Family Diversity Inequality and Social Change 3rd edition Cohen Test Bank

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Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

The Family Diversity, Inequality, and Social Change Third Edition by Philip N Cohen

The Family Diversity

Review Quiz

1. What are the two dominant institutional arenas that “the family” interacts with?
   a. state and military
   b. state and market
   c. market and ancestry
   d. gender and social change

2. The granting of marriage licenses is an example of which institutional arenas interacting?
   a. state and family
   b. state and market
   c. family and market
   d. religion and family

3. Rosa thinks of her mother’s best friend, Maria, as her aunt and Maria treats Rosa as her niece. According to your textbook, Rosa and Maria could be labeled a
   a. legal family.

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b. personal family.

c. nuclear family.

d. extended family.

4. Jesus and Maria live together (as intimate partners) but aren't married. For Census purposes they are defined as

a. a family household.

b. a household.

c. other relatives.

d. householders.

5. When children are neglected or abused by their parents, the institutional arena of the _____ intervenes in the institutional arena of the _____.

a. family; state

b. market; state

c. state; family

d. market; family

6. Census categories have _____, so we can argue _____.

a. remained stable; family structure has remained stable

b. changed; ideas about what constitutes a family have evolved

c. changed; family structure has declined

d. changed; fewer people are counted

7. For the purposes of the contemporary census, a family
   a. must occupy the same household.
   b. may occupy several households.
   c. includes a man and his family.
   d. includes unmarried partners.

8. According to your textbook, the consensus perspective takes which view?
   a. Society never really changes.
   b. Order is the core of social life.
   c. Conflict is necessary for social change.
   d. Everybody's individual perspective is unique.

9. According to Anthony Giddens and modernity theory, as described in your textbook,
   a. everyone is expected to make individual choices in their family relationships.
   b. institutional control over family behavior has strengthened since the 1950s.
   c. religious influence over family choices increased in modern times.
   d. family relationships have become less meaningful in modern times.

10. Alisha and Greg both work full time outside the home. As a woman, Alisha earns less than Greg and is responsible for a greater share of the housework and childcare in order to “make up” the difference. _____ might argue this arrangement is rational and mutually beneficial.

a. Feminist theorists

b. Conflict theorists

c. Consensus theorists

d. Exchange theorists

11. According to conflict theories, who benefits from family structures where women stay home and men work for pay?

a. women and children

b. children and elderly people

c. men and employers

d. women and employers

12. According to recent feminist family theorists, which statement is true?

a. Family types are biologically determined and rarely change.

b. What’s good for some women is good for all women.

c. Men and women have very similar experiences of family life.

d. Family types are socially constructed and changing.

13. According to modernity theory, which is a characteristic of the “late modern” (or “second modernity”) period?

a. Family behavior that is rule-directed.

b. Narrow restrictions constrain lifestyle choices.

c. Family structures are determined by strict social norms.

d. Family ties are created by individuals deliberately and by choice.

14. According to the interactionist approach, gender differences within families exist primarily because of

a. inherent differences present from birth.

b. everyday behavior that reinforces gender distinctions.

c. legal requirements.

d. rigid social structures that reinforce gender-appropriate behaviors.

15. Using _____ researchers might try to explain attitudes toward same sex marriage by examining the historical events that have occurred at various points in their lives.

a. the feminist perspective

b. the life course perspective

c. exchange theory

d. symbolic interactionist theory

16. Which theory sees people as individuals entering into mutual relationships in order to maximize their own gains?

a. exchange theory

b. feminist theory

c. conflict theory

d. symbolic interaction theory

17. The demographic perspective in family studies focus most on

a. economics in family life.

b. family and household structures.

c. politics in family life.

d. psychological stressors among family members.

18. Using _____ helps ensure that research results are not skewed by who is included or excluded in a survey or interview.

a. a random sample

b. longitudinal surveys

c. cohort studies

d. a demographic perspective

19. Although there is not a single definition, one common trait of big data is

a. it is generated specifically for research purposes.

b. it is complex enough to require customized computer applications.

c. it is public and therefore reduces ethical questions.

d. it doesn't require the use of sociological theory to understand the results.

20. The Current Population Survey, which requires interviews with representatives from thousands of households every month, is an example of

a. an ethnography.

b. a time use survey.

c. a sample survey.

d. big data.

21. Andrew and Elad Dvash Banks, who used a surrogate to become fathers of twin boys, sued the United States because

a. the surrogate parent was awarded custody.

b. the United States doesn't recognize children born through surrogacy as a legal relationship.

c. the United States defined parentage through genetics.

d. the surrogate parent was Canadian.

22. What does it mean to describe a family connection as *symbolic*?

a. Family connections are meaningful because people believe they are.

b. Families share DNA, which is represented with symbols.

c. Families must be established through symbolic events like weddings.

d. Family connections are not meaningful unless legally recognized.

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23. Why is college financial aid affected by how rich or poor a student's parents are?

a. Failing to pay for a child's college is considered abandonment.

b. Teachers are seen as extensions of parental authority.

c. Parents have the legal authority to decide whether their children attend college.

d. People are expected to sacrifice time, energy, and money for their families.

24. Americans looking back through the generations for a feeling of connection to a larger family tree are interested in

a. genealogy.

b. exchange theory.

c. forming a breadwinner-homemaker family.

d. forming a legal family.

25. Families are groups of related people, bound by _____.

a. their interest in genealogy

b. biological, legal, or emotional connections

c. birth, marriage, or adoption

d. experiencing an event together at the same time

26. Which of the following is an example of a family tie formed by legal recognition?

a. a family friend whom children refer to as “auntie”

b. two adults living together for over ten years

c. people who are married

d. companies who say they treat their employees like family

27. Appropriate parental discipline is decided by

a. permit approval.

b. a formal legal proceeding.

c. common cultural understandings.

d. the child.

28. When giving a reason for missing a meeting, a staff member lets her boss know that she is unavailable because her grandmother is in the hospital. The boss accepts this as an excusable absence because

a. family commitments are considered obligations.

b. the staff member shows she cares about her grandmother.

c. the boss also has a grandmother.

d. the staff member is a single mother.

29. Which of the following is an example of a *personal* family?

a. a family friend who you call “auntie” but who does not consider herself part of your family

b. a stepchild who considers themselves part of the family and whose stepparent considers the stepchild part of the family

c. a best friend, who also considers you their best friend

d. a family pet

30. Julia's friends visit her while she is babysitting her young nephew. Julia's nephew doesn't seem interested in any of the new people he is introduced to and prefers to be held by his aunt. What can be inferred from his behavior?

a. He considers Julia's friends part of his personal family.

b. He understands the family as an institutional arena.

c. He understands the difference between family members and others.

d. He is not receiving adequate emotional or physical care at home.

31. The textbook argues that it is challenging to define *family* because

a. who counts as family is defined by the law.

b. only people who are biologically related are family.

c. no one has been able to define family before.

d. different people and cultures use different definitions.

32. According to the reading, knowing the difference between family and nonfamily is important for children

a. so they know who is allowed to take them home from school.

b. for forming attachment and constructing personal identities.

c. for legal cases.

d. so that they can understand the family as an institutional arena.

33. Which of the following is an example of a legal family member?

a. a family friend whom you call “auntie”

b. your best friend

c. your little sister

d. your family pet

34. How did the *United States v. Windsor* ruling change the legal definition of marriage?

a. It supported the Defense of Marriage Act.

b. It specified that couples legally married in certain states did have federal recognition of their marriage.

c. It resulted in the federal government recognizing all marriages that are legally valid in the states.

d. It required all states to perform same-sex marriage.

35. In which of the following scenarios would the U.S. Census consider all members a family?

a. two unmarried people with a roommate

b. two married people with two college-age children who live on campus

c. two married people and their legally adopted child living in the same household

d. two married people with two children and a family friend whom they consider an aunt, all living in the same household

36. There has been a nationwide count of people in the United States population every ten years since 1790. This period count is known as a

a. family arena.

b. household count.

c. legal family.

d. census.

37. How does the U.S. Census define a *household*?

a. a group of individuals related by birth, marriage, or adoption

b. a group of people that lives and eats separately from other groups

c. the people to whom we feel related and who we expect to define us as members of their family as well

d. groups of related people bound by connections that are biological, legal, or emotional

38. Why was the notion of the “household head” category questioned during the 1960s?

a. Feminists critiqued the implied expectation of marriage.

b. The Census Bureau did not have a clear definition of family.

c. The Census Bureau only had six categories for family relationships.

d. Feminists critiqued the implied presumption of male authority.

39. By 1980, the census form dropped the category “household head” and replaced it with _____.

a. “householder”

b. “spouse or partner”

c. “father/husband”

d. “father or mother”

40. An institutional arena is governed by

a. the law.

b. accepted rules of interaction.

c. government definitions of obligations.

d. the head of household.

41. The state affects families directly through legal regulation and redistribution of resources. This is an example of which institutional arena’s influence on families?

a. welfare

b. modern areas

c. the state

d. the market

42. In which institutional arena does wealth accumulation take place?

a. the state

b. the market

c. the family

d. symbolic interaction

43. Jenelle and Adham are about to have a child, but they cannot afford to pay for childcare. They agree that the person who earns less should stop working for pay and take care of their child full time. What institutional arena is this family decision most directly related to?

a. the state

b. the market

c. the personal family

d. the legal family

44. In which institutional arena does facilitation of divorce take place?

a. the state

b. the market

c. the family

d. symbolic interaction

45. A couple is in the process of adopting a child. They are very excited to become parents and often talk about introducing their child to their favorite foods, what kinds of outfits they will buy for their child, and what they hope to teach their child. This couple is discussing the _____ arena.

a. state

b. market

c. family

d. genealogy

46. Which of the following examples provides evidence that the role of the state is changing?

a. the growth of public services in health care and education

b. the growing number of divorces

c. the growing number of legal families

d. the growth of inequality in among families

47. The Supreme Court decision *Obergefell v. Hodges*

a. granted same-sex couples the right to adoption in every state.

b. guaranteed same-sex couples the right to marriage in every state.

c. repealed the Defense of Marriage Act.

d. upheld the Defense of Marriage Act.

48. A group of citizens vote for politicians to represent them. Those politicians create a government agency that works to reduce domestic violence and assist victims of domestic violence. What does this describe?

a. the state arena

b. the market arena

c. the family arena

d. conflict theory

49. Which theoretical perspective does the following statement represent? “Society is the ‘collective expression of shared norms and values.’”

a. consensus

b. conflict

c. exchange

d. symbolic interaction

50. Arguing that a division of labor in which the husband works outside the home and the wife works inside the home provides stability and cooperation is an example of an argument that would be made by which type of theorist?

a. consensus

b. feminist

c. conflict

d. symbolic interactionist

51. Which of the following arguments would a conflict theorist make about the unpaid housework and care work women have historically shouldered?

a. Women are naturally better at nurturing and caring.

b. Division of labor creates dependence and harmony.

c. It has allowed employers to pay men less.

d. It is an exchange that rewards all members.

52. Economist Gary Becker proposed that husbands and wives make joint decisions to maximize the benefits for the entire family, such as deciding who provides financially for the family. These ideas are closely related to which theoretical perspective?

a. consensus

b. exchange

c. symbolic interactionist

d. structural functionalist

53. Modernity theorists break the modern era of family into two periods, each with different characteristics. Since the 1970s, they argue we are currently in the *second modernity*. This era is characterized by which of the following?

a. significant diversity of family forms

b. gradual changes in family forms

c. increasing numbers of divorce

d. a return to traditional family forms

54. A researcher is studying family interactions. She notices a common practice and asks, “What is the function of this practice? What good is it doing that permits it to survive?” The researcher is engaging with what perspective?

a. consensus

b. conflict

c. exchange

d. symbolic interaction

55. What constitutes the breadwinner-homemaker family as understood as traditional in the 1950s?

a. either parent employed, while the other takes care of their children

b. an employed father, a mother without employment, and their children

c. an employed mother, a father without employment, and their children

d. two employed parents and their children

56. What did Talcott Parsons believe was necessary to preserve the family as an institution?

a. a legal family

b. the breadwinner-homemaker family

c. a family wage

d. a census

57. Which of the following is a criticism of Talcott Parsons’s view of family structures?

a. He fails to understand that the experiences and roles of men and women are different.

b. His emphasis on socialization ignores the natural outcomes of biology.

c. His emphasis on power struggles ignores the positive aspects of families.

d. His views of gender differences rationalize male domination.

58. Which theoretical perspective does the following statement represent? “The roles of men and women are part of an ‘unstable system ripe for change.’”

a. consensus

b. conflict

c. structural functionalism

d. symbolic interaction

59. Ibrahim believes that inequality and the struggles it causes are a main factor in driving history forward. What perspective would Ibrahim most likely identify with?

a. consensus

b. conflict

c. structural functionalism

d. symbolic interaction

60. What theoretical perspective does the following statement represent? “Family structure is socially constructed.”

a. consensus

b. feminism

c. structural functionalism

d. symbolic interaction

61. The process by which individuals internalize elements of the social structure in their own personalities is called

a. exchange theory.

b. socialization.

c. the life course perspective.

d. genealogy.

62. Parents praise their daughter when she does something kind and they complement her when she plays dress up. As she grows older, the girl continues to emulate these qualities, trying to be nice in all circumstances and wanting look like a princess. A feminist theorist might say this is an example of what?

a. exchange theory

b. socialization

c. life course perspective

d. genealogy

63. When examining the similarities and differences of feminism and structural functionalism as demonstrated in family dynamics, it can be said that

a. there is only rare agreement between them regarding the appropriate behavior for men and women.

b. neither perspective critically examines society.

c. both perspectives would support a patriarchal decision making.

d. neither perspective views social change as a destabilizing attribute.

64. Through what expression do symbolic interactionists determine meaning?

a. actions

b. words

c. ideas

d. emotions

65. What theoretical perspective does the following statement represent? “It is critical to understand the process by which individuality changed personal and institutional relations.”

a. demographic perspective

b. life course perspective

c. modernity

d. symbolic interaction

66. What theoretical perspective does the following statement represent? “Family behavior and household structures contribute to larger population processes in many important ways.”

a. demographic perspective

b. life course perspective

c. modernity

d. symbolic interaction

67. What theoretical perspective does the following statement represent? “Family structure includes the progression from childhood to adulthood, which must be understood in a social and historical context.”

a. demographic perspective

b. life course perspective

c. modernity

d. symbolic interaction

68. What theoretical perspective does the following statement represent? “Studies of birth, death, and migration should occur at the population level to help us better understand families.”

a. demographic perspective

b. life course perspective

c. modernity

d. symbolic interaction

69. Which of the following is the best example of a cohort?

a. a family with two children

b. baby boomers who all experienced the assassination of John F. Kennedy

c. siblings

d. a large group of pen pals

70. Which of the following is an example of correlation?

a. Kids who sleep with a night-light more often turn out to be nearsighted in adulthood.

b. Children are often nearsighted.

c. A family includes siblings who are both nearsighted.

d. A family includes siblings who are both farsighted.

71. One of the ways that sociologists attempt to reduce bias in their studies is to

a. ask their peers if their conclusions make sense.

b. never write their own survey questions.

c. use samples that are nationally representative of the population of study.

d. use data collected from Internet news sites instead of telephone surveys.

72. What perspective has been criticized as something people in positions of power use to justify the social structure that exists at any given time or place?

a. consensus

b. conflict

c. feminism

d. symbolic interaction

73. What perspective places greater emphasis on the individual within the family?

a. consensus

b. modernity

c. structural functionalism

d. symbolic interaction

74. What perspective seeks to understand and ultimately reduce inequality between men and women within the family?

a. consensus

b. feminism

c. structural functionalism

d. demographic

75. What is the difference between random selection and nonrandom selection?

a. Random selection ensures that a large number of people are selected, but nonrandom selection does not.

b. Nonrandom selection ensures that each person in the sample has the same likelihood of being chosen, while random selection does not.

c. Random selection is more regionally diverse than nonrandom selection.

d. Random selection ensures that each person in the population has the same likelihood of being chosen, while nonrandom selection does not.

76. An example of a *longitudinal survey* is one that is sent

a. each year to a different group of high school students.

b. to twelfth graders in the same high school each year.

c. only once to a group of eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders.

d. to the same people every two years.

77. What is the benefit of time-use studies?

a. They allow researchers to collect more accurate estimates of what people do in small increments of time.

b. They allow researchers to collect survey data.

c. They are a substitution for in-depth interviews that give researchers the same data.

d. They replace large, national studies.

78. Margaret's family of four was asked to be a part of a research project on the division of childcare and daily chores. They were each asked to keep a detailed account of their activities for one week. This would be an example of a

a. longitudinal survey.

b. cohort study.

c. time-use study.

d. in-depth interview.

79. As discussed in the textbook, Dawn Marie Dow learned about the unique parenting strategies employed by 60 African American mothers, including seeking out

positive images of African American girls and women in the media to enhance their daughters' self-esteem. What type of research did Dow use?

a. sample surveys

b. longitudinal surveys

c. in-depth interviews

d. ethnography

80. As discussed in the textbook, Annette Lareau learned of sharp contrasts in parenting style—and the meanings parents attributed to childhood—according to the social class of the family. What type of research did Lareau use?

a. sample surveys

b. longitudinal surveys

c. in-depth interviews

d. ethnography

Pre-Reading Quiz

81. On a piece of scrap paper, draw a picture that represents what you think of when you hear the word "family." Now, draw a picture of your own family. In the space below, briefly describe how the two pictures compare. How do they compare? If there are similarities, why do you think that is the case? If there are differences, explain them.

82. What is the legal definition of family used by the Census Bureau?

83. We often think of the family as a private entity. We decide who belongs to our family and we make the rules by which our family operates. This is true to some

degree, but other social institutions play important roles in determining what our families look like and how they operate. The state (government) and the market are two social arenas that impact decisions we make about family life. What are some examples of how these two arenas shape our family life?

84. Describe how you would use genealogical approaches to explore three elements of your background.

85. Using the concepts of biological and symbolic family ties, explain how you know whom to call your “family.”

86. Marriage can be viewed and defined as a religious ceremony or as a legal status, and the definition could influence one’s opinion on same-sex marriage. Discuss these sometimes differing definitions and opinions on marriage in the United States after *Obergefell v. Hodges*.

87. Based on what you have learned about the authority of the family, explain why teachers may be allowed to exert corporal punishment on students, and discuss an argument a family might make against the use of corporal punishment in schools.

88. Compare and contrast the personal family, the legal family, and the family as an institutional arena. Give examples of each.

89. The definition of family has changed over time as a result of legal, cultural, and institutional shifts. Discuss two ways that the definition of family has changed over time and include which factors contributed to this change.

90. When it comes to understanding families, how are structural functionalists and conflict theoretical perspectives different? Based on what you read in the chapter, contrast how the two theories might explain the rise of the breadwinner-homemaker family.

91. Describe three significant contributions of feminist theory to sociologists' understanding of contemporary families.

92. How have theoretical approaches to understanding the family shaped the sociological understanding of family over time?

93. What are some of the strategies sociologists use to avoid bias in their research?

Answer Key

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1. Answer: B
2. Answer: A
3. Answer: B
4. Answer: B
5. Answer: C
6. Answer: B
7. Answer: A
8. Answer: B
9. Answer: A
10. Answer: D
11. Answer: C
12. Answer: D
13. Answer: D
14. Answer: B
15. Answer: B

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16. Answer: A

17. Answer: B

18. Answer: A

19. Answer: B

20. Answer: C

21. Answer: C

22. Answer: A

23. Answer: D

24. Answer: A

25. Answer: B

26. Answer: C

27. Answer: C

28. Answer: A

29. Answer: B

30. Answer: C

31. Answer: D

32. Answer: B

33. Answer: C

34. Answer: C

35. Answer: C

36. Answer: D

37. Answer: B

38. Answer: D

39. Answer: A

40. Answer: B

41. Answer: C

42. Answer: B

43. Answer: B

44. Answer: A

45. Answer: C

46. Answer: A

47. Answer: B

48. Answer: A

49. Answer: A

50. Answer: A

51. Answer: C

52. Answer: B

53. Answer: A

54. Answer: A

55. Answer: B

56. Answer: B

57. Answer: D

58. Answer: B

59. Answer: B

60. Answer: B

61. Answer: B

62. Answer: B

63. Answer: A

64. Answer: A

65. Answer: C

66. Answer: A

67. Answer: B

68. Answer: A

69. Answer: B

70. Answer: A

71. Answer: C

72. Answer: A

73. Answer: B

74. Answer: B

75. Answer: D

76. Answer: D

77. Answer: A

78. Answer: C

79. Answer: C

80. Answer: D

81. Answer: Answers will vary. The legal definition of family includes only people who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption, and the dominant family ideal continues to be an image of a married woman and man and their two biological children (and possibly a dog). Most people's families do not look like this ideal. Individuals often have a fairly broad definition of family, which may be a "personal" definition that includes people who are not related by "blood" or marriage, yet they may also provide a more standard image when asked to draw a family.

82. Answer: Answers will vary. The legal definition of family is a group of individuals related by birth, marriage, or adoption. For the census, this group must reside in the same household. This definition is important for the legal benefits and responsibilities that the government provides and imposes on families.

83. Answer: Answers will vary. Examples include the fact that the state determines who is allowed to marry and form a family. Families purchase child care in the marketplace, and our jobs in the paid labor force influence the time we spend with our families, our relationships within them, and what we are able to provide.

84. Answer: Possible answers include using DNA testing to determine biological family ties, mapping family trees to look for family ties using historical records, and trying to find a tie to a long-lost family member for legal reasons, such as inheritance.

85. Answer: Biological family members include anyone you know about who is related to you by DNA. However, we often refer to others as “family,” including folks who are completely unrelated in a biological sense but to whom we feel a strong connection and consider part of our family.

86. Answer: Much resistance to same-sex marriage and same-sex parented families appears to come from those who view marriage as connected to religious views and rules that emanate from an authoritative source. There does not appear to be the same type of resistance from those who view marriage as a legal status subject to changing interpretations and regulations.

87. Answer: Teachers can use corporal punishment because they are seen as an extension of parental authority. Arguments against this practice might include that families feel their own disciplinary approaches are privileged, and that they have not given individual teachers the symbolic role of family extension.

88. Answer: The personal family allows for a broader definition of the family that focuses on whom we feel related to, while the legal family is that which is recognized by the state or governing bodies.The family as an institution refers to the broader space in which relations take place. The institutional arena contains elements of the legal family.

89. Answer: Institutions have facilitated changes, such as the census changing the definition of family, and families themselves have changed, such that stepfamily members are now recognized in both a legal and cultural sense.

90. Answer: The structural functionalist approach is part of the consensus perspective, and therefore focuses on stability rather than change. Structural functionalists specifically focus on the function of common behavioral patterns. Conflict theorists, however, focus on the role of conflict and opposition. Structural functionalists focus on the harmony and consensus that occurs in society, and conflict theorists focus on opposition. Structural functionalists view the breadwinner-homemaker family as instrumental to family harmony. Men and women each perform a separate, but necessary function; this creates a balance and mutual dependence. Conflict theorists would argue that the breadwinner-homemaker model is linked to exploitation and capitalism. According to cultural theorists, this model grew because it allowed employers to pay husbands less when their wives were doing all unpaid labor at home.

91. Answer: Some examples include the focus on the importance of socialization, understanding inequalities among and between families, the importance of viewing families as socially constructed, and beliefs about appropriate gender behavior are not uniform across people.

92. Answer: Changes in the definition of family and understandings about family structure have coincided with the emergence and evolution of sociological theory about families. These theoretical approaches have provided sociologists with tools and approaches for making sense of families, including changes in family structure, cultural influences in the definitions of families, and the increasing role of the state and market in determining family relations.

93. Answer: Sociologists avoid bias by relying on large, publicly funded, nationally representative studies. They also rely heavily on peer review.