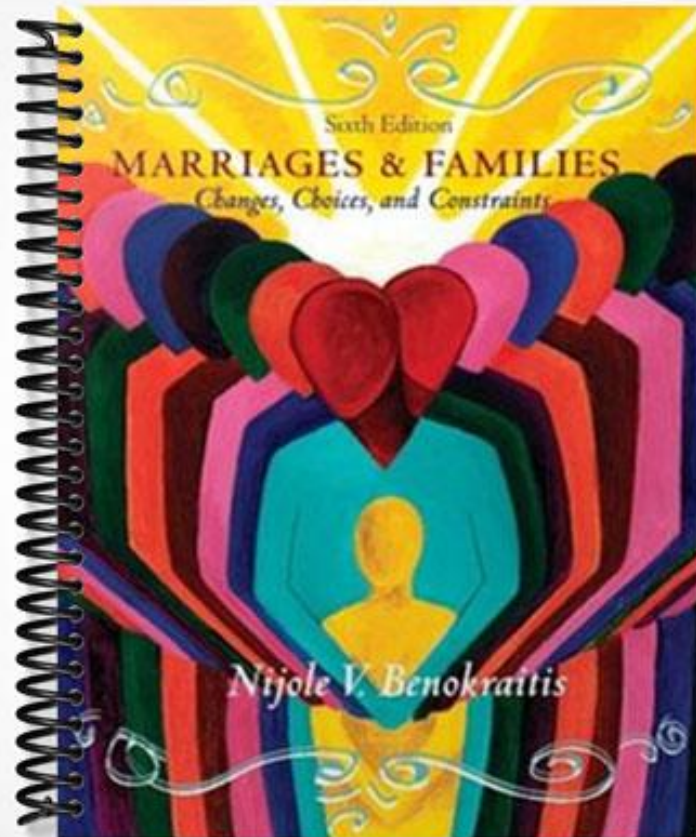


TEST BANK



CHAPTER 2: Studying Marriage and the Family

Quick Quiz:

1. According to the text,
 - a. a typical interview can cost about \$75 an hour.
 - b. the return of census questionnaires has increased over the years.
 - c. businesses have been reducing their spending on online survey research.
 - d. people tend to trust general public opinion polls more than they trust scientific studies.

2. The difference between scholarly research reports and media reports is that
 - a. writers of media pieces get paid for their work.
 - b. scholarly journals are usually “refereed,” while media reports are not.
 - c. social scientists are more honest than reporters.
 - d. scholarly work is a bore to read while media reports are fun.

3. _____ theory stresses the importance of understanding the relationships between individuals and the social environments that shape human development.
 - a. Ecological
 - b. Phenomenological
 - c. Social constructivist
 - d. Biological

4. According to structural-functional theory, the instrumental role is best carried out by the
 - a. marriage and family therapist.
 - b. parents.
 - c. wife.
 - d. husband.

5. According to conflict theory, many family difficulties result from
 - a. widespread societal problems.
 - b. individuals making bad choices.
 - c. children refusing to respect their parents’ authority.
 - d. men and women not playing their appropriate family roles.

6. Family system theorists are interested in the
 - a. traditional roles that support stable families.
 - b. inequality between men and women within marriage.
 - c. macro-level forces that affect family life.
 - d. implicit or explicit rules that hold families together.

7. Student course evaluations are an example of
 - a. interviews.
 - b. secondary analysis.
 - c. participant observation.
 - d. questionnaires.

8. Analysis of data that have been collected by someone else is called

- a. evaluation research.
- b. secondary analysis.
- c. survey research.
- d. non-participant observation.

9. In the Tuskegee Syphilis Study,

- a. researchers withheld medical treatment from poor black men in Macon County, Alabama.
- b. the subjects were told they had syphilis and were treated.
- c. none of the subjects died of syphilis.
- d. penicillin was tested to see whether or not it would cure syphilis.

Short Answer

10. List the three reasons theory and research are important to us.

CHAPTER 2: Studying Marriage and the Family
Quiz #2: Answer Key

1. Answer: A

Chapter heading/page #: Introduction/p. 31

Question type: Factual; Question level: Easier

2. Answer: B

Chapter heading/page #: Why are Theories and Research Important in our Everyday Lives?/p. 33

Question type: Conceptual; Question level: Moderate

3. Answer: A

Chapter heading/page #: Theoretical Frameworks for Understanding Families/p. 35

Question type: Conceptual; Question level: Easier

4. Answer: D

Chapter heading/page #: Theoretical Frameworks for Understanding Families /p. 37

Question type: Conceptual; Question level: Easier

5. Answer: A

Chapter heading/page #: Theoretical Frameworks for Understanding Families /p. 37

Question type: Conceptual; Question level: Moderate

6. Answer: D

Chapter heading/page #: Theoretical Frameworks for Understanding Families /p. 43

Question type: Conceptual; Question level: Easier

7. Answer: D

Chapter heading/page #: Methods Used in Family Research/p. 45

Question type: Applied; Question level: Moderate

8. Answer: B

Chapter heading/page #: Methods Used in Family Research /p. 48

Question type: Conceptual; Question level: Easier

9. Answer: A

Chapter heading/page #: The Ethics and Politics of Family Research/p. 52

Question type: Factual; Question level: Easier

Short Answer

10. Answer: One: What we don't know can hurt us. Two: Theories and research help us understand ourselves and our families. Three: They improve our ability to think more critically and make informed decisions in our own marriages and families.

Chapter heading/page #: Why are Theories and Research Important in our Everyday Lives?/p. 32

Question type: Factual; Question level: Easier

TEST QUESTIONS: CHAPTER 2

Studying Marriage and the Family

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Why are theories and research on marriage and the family important in our everyday lives?
 - a. They give us the complete answers for achieving a successful family.
 - b. They show us families that are a lot worse off than our own.
 - c. They improve our ability to think more critically and make informed decisions in our own marriages and families.
 - d. They make simple that which is mysterious.

(Conceptual; answer: c; page 32)

2. Self-help books and articles can
 - a. threaten relationships.
 - b. make partners feel inadequate.
 - c. oversimplify complex problems.
 - d. all of the above

(Factual; answer: d; page 34)

3. A set of statements that explains why a phenomenon occurs is called a
 - a. hypothesis.
 - b. role.
 - c. guide.
 - d. theory.

(Conceptual; answer: d; page 34)

4. The interconnected behaviors, roles and relationships which influence the person's daily life are called the
 - a. microsystem.
 - b. exosystem.
 - c. macrosystem.
 - d. mesosystem.

(Conceptual; answer: a; page 36)

5. The settings or events which people do not experience directly, but which affect their development, are called the
 - a. microsystem.
 - b. exosystem.
 - c. macrosystem.
 - d. mesosystem.

(Conceptual; answer: b; page 36)

6. Cultural values, attitudes, and ideologies are part of the
- microsystem.
 - exosystem.
 - macrosystem.
 - mesosystem.

(Conceptual; answer: c; page 36)

7. The relationships between different settings such as the home and school are part of the
- microsystem.
 - exosystem.
 - macrosystem.
 - mesosystem

(Conceptual; answer: d; page 36)

8. For children, their parent's employment is part of the
- microsystem.
 - exosystem.
 - macrosystem.
 - mesosystem

(Applied; answer: b; page 36)

9. Which of the following is a critique of the ecological perspective?
- Individuals' roles and environmental settings are not highly interrelated.
 - It does not help us to explain family dynamics.
 - It is not sufficiently multifaceted.
 - It is unclear how the interactions among the four systems affect nontraditional families.

(Factual; answer: d; page 36)

10. Which theory examines the relationship between the family and the larger society, focusing on how the parts work together in fulfilling the function or tasks necessary for the family's survival?
- structural-functionalism
 - conflict perspective
 - social exchange perspective
 - family systems perspective

(Conceptual; answer: a; page 36)

11. According to structural-functional theory, the family functions best when the husband carries out the _____ role and the wife carries out the _____ role.
- expressive; instrumental
 - instrumental; expressive
 - latent; manifest
 - manifest; latent

(Conceptual; answer: b; page 37)

12. Playing the _____ role means providing food and shelter for the family and, at least theoretically, being hardworking, tough, and competitive.

- a. manifest
- b. latent
- c. instrumental
- d. expressive

(Conceptual; answer: c; page 37)

13. According to structural-functional theory the expressive role is best carried out by the

- a. wife.
- b. husband.
- c. parents.
- d. marriage and family therapists.

(Conceptual; answer: a; page 37)

14. Playing the _____ role means providing the emotional support and nurturing qualities that sustain the family unit and support the breadwinner.

- a. instrumental
- b. expressive
- c. latent
- d. manifest

(Conceptual; answer: b; page 37)

15. According to structural-functionalism, family roles are functional because they preserve

- a. sexism and abuse.
- b. individualism.
- c. fun and games.
- d. order, stability, and equilibrium.

(Conceptual; answer: d; page 37)

16. Functions that are intended and recognized are called _____ functions.

- a. manifest
- b. latent
- c. expressive
- d. instrumental

(Conceptual; answer: a; page: 37)

17. Functions that are unintended and unrecognized are called _____ functions.
- a. manifest
 - b. latent
 - c. expressive
 - d. instrumental

(Conceptual; answer: b; page 37)

18. The _____ function of the marriage ceremony is to publicize the formation of a new family unit and to legitimize sexual intercourse; the _____ function is to communicate a “hands-off” message to past or future suitors.
- a. expressive; instrumental
 - b. instrumental; expressive
 - c. manifest; latent
 - d. latent; manifest

(Applied; answer: c; page 37)

19. Structural-functionalism has come under attack for being too
- a. liberal.
 - b. radical.
 - c. concerned with social change.
 - d. conservative.

(Factual; answer: d; page 37)

20. A structural-functionalist would be most likely to see divorce as
- a. dysfunctional and as signaling the disintegration of the family.
 - b. functional if the marriage was unhappy.
 - c. functional no matter the circumstances.
 - d. dysfunctional initially but producing stronger families in the long run.

(Applied; answer: a; page 37)

21. Which of the following is a criticism of structural-functionalism?
- a. It focuses too much on how families interact on a daily basis.
 - b. It tends to define family roles too broadly.
 - c. It tends to emphasize order and stability and ignore social change.
 - d. It emphasizes the structure of nontraditional families at the expense of traditional families.

(Factual; answer: c; page 37)

22. Although the conflict perspective has a long history, it became popular during the late 1960s when _____ and _____ started to challenge structural-functionalism.

- a. men; women
- b. African Americans; feminists
- c. Promise Keepers; televangelists
- d. parents; children

(Factual; answer: b; page 37)

23. Which theory examines the ways in which groups disagree and struggle over power and compete for scarce resources?

- a. structural-functionalism
- b. exchange theory
- c. conflict theory
- d. symbolic interactionism

(Factual; answer: c; page 37)

24. Conflict theorists see a continuous tension between the _____ and the _____.

- a. mother; father
- b. politicians; capitalists
- c. depressed; exuberant
- d. “haves”; “have-nots”

(Conceptual; answer: d; page 37)

25. According to conflict theory, who are the “haves”?

- a. whites, males, Protestants
- b. people of color
- c. children
- d. the elderly

(Factual; answer: a; page 37)

26. According to conflict theory, who are the “have-nots”?

- a. white men
- b. children, women, and people of color
- c. Protestants
- d. the middle-aged

(Factual; answer: b; page 37)

27. A critique of conflict theory is that it overemphasizes conflict and coercion at the expense of

- a. downward mobility.
- b. economic shifts.
- c. order and stability.
- d. male dominance.

(Factual; answer: c; page 37)

28. Theories which examine how gender roles shape relations between the sexes, in institutions such as politics, the economy, religion, education and the family, are called
- conflict theories.
 - structural functional theories.
 - exchange theories.
 - feminist theories.

(Conceptual; answer: d; page 38)

29. Which type of feminism emphasizes social and legal reform to create equal opportunities for women?
- liberal feminism
 - radical feminism
 - global feminism
 - structural feminism

(Conceptual; answer: a; page 38)

30. Which type of feminism considers male domination a major cause of inequality between men and women?
- liberal feminism
 - radical feminism
 - global feminism
 - structural feminism

(Conceptual; answer: b; page 38)

31. Which type of feminism focuses on how the intersection of gender with race, social class, and colonization has exploited women in the developing world?
- liberal feminism
 - radical feminism
 - global feminism
 - structural-functional feminism

(Conceptual; answer: c; page 38)

32. How have feminist scholars contributed to family theory and social change?
- They have shown that most families are traditional married couples with children and so we do not have to worry about the family declining.
 - They have worked to exclude fathers from having contact with their children after divorce.
 - They have worked for legislation that provides employed women with parental leave rights in order to balance the power between men and women.
 - They have refocused much of the research to include fathers as involved, responsible, and nurturing family members who have a profound effect on children and the family.

(Factual; answer: d; page 38)

33. Which of the following is a critique of feminist theory?

- a. Theorists have formed an “old girl network.”
- b. Researchers rely too heavily on quantitative research to make their cases.
- c. Researchers reject qualitative research methods because they believe they overemphasize detachment and objectivity.
- d. Feminists overemphasize the experiences of minority women.

(Factual; answer: a; page 38)

34. A micro-level theory that looks at the everyday behavior of individuals is called

- a. structural-functionalism.
- b. conflict theory.
- c. exchange theory.
- d. symbolic interactionism

(Conceptual; answer: d; page 38-39)

35. Parents, friends, relatives, and teachers are examples of

- a. significant others.
- b. family.
- c. symbols.
- d. shared meanings.

(Applied; answer: a; page 39)

36. Words, gestures, or pictures that stand for something are called

- a. significant others.
- b. symbols.
- c. alternative language
- d. double-speak

(Conceptual; answer: b; page 39)

37. The way in which we perceive reality and react to it is called

- a. significant others.
- b. role enactment.
- c. the definition of the situation.
- d. the perceptual field.

(Conceptual; answer: c; page 39)

38. Marlene is a wife, grandmother, sister, daughter, and an aunt. These are examples of Marlene’s

- a. roles.
- b. social worth.
- c. aspirations.
- d. degrees.

(Applied; answer: a; page 39)

39. The most common criticism of symbolic interaction theory is that it ignores
- order and stability.
 - the impact on the family of macro-level factors.
 - conflict and change.
 - the value of family roles.

(Factual; answer: b; page 39)

40. Which theory posits that any social interaction between two people is based on the efforts of each person to maximize rewards and minimize costs?
- symbolic interaction theory
 - conflict theory
 - social exchange theory
 - feminist theory

(Conceptual; answer: c; page 40)

41. According to the social exchange perspective, when would a marriage end in a separation or divorce?
- When the costs of the marriage outweigh the rewards.
 - When the husband and wife no longer make the same amount of income.
 - When the husband and wife no longer define the marriage in the same way.
 - When the children of the marriage grow up and leave home.

(Applied; answer: a; page 40)

42. Social exchange theory has been criticized for giving too much weight to
- rational behavior.
 - conflict.
 - order.
 - qualitative research.

(Factual; answer: a; page 40)

43. Which perspective examines the changes that families experience over their lifespan?
- symbolic interaction theory
 - family life course development theory
 - exchange theory
 - structural-functionalism

(Conceptual; answer: b; page 40)

44. According to developmental theories, as family members progress through the life cycle, they _____; that is, they learn to fulfill role expectations and responsibilities such as showing affection and support for family members and socializing with others outside of the family.

- a. grow
- b. create relationships
- c. accomplish developmental tasks
- d. develop roles

(Conceptual; answer: c; page 41)

45. Which of the following is a criticism of developmental theories?

- a. The stages posited by the theory are artificial in that life is not so clearly segmented.
- b. They neglect families the nuclear-family form to focus on the extended family.
- c. They focus too much on sibling relationships at the expense of parent-child relationships.
- d. They focus too much on alternative family forms such as at the expense of the traditional family.

(Factual; answer: a; page 41-42)

46. The process by which kin-work is assigned to specific family members, most often women and children, is called

- a. chores.
- b. kin-scription.
- c. kin-time.
- d. independence.

(Conceptual; answer: b; page 42)

47. Which theory views the family as a functioning unit that solves problems, makes decisions, and achieves collective goals?

- a. family systems theory
- b. social exchange theory
- c. conflict theory
- d. structural-functional theory

(Conceptual; answer: a; page 42)

48. Which of the following is a criticism of family systems theory?

- a. It has generated a lot of terminology, but little insight into how families really function.
- b. It ignores order and stability.
- c. It does not try to understand what makes families dysfunctional.
- d. It is based solely on survey data.

(Factual; answer: a; page 43)

49. Researchers use which of the following methods to systematically collect data from respondents through questionnaires or interviews?

- a. the experiment
- b. surveys
- c. participant observation
- d. unobtrusive measurement

(Conceptual; answer: b; page 44)

50. The problem with television news and entertainment shows that provide a toll-free number and encourage viewers to “vote” is that the sample they get is

- a. a probability sample, where every person has an equal chance of being selected.
- b. very expensive to obtain.
- c. a nonprobability sample that cannot be generalized to the population.
- d. representative of the population.

(Factual; answer: c; page 44-45)

51. Any well-defined group of people about whom we want to know something specific is called a

- a. population.
- b. sample.
- c. focus group.
- d. variable.

(Conceptual; answer: a; page 44)

52. A group of people (or things) that are representative of the population that a researcher wishes to study is called a

- a. population.
- b. variable.
- c. sample.
- d. focus group.

(Conceptual; answer: c; page 44)

53. When researchers use criteria such as convenience or availability of participants, they are using a

- a. random sample.
- b. probability sample.
- c. nonprobability sample.
- d. focused sample.

(Applied; answer: c; page 44)

54. When a small number of people participate in a guided discussion of a particular topic so that researchers can learn more about certain issues, the group is called a
- study group.
 - experimental group.
 - population.
 - focus group.

(Conceptual; answer: d; page 45)

55. Which of the following is a strength of telephone surveying?
- It is relatively inexpensive and quick.
 - It does not involve an actual person to give the survey.
 - It focuses on a small pool of respondents.
 - People can hang up before the interview is completed.

(Factual; answer: a; page 46)

56. A major limitation of surveys that use mailed questionnaires is
- a low response rate.
 - problems with the U.S. postal service actually delivering the surveys.
 - surveyors making up responses for the respondents.
 - respondents adding their own comments to the survey.

(Factual; answer: a; page 46)

57. _____ research studies individuals or small groups of people who seek help from mental health officials and other scientists.
- Survey
 - Participant
 - Clinical
 - Qualitative

(Conceptual; answer: c; page 47)

58. A traditional approach used by social workers, psychologists, clinical sociologists, and marriage counselors, which provides in-depth information and detailed and vivid descriptions of family life, is called the _____ method.
- small group
 - participant observation
 - case study
 - focused detail

(Conceptual; answer: c; page 47)

59. The research method where researchers collect data by systematically observing people in their natural surroundings is called _____ research.

- a. clinical
- b. survey
- c. objective
- d. field

(Conceptual; answer: d; page 47)

60. In _____, researchers interact naturally with the people they are studying, but do not reveal their identities as researchers.

- a. participant observation
- b. non-participant observation
- c. survey research
- d. clinical research

(Conceptual; answer: a; page 48)

61. Which of the following is an example of secondary data?

- a. conversations between couples
- b. children playing together on a playground
- c. diaries
- d. group interviews

(Applied; answer: c; page 48)

62. In most cases, secondary analysis is

- a. accessible.
- b. convenient.
- c. inexpensive.
- d. all of the above

(Factual; answer: d; page 49)

63. Secondary data are often _____, that is, the information is collected at two or more points in time.

- a. cross-sectional
- b. longitudinal
- c. univariate
- d. multivariate

(Conceptual; answer: b; page 49)

64. The research method that investigates cause and effect relationships under strictly controlled conditions is the

- a. survey
- b. focus group
- c. interview
- d. experiment

(Conceptual; answer: d; page 49)

65. A(n) _____ states that one specified variable “causes” another specified variable.

- a. theory
- b. hypothesis
- c. educated guess
- d. sample

(Conceptual; answer: b; page 49)

66. Research that assesses the effectiveness of a wide variety of social programs in both the public and private sectors is called

- a. survey research.
- b. participant observation.
- c. secondary analysis.
- d. evaluation research.

(Conceptual; answer: d; page 50)

67. According to the text’s discussion of some basic principles of ethical family research,

- a. researchers do not need to obtain participant’s consent to be in the study as long as they can show that no harm will come to them.
- b. ethical violations in research usually have no effect on families.
- c. researchers need to describe the limitations and shortcomings of their research in published reports.
- d. confidentiality is usually not an issue with family research.

(Factual; answer: c; page 53)

Short Answer

68. List the four serious problems created by self-help books and articles.

They can threaten relationships. They can make partners feel inadequate. They often reinforce gender stereotypes. They may oversimplify complex problems.

(Factual; page 34)

69. What are some of the pitfalls of Internet surveys?

Studies have shown that a majority of children are willing to divulge personal information about themselves or their parents. Internet surveys cannot provide adequate safeguards to deal with sensitive or intrusive questions. There are no established guidelines for Internet research the way there are for paper-and-pencil studies.

(Factual; page 45)

Essay

70. Suppose you were interested in studying teen suicide. Compare how the Ecological and Family Life Course perspectives might approach this issue.

The Ecological Perspective stresses the importance of understanding the relationships between individuals and the social environments that shape human development. This theory posits that there are four interlocking systems that can help or hinder a child's development and a family's functioning. This theory would analyze teen suicide by trying to understand how and how well the teen interacted with his or her parents (the microsystem), how and how well the teen interacted with his or her peers and teachers (the mesosystem), whether or not the teen's parents worked, how TV and music portrayed suicide and teen life, the type of neighborhood the teen lived in (the exosystem), and the effect of the overall culture and economy on the teen's life (the macrosystem).

The Family Life Course Development Perspective examines the changes that families experience over their lifespan. It posits that the family transitions through a series of stages, accomplishing a number of developmental tasks at each stage. This theory might analyze teen suicide as the failure to transition from one stage to the next or to accomplish the necessary developmental tasks. For example, during the adolescent years, the teen may not learn to handle the stress of balancing school, family, and work or may be fearful of making the transition to adulthood. Parents may not be accomplishing their developmental tasks in that work / family conflicts may prevent them from acting as parents who guide their children. The theory may also look at how divorce and single parenting may affect the transition of the teen and the parents through each stage.

(Applied; pages 35-43)

71. Suppose you were interested in studying the effects of domestic violence on the victims. Which method of data collection would you use – survey, clinical or field research? What are the strengths and weaknesses of the method you chose?

Survey Research: Using this method the student could collect information through questionnaires or interviews. Questionnaires could be mailed to victims of domestic violence, given by telephone or face-to-face. A major issue with using this method would be how to select a sample. The population of domestic violence victims would be very large and also difficult to identify. The student would probably have to use a nonprobability sample by either choosing victims who had gone to shelters or had come in contact with the police by reporting the domestic violence or a medical facility. These victims may or may not be representative of all victims of domestic violence, especially those who never report the violence. Mailing questionnaires to shelters would be inexpensive, however the response rate might be very low. Telephone interviews with victims at a shelter might be possible if the shelter gives permission. Face-to-face interviews with victims, either at a shelter or at a hospital or police station, should produce higher response rates and also allow the student to record the

respondents' nonverbal behaviors during the survey. With face-to-face or telephone interviews, the student can also clarify questions for the respondent, or provide probes or prompts if the respondent seems reluctant to answer. A drawback of face-to-face interviews is that they can be very expensive in terms of time and money.

Clinical Research: Using this method, the student could interview victims of domestic violence who get counseling for it. Students could also observe the victims during the counseling sessions. As the counseling might also include the abuser, the student could observe the interactions between the abuser and the victim during the session. Using the case study method, the student could gather much in-depth information about the victim and the victim's family life. A weakness of this approach is that it is time consuming and expensive. There is also the issue of representativeness, as not all victims of domestic violence seek or can afford counseling. Also, the method may be too subjective, relying too much on victims' self-reports.

Field Research: Using this method, the student would try to observe victims in their natural surroundings. Doing so in the victim's home would probably be very difficult, but the student might observe at a shelter, police station or hospital. The student could observe how the victim acts and communicates in that setting. The student could be a participant observer in which he or she does not reveal that he or she is a researcher. For example, the student could act as a nurse or a counselor. The student could also do nonparticipant observation in which he or she observes the behavior of victims but does not interact with them. A strength of this method would be that the student could get in-depth understanding of the victims through observing their actual behavior, rather than relying on self-reports as with surveys. The student can also decide to interview the subjects about their experiences, thereby gathering more information. A weakness of this method is that it can be very expensive and time consuming. It can be very difficult to balance participating and observing, especially if the student felt like he or she wanted to help the victims. Also, field research can be subjective in that the student's biases for or against the victims may color what and how they make their observations.

(Applied; pages 44-48)

72. You want to study interactions between young children and their parents. You have access to a day care where there are one-way mirrors allowing you to observe the children without anyone knowing you are there. You decide you will sit behind one of these mirrors and observe interactions between parents and children in the morning during drop-off and again in the evening when the children are picked up. What should you do to make sure that your study is ethical?

If the researcher wants to engage in ethical research, he or she must not sit behind the mirror without anyone knowing about it. Even if the children will never know the researcher is there, the researcher must get permission from the parents for themselves and their children to be part of the study. Also, the researcher should guarantee that information gathered about the parents and children remains confidential. The researcher cannot coerce the parents into giving permission by telling them that their children will not be able to come to the day care center if they do not participate. The researcher needs to be as accurate as possible in making his or her observations and careful of the potential biases that are part of field research, e.g. the researcher may like some children and/or parents more than others and view that interaction more positively. Lastly, the researcher needs to describe the potential limitations of the research in any reports.

(Applied; page 52-53)