Henry Morgan, monogamous marriage has emerged parallel to our economic growth. Explain this using conflict theory of sociology.

Correct Answer : Answers may vary.

62 : Your textbook lists many early theories on the formation of families. Name a few. Do you think they are still usable? Explain.

Correct Answer : Answers may vary.

63 : How do you think that the ways of theorizing about family relations evolved through the years? Give a few examples and explain why these theories may still be subjective.

Correct Answer : Answers may vary.

64 : Per Bezanson and Luxton (2006), “women’s participation in the process of social reproduction reproduces labour power, predominantly that of men, especially within nuclear families.” What is social reproduction? Why is it an essential part of the sociology of families?

Correct Answer : Answers may vary.

65 : Using qualitative research methods would provide with a better understanding of family formation in sociology. It is a waste of resources to focus on quantitative research. Do you agree? Discuss.

Correct Answer : Answers may vary.