Intimate Relationships Marriages and Families 9th edition Stinnett Test Bank

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Chapter 1
Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Families
    a. Are universal
    b. Are unique
    c. Cannot remain static
    d. All of the above

D page 4

2. The U.S. Census Bureau (2016) defines a family as
    a. A group of two or more people (one of whom is the householder)
    b. People who are related by birth
    c. People who are married
    d. Children who are adopted
    e. All of the above

E page 4

3. A family consisting of mother, father, and their children is a
    a. Stepfamily
    b. Nuclear family
    c. Family of origin
    d. Patriarchal family

B page 5

4. A couple who made the decision not to have children is a
    a. Voluntarily childless family
    b. Couple with fertilization issues
    c. Couple with financial problems
    d. Dual-career couple

A page 5

5. A blended or reconstituted family
    a. Is formed when a person is widowed or divorced
    b. May or may not have children
    c. Includes someone who may or may not have been married before
    d. All of the above

D page 5

6. According to your text, a polygamous family is
    a. A woman married to more than one man
    b. A man married to more than one woman
    c. A single family unit based on the marriage of one person to two or more mates
    d. None of the above

C page 7

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7. Which of the following is a characteristic of the traditional patriarchal family?
    a. Clearly defined husband/wife roles
    b. Women were to be submissive to the husband
    c. Considered the ideal family
    d. All of the above

D page 8

8. According to your text, which of the following is true of the 1960s and 1970s?
    a. There were decreasing educational opportunities for women.
    b. Increasing numbers of women worked outside of the house.
    c. Families had more children than in the 50s
    d. Increasing numbers of men worked outside of the house.

B page 9

9. The child study movement after World War II
    a. Helped authors to write parenting books
    b. Started play groups
    c. Catalyzed the development of the child-centered family
    d. None of the above

C page 9

10. The marriage rate is the number of people who marry in the
    a. Preceding 12 months per 1,000 population
    b. Preceding 10 months per 1,000 population
    c. Preceding 24 months per 1,000 population
    d. Preceding 12 months per 2,000 population

A page 10

11. The marriage rate depends on
    a. Economic factors
    b. Political factors
    c. The percentage of persons of marriageable age in the population
    d. All of the above

D page 10

12. When did the U.S. Supreme Court rule that the U.S. Constitution guarantees same-sex couples the right to marry?
    a. 2005
    b. 2010
    c. 2015
    d. 2016

C. page 10

13. One of the dramatic trends in marriage patterns over the decades is
    a. High cost of weddings

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b. Postponement of marriage to a later age
c. Men becoming more involved with planning the wedding
d. No dramatic trends

B. page 10

14. One of the reasons for delaying marriage mentioned in the text is
a. Online dating
b. Fear of commitment
c. Decline in negative attitudes toward remaining single
d. Financial

C page 10

15. Fertility rate is
a. The number of live births per 1,000 population
b. The number of live births per 1,000 women 15–44 years of age
c. Two children per family
d. The number of individuals who have seen fertility doctors

B page 12

16. In some states, same-sex couples can enter into a _____ that gives them nearly all the rights and privileges of married couples.
a. Domestic partnership
b. Cohabitation
c. Civil union
d. Church marriage

C page 17

17. A legal or personal relationship between two people who live together and share a common domestic life but are not joined in marriage is known as
a. Cohabitation
b. Roommates
c. Domestic partnership
d. Civil union

C. page 17

18. Although there are racial and gender differences in life expectancy,
a. Americans are living longer
b. 2013 data showed men living to 76.4 years
c. 2013 data showed women living to 81.2 years
d. Americans are healthier in later life because they lead healthier lifestyles
e. All of the above

E page 18

19. Another dramatic trend in family life over the past decades has been the increase in
a. Divorce

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b. Remarriage
c. Stepfamilies
d. A, B and C

D page 19

20. Ethnicity is defined as
    a. Differences in skin color
    b. Values and beliefs
    c. The way individuals define themselves as a group with similarities in ancestry and cultural heritage
    d. All of the above

C page 21

21. The following is a characteristic of familism:
    a. Emphasis on the importance of the family group over individual interests
    b. Top priority on loyalty to the family
    c. Personal desires are subordinated for the good of the group
    d. All of the above

D page 23

22. Structural-functional theory
    a. Looks at the family as an institution
    b. Refers to the nuclear family
    c. Questions family organization
    d. All of the above

D page 25

23. Murdock's (1949) concept of sexuality
    a. Was synonymous with heterosexual relationships within the family
    b. Was synonymous with homosexual relationships within the family
    c. Said that sexual expression may take place outside of the family unit
    d. All of the above

D page 27

24. Social learning theory is
    a. The theory that people choose relationships in which they can maximize their benefits and minimize their costs
    b. A theory that family conflict is normal and the task is not to eliminate conflict but to learn to control it so that it becomes constructive
    c. A theory suggesting that children learn how to behave in relationships by modeling their parents' behaviors and attitudes
    d. None of the above

C page 31

25. Feminist theory is often called a(n) _____ rather than a theory.
    a. Definition

b. Perspective
c. Term
d. Ideal

B page 31

26. This model proposes that all families around the world have basic qualities that make them strong and that can be used to promote success in relationships:
    a. Conflict theory
    b. Exchange theory
    c. International family strengths model
    d. Equity theory

C page 31

27. New family theories that are introduced
    a. Further our understanding of families
    b. Supercede previous theories
    c. Motivate us to look for additional ways to intimate relationship dynamics
    d. A and C

D page 32

28. There are different methods of doing academic research, such as
    a. Designs, methods, and data analysis
    b. Looking at validity and reliability
    c. Interviewing participants
    d. Using questionnaires
    e. All of the above

E page 33

29. Research designs are based on
    a. Researchers' interests
    b. Formulating questions
    c. Looking at an issue over time
    d. All of the above

D page 33

30. Regardless of the type of research method, it is important that the measurement technique
    a. Is a survey
    b. Involves the same researchers
    c. Includes validity and reliability
    d. Is a cross-sectional study

C page 33

True/False

1. Expressive role is the role of the family in meeting the emotional and social needs of the family. True, page 7
2. Matrilineal descent is an inheritance that is traced through the female line. True, page 9
3. Over the past 100 years, the number of American families and households have been increasing. False, page 11
4. Women enter the workforce for only economic reasons. False, page 13
5. "Second shift" is a term used for women coming home from their jobs to start their homemaker job. True, page 13
6. A civil union is not a legal union. False, page 17
7. A dramatic change in family life over the past four decades is the rate of remarriage. True, page 19
8. Re-divorce rates for remarried persons show slight signs of decline from previous years. True, page 19
9. Ethnicity is the sum total of the ways of living including the values, beliefs, and traditions. False, page 21
10. Research on black families in recent years helps present a picture of diversity within this racial group. True, page 21
11. The major subgroups of Asian/Pacific Islander Americans, in order of size, are the Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Vietnamese, and Koreans. True, page 23
12. A theory is a tentative explanation of facts and data that have been observed. True, page 25
13. There are limited theories related to intimate relationships, marriages, and families. False, page 25
14. Historically, families were never self-sufficient. False, page 25
15. Coping is not necessary as a life skill. False, page 28
16. Systems theory emphasizes the interdependence of family members and how those members affect one another. True, page 29
17. Feminists object to the idea of any woman wanting to be traditional. False, page 31
18. Research designs are based on discussions. False, page 33
19. Reliability is the degree to which a measurement technique produces similar outcomes when repeated. True, page 33
20. Family Studies is an exciting field of science and one that can help individuals develop healthy relationships. True, page 35

Short Essay

1. The structure and function of the family have changed over the years. Why is it important to have a historical perspective?
   Historical perspective allows us to have a better understanding of the present and the possible future characteristics of the family. There have been two major changes that have influenced the characteristics of the family: the shifts from institution to companionship and from patriarchy to democracy. The historical perspective allows us to see the shifts.

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Page 7

2. One of the dramatic trends within marriage patterns over the decades has been the postponement of marriage to a later age. What outcomes have we seen within society because of this trend?
   The higher age at marriage has allowed for a longer period of time within school, meaning that educational opportunities, especially for women, have increased. There have also been indicators that delay in marriage has led to more career options, negative attitudes concerning being single have diminished, life expectancy has increased, the stigma of sexual expression outside of marriage has decreased, and there has been increased acceptance of cohabitation. The most significant finding is the later the marriage, the more likelihood of success.
   Page 11

3. You are having dinner with friends. One of your friends says, "Working means that women have an added burden in their lives." What did your friend mean by this observation?
   Women in the workforce not only have the responsibility and accountability for their jobs, but they then come home and face "the second shift." They still bear the burden of housework, meal preparation, childcare, and family appointments. Husbands may be of some assistance, but research shows they contribute only a minimal amount.
   Page 13

4. The 2012 U.S. Census showed an increase in the number of children being raised by their grandparents. What sociological family trends would explain this increase?
   Since 1970, the number of grandparent-maintained households, in which the mother was present, has more than doubled. Reasons for this trend include an increase in drug use by parents (meaning drug-related prison time/incarceration) and higher rates of teenage pregnancy, divorce, and child abuse and neglect.
   Page 17

5. Longer life expectancy is impacting marriages and family. Why would this make a difference within a family?
   More and more adults are caring for their elderly parents while raising their own children. The delay in marriage means that not only the couple but also their parents are older as the family begins to procreate. This can place a strain on the finances, emotional time, and energy resources of the family members who already are struggling with the demands of children and career.
   Page 18

6. The United States has long been a country with rich diversity of ethnicity and cultures. Briefly define ethnicity and culture.
   Ethnicity can be thought of as a way people define themselves as part of a group through similarities in ancestry and cultural heritage (religion, race, or national

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origin) Culture can be defined as the sum total of ways of living, including values, beliefs, aesthetic standards, linguistic expression, patterns of thinking, behavioral norms, and styles of communication.
Page 20

7. Why is symbolic interaction theory widely used in family therapy?
   This is a widely used theory because it assists the individuals to understand how they perceive one another and how they can modify their perceptions and behavior to develop a more meaningful and harmonious relationship.
   Page 29

8. What is one of the most common methods of research collection?
   One of the most common methods is the questionnaire. Researchers formulate questions or use an already-developed instrument. Some of the questionnaire formats include multiple-choice, open-ended, or a scale where the participants rate the intensity of their feelings. This can be limiting.
   Page 33

9. Explain the pros and cons of a longitudinal study
   In a longitudinal study participants are interviewed or observed over several periods of time. A study could span 20 years and involve interviewing the participants once each year to see how marital satisfaction changes over time. This type of study is helpful because it answers questions on process through time. However, it is a very expensive means of research.
   Page 33

10. Your textbook discusses adoption by a gay or lesbian couple. What are some of the reasons why this is considered such a complex issue?
    One of the reasons the issue is considered complex is that gays or lesbians may already be raising children through various circumstances: their own biological children from a previous heterosexual relationship; biological children by semen donation; use of a surrogate; or children adopted by one of the couple. This is not a "one size fits all" situation. There are legal, political, practical, and emotional ramifications to this issue.
    Page 34

Essay Questions

1. Researchers have examined thousands of families representing many diverse cultures and found certain qualities that consistently represent strong families. Identify the six qualities mentioned within your text and explain them.
   Appreciation and affection: Giving sincere compliments, emphasizing the positive qualities of one another, communicating respect, expressing affection and caring for one another.

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Communication: Members of strong families are good listeners, sharing feelings, conversing often, avoiding blame or excessive criticism, and using conflict-resolution techniques.
Commitment: This foundational trait involves being supportive, being dependable, being honest, having traditions, and making family a priority with regards to investment of time and energy.
Spending time together: Significant amount of quality time for conversing and "hanging out."
Spiritual well-being: Having faith in God; being hopeful; seeing a higher clearer meaning in life; having values such as kindness, compassion, patience, responsibility, and forgiveness.
Effective coping with stress and crisis: Members of a strong family can face a crisis, adapt, see positive in a bad situation, and see resources in communication, spirituality, and commitment to one another.
Page 32

2. How does the international family strengths model differ from the other family theories?
The family strength model emphasizes the strengths of the family rather than the difficulties. It does not dismiss the problems a family faces, but rather looks at the strengths of the family so the members can use those strengths to meet the challenges. The major premise of this theory is that all families have strengths, and the strengths can be learned or developed. Success in family relationships can be promoted by using these strengths. The model proposes that although families are diverse both within and across cultures, the traits are remarkably similar.
Page 31 and 32

3. Why can a family relationship become complicated in a blended family?
Blended families can be complicated because each parent faces the challenge of forming relationships with the stepchildren, with the children of the new marriage, and perhaps with former spouses. The children face the challenge of adjusting to the stepparents and the step-siblings as well as maintaining relationships with the natural parents inside and outside their new family unit. If both of the natural parents remarry, the children must adjust to two stepparents and to any step-siblings in the newly constructed families. In addition, everyone needs to form new relationships with the new extended families.
Page 20

Chapter 2
Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Gender is
a. A person's outward expression of maleness or femaleness

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b. Personality traits and behavior that characterize an individual as masculine or feminine
c. A person's personal, internal sense of maleness or femaleness, which is expressed in personality and behavior

B page 41

2. Gender identity is
a. A person's personal, internal sense of maleness or femaleness, which is expressed in personality and behavior
b. A person's outward expression of maleness or femaleness
c. Personality traits and behavior that characterize an individual as masculine or feminine

A page 41

3. Gender role is
a. Personality traits and behavior that characterize an individual as masculine or feminine
b. A person's outward expression of maleness or femaleness
c. A person's personal, internal sense of maleness or femaleness, which is expressed in personality and behavior

B page 41

4. Gender roles are learned in
a. Everyday living
b. School
c. Media/television
d. All of the above

D page 43/44

5. Many people develop stereotypes of masculinity and femininity. These gender stereotypes are
a. Assumed differences
b. Norms
c. Attitudes
d. All of the above

D page 48

6. Body image often refers to
a. Positive or negative feelings about specific parts of the body
b. How friends tell us we look (external feelings)
c. What we see in the mirror (internal feelings)
d. All of the above

D page 51

7. Traditional gender-role ideology can

a. Impact men's earnings
b. Be harmful, leading to suicide, substance abuse, and stress
c. Cause issues with friends, family, and society
d. All of the above

D page 51

8. Several studies looked at the portrayals of overweight characters from popular television shows and movies and discovered that heavyset men/women
a. Had fewer dates or sexual encounters
b. Were made fun of more often
c. Were more likely minorities, older, and unemployed
d. All of the above

D page 51

9. Steroid use has become a growing problem among
a. Young athletes
b. Young men
c. Women
d. Middle schoolers

B page 52

10. A study of 21 popular magazines found that what percentage conveyed a message about appearance?
a. 50 percent
b. 90 percent
c. 25 percent
d. 78 percent

D page 52

11. Men's magazines focus on
a. Hobbies
b. Entertainment
c. Activities
d. All of the above

D page 52

12. Gender can **never** be studied
a. By men
b. Through a survey
c. In isolation from race, class, and other social conditions
d. Through an interview

C page 54

13. Gender role congruence means
a. Spouses live separate lives

b. There is agreement between partners' gender role expectation and their performance
c. The partners have traditional gender roles
d. The partners express both masculinity and femininity

B page 57

14. Role ambiguity is
a. When someone chooses your role for you
b. Only expressed in males
c. The uncertainty felt when choosing a gender role
d. Defined by society

C page 57

15. Changes in gender roles in recent generations have
a. Made many situations better for both men and women
b. Made life more complex in some instances
c. Made roles less distinct
d. All of the above

D page 57

16. John is trying to be a good husband and father and striving to become a supervisor of 30 employees. John is feeling overwhelmed and is experiencing
a. Role ambiguity
b. Role stress
c. Role strain
d. Life

C page 57

17. Couples who have achieved gender role congruence report
a. Communication issues
b. Lower satisfaction in their relationship
c. Higher quality in their marriage
d. No difference compared to other couples

C page 57

18. When women work as many hours outside of the home as men, evidence suggests that
a. Woman retain primary care of the house
b. Men take over the primary care of the children
c. Men participate somewhat less in domestic work
d. All of the above

A page 58

19. Peggy Papp observed that men and women
a. Become depressed for similar reasons

b. Cope with depression differently
c. Cope with depression in similar ways
d. Take similar medications

B page 60

20. The text refers to androgyny as individuals who
a. Blend male/female characteristics and roles
b. Reject the idea of being a male or female
c. Feel uncomfortable being nurturing
d. Prefer same-sex partners

A page 60-61

21. Title IX
a. Is a state law
b. Is only about female athletes
c. Applies to more than just female athletes
d. Is funded by states

C page 62

22. Traditional female gender norms include
a. Getting married
b. Having children
c. Staying single
d. A and B

D page 63

23. Depression
a. Is uncommon
b. Usually has similar causes
c. Can affect interpersonal relationships
d. Affects some ethnic groups more than others

C page 64

24. Under Title IX, when students report rape, the 2011 guidelines require institutions to
a. Conduct an investigation
b. Discipline the guilty party based on the preponderance of evidence rather than beyond a reasonable doubt
c. Protect students from harassment and assault because these interfere with the student's right to receive an education
d. All of the above

D page 62

True/False

1. Concept of masculinity and femininity have not undergone considerable change in the United States. False, page 41

2. Gender role is a person's outward expression of maleness or femaleness True, page 41

3. The media's influence on reinforcing gender roles begins as early as our first books and movies. True, page 43

4. Although TV programs from recent decades increasingly depict women as employed in a wider range of occupations, women are still underrepresented by about 2:1. True, page 43

5. Without realizing it, teachers have different ideas about male and female students. True, page 44

6. One theory can adequately explain all aspects of gender roles and identities. False, page 44

7. A schema is the framework of logic and ideas used to organize information and make sense of things. True, page 45

8. We can hold only one schema at a time. False, page 45

9. Evolutionary theories are rooted in the concept that human genetics have evolved over time so men and women are best adapted for their biological functions and reproductive success. True, page 46

10. There is a great deal of empirical evident to support evolutionary theories of gender. False, page 47

11. Biological theories can explain everything concerning the differences in males and females. False, page 47

12. Gender stereotypes assume differences, norms, attitudes, and expectations about men and women. True, page 49

13. Toys do not have any influence on children's images of what men and women are like. False, page 52

14. Advertisements promote the idea that for women, personal happiness is linked to good character and positive self-esteem rather than physical appearance. False, page 52

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15. It is important to understand that race, class, and gender influence each other in a complex web of overlapping, intersecting, and interrelating social relationships. True, page 54

16. African Americans reported greater body satisfaction and less overestimation of weight than their white counterparts. True, page 55

17. Egalitarian marriage does not depend on shared power or shared work. False, page 57

18. Everyone feels down and depressed sometimes. True, page 59

19. Clinical depression extends over a period of two or more weeks and includes such symptoms as low energy, fatigue, feelings of worthlessness, decreased ability to concentrate, and changes in appetite and sleep. True, page 59

20. The concept of gender role is not influenced by our environment. False, page 61

Short Essay Questions

1. How does parental identification influence children?
   This is a process by which the child adopts and internalizes parental values, attitudes, behavioral traits, and personality characteristics. Identification begins soon after birth because of children's early dependency on their parents.
   Page 42

2. How does television exert influence on families?
   Television exerts a significant influence in the socialization process for young and old alike. In most households, the television is on for more than seven hours a day, with the average person watching three hours. Despite pressure from educators, many children's shows and the accompanying commercials contain considerable gender bias.
   Page 43

3. What is cognitive developmental theory?
   Cognitive developmental theory suggests that gender, like other things, cannot be learned until a child reaches a certain age of intellectual development. The theory suggests that between ages 3 and 5 children acquire "gender constancy," a fixed concept of gender that cannot be altered by superficial appearance, such as long hair or clothes. Prior to the development of gender constancy children may have gender confusion.
   Page 45

4. Describe "body image."

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"Body image" most often refers to one's positive or negative feelings about specific parts of one's body and overall appearance. How individuals feel about their bodies depends on many factors, both internal and external. An individual's body image attitudes are purely subjective and personal, but some attitudes tend to be common to each gender and based on societal cues.
Page 51

5. How does gender identification and gender-role learning take place?
Society plays an important role in establishing the criteria for masculinity and femininity and in the development of maleness or femaleness. Almost as soon as a child is born, society expects him/her to begin thinking and acting like a boy/girl. We see this in clothing colors, toys, and expectations within the house.
Page 41

6. Describe how the media influences or reinforces gender roles.
The media's influence on reinforcing gender roles begins as early as our first books and movies. Picture books and movies for young children often portray boys as active and girls as gentle, sweet followers. Men are often shown in offices and women in the home with the children. Quite often men are displayed as unable to take care of themselves without women.
Page 43

7. What is social learning theory?
This is a theory emphasizing that boys develop "maleness" and girls develop "femaleness" through exposure to scores of influences. This includes parents, television, school, and peers. It teaches individuals what it means to be a man or a woman in their culture.
Page 45

8. What has research shown concerning androgynous individuals?
Some studies reveal that androgynous individuals have better social relationships and are better adjusted than people who have more traditional gender identities. Other studies suggest that more androgynous individuals possess adaptive capabilities and resources such as creativity, effective coping techniques, emotional integration, communication skills, and a well-defined self-concept with a high level of ego strength.
Page 61

9. Give an example of how gender-role expectations and performance can influence a marital relationship in a positive way.
John and Mary, while they were dating, had conversations about the need for gender congruence. This became very important as they moved toward marriage. The couple agreed on how the roles would be divided. In John and Mary's case, the gender-role expectations were traditional. This meant both would work until they had children. Then, Mary would stay at home with the children and would

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take on the mother role while John would be the person responsible for the financial part of the relationship.
Note: Any example would work for this answer as long as it shows the agreement of the expectations and performance of a relationship not causing conflict.
Page 57

10. What types of stereotypes do we see develop concerning masculinity and femininity?
Traditionally, males were supposed to be aggressive, dominant, strong, self-confident, forceful, adventurous, logical, unemotional, while females were supposed to be gentle, sensitive, tender, kind, tactful, warm, affectionate, sentimental, fickle, illogical, and talkative.
Page 63

Essay Question

1. Name some of the underlying factors involved in depression and suggest ways we can better understand and cope with depression.
Some of the underlying factors of depression are (1) preoccupation with the negative in life, (2) insistence on being perfect and feeling worthless when one cannot achieve this, (3) self-esteem that is strongly dependent on the approval of others, (4) belief that important life events are externally controlled, (5) lack of social support, (6) high degree of self-blame, (7) avoidance, (8) wishful thinking, and (9) irritability.
Some of the coping skills important to reducing or preventing depression are (1) seek and use social support systems; (2) seek and use professional counseling and medical support (cognitive therapy and medication has been shown to be successful in many cases); (3) use an active problem-solving approach; (4) acknowledge the stressful event; (5) enhance hopefulness by acknowledging strengths; (6) set realistic goals; (7) distract yourself; and (8) do physical activity.
Page 59

2. Many individuals think that female gender-role behaviors are common among middle-class white girls, but this does not mean it is universal. Discuss some research from the readings in your text focused on female gender identity development.
A growing body of research is focused on female gender identity development among urban adolescents from different social class and ethnic backgrounds. In one sample of 362 girls from 5 different ethnic groups (Erkut et al. 1996) almost half of the girls cited their athletic abilities, rather than relationships, as the main thing that made them feel good about themselves. African American adolescent girls often are described as not losing voice but as being assertive, powerful, resilient, and resistant. Other research supports this idea by showing that African American and Latina girls readily engage in conflict and argue about the rules of

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the games they play. Among African American families, mothers socialize their daughters to be independent, strong, self-reliant, and resourceful.
Page 55

3. Discuss social learning theory, cognitive developmental theory, and gender schema theory. Define each theory and then choose one to give your academic view.
   Social learning theory is a theory emphasizing that boys develop "maleness" and girls develop "femaleness" through exposure to scores of influences, including parents, television, books, school, peers, and society. This teaches them what it means to be a man or woman in their culture.
   Cognitive developmental theory is a theory suggesting that gender roles and identities cannot be learned until children reach a certain stage of intellectual development
   Gender schema theory is a theory suggesting that people have definite ideas about how males and females should look and behave, based on the framework of logic and ideas used to organize information and make sense of it.
   Note: Rest of answer will vary by student.
   Page 45

Chapter 3
Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The U.S. Census shows that slightly more than _____ Americans live by themselves.
   a. 25 million
   b. 40 million
   c. 32 million
   d. 17 million

C page 68

2. Chapter 3 examines
   a. Statistics
   b. Never-married adults
   c. Being single
   d. B and C

D page 68

3. Several sociodemographic variables are related to the likelihood of never marrying, including
   a. Culture, economics, and gender
   b. Age, race, and gender
   c. Age, race, and opportunity
   d. None of the above

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B page 69

4. Voluntary temporary singles are
    a. Never married or previously married people who are not opposed to the idea but are not currently seeking mates
    b. Never married or previously married people who choose to be single
    c. Never married or previously married people who have been actively seeking a mate but have not found one
    d. Never married or previously married people who wanted to marry, who have not found a mate, and have more or less accepted it

A page 70

5. The reasons for delaying marriage are
    a. Social
    b. Economic
    c. Personal
    d. All of the above

D page 70

6. Some people choose to stay single because they
    a. Enjoy the single lifestyle
    b. Consider marriage incompatible with their careers
    c. Like to be alone
    d. All of the above

D page 72

7. A powerful deterrent to getting marriage is
    a. Not wanting to move
    b. Having children
    c. Fear or insecurity
    d. Cost of a wedding

C page 72

8. For many individuals, not getting married may be a result of circumstances such as
    a. Family situation
    b. Geography
    c. Financial condition
    d. All of the above

D page 72

9. The women's movement has encouraged women to
    a. Never marry
    b. Hate men
    c. Be financially self-sufficient and seek their own identity
    d. Avoid premarital sex

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C page 71

10. The question of whether single people or married people are healthier or happier is
    a. Researched using surveys
    b. Complex and difficult to research
    c. An easy question; married people are obviously happier
    d. A matter of economics

B page 74

11. The percentage of young adults (ages 20–34) who live with their parents
    a. Has decreased since 1980
    b. Has increased to 24 per cent
    c. Has increased to 50 per cent
    d. Has remained consistent

B page 76

12. The National Survey of Family Growth periodically examines the sexual behavior of young adults using
    a. The Internet
    b. Surveys
    c. Interviews
    d. Social media

C page 76

13. According to a report by Child and Youth Health, young adults say the best things about living at home are
    a. Support
    b. Security
    c. No responsibility
    d. B and C

D page 76

14. In the National Health Interview Survey, what percentage of men and women identified themselves as being straight?
    a. 94 percent
    b. 89 percent
    c. 90 percent
    d. 98 percent

D page 78

15. All of the following fit the term “friends with benefits” **except**
    a. Good friends
    b. No emotional ties
    c. Monogamous, committed
    d. Having fun with sex

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