

**TEST BANK**



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Families  
in Canada

Social Contexts, Continuities, and Changes



## CHAPTER 2

### Family Theories and Methods

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What do theories begin with?

- a. answers
- b. analytical questions
- c. explanations
- d. descriptions
- e. social phenomena

*Answer:* b     *Difficulty:* challenging     *Page:* 22     *Skill:* applied

2. “What is marriage?” This type of question is mostly concerned with

- a. clarification
- b. explanation
- c. hypothetical situations
- d. theory
- e. description

*Answer:* e     *Difficulty:* moderate     *Page:* 22     *Skill:* applied

3. “When do people marry?” This type of question is mostly concerned with

- a. clarification
- b. explanation
- c. hypothetical situations
- d. theory
- e. description

*Answer:* a     *Difficulty:* moderate     *Page:* 22     *Skill:* applied

4. “Why do people marry?” This type of question is mostly concerned with

- a. clarification
- b. explanation
- c. hypothetical situations
- d. theory
- e. description

*Answer: b      Difficulty: moderate      Page: 22      Skill: applied*

5. The goal of social scientists is to answer which set of questions?

- a. clarifying
- b. theoretical
- c. explanatory
- d. descriptive
- e. hypothetical

*Answer: c      Difficulty: moderate      Page: 23      Skill: recall*

6. Why do our own experiences provide us with limited views of the family?

- a. Our own experiences do not distort our interpretation of the family
- b. Our own life experiences are the optimum way of understanding families
- c. Objectivity is best achieved using our own experiences
- d. Seeing families through a religious lens assists us in better interpreting the phenomenon
- e. Our own personal experiences tend to distort our view of marriage and the family; personal experiences provide us only with a limited view of family phenomena, and our frequent exposure to external sources fails to assist us in being objective

*Answer: e      Difficulty: moderate      Page: 23      Skill: recall*

7. Objectivity means that

- a. results of a study can be replicated by someone else
- b. one includes their own values in interpreting family phenomena
- c. one sees other people as objects
- d. one is being fair to relevant points of view; being committed to avoid bias, and maintaining an open mind to the evidence even if the data are inconsistent with one's own personal values
- e. one approaches human subjects as a natural scientist approaches non-human phenomena

*Answer:* d      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 23-24      *Skill:* recall

8. Replicability means that

- a. results of a study can be replicated by someone else
- b. one includes their own values in interpreting family phenomena
- c. one sees other people as objects
- d. one is being fair to relevant points of view; being committed to avoid bias, and maintaining an open mind to the evidence even if the data are inconsistent with one's own personal values
- e. one approaches human subjects as a natural scientist approaches non-human phenomena

*Answer:* a      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 23-24      *Skill:* recall

9. Clarification, as a standard procedure to achieve objectivity and replicability, involves

- a. questioning what the information received in the research means
- b. using such methods as surveys, participant observation, reading texts to gather data
- c. identifying exactly what it is we need to know more about
- d. searching for a reliable way of locating and measuring those phenomena we want to know about
- e. creating a theoretical position before data are gathered

*Answer:* c      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 24      *Skill:* recall

10. Analyzing and interpreting, as a standard procedure to achieve objectivity and replicability involves

- a. questioning what the information received in the research means
- b. using such methods as surveys, participant observation, reading texts to gather data
- c. identifying exactly what it is we need to know more about
- d. searching for a reliable way of locating and measuring those phenomena we want to know about
- e. creating a theoretical position before data are gathered

*Answer: a      Difficulty: moderate      Page: 24      Skill: recall*

11. Collecting, as a standard procedure to achieve objectivity and replicability involves

- a. questioning what the information received in the research means
- b. using such methods as surveys, participant observation, reading texts to gather data
- c. identifying exactly what it is we need to know more about
- d. searching for a reliable way of locating and measuring those phenomena we want to know about
- e. creating a theoretical position before data are gathered

*Answer: b      Difficulty: moderate      Page: 24      Skill: recall*

12. Formulating, as a standard procedure to achieve objectivity and replicability involves

- a. questioning what the information received in the research means
- b. using such methods as surveys, participant observation, reading texts to gather data
- c. identifying exactly what it is we need to know more about
- d. searching for a reliable way of locating and measuring those phenomena we want to know about
- e. creating a theoretical position before data are gathered

*Answer: d      Difficulty: moderate      Page: 24      Skill: recall*

13. Of all the procedures used to achieve objectivity and replicability in social scientific research, which one is **more likely** to be vulnerable to a scientist's personal values and beliefs?

- a. collecting
- b. theory development
- c. formulating
- d. clarification
- e. analyzing and interpreting

*Answer: e      Difficulty: moderate      Page: 24      Skill: recall*

14. What level of analysis would this question be most applicable to? "What is the role of culture (values, norms, customs, beliefs, world views) in defining and influencing the family as a social institution?"

- a. exosystem
- b. mesosystem
- c. macrosystem
- d. microsystem
- e. social system

*Answer: c      Difficulty: challenging      Page: 25      Skill: applied*

15. What level of analysis would this question be most applicable to? "What are the differences and similarities between marriage relationships and unmarried relationships?"

- a. exosystem
- b. mesosystem
- c. macrosystem
- d. microsystem
- e. social system

*Answer: d      Difficulty: challenging      Page: 25      Skill: applied*

16. An ideology refers to

- a. a moralistic set of beliefs in that they evaluate the rightness or wrongness of the evidence discovered in the empirical test of any particular conceptual framework
- b. a statement that specifies the general relations between two concepts
- c. a set of common assumptions and concepts
- d. those measures (or indicators) that are actually available in the data being analyzed by the researcher
- e. a set of propositions that may be used to explain an occurrence or event

*Answer: a      Difficulty: challenging      Page: 27      Skill: recall*

17. A theory refers to

- a. a moralistic set of beliefs in that they evaluate the rightness or wrongness of the evidence discovered in the empirical test of any particular conceptual framework
- b. a statement that specifies the general relations between two concepts
- c. a set of common assumptions and concepts
- d. those measures (or indicators) that are actually available in the data being analyzed by the researcher
- e. a set of propositions that may be used to explain an occurrence or event

*Answer: e      Difficulty: challenging      Page: 26      Skill: recall*

18. A theoretical framework refers to

- a. a moralistic set of beliefs in that they evaluate the rightness or wrongness of the evidence discovered in the empirical test of any particular conceptual framework.
- b. a statement that specifies the general relations between two concepts
- c. a set of common assumptions and concepts
- d. those measures (or indicators) that are actually available in the data being analyzed by the researcher
- e. a set of propositions that may be used to explain an occurrence or event

*Answer: c      Difficulty: challenging      Page: 27      Skill: recall*

19. A proposition refers to

- a. a moralistic set of beliefs in that they evaluate the rightness or wrongness of the evidence discovered in the empirical test of any particular conceptual framework.
- b. a statement that specifies the general relations between two concepts
- c. a set of common assumptions and concepts
- d. those measures (or indicators) that are actually available in the data being analyzed by the researcher
- e. a set of propositions that may be used to explain an occurrence or event

*Answer: b      Difficulty: challenging      Page: 27      Skill: recall*

20. An hypothesis is

- a. a moralistic set of beliefs in that they evaluate the rightness or wrongness of the evidence discovered in the empirical test of any particular conceptual framework.
- b. a statement that specifies the general relations between two concepts
- c. a set of common assumptions and concepts
- d. those measures (or indicators) that are actually available in the data being analyzed by the researcher
- e. a set of propositions that may be used to explain an occurrence or event

*Answer: d      Difficulty: challenging      Page: 27      Skill: recall*

21. “Positive effect” is significantly related to “marital satisfaction.” This is an example of a(n)

- a. theory
- b. theoretical framework
- c. hypothesis
- d. proposition
- e. ideology

*Answer: d      Difficulty: challenging      Page: 27      Skill: applied*



22. “Frequent touching” will be significantly correlated with “each spouses’ score on the Dyadic Adjustment Scale of marital satisfaction.” This is a(n)

- a. theory
- b. theoretical framework
- c. hypothesis
- d. proposition
- e. ideology

*Answer:* d      *Difficulty:* challenging      *Page:* 27      *Skill:* applied

23. Which of the following is **primarily** a macrosystem theory?

- a. conflict
- b. social exchange
- c. symbolic interactionism
- d. systems
- e. family development

*Answer:* a      *Difficulty:* challenging      *Page:* 28      *Skill:* applied

24. Which of the following is **primarily** a microsystem theory?

- a. conflict
- b. feminism
- c. symbolic interactionism
- d. ecological
- e. structural functionalism

*Answer:* c      *Difficulty:* challenging      *Page:* 28      *Skill:* applied

25 Which theoretical framework has its origin in the work of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels?

- a. feminist
- b. conflict
- c. ecological
- d. symbolic interactionism
- e. family development

*Answer:* b      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 29      *Skill:* applied

26. Concepts such as power, competition, “power resistance strategies,” and consensus are central to which theoretical framework?

- a. feminist
- b. symbolic interactionism
- c. conflict
- d. social exchange
- e. systems

*Answer: c      Difficulty: challenging      Page: 30      Skill: applied*

27. Elements such as the role of individual interpretations of reality, role definitions, vitality of the self, and socialization belong to which theoretical framework?

- a. feminist
- b. symbolic interactionism
- c. conflict
- d. social exchange
- e. systems

*Answer: b      Difficulty: challenging      Page: 33-34      Skill: applied*

28. Which theoretical framework is the only one that is uniquely focused on the family?

- a. feminist
- b. symbolic interactionism
- c. family development
- d. social exchange
- e. systems

*Answer: c      Difficulty: challenging      Page: 35-36      Skill: applied*

29. Which theoretical framework uses such terms as costs and rewards, comparison levels, the principle of reciprocity, and a proposition: “nobody does anything in the long term without getting what they perceive as a fair exchange for their effort”?

- a. feminist
- b. symbolic interactionism
- c. family development
- d. social exchange
- e. systems

*Answer:* d      *Difficulty:* challenging      *Page:* 35      *Skill:* applied

30. Which theoretical framework uses such terms as gender equality, the social construction of gender, and the emphasis on the centrality of women’s live and experiences?

- a. feminist
- b. symbolic interactionism
- c. family development
- d. social exchange
- e. systems

*Answer:* a      *Difficulty:* easy      *Page:* 31-32      *Skill:* recall

31. Research Design is

- a. the development of a strategy for conducting a study
- b. the kind of research that allows for each member of a population of being in a study and enables the researcher to generalization of the whole population.
- c. concerned with the operationalization of concepts.
- d. the coding of variables, the preparation of frequency tables, and the analysis of these variables
- e. how to gather data

*Answer:* a      *Difficulty:* moderate      *Page:* 38      *Skill:* recall

32. Measurement is

- a. the development of a strategy for conducting a study
- b. the kind of research that allows for each member of a population of being in a study and enables the researcher to generalize to the whole population.
- c. concerned with the operationalization of concepts.
- d. the coding of variables, the preparation of frequency tables, and the analysis of these variables
- e. how to gather data

*Answer: c      Difficulty: moderate      Page: 39      Skill: recall*

33. A predictor variable or independent variable is

- a. a concept that predicts an event of occurring or not
- b. background variables that are expected to modify or clarify the relationship between the predictor variable and the dependent variable
- c. one that a researcher selects that is based on theory or a literature review as the most likely variables to help explain the dependent variables
- d. one that is only used in experiments
- e. one which the researcher wants to explain

*Answer: c      Difficulty: moderate      Page: 42      Skill: recall*

34. A dependent variable is

- a. a concept that predicts an event of occurring or not
- b. background variables that are expected to modify or clarify the relationship between the predictor variable and the dependent variable
- c. one that a researcher selects that is based on theory or a literature review as the most likely variables to help explain the dependent variables
- d. one that is only used in experiments
- e. one which the researcher wants to explain

*Answer: e      Difficulty: moderate      Page: 42      Skill: recall*

35. A control variable is

- a. a concept that predicts an event of occurring or not
- b. a background factor that is expected to modify or clarify the relationship between the predictor variable and the dependent variable
- c. one that a researcher selects that is based on theory or a literature review as the most likely variables to help explain the dependent variables
- d. one that is only used in experiments
- e. one which the researcher wants to explain

*Answer: b      Difficulty: moderate      Page: 42      Skill: recall*

36. A correlation is

- a. a concept that predicts an event of occurring or not
- b. a background factor that is expected to modify or clarify the relationship between the predictor variable and the dependent variable
- c. the probability that the results were obtained by chance
- d. a mathematical procedure used to measure the statistical strength between two or more variables
- e. one which the researcher wants to explain

*Answer: d      Difficulty: moderate      Page: 43      Skill: recall*

## TRUE-FALSE

1. A belief is an idea about the world that we hold to be true. An example is believing in God.

*Answer: true      Difficulty: moderate      Page: 26      Skill: recall*

2. A theory is a set of propositions that may be used to explain an occurrence or event.

*Answer: true      Difficulty: moderate      Page: 26      Skill: recall*

3. Personal experiences help to establish objectivity and replicability of findings about marriage and the family.

*Answer: false      Difficulty: moderate      Page: 23      Skill: recall*

4. Objectivity includes maintaining an open mind to the evidence even if the data is inconsistent with one's own personal values.

*Answer: true                      Difficulty: moderate    Page: 23-24    Skill: recall*

5. A hypothesis uses measures or indicators to test propositions.

*Answer: true                      Difficulty: moderate    Page: 27        Skill: recall*

6. The following is an example of proposition, "Feelings of tension and frustration from uncompleted sexual experiences are more frequent for women than men".

*Answer: true                      Difficulty: moderate    Page: 27        Skill: applied*

7. Klein and White, in their 1993 book on family theory, have chosen to drop the structural-functional approach

*Answer: true                      Difficulty: moderate    Page: 29        Skill: recall*

8. The authors of the textbook make a distinction between emancipatory and explanatory feminism. The approach used in the text is explanatory feminism.

*Answer: true                      Difficulty: challenging    Page: 32        Skill: recall*

9. The ecological framework that was developed by Bronfenbrenner uses these systems in the theory: the microsystem, the mesosystem, the exosystem and the macrosystem.

*Answer: false                      Difficulty: challenging    Page: 33        Skill: recall*

10. The social exchange approach emphasizes the principle that people make choices so as to maximize their rewards and minimize their costs in relationships.

*Answer: true                      Difficulty: easy            Page: 35        Skill: recall*

11. The only theoretical framework that explicitly includes time and development is the family development.

*Answer: true                      Difficulty: moderate    Page: 36        Skill: recall*

12. The systems perspective focuses on how fathers influence their sons and how sons influence their fathers.

*Answer: false      Difficulty: moderate    Page: 36-37    Skill: applied*

13. In the analysis of data, the following phrase captures a “statistical law”-- correlation is not causation.

*Answer: true      Difficulty: moderate    Page: 39      Skill: recall*

14. Qualitative measures involve ways of counting or obtaining frequencies of behaviours or attitudes.

*Answer: false      Difficulty: moderate    Page: 40      Skill: recall*

15. Ethics in family research consists of protecting names of those sampled, obtaining their permission to be studied, informing them of the nature of the study, and not informing authorities even if the researchers discover a crime (like intimate abuse).

*Answer: true      Difficulty: easy    Page: 43-44      Skill: recall*