Family Therapy 9th edition Goldenberg Test Bank

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1 : The developmental approach to family life focuses upon the familys:
A : organization and structure.
B : pathology patterns.
C : life cycle.
D : operations as a social system

Correct Answer : C

2 : Developmental tasks:
A : always involve children.
B : occur at all stages of the life cycle.
C : rarely involve family conflict.
D : always impede family functioning.

Correct Answer : B

3 : A family stage marker refers to:
A : a particular life event.
B : a stage of life.
C : the final decade of life.
D : All of the answers are correct.

Correct Answer : A

4 : Family stage markers are events in a familys life that:
A : demand a new adaptation.
B : differentiate one stage of life from the next.
C : mark the close of the childbearing years.
D : None of the answers are correct.

Correct Answer : A

5 : Which of the following is an example of a discontinuous life change?
A : Death of a grandparent
B : Death of a young child
C : Becoming parents
D : None of the answers are correct.

Correct Answer : B

6 : Family therapists with a transgenerational view:
A : attend to a familys intergenerational issues.
B : reject the notion of therapist as outside expert.
C : are less interested in a familys stuck places than are the social constructionists.
D : are sometimes referred to as structuralists.

Correct Answer : A

7 : Which of the following is not an example of a discontinuous life style change event in a familys history?

A : Birth of a handicapped child
B : Fathers retirement
C : Birth of a child to midlife parents
D : Birth of a child to a teenage girl

Correct Answer : B

8 : From a family life cycle perspective, psychiatric symptoms in a family member represent:
A : intrapsychic distress.
B : interpersonal distress
C : a signal that the family is having problems mastering the tasks at that stage in the cycle
D : a learned response to anxiety.

Correct Answer : C

9 : The developmental framework for studying families was first proposed by family:
A : therapists.
B : counselors.
C : sociologists.
D : social workers.

Correct Answer : C

10 : The leading advocates today of a multidimensional, multicultural view of the life cycle concept are:
A : Duvall and Hill.
B : Duvall and Miller.
C : Carter and Strauss.
D : Carter and McGoldrick.

Correct Answer : D

11 : The major transition to be achieved before launching children involves:
A : introducing them to school.
B : introducing them to social groups
C : experimenting with late teen independence.
D : parents letting go and facing each other.

Correct Answer : C

12 : Which of the following constitutes a horizontal stressor?
A : Family expectations
B : Birth of a handicapped child
C : Ethnic loyalties
D : Family secrets

Correct Answer : B

13 : An example of a vertical stressor is:
A : a family coping with changes over time
B : dealing with family transitions.
C : precocious physical development in a child.
D : attitudes passing down over generations.

Correct Answer : D

14 : Most of todays immigrants to the United States come from:
A : Eastern Europe
B : Western Europe.
C : Asia and Latin America
D : Europe and Asia.

Correct Answer : C

15 : A shortcoming in the family life stage perspective is:
A : it is explanatory rather than descriptive.
B : it offers normative data on extended families only.
C : it emphasizes individual difference in the timings of modal events.
D : it does not deal with transition periods between stages.

Correct Answer : D

16 : Combrinck-Graham suggests that family development frequently alternates between:
A : centripetal and centrifugal periods.
B : horizontal and vertical stresses.
C : stage oscillations.
D : linear and circular causality.

Correct Answer : A

17 : Breunlin contends that family development usually:
A : occurs in discrete shifts from stage to stage
B : occurs in discontinuous shifts from stage to stage.
C : involves centripetal and centrifugal periods.
D : occurs as gradual oscillations.

Correct Answer : D

18 : Which of the following characterizes emerging adulthood?
A : A heightened sense of assuming responsibilities
B : Launching children
C : Initial experiences of sexual exploration
D : Consolidating gender

Correct Answer : A

19 : A young adults primary developmental task is:
A : separating from ones parents without cutting off from them.
B : finding a suitable mate
C : realigning relationships with extended families
D : becoming a parent.

Correct Answer : A

20 : According to the authors, the most significant milestone in a familys life cycle is usually:
A : deciding to marry.

B : choosing a career
C : the arrival of children.
D : deciding on a life style.

Correct Answer : C

21 : The term suprasystem refers to:
A : husband, wife, and first child.
B : husband, wife, and all children.
C : husband, wife, children, and extended family members.
D : husband, wife, and in-laws.

Correct Answer : C

22 : Families with an adolescent frequently must deal with:
A : rule changing.
B : limit setting.
C : role renegotiation
D : All of the answers are correct

Correct Answer : D

23 : As children grow up and leave home, the familys developmental task involves:
A : focusing attention on career development.
B : considering retirement shortly.
C : dealing with disabilities and death of grandparents.
D : creating adult-to-adult relationships between parents and children.

Correct Answer : D

24 : What Carter and McGoldrick refer to as launching children and moving on is called what by Gerson?
A : Expansion
B : Contraction
C : Life cycling
D : None of the answers are correct.

Correct Answer : B

25 : About how many divorces occur annually in the US today?
A : 2 million
B : 1 million
C : Over 5 million
D : Between 1/2 and 3/4 of a million

Correct Answer : B

26 : In a joint legal custody arrangement, both parents:
A : remain living together but in separate quarters of the home
B : have physical custody of the children for several days each week
C : share decision-making regarding child raising issues
D : .none of the answers are correct

Correct Answer : C

27 : Most heads of one-parent households:
A : eventually remarry.
B : are sufficiently financially secure so that they do not seek remarriage.
C : avoid remarriage until their children are grown.
D : can be considered to be non-custodial parents.

Correct Answer : A

28 : Custodial and non-custodial single parents share the following problems:
A : arranging day-to-day child care.
B : conflicting loyalties.
C : rebuilding social networks.
D : returning to their family of origin homes.

Correct Answer : C

29 : Stepfamilies typically:
A : cause a disruption in the family life cycle.
B : add an additional phase to the life cycle.
C : require a restructuring of parent-child relationships
D : All of the answers are correct

Correct Answer : A

30 : Developmentally speaking, gay and lesbian adolescents:
A : face entirely different demands to become independent as heterosexual adolescents.
B : may experience greater anxiety, secrecy, and shame than heterosexual adolescents.
C : have a relatively easy time coming out to their parents.
D : experience the same anxiety over their erotic feelings as heterosexual adolescents

Correct Answer : A

31 : Which statement below is not characteristic of lesbian parents:
A : They have similar life cycle stresses to heterosexual parents.
B : They may rely on donor insemination to have children
C : They may adopt children.
D : They have children who are just as gender stereotyped as heterosexual parents

Correct Answer : D

32 : Which of the following is not true?
A : Gay adults are less fit parents than straight adults
B : Lesbian women do not differ from heterosexual women in their child rearing practices
C : There are 12 to 15 million children living with gay or lesbian parents in the US
D : Gay and lesbian families are as diverse as heterosexual families

Correct Answer : A

33 : These are activities or experiences that need to be mastered at various stages in the family life cycle to enable the family to move to the next developmental stage.
A : Life cycles

B : Family framework
C : Developmental tasks
D : Multidimentsional stage

Correct Answer : C

34 : Any generalizations in the family life cycle model should be seen within the context of what?
A : Class, culture, and historical period
B : Marital status
C : Developmental stage
D : Sexual orientation

Correct Answer : A

35 : What is the approximate percentage of gay or lesbian parents?
A : 1%
B : 5%
C : 10%
D : None of the answers are correct

Correct Answer : A

FILL IN THE BLANK

36 : _____ The series of longitudinal stages or events that mark a familys life, offering an organizing schema for viewing the family as a system proceeding through time.

Correct Answer : Family life cycle

37 : _____ A higher-level system in which other systems represent component parts and play subsystem roles.

Correct Answer : Suprasystem

38 : _____ Problems to be overcome and conflicts to be mastered at various stages of the life cycle, enabling movement to the next developmental stage.

Correct Answer : Developmental tasks

39 : _____ A post divorced family structure in which the former spouses reside in separate households and function as two separate units; although living separately, their nuclear family is thus restructured but remains intact.

Correct Answer : Binuclear family

ESSAY

40 : Critique the stage model by identifying some of the strengths and potential weaknesses of looking at a family with this particular framework.

Correct Answer : Answers may vary.

41 : Define the role of culture in the family life cycle. How does it strengthen or weaken a familys resources through transition periods.

Correct Answer : ?Answers may vary.

42 : Do you agree that all families go through a family life cycle? Should family scientists try to understand the observable and definable transition periods that all families go through? Why or why not?

Correct Answer : Answers may vary.

43 : As a helping professional what do you anticipate are the most difficult family life cycle stages? Why? How do you anticipate drawing attention to life cycle issues in the therapy room?

Correct Answer : Answer may vary.?

44 : Discuss how gay and lesbian families are the same and potentially different than heterosexual families. How might a family therapist approach do therapy with such a family? Give an example

Correct Answer : Answer may vary.?