**Testbank\* Questions for**

**Sociology of the Family 3rd Edition**

*\*A note to faculty: this testbank represents a “voluntary” effort on the part of the authors to provide support for your teaching experiences. Some of the questions may have typos (most don’t); some may have errors in statistics/years/etc. (most don’t); and some may not be worded exactly the way you prefer. Please edit them as needed and change any details to best fit the way you teach and the way your students learn. In the 3rd edition (2020) concerted efforts have been made to promote Sociology and its appealing aspects for students still choosing their major.*

**Chapter 1: Changes and Definitions**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. In all societies, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the premier institution.

a. religion

b. education

\*c. family

d. government

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are leaders among scientists who study the family.

a. Social Workers

b. Psychologists

c. Anthropologists

\*d. Sociologists

3. In the US, around the year 1900, most families had \_\_\_ generations living in one home.

a. 1

b. 2

\*c. 3

d. 4

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a family group consisting of mother & father and their children.

\*a. Nuclear family

b. Blended family

c. Immediate family

d. Direct family

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the family created by remarriage including step siblings and parents.

a. Nuclear family

\*b. Blended family

c. Immediate family

d. Direct family

6. Which family type is mostly preferred?

\*a. Nuclear family

b. Blended family

c. Immediate family

d. Combined family

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes one's relatives beyond nuclear and blended family levels.

a. Distant Family

b. Extensive Family

\*c. Extended Family

d. Inclusive Family

8. The US Census Bureau’s 2011 study shows which group comprises the largest proportion of family types in the US?

a. Never Married-Single

b. Divorced

\*c. Married

d. Separated

9. The US Census Bureau’s 2011 study shows which group comprises the 2nd largest proportion of family types in the US?

\*a. Never Married-Single

b. Divorced

c. Married

d. Separated

10. All of the following are global functions of the family except:

a. Socialization of children

b. Economic support

c. Ascribed status

\*d. Career determination

e. Control of sexuality

11. Which of these is the most common function of today’s families?

a. emotional support

b. Socialization

\*c. economic support

d. control of reproduction

e. control of sexuality

12. You must understand there is a tremendous amount of cultural diversity in how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is experienced during emotional support in various families around the world.

a. communication

b. physical relationship

\*c. intimacy

d. family dynamics

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the social, emotional, spiritual, intellectual, and physical trust that is mutually shared between family members.

a. communication

b. physical relationship

\*c. intimacy

d. family dynamics

14. Many family scientists believe that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in family relationships functions as a strong buffer to the ongoing stresses experienced by family members outside of the home.

a. healthy interaction

\*b. intimacy

c. family dynamics

d. humor

15. Today the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the core of primary socialization.

a. religion

b. education

c. media

\*d. family

16. Controlling sexuality and reproduction have traditionally been sanctioned by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. religions

b. educations

c. popular media

\*d. families

17. Who often ends up providing support for the child of an unwed mother?

a. birth father

\*b. older female family member

c. siblings of the unwed mother

d. day care

20. Which type of status is present at birth?

a. Achieved Status

b. Original Status

\*c. Ascribed Status

d. Master Status

21. Which of these shaped to some degree the way you grew up and were socialized?

a. racial status

b. cultural status

c. economic status

\*d. all of the above

e. a & b

22. Which status is considered more important in our modern societies?

\*a. Achieved Status

b. Original Status

c. Ascribed Status

d. Master Status

23. Which modern technology has reduced the geographic proximity of two potential mates?

a. Popular media

b. Telephones

c. Mobile phones

\*d. Internet

25. Which of these statements is true of divorce?

\*a. Marrying too young increases the risk for divorce

b. finishing your college degree before marrying increases the risk of divorce

c. cohabitating decreases the risk of divorce

d. b & c are true

26. Based on Men’s Marital Status from 1950-2013, what percentage of men have never married in 2010?

a. 50

\*b. 39

c. 4

d. 8

27. Based on Women’s Marital Status from 1950-2013, what percentage of women have been divorced married in 2010?

a. 31

b. 50

\*c. 12

d. 9

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the burden one feels within any given role.

a. role conflict

\*b. role strain

c. ascribed strain

d. ascribed conflict

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the conflict and burdens one feels when the expectations of one role complete with the expectations of another role.

a. ascribed role

b. ascribed conflict

\*c. role conflict

d. role strain

30. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a number of people who share common characteristics.

a. dyads

b. aggregate

c. triads

\*d. category

31. Culture is all of the following except:

a. norms

b. language

c. symbols

\*d. love

32. Cultural relativism, is the tendency to look for the cultural context in which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in cultures occur.

\*a. differences

b. similarities

c. tendencies

d. complexities

**True / False Questions**

1. In all societies, the family is the premier institution.

\*True

2. Social Workers are leaders among scientists who study the family.

\*False

3. Anthropologists are leaders among scientists who study the family.

\*False

4. Sociologists are leaders among scientists who study the family.

\*True

5. In the US, around the year 1900, most families had 2 generations living in one home.

\*False

6. In the US, around the year 1900, most families had 3 generations living in one home.

\*True

7. Manual labor type of work was most common around 1900.

\*True

8. Industrial type of work was most common around 1900.

\*False

9. Nuclear family is a family group consisting of mother & father and their children.

\*True

10. Blended family is a family group consisting of mother & father and their children.

\*False

11. Immediate family is a family group consisting of mother & father and their children.

\*False

12. Blended family is the family created by remarriage including step siblings and parents.

\*True

13. Immediate family is the family created by remarriage including step siblings and parents.

\*False

14. Nuclear family type is mostly preferred.

\*True

15. Blended family type is mostly preferred.

\*False

16. Combined family type is mostly preferred.

\*False

17. Distant Families are one's relatives beyond nuclear and blended family levels.

\*False

18. Extended Families are one's relatives beyond nuclear and blended family levels.

\*True

19. The US Census Bureau’s 2011 study shows Never Married-Single group comprises the largest proportion of family types in the US.

\*False

20. The US Census Bureau’s 2011 study shows Divorced group comprises the largest proportion of family types in the US.

\*False

21. The US Census Bureau’s 2011 study shows Never Married group comprises the largest proportion of family types in the US.

\*False

22. Emotional support is the most common function of today’s families.

\*False

23. Economic support is the most common function of today’s families.

\*True

24. Control of reproduction is the most common function of today’s families.

\*False

25. Physical relationship is the social, emotional, spiritual, intellectual, and physical trust that is mutually shared between family members.

\*False

26. Intimacy is the social, emotional, spiritual, intellectual, and physical trust that is mutually shared between family members.

\*True

27. Many family scientists believe that healthy interaction in family relationships functions as a strong buffer to the ongoing stresses experienced by family members outside of the home.

\*False

28. Many family scientists believe that intimacy in family relationships functions as a strong buffer to the ongoing stresses experienced by family members outside of the home.

\*True

29. Many family scientists believe that humor in family relationships functions as a strong buffer to the ongoing stresses experienced by family members outside of the home.

\*False

30. Today the religion is the core of primary socialization.

\*False

31. Today the media is the core of primary socialization.

\*False

32. Today the family is the core of primary socialization.

\*True

33. Controlling sexuality and reproduction have traditionally been sanctioned by religions.

\*False

34. Controlling sexuality and reproduction have traditionally been sanctioned by families.

\*True

35. Birth father usually ends up providing support for the child of an unwed mother.

\*False

36. Older female family member usually ends up providing support for the child of an unwed mother.

\*True

37. Original Status is present at birth.

\*False

38. Ascribed Status is present at birth.

\*True

39. Master Status is present at birth.

\*False

40. Achieved Status is considered more important in our modern societies.

\*True

41. Ascribed Status is considered more important in our modern societies.

\*False

42. Master Status is considered more important in our modern societies.

\*False

43. Studies have shown that the leading factor for divorce is not sex problems.

\*False

44. Studies have shown that the leading factor for divorce is marrying too young.

\*True

45. If you came from a family in which the parents divorced, you are more likely to divorce.

\* True

46. Those with parents who divorced when they were teens have the highest risk of divorce.

\*False

47. Those in their teens have the highest risk of divorce.

\*True

48. Family Scientists have borrowed from the physics literature a concept called atrophy which is roughly defined as the principle that matter tends to decay and reduction, toward its simplest parts.

\*False

49. Family Scientists have borrowed from the physics literature a concept called entropy which is roughly defined as the principle that matter tends to decay and reduction, toward its simplest parts.

\*True

50. Marriage is still the marital status preferred the most and it might include first marriages, second or later marriages (remarriages, heterosexual or same-sex marriages inter-racial or inter-ethnic marriages, traditional or conservative marriages.

\*True

51. Both the number and the percentage of marriages increased from 2011 to 2019. The widowed were fairly constant with few changes.

\*True

52. Between 2011-2019 the divorced and separated increased in numbers but not in percentages.

\*True

53. The never married singles also increased in numbers and percentages from 2011 to 2019.

\*True

54. There has been a marked increase of non-married cohabiting couples over the last few decades which PewResearch reported is continuing on the rise as of 2019.

\*True

55. In 2017, Gallup reported that Same-sex cohabitation had declined from 12.8 percent before the Supreme Court Ruled in favor of Same-sex marriage (Obergefell v. Hodges, 26 June 2015) down to only 6.6 percent by 2017.  Why the change? The same Gallup report found an that there were about 10.2 percent of lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgendered (LGBT) adults who were legally married to a same sex spouse.

\*True

56. Figure 2 below to see the U.S. trend of percentages of U.S. Men’s marital status types between the years 1950-2019. It shows that the most common marital status is still married

\*True

57. Marriage no longer controls sexuality either at a cultural, criminal, or tax code level of sanctions being enforced (as it was in decades past).

\*True

58. The advantages being raised by grandparents instead of being in Foster Care include:  stability in residence, continuity of being raised by the same two people who served as her parents, adequate food... (just to name a few).

\*True

59. Childhood instability is the frequent change in household and marital/relationship status of parents over the course of the first 18 years of a child’s life.  It can include any or all of the following: a child born to single, cohabiting, or married parent/s; a child who experiences parents’ divorce, separation, breakup of relationship, or remarriage or repairing of cohabiting parent/s; a child who loses parent/s to incarceration, drug addiction, or death; and a child who enters the state’s foster care system (just to name some of the more common scenarios).

\*True

60. One of the major claims Cherlin (2010) makes is that a shift in U.S. individualism has included only the individual now.

\*True

61. By 2010 a huge shift in individualism had gradually shifted away from “me and my family” toward simply “self-fulfillment of me” as each individual takes care of their own individual life goals and pursuits and adventures.

\*True

62. Cherlin (2010) also showed how U.S. remarriages end in divorce more often than first marriages do.

\*True

63. Figure 6 shows the living arrangements of U.S. children between 1960 and 2019.  The percentage of children living with two parents (Married and Cohabiting combined) declined from about 88 percent in 1960 down to around 70 percent in 2019.

\*True

64. In 1960 most children who did live with married parents lived with their biological or adoptive parents with only a few who had been through their parents’ divorce, remarriage, and because of WWII remarriage after widowhood.

\*True

65. In Figure 8 we see that children living with married parents had the lowest percentages in poverty.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

NOTE: Answers to each blank space can include more than one word.

1. In all societies, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the premier institution.

\* family

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are leaders among scientists who study the family.

\* Sociologists

3. In the US, around the year 1900, most families had \_\_\_ generations living in one home.

\* 3

4. List the main two types of families.

\* Nuclear family, Blended family

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a family group consisting of mother & father and their children.

\* Nuclear family

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the family created by remarriage including step siblings and parents.

\* Blended family

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family type is mostly preferred.

\* Nuclear family

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are one's relatives beyond nuclear and blended family levels.

\* Extended Family

9. The US Census Bureau’s 2018 study showed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group comprised the largest proportion of family types in the US.

\* Married

10. The US Census Bureau’s 2018 study shows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group comprises the 2nd largest proportion of family types in the US.

\* Never Married-Single

11. List at least four of the global functions of the family.

\*Economic support-food, Emotional support-intimacy, Socialization of children, Control of sexuality, Control of reproduction, Ascribed status-contexts of race

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most common function of today’s families

\* Economic support

13. You must understand there is a tremendous amount of cultural diversity in how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is experienced during emotional support in various families around the world.

\* intimacy

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the social, emotional, spiritual, intellectual, and physical trust that is mutually shared between family members.

\* intimacy

15. Many family scientists believe that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in family relationships functions as a strong buffer to the ongoing stresses experienced by family members outside of the home.

\* intimacy

16. Today the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the core of primary socialization.

\* family

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are mothers who are not legally married at the time of the child’s birth.

\* Unwed Mothers

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usually ends up providing support for the child of an unwed mother.

\* older female family member

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_type of status which is present at birth.

\* Ascribed Status

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is considered more important status in our modern societies.

\* Achieved Status

21.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has the highest risk of divorce.

\* Those in their teens or teenagers

**Chapter 2: Studying Marriages and Families**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. One of the most remarkable traits that August Comte mandated for Sociology was a core of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Scientific precision

\*b. Scientific rigor

c. Scientific care

d. Scientific attention

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the scientific-based sociological research that uses scientific tools such as survey, sampling, objective measurement, and cultural and historical analysis to study and understand society.

a. Social Appraisal

b. Survey

c. Objectivity

\*d. Positivism

3. When societies remain the same.

a. Social dynamics

b. Social objectivity

\*c. Social statics

d. Social stagnancy

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to study and observe without distortion or bias, especially personal bias.

a. Social Appraisal

b. Survey

\*c. Objectivity

d. Positivism

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are people who use their agency to make choices based on their varied motivations

\*a. Agents

b. Medium

c. Intermediary

d. Conciliator

6. What is the most common form of Sociological research?

a. polls

b. qualitative research

\*c. survey research

d. case study

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are research instruments designed to obtain information from individuals who belong to a larger group, organization, or society.

a. Samples

b. Qualitative findings

\*c. Surveys

d. Case studies

8. Which type of research would take a long period of time?

a. Cross-sectional survey

\*b. Longitudinal survey

c. Random sampling

d. Stratified survey

9. What is the purpose of gathering information through surveys?

a. predict attitudes

b. explain behaviors

c. describe aspirations

\*d. all of the above

10. Which of these is not a type of survey we use today?

a. political poll

b. national census

c. verbal interview

\*d. all of the above are type of surveys used today

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are surveys which collect opinions.

\*a. polls

b. qualitative research

c. survey research

d. case study

12. By constitutional mandate, the Census Bureau must take count of its population every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.

a. 5

\*b. 10

c. 15

d. 20

13 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ represents the entire membership of a country, organization, group, or category of people to be surveyed.

a. Sample

\*b. Population

c. Public

d. Masses

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is some portion of the population but not all of the population.

\*a. Random sample

b. Section

c. Segment

d. Masses

15. A survey given once to a group of people is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Cross-sectional survey

b. Longitudinal survey

c. Random sampling

d. Stratified survey

16. Types of surveys which ask the same people to fill out a survey over an extended number of years is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Cross-sectional survey

\*b. Longitudinal survey

c. Random sampling

d. Stratified survey

17. One of the most important issues when doing survey research is to ensure a good\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. convenience sample

b. snowball sample

\*c. scientific sample

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a portion of the population that is drawn in such a way that every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected for the survey.

\*a. Random Sample

b. Representative Sample

c. Stratified Random Sample

d. Convenience Sample

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a sample drawn from the population, the composition of which very much resembles that of the population.

a. Random Sample

\*b. Representative Sample

c. Scientific Sample

d. Convenience Sample

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a portion of the population is drawn in such a way that every member of the population and important sub-categories of the population have an equal chance of being selected for the survey, yielding a sample that is demographically similar to population.

a. Random Sample

b. Representative Sample

\*c. Stratified Random Sample

d. Scientific Sample

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a portion of the population that is **NOT** scientifically drawn, but is collected because they are easy to access.

a. Random Sample

b. Representative Sample

c. Stratified Random Sample

\*d. Convenience Sample

22. When conducting a research, the researcher set up a table in front of the grocery store and approached customers going in to the store to fill out his survey. This is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method.

a. Random Sample

b. Representative Sample

c. Stratified Random Sample

\*d. Convenience Sample

23. Smithsonian University wants a research to be conducted which represents its student population. Their sampling consists of 60% Caucasian, 14% Hispanics, 13% African-Americans, 7% Asians, 5% American Indians, and 1% “other” category. The sample represents almost exact ratio of the entire student demographics. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Random Sample

b. Representative Sample

\*c. Stratified Random Sample

d. Scientific Sample

24. A computer generated list of people was used for a marketing survey. This would be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method.

\*a. Random Sample

b. Representative Sample

c. Stratified Random Sample

d. Scientific Sample

25. The US Defense Department needed to know how soldiers were adapting after returning from war. They selected 10% of all Iraqi war veterans for a special survey that would closely resemble the composition of all the soldiers (sex, race, age, type of unit, etc.). This type of samples is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Random Sample

\*b. Representative Sample

c. Stratified Random Sample

d. Scientific Sample

26. Which type of sampling would yield weakest scientific results?

a. Random Sample

b. Representative Sample

c. Stratified Random Sample

\*d. Convenience Sample

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the number of respondents who are designated to take the survey.

a. Respondent Size

b. Participant Size

\*c. Sample Size

d. Contributor size

28. The minimum number of participants needed in a survey to establish statistical confidence in the findings.

a. 25

\*b. 30

c. 35

d. 40

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the percentage of the original sample that successfully completed the survey.

\*a. Response Rate

b. Answer Rate

c. Reaction Rate

d. Satisfaction Rate

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that the results from the sample can be assumed to apply to the population with confidence.

a. Specificity

b. Commonality

\*c. Generalizability

d. Accuracy

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are questions that are accurate and measure what they claim they’ll measure.

a. Valid Study Questions

b. Reliable Analytic Questions

c. Valid Evaluative Questions

\*d. Valid Survey Questions

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are survey questions that are relatively free from bias errors which might taint the findings.

a. Valid Study Questions

b. Reliable Analytic Questions

c. Valid Evaluative Questions

\*d. Reliable Survey Questions

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are questions designed to get respondents to answer in their own words.

a. General Survey Questions

\*b. Open Survey Questions

c. Closed Survey Questions

d. Likert Type Questions

34. Questions designed to get respondents to choose from a list of responses you provide to them are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. General Survey Questions

b. Open Survey Questions

\*c. Closed Survey Questions

d. Likert Scale Questions

35. Which is the most common response scale used in surveys and questionnaires?

a. General Survey Questions

b. Open Survey Questions

c. Closed Survey Questions

\*d. Likert Scale Questions

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are questions which provide the basic categorical information about the respondents.

a. Private Questions

b. Individual Questions

\*c. Demographic Questions

d. Exclusive Questions

37. The software needed to analyze and run statistical analysis on survey results.

a. Excel

b. Access

c. SPSS

\*d. a & c

38. By converting responses into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, most results can be analyzed.

a. percentages

\*b. numbers

c. statistics

d. scales

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the counting and tabulating of words, sentences, and themes from written, audio, video, and other forms of communication.

a. Statistical Analysis

b. Data Analysis

\*c. Content Analysis

d. Sample Analysis

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is data which has no standard numerical values.

a. Titular Data

\*b. Nominal Data

c. Ordinal Data

d. Variable Data

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is rank ordered data which has standard numerical values.

a. Titular Data

b. Nominal Data

\*c. Ordinal Data

d. Variable Data

42. Data that is shown in comparison to other data is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Comparable Data

b. Nominal Data

c. Ordinal Data

\*d. Ratio Data

43. Survey questions that measure some characteristic of the population is/are called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Variables

b. Value

c. Data

d. Merit Data

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are survey variables that change in response to the influence of other variables.

a. Independent Variables

b. Extreme Variables

\*c. Dependent Variables

d. Amended Variables

45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are survey variables that when manipulated will stimulate a change upon another variable.

\*a. Independent Variables

b. Extreme Variables

c. Dependent Variables

d. Amended Variables

46. Dr. Smith is conducting a study on effectiveness of different brand of blood pressure medications on his patients with high blood pressure. In this study, high blood pressure would be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Independent Variables

b. Extreme Variables

\*c. Dependent Variables

d. Amended Variables

47. Dr. Smith is conducting a study on effectiveness of different brand of blood pressure medications on his patients with high blood pressure. In this study, different brand of blood pressure medication would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Independent Variables

b. Extreme Variables

c. Dependent Variables

d. Amended Variables

48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the arithmetic score of all the numbers divided by the total number of students.

a. Median

b. Mode

\*c. Mean

d. Extreme Value

49. The exact mid-point value in the ranked list of scores is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Median

b. Mode

c. Mean

d. Extreme Value

50. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the number occurring the most in a list of numbers.

a. Median

\*b. Mode

c. Mean

d. Extreme Value

51. The especially low or high number in the series is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Median

b. Mode

c. Mean

\*d. Extreme Value

52. The acronym to remember when doing sociological research.

a. SOCIAL

\*b. SMART

c. TARTS

d. START

53. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are studies in which researchers can observe phenomena while holding other variables constant or controlling them.

a. Methods

b. Research

\*c. Experiments

d. Tests

54. Sociologists rarely study in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. schools

b. communities

c. public

\*d. laboratories

55. In order to establish cause there must be \_\_ criteria that need to be met.

a. 2

\*b. 3

c. 4

d. 5

56. Which of these is not one of the criteria needed to establish cause?

a. no spurious correlations

b. time ordering

\*c. validation

d. correlation

57. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that a change in one variable leads to or “causes” a change in another variable.

a. Trigger

b. Activation

\*c. Causation

d. Exacerbation

58. How many types of correlations are there?

\*a. 3

b. 4

c. 5

d. 6

59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that the variables change in the same direction.

a. Inverse Correlation

b. Spurious Correlation

c. Absolute Correlation

\*d. Direct Correlation

60. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_means that the variables change in opposite directions.

\*a. Inverse Correlation

b. Spurious Correlation

c. Absolute Correlation

d. Indirect Correlation

61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an apparent relationship between two variables which indicates their relationship to a third variable and not to each other.

a. Inverse Correlation

\*b. Spurious Correlation

c. Absolute Correlation

d. Causal Correlation

62. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are studies which utilize experimental design but are initiated in everyday settings and non-laboratory environments.

a. Ethnography

b. Participant Observations

\*c. Field Experiments

d. Experimental Researches

63. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a research method where the researcher participates in activities and more or less assumes membership in the group she studies.

a. Ethnography

\*b. Participant Observations

c. Field Experiments

d. Experimental Researches

64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when the researcher systematically and quantitatively describes the contents of some form of media.

\*a. Content Analysis

b. Secondary Analysis

c. Content Assessment

d. Evaluation Assessment

65. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the analysis of data that have already been gathered by others.

a. Content Analysis

\*b. Secondary Analysis

c. Content Assessment

d. Evaluation Assessment

**True / False Questions**

1. One of the most remarkable traits that August Comte mandated for Sociology was a core of historical precision.

\*False

2. One of the most remarkable traits that August Comte mandated for Sociology was a core of scientific rigor.

\*True

3. Social Appraisal is the scientific-based sociological research that uses scientific tools such as survey, sampling, objective measurement, and cultural and historical analysis to study and understand society.

\*False

4. Objectivity is the scientific-based sociological research that uses scientific tools such as survey, sampling, objective measurement, and cultural and historical analysis to study and understand society.

\*False

5. Positivism is the scientific-based sociological research that uses scientific tools such as survey, sampling, objective measurement, and cultural and historical analysis to study and understand society.

\*True

6. Social statics is when societies remain the same.

\*True

7. Social stagnancy is when societies remain the same.

\*False

8. Social Appraisal is the ability to study and observe without distortion or bias, especially personal bias. Bias-free research is an ideal that, if not present will open the door to extreme misinterpretation of research findings.

\*False

9. Objectivity is the ability to study and observe without distortion or bias, especially personal bias. Bias-free research is an ideal that, if not present will open the door to extreme misinterpretation of research findings.

\*True

10. The most common form of Sociological research is qualitative research.

\*False

11. The most common form of Sociological research is survey research.

\*True

12. The most common form of Sociological research is case study.

\*False

13. Samples are research instruments designed to obtain information from individuals who belong to a larger group, organization, or society.

\*False

14. Surveys are research instruments designed to obtain information from individuals who belong to a larger group, organization, or society.

\*True

15. Case studies are research instruments designed to obtain information from individuals who belong to a larger group, organization, or society.

\*False

16. Polls are surveys which typically collect opinions.

\*True

17. Content analysis research is a type of survey typically used to collect opinions.

\*False

18. Case study is a type of survey typically used to collect opinions.

\*False

19. Sample represents the entire membership of a country, organization, group, or category of people to be surveyed.

\*False

20. Population represents the entire membership of a country, organization, group, or category of people to be surveyed.

\*True

21. Masses represent the entire membership of a country, organization, group, or category of people to be surveyed.

\*False

22. Sample is some portion of the population but not all of the population.

\*True

23. Segment is some portion of the population but not all of the population.

\*False

24. A survey given once to a group of people is called Cross-sectional survey.

\*True

25. A survey given once to a group of people is called Stratified survey.

\*False

26. Type of surveys which ask the same people to fill out a survey over an extended number of years is Cross-Sectional Survey.

\*False

27. Type of surveys which ask the same people to fill out a survey over an extended number of years is Longitudinal Survey.

\*True

28. Type of surveys which ask the same people to fill out a survey over an extended number of years is Stratified Survey.

\*False

29. One of the most important issues when doing survey research is to ensure a good convenience sample.

\*False

30. One of the most important issues when doing survey research is to ensure a good snowball sample.

\*False

31. One of the most important issues when doing survey research is to ensure a good scientific sample

\*True

32. Representative Sample is a portion of the population that is drawn in such a way that every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected for the survey.

\*False

33. Stratified Random Sample is a portion of the population that is drawn in such a way that every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected for the survey.

\*False

34. Representative Sample is a sample drawn from the population, the composition of which very much resembles that of the population.

\*True

35. Stratified Random Sample is a portion of the population that is drawn in such a way that every member of the population and important sub-categories of the population have an equal chance of being selected for the survey, yielding a sample that is demographically similar to population.

\*True

36. Scientific Sample is a portion of the population that is drawn in such a way that every member of the population and important sub-categories of the population have an equal chance of being selected for the survey, yielding a sample that is demographically similar to population.

\*False

37. Random Sample is a portion of the population that is NOT scientifically drawn, but is collected because they are easy to access.

\*False

38. Convenience Sample is a portion of the population that is NOT scientifically drawn, but is collected because they are easy to access.

\*True

39. Respondent Size is the number of respondents who are designated to take the survey.

\*False

40. Sample Size is the number of respondents who are designated to take the survey.

\*True

41. Minimum number of participants needed in a survey to establish statistical confidence in the findings is 30.

\*True

42. Minimum number of participants needed in a survey to establish statistical confidence in the findings is 140

\*False

43. Response Rate is the percentage of the original sample who successfully completed the survey.

\*True

44. Completion Rate is the percentage of the original sample who successfully completed the survey.

\*False

45. Commonality means that the results from the sample can be assumed to apply to the population with confidence.

\*False

46. Generalizability means that the results from the sample can be assumed to apply to the population with confidence.

\*True

47. Valid Survey Questions are questions that are accurate and measure what they claim they’ll measure.

\*True

48. Reliable Survey Questions are questions that are accurate and measure what they claim they’ll measure.

\*False

49. Valid Survey Questions are survey questions that are relatively free from bias errors which might taint the findings.

\*False

50. Reliable Survey Questions are survey questions that are relatively free from bias errors which might taint the findings.

\*True

51. Open Survey Questions are questions designed to get respondents to answer in their own words.

\*True

52. Closed Survey Questions are questions designed to get respondents to answer in their own words.

\*False

53. Likert type Questions are questions designed to get respondents to answer in their own words.

\*False

54. Questions designed to get respondents to choose from a list of responses you provide to them are called General Survey Questions.

\*False

55. Questions designed to get respondents to choose from a list of responses you provide to them are called Open Survey Questions.

\*False

56. Questions designed to get respondents to choose from a list of responses you provide to them are called Closed Survey Questions

\*True

57. Census Survey Questions are the most common response scale used in surveys and questionnaires.

\*False

58. Open Survey Questions the most common response scale used in surveys and questionnaires.

\*False

59. Closed Survey Questions the most common response scale used in surveys and questionnaires.

\*False

60. Likert Scale Questions the most common response scale used in surveys and questionnaires.

\*True

61. Private Questions are questions which provide the basic categorical information about the respondents.

\*False

62. Demographic Questions are questions which provide the basic categorical information about the respondents.

\*True

63. By converting responses into numbers, most results can be analyzed.

\*True

64. By converting responses into English words, most results can be analyzed.

\*False

65. Data Analysis is the counting and tabulating of words, sentences, and themes from written, audio, video, and other forms of communication.

\*False

66. Content Analysis is the counting and tabulating of words, sentences, and themes from written, audio, video, and other forms of communication.

\*True

67. Nominal Data is data which has no standard numerical values.

\*True

68. Ordinal Data is data which has no standard numerical values.

\*False

69. Nominal Data is rank ordered data which has standard numerical values.

\*False

70. Ordinal Data is rank ordered data which has standard numerical values.

\*True

71. Data that is shown in comparison to other data is Comparable Data.

\*False

72. Data that is shown in comparison to other data is Variable Data.

\*False

73. Data that is shown in comparison to other data is Ratio Data.

\*True

74. Survey questions that measure some characteristic of the population is Variables.

\*True

75. Survey questions that measure some characteristic of the population is Data.

\*False

76. Independent Variables are survey variables that change in response to the influence of another variable.

\*False

77. Dependent Variables are survey variables that change in response to the influence of another variable.

\*True

78. Independent Variables are survey variables that when manipulated will stimulate a change upon another variable.

\*True

79. Dependent Variables are survey variables that when manipulated will stimulate a change upon another variable.

\*False

80. Median is the arithmetic score of all the numbers divided by the total number of students.

\*False

81. Mean is the arithmetic score of all the numbers divided by the total number of students.

\*True

82. The exact mid-point value in the ranked list of scores is Median.

\*True

83. The exact mid-point value in the ranked list of scores is Mode

\*False

84. Median is the number occurring the most in a list of numbers.

\*False

85. Mode is the number occurring the most in a list of numbers.

\*True

86. The especially low or high number in the series is called Median.

\*False

87. The especially low or high number in the series is called Mode.

\*False

88. The especially low or high number in the series is called Extreme Value.

\*True

89. Examinations are studies in which researchers can observe phenomena while holding other variables constant or controlling them.

\*False

90. Sociologists rarely study in communities.

\*False

91. Sociologists rarely study in laboratories.

\*True

92. Causation means that a change in one variable leads to or cause a change in another variable.

\*True

93. Exacerbation means that a change in one variable leads to or cause a change in another variable.

\*False

94. Spurious Correlation means that the variables change in the same direction.

\*False

95. Absolute Correlation means that the variables change in the same direction.

\*False

96. Direct Correlation means that the variables change in the same direction.

\*True

97. Inverse Correlation means that the variables change in opposite directions.

\*True

98. Spurious Correlation means that the variables change in opposite directions.

\*False

99. Indirect Correlation means that the variables change in opposite directions.

\*False

100. Spurious Correlation is an apparent relationship between two variables which indicates their relationship to a third variable and not to each other.

\*True

101. Causal Correlation is an apparent relationship between two variables which indicates their relationship to a third variable and not to each other.

\*False

102. Ethnographies are studies which utilize experimental design but are initiated in everyday settings and non-laboratory environments.

\*False

103. Field Experiments are studies which utilize experimental design but are initiated in everyday settings and non-laboratory environments.

\*True

104. Ethnographic Observation is a research method where the researcher participates in activities and more or less assumes membership in the group she studies.

\*False

105. Participant Observations is a research method where the researcher participates in activities and more or less assumes membership in the group she studies.

\*True

106. Content Analysis is when the researcher systematically and quantitatively describes the contents of some form of media.

\*True

107. Content Assessment is when the researcher systematically and quantitatively describes the contents of some form of media.

\*False

108. Content Analysis is the analysis of data that have already been gathered by others.

\*False

109. Secondary Analysis is the analysis of data that have already been gathered by others.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

NOTE: Answers to each blank space can include more than one word.

1. One of the most remarkable traits that August Comte mandated for Sociology was a core of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* scientific rigor

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the scientific-based sociological research that uses scientific tools such as survey, sampling, objective measurement, and cultural and historical analysis to study and understand society.

\* Positivism

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are when societies remain the same.

\* Social statics

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to study and observe without distortion or bias, especially personal bias.

\* Objectivity

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are people who use their agency to make choices based on their varied motivations.

\* Agents

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most common form of Sociological research.

\* Survey research

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are research instruments designed to obtain information from individuals who belong to a larger group, organization, or society.

\* Surveys

8. The type of research which could span years is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Longitudinal survey

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are surveys which collect opinions.

\* Polls

11. By constitutional mandate, the Census Bureau must take count of its population every \_\_\_\_\_years.

\* 10

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ represents the entire membership of a country, organization, group, or category of people to be surveyed.

\* Population

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some portion of the population but not all of the population.

\* Sample

14. A survey given once to a group of people is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Cross-sectional survey

15. Type of surveys which ask the same people to fill out a survey over an extended number of years is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Longitudinal survey

16. One of the most important issues when doing survey research is to ensure a good\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* scientific sample

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a portion of the population that is drawn in such a way that every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected for the survey.

\* Random Sample

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a sample drawn from the population, the composition of which very much resembles that of the population.

\* Representative Sample

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a portion of the population is drawn in such a way that every member of the population and important sub-categories of the population have an equal chance of being selected for the survey, yielding a sample that is demographically similar to population.

\* Stratified Random Sample

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a portion of the population that is NOT scientifically drawn, but is collected because they are easy to access.

\* Convenience Sample

21. When conducting a research, the researcher set up a table in front of the grocery store and approached customers going in to the store to fill out his survey. This is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method.

\* Convenience Sample

22. Smithsonian University wants a research to be conducted which represents its student population. Their sampling consists of 60% Caucasian, 14% Hispanics, 13% African-Americans, 7% Asians, 5% American Indians, and 1% “other” category. The sample represents almost exact ratio of the entire student demographics. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sample.

\* Stratified Random

23. To ensure everyone equal chance of being selected, a computer generated list of people was used for a marketing survey. This would be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method.

\* Random Sample

24. The US Defense Department needed to know how soldiers were adapting after returning from war. They selected 10% of all Iraqi war veterans for a special survey. This type of sample is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Representative Sample

25. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_would yield weak scientific results.

\* Convenience Sample

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the number of respondents who are designated to take the survey.

\* Sample Size

27. The minimum number of participants needed in a survey to establish statistical confidence in the findings is\_\_\_\_\_.

\* 30

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the percentage of the original sample who successfully completed the survey.

\* Response Rate

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that the results from the sample can be assumed to apply to the population with confidence.

\* Generalizability

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Questions are questions that are accurate and measure what they claim they’ll measure.

\* Valid Survey

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Questions are survey questions that are relatively free from bias errors which might taint the findings.

\* Reliable Survey

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Questions are questions designed to get respondents to answer in their own words.

\* Open Survey

33. Questions designed to get respondents to choose from a list of responses you provide to them are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Closed Survey Questions

34. The most common response scale used in surveys and questionnaires is called a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Likert Scale

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are questions which provide the basic categorical information about the respondents.

\* Demographic Questions

36. Three computer software packages used to analyze and run statistical analysis on survey results are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Excel, SPSS, SAS

37. By converting responses into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, most results can be analyzed.

\* numbers

38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the counting and tabulating of words, sentences, and themes from written, audio, video, and other forms of communication.

\* Content Analysis

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is data which has no standard numerical values.

\* Nominal Data

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is rank ordered data which has standard numerical values.

\* Ordinal Data

41. Data that is shown in comparison to other data is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Ratio Data

42. Survey questions that measure some characteristic of the population are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Variables

43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are survey variables that change in response to the influence of independent variables.

\* Dependent Variables

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are survey variables that when manipulated will stimulate a change upon the dependent variables.

\* Independent Variables.

45. Dr. Smith is conducting a study on effectiveness of different brand of blood pressure medications on his patients with high blood pressure. In this study, high blood pressure would be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Variable.

\* Dependent

46. Dr. Smith is conducting a study on effectiveness of different brand of blood pressure medications on his patients with high blood pressure. In this study, different brands of blood pressure medication would be an example of an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Variable.

\* Independent

47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the arithmetic score of all the numbers divided by the total number of students.

\* Mean

48. The exact mid-point value in the ranked list of scores is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Median

49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the number occurring most frequently in a list of numbers.

\*Mode

50. The especially low or high number in the series is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*Extreme Value

51. List components of a good survey.

\* clear purpose for taking the survey, clear understanding of desired outcomes of survey, good research supporting development and design of survey, appropriate sampling technique when collecting survey, reliability and validity in survey and its question and design, clear and accurate presentation of survey findings that are appropriate for the type of survey used.

52. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the acronym to remember when doing sociological research.

\* SMART

53. The meaning of each letter in the acronym to remember when doing sociological research.

\*Samples, Methods, Attitude of skepticism, Researcher bias, Thorough understanding of literature

54. List typical research methods used in Sociology.

\*experiments, participant observations, non-participant observations, surveys, and secondary analysis.

55. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are studies in which researchers can observe phenomena while holding other variables constant or controlling them.

\*Experiments

56. Sociologists rarely study in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*laboratories

57. In order to establish cause there must be \_\_\_ criteria that need to be met.

\* 3

58. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that a change in one variable leads to or cause a change in another variable.

\* Causation

59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that the variables change in the same direction.

\*Direct Correlation

60. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_means that the variables change in opposite directions.

\* Inverse Correlation

61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an apparent relationship between two variables which indicates their relationship to a third variable and not to each other.

\* Spurious Correlation

62. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are studies which utilize experimental design but are initiated in everyday settings and non-laboratory environments.

\* Field Experiments

63. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a research method where the researcher participates in activities and more or less assumes membership in the group she studies.

\*Participant Observations

64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when the researcher systematically and quantitatively describes the contents of some form of media.

\* Content Analysis

65. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the analysis of data that have already been gathered by others.

\* Secondary Analysis

**Chapter 3: Theories and Families**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The main function(s) of Sociological Theories include:

a. Guide in intervention strategies

b. Help you understand the larger social picture in your life

c. Guide researchers

\*d. all of the above

e. a & c

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a set of interrelated concepts used to describe, explain, and predict how society and its parts are related to each other.

a. Hypothesis

b. Premise

\*c. Theory

d. Assumption

3. Without theories, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would be a futile exercise in statistics.

a. life

\*b. science

c. sociology

d. hypothesis

4. After one develops a hypothesis or a research question, what would be the next step?

a. Theory

b. Rethink assumptions

c. Generalizations

\*d. Scientific studies

5. According to the diagram in the text, findings and generalization can directly lead to:

a. Theory

b. More research questions

c. Process to rethink and revisit assumptions

\*d. a or c

6. Theories have to be supported by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. research

b. assumptions

c. inquiries

d. proof

7. When theories are used to study at the society, state, country, or world level, they are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Comprehensive Theories

b. Universal Theories

\*c. Macro Theories

d. Maximum Theories

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are theories which best fit the study of massive numbers of people.

a. Comprehensive Theories

b. Universal Theories

c. Maximum Theories

\*d. Macro Theories

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are theories used to study small groups and individuals.

a. General Theories

b. Focused Theories

\*c. Micro Theories

d. Constrained Theories

10. Typically Functional and Conflict theories can be considered as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Comprehensive Theories

b. Universal Theories

c. Micro Theories

\*d. Macro Theories

11. Typically Symbolic Interactionism or Social Exchange theories can be considered as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. General Theories

b. Focused Theories

\*c. Micro Theories

d. Constrained Theories

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a theory which deals with the universal aspects of social processes or problems and is based on abstract ideas and concepts rather than on case specific evidence.

a. Middle-Range Theory

\*b. Grand Theory

c. Micro Theory

d. Universal Theories

13. Conflict, Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism, and Social Exchange Theories are all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ types.

a. Middle-Range Theory

\*b. Grand Theory

c. Micro Theory

d. Universal Theories

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a theory derived from specific scientific findings and focuses on the interrelation of two or more concepts applied to a very specific social process or problem.

\*a. Middle-Range Theory

b. Grand Theory

c. Micro Theory

d. Universal Theories

15. Which sociologist valued using smaller, more specifically precise theories in trying to explain smaller and more specific social phenomena?

a. Marx

b. Weber

\*c. Merton

d. Spencer

16. Karl Marx was the founder of what eventually became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Functional Theory

\*b. Conflict Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction

d. Social Exchange

17. Which one of these did Robert Merton consider valuable in sociological research?

a. Differential Association Theory

b. Labeling Theory

c. Continuity Theory

\*d. all of the above

e. none of the above

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sociological theory designed to study the larger social, global, and societal level of sociological phenomena.

a. Functional Theory

b. Universal Theories

c. Micro Theories

\*d. Macro Theories

19. Conflict Theory was first designed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Marx

b. Mills

c. Merton

d. Weber

20. Which theorist further developed the Conflict Theory and refined it to a more moderate position?

a. Parsons

b. Mills

c. Merton

\*d. Weber

21. Which of these characteristics describe the original author of the Conflict Theory?

a. He was a German philosopher, economist, sociologist, and revolutionary.

b. He was a witness to oppression perpetrated by society’s elite members against the masses of poor.

c. He was used to the capitalistic ideals up and coming in his time and tried to embrace its positive influence in the society ridden with exploitation of the average person.

d. all of the above

\*e. a & b

22. Conflict theory is especially useful in understanding what?

a. Roles

b. Prejudice

c. Definitions

d. Rape

\*e. b & d

23. Which one of these would a Conflict Theorist not consider studying using the Conflict Theory?

a. wealth and poverty

b. haves and the have nots

c. slavery

\*d. self-concept

24. The ability to get what one wants even in the presence of opposition.

a. authority

\*b. power

c. influence

d. perseverance

25. The institutionalized legitimate power.

\*a. authority

b. power

c. sovereignty

d. domain

26. Wealthy elite (royalty, political, and corporate leaders) have the most power.

a. Proletariat

b. Plebs

\* c. Bourgeoisie

d. Nobles

27. The common working class, lower class, and poor members of society.

\*a. Proletariat

b. Plebs

c. Bourgeoisie

d. Nobles

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the “Goliaths” in society who often bully their wishes into outcomes.

a. Proletariat

b. Plebs

\* c. Bourgeoisie

d. Nobles

29. Which of these theories would be considered “couched primarily” in Conflict Theory assumptions?

a. Differential Association Theory

b. Functional Theory

c. Continuity Theory

\*d. Feminist Theory

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that society is in a state of balance and kept that way through the function of society's component parts.

a. Utilitarian theory

\*b. Functionalist theory

c. Universal theory

d. Equilibrium theory

31. Which theory has underpinnings in biological and ecological concepts?

a. Symbolic Interaction

b. Social Exchange theory

\*c. Functionalist theory

d. Universal theory

32. Breakdowns or disruptions in society and its parts, which threaten social stability is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Manifest functions

\*b. Dysfunctions

c. Latent functions

d. Malfunctions

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are the apparent and intended functions of institutions in society.

\*a. Manifest functions

b. Dysfunctions

c. Latent functions

d. Malfunctions

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the less apparent, unintended, and often unrecognized functions in social institutions and processes.

a. Manifest functions

b. Dysfunctions

\*c. Latent functions

d. Malfunctions

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the state of balance maintained by social processes that help society adjust and compensate for forces that might tilt it onto a path of destruction.

a. Homeostasis

\*b. Equilibrium

c. Permanence

d. Solidity

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who share symbols and their meanings.

\*a. Symbolic Interaction

b. Social Exchange

c. Symbolic Association

d. Social Ideology

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a very useful theory for: understanding other people, improving communications, learning and teaching skills in cross-cultural relations, etc.

\*a. Symbolic Interaction

b. Social Exchange

c. Symbolic Association

d. Social Ideology

38. Once you realize that individuals are by their social natures very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with one another, then you begin to understand how to persuade your friends and family, how to understand others’ points of view, and how to resolve misunderstandings.

a. figurative

b. literal

\*c. symbolic

d. emblematic

39. Which theory magnifies the concept of meanings?

a. Symbolic Association

b. Social Ideology

\*c. Symbolic Interaction

d. Social Exchange

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_explores the way we communicate and helps us to understand how we grow up with our self-concept.

a. Symbolic Association Theory

b. Social Ideology Theory

\*c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

d. Social Exchange Theory

41. Another name for Thomas Theorem?

a. Situational Theorem

b. Interactionist Perspective

c. Dramaturgical Approach

\*d. Definition of the Situation

42. What theory claims if people perceive or define something as being real then it is real in its consequences?

a. Situational Theorem

b. Interactionist Perspective

c. Dramaturgical Approach

\*d. Definition of the Situation

43. What theory claims if people perceive or define something as being real then it is real in its consequences?

a. Situational Theorem

b. Interactionist Perspective

c. Dramaturgical Approach

\*d. Thomas Theorem

44. To understand the other person’s symbols and meanings is to approach\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. common ground

b. similar understanding

c. familiarity

d. accustomed views

45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who attempt to maximize rewards while minimizing costs.

a. Symbolic Association Theory

b. Social Ideology Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

\*d. Social Exchange Theory

46. What theory assumes that human beings are rational creatures, capable of making sound choices once the pros and cons of the choice are understood?

a. Symbolic Interaction

\*b. Social Exchange theory

c. Functionalist theory

d. Universal theory

e. Equilibrium theory

47. Which theory has assumptions similar to Conflict theory?

a. Symbolic Association Theory

b. Functionalist theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

\*d. Social Exchange Theory

48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sense that the interactions are fair to us and fair to others involved by the consequences of our choices.

a. Justice

b. Neutrality

\*c. Equity

d. Objectivity

49. Which of four grand theories can be used to study any individual and collective behaviors?

a. Functional Theory

b. Social Exchange Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

d. Conflict Theory

\*e. all of the above

50. Which theory would declare that competition is inevitable?

a. Functional Theory

b. Social Exchange Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

\*d. Conflict Theory

e. all of the above

51. Which theory would declare society has interrelated parts?

\*a. Functional Theory

b. Social Exchange Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

d. Conflict Theory

e. all of the above

52. Which theory would purport reality shaping in self and with others?

a. Functional Theory

b. Social Exchange Theory

\*c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

d. Conflict Theory

53. Which theory would concentrate on looking at fairness and equity?

a. Functional Theory

\*b. Social Exchange Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

d. Conflict Theory

54. What theory has a premise of society being like a human body?

\*a. Functional Theory

b. Social Exchange Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

d. Conflict Theory

55. Systems theory is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Functional Theory

b. Social Exchange Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

d. Conflict Theory

56. The theory which purports any resource can be used as tool of power or exploitation is?

a. Functional Theory

b. Social Exchange Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

\*d. Conflict Theory

57. Theory of self is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Functional Theory

b. Social Exchange Theory

\*c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

d. Conflict Theory

58. The theory which concentrates on rewards and outcomes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Functional Theory

\*b. Social Exchange Theory

c. Symbolic Interaction Theory

d. Conflict Theory

**True/False Questions**

1. Theory is a set of interrelated concepts used to describe, explain, and predict how society and its parts are related to each other.

\* True

2. Hypothesis is a set of interrelated concepts used to describe, explain, and predict how society and its parts are related to each other.

\*False

3. Without theories, science would be a futile exercise in statistics.

\* True

4. Science does not need theories to prove new findings.

\* False

5. After you develop a hypothesis or a research question, next step is to rethink their assumptions.

\*False

6. After you develop a hypothesis or a research question, next step is to conduct a scientific study.

\* True

7. Once one develops a theory, the scientific study is over.

\* False

8. Developing a theory is just one of the steps in continuous scientific study.

\*True

9. Theories have to be supported by research.

\* True

10. Theories have to be supported by assumptions

\* False

11. Theories also provide a framework for how specific research should be conducted.

\* True

12. When theories are used to study at the society, state, country, or world level, they are referred to as Macro Theories.

\* True

13. When theories are used to study at the society, state, country, or world level, they are referred to as Universal Theories

\* False

14. Macro Theories are theories which best fit the study of massive numbers of people.

\* True

15. Universal Theories are theories which best fit the study of massive numbers of people.

\* False

16. Maximum Theories are theories which best fit the study of massive numbers of people.

\* False

17. Micro Theories are theories used to study small groups or individuals.

\* True

18. Focused Theories are theories used to study small groups or individuals.

\* False

19. Typically Functional and Conflict theories can be considered as Macro Theories.

\* True

20. Typically Functional and Conflict theories can be considered as Comprehensive Theories

\* False

21. Typically Symbolic Interactionism or Social Exchange theories can be considered as Micro Theories.

\* True

22. Typically Symbolic Interactionism or Social Exchange theories can be considered as Focused Theories

\* False

23. Middle-Range Theory is a theory which deals with the universal aspects of social processes or problems and is based on abstract ideas and concepts rather than on case specific evidence.

\* False

24. Grand Theory is a theory which deals with the universal aspects of social processes or problems and is based on abstract ideas and concepts rather than on case specific evidence.

\* True

25. Conflict, Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism, and Social Exchange Theories are all Grand Theory types.

\* True

26. Conflict, Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism, and Social Exchange Theories are Middle-Range Theory types.

\* False

27. Middle-Range Theory is a theory derived from specific scientific findings and focuses on the interrelation of two or more concepts applied to a very specific social process or problem.

\* True

28. Micro Theory is a theory derived from specific scientific findings and focuses on the interrelation of two or more concepts applied to a very specific social process or problem.

\* False

29. Merton valued using smaller, more specifically precise theories in trying to explain smaller and more specific social phenomena.

\* True

30. Mead valued using smaller, more specifically precise theories in trying to explain smaller and more specific social phenomena.

\* False

31. Karl Marx was the designer of Conflict Theory.

\* True

32. Karl Marx was the designer of Symbolic Interaction Theory.

\* False

33. Macro Theory is a sociological theory designed to study the larger social, global, and societal level of sociological phenomena.

\* True

34. Functional Theory is a sociological theory designed to study the larger social, global, and societal level of sociological phenomena.

\* False

35. Weber further developed the Conflict Theory and refined it to a more moderate position.

\* True

36. Marx further developed the Conflict Theory and refined it to a more moderate position.

\* False

37. Conflict theory is especially useful in understanding socialization.

\*False

38. Conflict theory is especially useful in understanding Capitalism.

\* False

39. Conflict theory is especially useful in understanding prejudice and rape.

\* True

40. Power is the ability to get what one wants even in the presence of opposition.

\* True

41. Influence is the ability to get what one wants even in the presence of opposition.

\* False

42. Authority is the institutionalized legitimate power.

\* True

43. Sovereignty is the institutionalized legitimate power.

\* False

44. Wealthy elite (royalty, political, and corporate leaders) have the most power is called Bourgeoisie.

\* True

45. Wealthy elite (royalty, political, and corporate leaders) have the most power is called the Nobles.

\* False

46. Wealthy elite (royalty, political, and corporate leaders) have the most power is called the Proletariat.

\* False

47. Proletariat is the common working class, lower class, and poor members of society.

\* True

48. Bourgeoisie is the common working class, lower class, and poor members of society.

\* False

49. Bourgeoisie is the “Goliaths” in society who often bully their wishes into outcomes.

\* True

50. Proletariat is the “Goliaths” in society who often bully their wishes into outcomes.

\* False

51. Functionalist theory claims that society is in a state of balance and kept that way through the function of society's component parts.

\* True

52. Utilitarian theory claims that society is in a state of balance and kept that way through the function of society's component parts.

\* False

53. Functionalist theory has underpinnings in biological and ecological concepts.

\* True

54. Social Exchange theory has underpinnings in biological and ecological concepts.

\* False

55. Breakdowns or disruptions in society and its parts, which threaten social stability is Dysfunctions.

\* True

56. Breakdowns or disruptions in society and its parts, which threaten social stability is Manifest functions.

\* False

57. Breakdowns or disruptions in society and its parts, which threaten social stability is Latent functions.

\* False

58. Breakdowns or disruptions in society and its parts, which threaten social stability is Malfunctions.

\* False

59. Manifest functions are the apparent and intended functions of institutions in society.

\* True

60. Dysfunctions are the apparent and intended functions of institutions in society.

\* False

61. Latent functions are the apparent and intended functions of institutions in society.

\* False

62. Malfunctions are the apparent and intended functions of institutions in society.

\* False

63. Latent functions are the less apparent, unintended, and often unrecognized functions in social institutions and processes.

\* True

64. Manifest functions are the less apparent, unintended, and often unrecognized functions in social institutions and processes.

\* False

65. Functions are the less apparent, unintended, and often unrecognized functions in social institutions and processes.

\* False

66. Malfunctions are the less apparent, unintended, and often unrecognized functions in social institutions and processes.

\* False

67. Equilibrium is the state of balance maintained by social processes that help society adjust and compensate for forces that might tilt it onto a path of destruction.

\* True

68. Homeostasis is the state of balance maintained by social processes that help society adjust and compensate for forces that might tilt it onto a path of destruction.

\* False

69. Permanence is the state of balance maintained by social processes that help society adjust and compensate for forces that might tilt it onto a path of destruction.

\* False

70. Symbolic Interaction claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who share symbols and their meanings.

\* False

71. Social Exchange claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who share symbols and their meanings.

\* False

72. Symbolic Association claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who share symbols and their meanings.

\* False

73. Social Ideology claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who share symbols and their meanings.

\* False

74. Symbolic Interaction is a very useful theory for: understanding other people, improving communications, learning and teaching skills in cross-cultural relations, etc.

\* True

75. Functional Association is a very useful theory for: understanding other people, improving communications, learning and teaching skills in cross-cultural relations, etc.

\* False

76. Once you realize that individuals are by their social natures very symbolic with one another, then you begin to understand how to persuade your friends and family, how to understand others’ points of view, and how to resolve misunderstandings.

\* True

77. Once you realize that individuals are by their social natures very non-symbolic with one another, then you begin to understand how to persuade your friends and family, how to understand others’ points of view, and how to resolve misunderstandings.

\* False

78. Symbolic Interaction magnifies the concepts of meanings.

\* True

79. Social Ideology magnifies the concepts of meanings.

\* False

80. Symbolic Interaction Theory explores the way we communicate and helps us to understand how we grow up with our self-concept.

\* True

81. Symbolic Association Theory explores the way we communicate and helps us to understand how we grow up with our self-concept.

\* False

82. Social Exchange Theory explores the way we communicate and helps us to understand how we grow up with our self-concept.

\* False

83. Another name for Thomas Theorem is Definition of the Situation.

\* True

84. Another name for Thomas Theorem is Dramaturgical Approach.

\* False

85. Definition of the Situation claims if people perceive or define something as being real then it is real in its consequences.

\* True

86. Dramaturgical Approach claims if people perceive or define something as being real then it is real in its consequences.

\* False

87. Thomas Theorem claims if people perceive or define something as being real then it is real in its consequences.

\* True

89. To understand the other person’s symbols and meanings is to approach common ground.

\* True

90. To understand the other person’s symbols and meanings is to approach accustomed views.

\* False

91. Social Exchange Theory claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who attempt to maximize rewards while minimizing costs.

\* True

92. Symbolic Association Theory claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who attempt to maximize rewards while minimizing costs.

\* False

93. Symbolic Interaction Theory claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who attempt to maximize rewards while minimizing costs.

\* False

94. Social Exchange Theory assumes that human beings are rational creatures, capable of making sound choices once the pros and cons of the choice are understood.

\* True

95. Symbolic Interaction Theory assumes that human beings are rational creatures, capable of making sound choices once the pros and cons of the choice are understood.

\* False

96. Functionalist Theory assumes that human beings are rational creatures, capable of making sound choices once the pros and cons of the choice are understood.

\* False

97. Social Exchange Theory has assumptions similar to Conflict Theory.

\* True

98. Functionalist theory has assumptions similar to Conflict Theory.

\* False

99. Symbolic Interaction Theory has assumptions similar to Conflict Theory.

\* False

100. Equity is a sense that the interactions are fair to us and fair to others involved by the consequences of our choices.

\* True

101. Justice is a sense that the interactions are fair to us and fair to others involved by the consequences of our choices.

\* False

102. Objectivity is a sense that the interactions are fair to us and fair to others involved by the consequences of our choices.

\* False

103. Functional Theory would declare that competition is inevitable.

\* False

104. Social Exchange Theory would declare that competition is inevitable.

\* False

105. Symbolic Interaction Theory would declare that competition is inevitable.

\* False

106. Conflict Theory would declare that competition is inevitable.

\* True

107. Functional Theory would declare society has interrelated parts.

\* True

108. Social Exchange Theory would declare society has interrelated parts.

\* False

109. Symbolic Interaction Theory would declare society has interrelated parts.

\* False

110. Conflict Theory would declare society has interrelated parts.

\* False

111. Symbolic Interaction Theory would purport reality shaping in self and with others.

\* True

112. Functional Theory would purport reality shaping in self and with others.

\* False

113. Social Exchange Theory would purport reality shaping in self and with others.

\* False

114. Conflict Theory would purport reality shaping in self and with others.

\* False

115. Social Exchange Theory would concentrate on looking at fairness and equity.

\* True

116. Functional Theory would concentrate on looking at fairness and equity.

\* False

117. Symbolic Interaction Theory would concentrate on looking at fairness and equity.

\* False

118. Conflict Theory would concentrate on looking at fairness and equity.

\* False

119. Functional Theory has a premise of society being like a human body.

\* True

120. Social Exchange Theory has a premise of society being like a human body.

\* False

121. Symbolic Interaction Theory has a premise of society being like a human body.

\* False

122. Conflict Theory has a premise of society being like a human body.

\* False

123. Systems theory is an example of Conflict Theory.

\* False

124. Systems theory is an example of Functional Theory.

\* True

125. Systems theory is an example of Social Exchange Theory.

\* False

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a set of interrelated concepts used to describe, explain, and predict how society and its parts are related to each other.

\*Theory

2. Without\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, science would be a futile exercise in statistics.

\*theories

3. When theories are used to study at the society, state, country, or world level, they are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*Macro Theories

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are theories which best fit the study of massive numbers of people.

\*Macro Theories

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are theories used to study small groups or individuals.

\*Micro Theories

6. Typically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_theories can be considered as Micro Theories.

\*Symbolic Interactionism, Social Exchange

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_claims that society is in a state of perpetual conflict and competition for limited resources.

\*Conflict theory

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that society is in a state of balance and kept that way through the function of society's component parts.

\*Functionalist theory

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_theory has underpinnings in biological and ecological concepts. \*Functionalist

10. Breakdowns or disruptions in society and its parts, which threaten social stability is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*Dysfunctions

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a theory derived from specific scientific findings and focuses on the interrelation of two or more concepts applied to a very specific social process or problem. \*Middle-Range Theory

12. Name the sociologist who valued using smaller, more specifically precise theories in trying to explain smaller and more specific social phenomena.

\*Merton or Robert Merton

13. List all four theories Robert Merton considered valuable in sociological research. \*Differential Association Theory, Labeling Theory, Continuity Theory, Activity Theory

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sociological theory designed to study the larger social, global, and societal level of sociological phenomena.

\*Macro Theories

15. List at least five societal issues that conflict theory would be especially useful to help us understand.

\*War, wealth and poverty, the haves and the have nots, revolutions, political strife, exploitation, divorce, ghettos, discrimination and prejudice, domestic violence, rape, child abuse, slavery

16. The ability to get what one wants even in the presence of opposition.

\*power

17. The institutionalized legitimate power.

\*authority

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are the apparent and intended functions of institutions in society. \*Manifest functions

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the less apparent, unintended, and often unrecognized functions in social institutions and processes.

\*Latent functions

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the state of balance maintained by social processes that help society adjust and compensate for forces that might tilt it onto a path of destruction. \*Equilibrium

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who share symbols and their meanings.

\*Symbolic Interaction

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a very useful theory for: understanding other people, improving communications, learning and teaching skills in cross-cultural relations, etc.

\*Symbolic Interaction

23. List at least five issues in our society which can be better understood by using Symbolic Interactionism Theory.

\*Values, communication, witch hunting, crisis management, fear from crime, fads, love and all that comes with it, “evil and sin,” what's hot and what's not, alien abduction beliefs, “who I am,” litigation, mate selection, arbitration, dating joys and woes, and both personal national meanings and definitions.

24. Another name for Thomas Theorem.

\*Definition of the Situation

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_theory claims if people perceive or define something as being real then it is real in its consequences.

\*Definition of the Situation or Thomas Theorem

26. To understand the other person’s symbols and meanings is to approach\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. \*common ground

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who attempt to maximize rewards while minimizing costs.

\*Social Exchange

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sense that the interactions are fair to us and fair to others involved by the consequences of our choices.

\*Equity

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_claims that the family is understood best by conceptualizing it as a complex, dynamic, and changing collection of parts, subsystems and family members.

\*Family Systems Theory

30. Family Systems Theory comes under the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ umbrella and shares the functional approach of considering the dysfunctions and functions of complex groups and organizations.

\*Functional Theory

31. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is a concept used in human relationships and family systems which are basically defined as distinct: emotional, psychological, or physical separateness between individuals, roles, and subsystems in the family.

\*Boundaries

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_where the individual inserts themselves into your intimate life uninvited.

\*Home invasion

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theory would declare that competition is inevitable.

\*Conflict

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theory would declare society has interrelated parts.

\*Functional

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theory would purport reality shaping in self and with others.

\*Symbolic Interaction

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theory would concentrate on looking at fairness and equity.

\*Social Exchange

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theory purports any resource can be used as tool of power or exploitation.

\*Conflict Theory

38. The theory which concentrates on rewards and outcomes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. \*Social Exchange Theory

39. In a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theory a therapist or researcher would interact with family members to diagnose how and where the systems of the family are in need of repair or intervention.

\*Family Systems

**Chapter 4: Gender and Socialization**

**Multiple Choice**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are one of the most significant social factors in the history of the world.

\*a. sex and gender

b. definition of gender

c. maternal death

d. biology of sex

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a biological classification as male or female and is set into motion at the moment the sperm fertilizes the egg.

a. sexual characteristics

b. gender

\*c. sex

d. sexual category

3. Sex can be precisely defined at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level.

a. environmental

b. 3rd date

\*c. genetic

d. historical

4. There are very few sex differences based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_factors.

\*a. biological

b. environmental

c. traditional

d. reproductive

5. The real difference is the reproductive body parts, their function, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. corresponding hormones

b. number of muscle cells at birth

c. philosophical views

d. life span

6. Who has Prolactin, mammary glands, nipples, testosterone and even Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (at times)?

a. males

b. females

\*c. both a & b

d. males with XXY chromosomes

7. Not only are males and females very similar, but science has shown that we truly are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in biological terms.

a. more male than female

b. more masculine

\*c. more female than male

d. more feminine

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the cultural definition of what it means to be a man or a woman.

a. estrogen

\*b. gender

c. lymphatic system

d. ability to manage stress

9. How has gender been shaped throughout the years?

a. political & philosophical forces

b. jedi

c. traditional forces

\*d. a&c

10. To this day, in most countries around the world women are still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and denied access to opportunities more than men and boys.

a. socialized

b. living longer

c. superior

d. oppressed

11. The most common theme of how women were historically oppressed in the world’s societies is the omission of women as being legally, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, economically and even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on par with men.

a. subjugate, emotionally

\*b. biologically, spiritually

c. physiologically, biologically

d. weaker, absolutely

12. What is the second most common theme of how women were historically oppressed in the world’s societies?

\*a. assumption that women are “broken” versions of men

b. perception that women are legally, biologically, economically less than par with men.

c. women were punished for Eve’s sins

d. women are physically weaker than men

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has disproven the belief that women are broken versions of men.

a. Sex and gender study

b. Physiology

c. Psychology

\*d. Biology

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the shaping of individual behavior and perceptions in such a way that the individual conforms to the socially prescribed expectations for males and females.

a. Cultural Socialization

b. Sexual Socialization

\*c. Gender Socialization

d. Developmental Socialization

15. What do many ancient writings in religions contain?

\*a. reference to the flaws of females

b. proof that men are inferior to women

c. female reproductive advantages

d. none of the above

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the death of a pregnant woman resulting from pregnancy, delivery, or recovery complications.

a. Peri-natal death

b. Neonatal death

\*c. Maternal death

d. Reproductive death

17. \_\_\_\_\_ women die resulting from pregnancy, delivery, or recovery complications per year worldwide.

a. around 1 million

b. around .8 million

\*c. around 270-340,000

d. around .4 million

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the traditional cutting, circumcision, and removal of most or all external genitalia of women.

a. Female Sex Organ Mutilation

\*b. Female Genital Mutilation

c. Female Genital Disfigurement

d. Female Genital Defacement

20. Altering female genitalia is predominantly practiced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Muslims

b. Hindus

c. Africans

d. Indians

21. Rape is dangerous and destructive and more likely to happen in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than in most other countries of the world.

\*a. United States

b. Southwestern Africa

c. Bangladesh

d. Germany

22. Wage disparities between males and females is both\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_based.

\*a. traditional, labor

b. social, economical

c. equal, religious

d. cultural, gender

23. When Diane White made a 1997 presentation to the United Nations General Assembly, she stated, “Today the wage disparity gap cost American women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_over the course of their lives.”

\*a. $250,000

b. $500,000

c. $750,000

d. $1,000,000

24. Women are paid \_\_\_\_\_\_ in comparison to men.

a. more

b. the same

c. less frequent

\*d. less

25. Closing the gap between women’s and men’s pay continues to be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in most parts of the world.

\*a. major challenge

b. waste of time

c. non-issue

d. undiscussed topic

26. Between 1959 and 2018 indicated that in the U.S. women make \_\_\_of men when median income is measured

a. 52%

b. 77%

\*c. 81 %

d. 93%

27. In 2017, the WorldBank reported that about \_\_\_\_\_ million girls ages 6-17 will never enter a formal classroom

a. 10

b. 72

\*c. 130

d. 999

28. Higher education leads to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. higher social prestige

b. higher quality of life

c. higher pay

\*d. all of the above

29. Many countries of the world have neutralized the traditional, religious, and labor-force based biases against women and have moved to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system.

a. equal pay

b. promotional

\*c. merit-based

d. value

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ careers are seeing striking gains in some areas for women who will be hired competitively based on merit.

a. medical

b. engineering

\*c. computer-based

d. executive

31. Arabic word that means to cover or veil.

a. Khimār

b. Jalābib

c. Yatrib

\*d. Hijab

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the physical or verbal abuse and mistreatment of women.

a. Endogamy

\*b. Misogyny

c. Misanthropy

d. Misogamy

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is goal directed activities which link the family to the surrounding society, geared toward obtaining resources.

\*a. Instrumental Tasks

b. Directional Tasks

c. Expressive Tasks

d. Societal Mobility Tasks

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pertains to the creation and maintenance of a set of positive, supportive, emotional relationships within the family unit.

a. Instrumental Tasks

b. Directional Tasks

\*c. Expressive Tasks

d. Societal Mobility Tasks

35. This includes economic work, breadwinning, and other resource-based efforts.

\*a. Instrumental Tasks

b. Directional Tasks

c. Expressive Tasks

d. Societal Mobility Tasks

36. This includes relationships, nurturing, and social connections needed in the family and society.

a. Instrumental Tasks

b. Directional Tasks

\*c. Expressive Tasks

d. Societal Mobility Tasks

37. Prior to the Industrial revolution both males and females combined their local economic efforts in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. breadwinning

\*b. homemaking

c. improving home life

d. education

38. In the past two decades a social movement referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_has emerged.

a. The Women’s Movement

b. The Gender Movement

\*c. The Men’s Movement

d. The Children’s Movement

39. Since the Industrial revolution, men have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_exiled from their families and close relationships.

\*a. emotionally

b. psychologically

c. expressively

d. insensitively

40. Not only did the Industrial Revolution’s changes hurt men, but the current masculine role is viewed by many as being oppressive to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. men

b. women

c. children

\*d. all above the above

41. Concerns in the Men’s Movement include?

a. Emotional isolation

b. Sexual research and rights

c. Affirmative action-sex and race

\*d. all above the above

e. a & b

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a concept where men learn to view women as objects of sexual consumption rather than as a whole person.

a. Pornography

b. Sexual Gratification of Men

\*c. Objectification of Women

d. Pleasure of Male Sexuality

43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the verbal abuse and use of pejorative and derogatory language about men.

\*a. Male Bashing

b. Male Jokes

c. Male Shindig

d. Male Jamboree

44. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ husband is a visitor to the homemaking role who contributes the occasional assistance to his wife as a courtesy.

a. homemaker

\*b. tourist

c. perfect

d. co-maker

**True False Questions**

1. Sex can be precisely defined at the cultural level.

\*False

2. Sex can be precisely defined at the genetic level.

\*True

3. There are very few sex differences based on biological factors.

\*True

4. Biologically there is no opposite sex.

\*True

5. The average US woman has about 3 children in her lifetime.

\*False

6. The average US woman has about 2 children in her lifetime.

\*True

7. Biologically, men and women have much more in common than differences.

\*True

8. Men and women have very little in common.

\*False

9. Males have mammary glands.

\*True

10. Only females have mammary glands.

\*False

11. Females have testosterone.

\*True

12. Only males have testosterone.

\*False

13. Not only are males and females very similar, but science has shown that we truly are more female than male in biological terms.

\*True

14. Not only are males and females very similar, but science has shown that we truly are more male than female in biological terms.

\*False

15. Gender is defined very similarly throughout the world.

\*False

16. In early history of the world, the role of males were defined by how much land he owned.

\*False

17. Gender varies in many different ways and is very diverse.

\*True

18. In the US, gender is shaped the most by how we perceive the roles portrayed by the popular media.

\*False

19. To this day, in most countries of the world women are still oppressed and denied access to opportunities more than men and boys.

\*True

20. Today, in most countries, women have access to same opportunities available to boys and men.

\*False

21. Most common theme of how women were historically oppressed in the world’s societies is the perception that women are legally, biologically, economically less than par with men.

\*True

22. Most common theme of how women were historically oppressed in the world’s societies is the belief that women need to restitute for Eve’s sins.

\*False

23. Genetics have disproven the belief that women are broken versions of men.

\*True

24. Sex and gender study has disproven the belief that women are broken versions of men.

\*False

25. Science has shown that males are broken or variant versions of females and the more X traits males have the better their health and longevity.

\*True

27. Science has shown that females are broken or variant versions of males and the more male traits females have the better their health and longevity.

\*False

28. In 1898 the country’s best physicians assumed that menstruation was seen as at type of disease process that had to be treated.

\*True

29. In 1898 the country’s best physicians assumed that menstruation was normal only if “pain” was present.

\*False

30. Robert W. Patton stated, “…females were more fragile and vulnerable and should be treated more carefully than males especially during puberty.”

\*True

31. Robert W. Patton stated, “…females were more fragile and vulnerable and should be treated more carefully than males especially during adulthood.”

\*False

32. Gender Socialization is the shaping of individual behavior and perceptions in such a way that the individual conforms to the socially prescribed expectations for males and females.

\*True

33. Developmental Socialization is the shaping of individual behavior and perceptions in such a way that the individual conforms to the socially prescribed expectations for males and females.

\*False

34. Social factors to consider to better understand the historical oppression of women are religion and tradition.

\*True

35. The social factor to consider to better understand the historical oppression of women is physics.

\*False

36. Gender roles are defined as socialized expectations of what is normal, desirable, acceptable, and conforming for males and females in specific jobs or positions in groups and organizations over the life course.

\*True

37. Gender types are defined as socialized expectations of what is normal, desirable, acceptable, and conforming for males and females in specific jobs or positions in groups and organizations over the life course.

\*False

38. Gender roles have very specific meanings for the daily lives and activities of males and females who live under the religious cultures in nations throughout history and even in our day.

\*True

39. Many ancient writings in religions contain reference to the flaws of females

\*True

40. Many ancient writings in religions contain reference to the male reproductive disadvantages

\*False

41. Many current religious doctrines have transformed as society’s values of gender equality have emerged.

\*True

42. Many current religious doctrines have created more boundaries as society’s values of gender equality have emerged.

\*False

43. The author’s point about religion is that throughout history, religions were a dominant social force in many nations and the religious doctrines, like the cultural values, often placed women in a subjugated role to men and a number of different levels.

\*True

44. The second social force that often placed women in a subjugated role to men is tradition.

\*True

45. The second social force that often placed women in a subjugated role to men is biology.

\*False

46. An average woman out lives the average man by 3 years worldwide.

\*True

47. An average woman out lives the average man by 9 years worldwide.

\*False

48. There are still a few countries where cultural and social oppression literally translates into shorter life expectancies for women.

\*True

49. There are still a few countries where political practices literally translate into shorter life expectancies for women.

\*False

50. Western Africa has the most sexual and other forms of slavery.

\*True

51. China has the most sexual and other forms of slavery.

\*False

52. United States has one of the worst rates of rape and sexual abuse.

\*True

53. China has one of the worst rates of rape and sexual abuse.

\*False

54. The worldwide concerted effort to persuade government, religious, and cultural leaders to shift their focus and efforts to nurture and protect women/females have made no progress.

\*False

55. Even with the worldwide concerted effort to persuade government, religious, and cultural leaders to shift their focus and efforts to nurture and protect women/female, there are still billions of women worldwide whose life, health and well-being are at stake.

\*True

56. Countless civilizations that are still influential in our modern thought and tradition have sold girls and women the same way one might sell a horse or a cow.

\*True

57. The most notorious regions for the atrocity of selling women and children are Western Africa. India, Thailand.

\*True

58. The most notorious regions for the atrocity of selling women and children are Sub-Saharan Africa and Yemen

\*False

59. Around 237-370,000 million women die resulting from pregnancy, delivery, or recovery complications per year worldwide.

\*False

60. Around 10 million women die resulting from pregnancy, delivery, or recovery complications per year worldwide.

\*False

61. Female Genital Mutilation had been practiced in many countries around the world but due to efforts of many different organizations and the US, it has been eradicated from most cultures.

\*False

62. Female Genital Mutilation is the traditional cutting, circumcision, and removal of most or all external genitalia of women.

\*True

63. Altering female genitalia is predominantly practiced by Muslim cultures.

\*True

64. Altering female genitalia is predominantly practices by Americans

\*False

65. There are no medical therapeutic benefits from female genital mutilation.

\*True

66. Female genital mutilation, if done correctly, increases chances of easier delivery.

\*False

67. Many organizations around the world, including the United States, have tried to end harmful/unhealthy rituals/traditions practiced on women.

\*True

68. NATO has been the leader in trying to end harmful/unhealthy rituals/traditions practiced on women.

\*False

69. Many women who have experienced genital mutilation are preparing the next generation of women and at times performing it on them.

\*True

70. Many women who have experienced genital mutilation are coming forward to make a difference in their daughters’ lives.

\*False

71. Rape is violence, motivated by men with power, anger, selfish, and sadistic issues.

\*True

72. Rape is dangerous and destructive and more likely to happen in the United States than in most other countries of the world.

\*True

73. Rape is dangerous and destructive and more likely to happen in the Western Europe than in most other countries of the world.

\*False

79. The US Census Bureau reported in 2008 that US women earn 81 cents for every US man’s $1.

\*True

80. The US Census Bureau reported in 2008 that US women earn 90 cents for every US man’s $1.

\*False

83. “As employees, women are still seeking equal pay with men. Closing the gap between women’s and men’s pay continues to be a major challenge in most parts of the world”

\*True

84. Women contribute to development not only through remunerated work but also through a great deal of unremunerated work

\*True

85. Women contribute to development only through remunerated work.

\*False

90. Males and/or females who don’t pursue a college degree will make less money than those who did.

\*True

91. Higher education leads to higher social prestige, higher quality of life, and higher pay.

\*True

92. Around the world, having higher social prestige, and higher quality of life have been directly related to family wealth.

\*False

93. Many countries of the world have neutralized the traditional, religious, and labor-force based biases against women and have moved to a merit-based system.

\*True

94. Many countries of the world have neutralized the traditional, religious, and labor-force based biases against women and have moved to a promotional system.

\*False

95. Hijab is an Arabic word that means to cover or veil.

\*True

96. Hadith is an Arabic word that means to cover or veil.

\*False

97. Misogyny is the physical or verbal abuse and mistreatment of women.

\*True

98. Misogamy is the physical or verbal abuse and mistreatment of men.

\*False

99. Margaret Mead found several different gender roles in different primitive societies.

\*True

100. Margaret Mead found that gender roles in different primitive societies are very similar.

\*False

101. Margaret Mead, an anthropologist, established that sex does equal gender.

\*True

102. Ruth Benedict, a sociologist, established that sex does not the same as gender.

\*False

103. The US ranks 27th in terms of quality of women’s lives.

\*False

104. The US has ranked top 10 in the world in terms of quality of women’s lives.

\*False

105. Expressive Tasks pertain to the creation and maintenance of a set of positive, supportive, emotional relationships within the family unit.

\*True

106. Societal Mobility Tasks pertain to the creation and maintenance of a set of positive, supportive, emotional relationships within the family unit.

\*False

107. Instrumental Tasks include economic work, breadwinning, and other resource-based efforts.

\*True

108. Directional Tasks include economic work, breadwinning, and other resource-based efforts.

\*False

109. Expressive Tasks include relationships, nurturing, and social connections needed in the family and society.

\*True

110. Expressive Tasks include economic work, breadwinning, and other resource-based efforts.

\*False

111. The Men’s Movement is a broad effort across societies and the world to improve the quality of life and family-related rights of men.

\*True

112. The Men’s Movement is a broad effort across societies and the world to assist men in coming to terms with their feminine side which in turn will help them become better parents.

\*False

113. Since the Industrial Revolution, men have been emotionally exiled from their families and close relationships.

\*True

114. Men’s Movement sympathizers would most likely promote or support equality of rights for men and women.

\*True

115. Men’s Movement sympathizers would most likely promote or support equality of rights for men, heterosexuals but not homosexuals.

\*False

116. The Male Supremacy Model is a model where males erroneously believe that men are superior in all aspects of life and that they should excel in everything they do.

\*True

117. Male Supremacy Model is a model where male’s superiority in all aspects of life has been sociologically supported.

\*False

118. The World Health Organization reported on 19 September 2019 that there were likely 279,000-340,000 women in 2017 who died in childbirth.

\*True

119. Another WHO 2020 report stated that more than 200 million girls and women have been cut in 30 countries in Africa

\*True

120. By Federal and State laws it would be illegal to discriminate against the protected class of men or women.  A variety of contradictory studies have claimed a variety of sources of “evidence” that it is and others it is not wide-spread discrimination.

\*True

121. In 2017, the WorldBank reported that about 130 million girls ages 6-17 will never enter a formal classroom

\*True

122. One recent published by a sub-department of the UN called UNICEF reported that the more investment a country puts into girls education, the more these improvements have been documented to follow: the lifetime earnings of girls dramatically increases the national desirable outcomes of; National growth rates rise; Child marriage rates decline; Child mortality rates fall; Maternal mortality rates fall; and Child stunting drops”

\*True

123. Females begin to be the majority of college or university bachelor’s degree graduates  since the year 1981-1982.

\*True

124. Females begin to be the majority of college or university master’s degree graduates  since the 1986-1987.

\*True

125. Females begin to be the majority of college or university doctoral  degree graduates  since the; 2005-2006.

\*True

126. Females in the United States are enrolling and graduating more than males at every level from high school through doctoral graduation.

\*True

127. The Society of Women Engineers is a non-proﬁt organization that helps support and recognize women as engineers and reported that in 2019 only 13% of engineers were female.

\*True

128. The highest paying fields tend to be in Science, Technology, Science and Math (STEM) fields.

\*True

129. Figure 5 shows that flexibility is an important benefit of being employed in the STEM fields. Women reported slightly more importance on flexibility of: work-family balance (76% women & 71 % men); feeling people like them feel welcomed (53% women & 48 % men); respect and value from the job (50% women & 43 % men); making a meaningful contribution to society (60% women & 51 % men); and much more of having a job focused on helping others (59% women & 31% men).

\*True

130. Figure 5 showed that Females reported less importance of: having a high paying job (59% women & 48% men) and having opportunities for promotion (46% women & 47% men).

\*True

131. Figure 5 showed that sadly, more women than men have suffered sexual harassment at work: “ever” (22% women & 7% men); “in their workplace” (36% women & 28% men); and “in industry” (55% women & 50 % men).

\*True

132. Protected classes are categories or “Classes” of members of society who cannot be discriminated against based on their particular categorical or class identification. The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, with the support of Federal and State laws enforce workplace protections of U.S. employees on the bases of these protected classes: race, color, religion, ethnicity, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, disability, and medical/genetic information

\*True

133. An exceptional amount of evidence is presented in this chapter that clearly identifies the reduction in males who graduate high school, attend college or university, and graduate with bachelor’s, master’s and or doctoral degrees.

\*True

134. Figure 7 shows that college-educated Millennials were like to be married

\*True

135. Figure 7 showed that the Silent Generations was more likely to be married than the generations that followed.

\*True

**Sex and Gender – Fill in the blank/Short Answer**

NOTE: Answers to each blank space can have more than one word.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has been one of the most socially significant social factors in the history of the world and the United States.

\* sex and gender

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one's biological classification as male or female and is set into motion at the moment the sperm fertilizes the egg.

\* sex

3. Sex can be precisely defined at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level.

\* genetic

4. There are very few sex differences based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_factors.

\* non-reproductive biological

5. The real biological difference between male and female is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* reproductive body parts

6. Not only are males and females very similar, but science has shown that we truly are more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in biological terms.

\* female than male

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the cultural definition of what it means to be a man or a woman.

\*Gender

8. Name three forces that have shaped gender throughout the years.

\* religion forces, traditional forces, economic forces

9. List the most common themes of how women were historically oppressed in the world’s societies.

\* religion, tradition, economic

10. List the second most common theme of how women were historically oppressed in the world’s societies.

\* assumption that women are “broken” versions of men

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has disproven the belief that women are broken versions of men.

\* Biology

12. Ironically, science has shown that males are broken or variant versions of females and the more X traits males have the better their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*Health, longevity

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the shaping of individual behavior and perceptions in such a way that the individual conforms to the socially prescribed expectations for males and females.

\* Gender Socialization

14. List the three social factors to consider to better understand the historical oppression of women.

\* religion, tradition, labor-based economic supply and demand

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are defined as socialized expectations of what is normal, desirable, acceptable, and conforming for males and females in specific jobs or positions in groups and organizations over the life course.

\* Gender roles

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the death of a pregnant woman resulting from pregnancy, delivery, or recovery complications.

\* Maternal death

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the traditional cutting, circumcision, and removal of most or all external genitalia of women.

\* Female Genital Mutilation

18. Altering female genitalia is predominantly practiced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Muslims

19. List at least two of the adverse medical consequence that results from Female Genital Mutilation.

\*pain, difficulty in childbirth, illness, death.

20. List the four main entities that have tried to end harmful/unhealthy rituals/traditions practiced on women around the world.

\* United Nations, United States, World Health Organization, Human rights groups

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is sexual violence, motivated by men with power, anger, selfish, and sadistic issues.

\*Rape

22. List the benefits of educating women in underdeveloped countries.

\* protection from crime and sexual exploitation, they would ensure their children get a formal education, incased health

23. Many countries of the world have neutralized the traditional, religious, and labor-force based biases against women and have moved to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system.

\* merit-based

24. This type of tasks include economic work, breadwinning, and other resource-based efforts.

\*a. Instrumental Tasks

25. This type of tasks include relationships, nurturing, and social connections needed in the family and society.

\* Expressive Tasks

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a parent or spouse who earns wages outside of the home and uses them to support the family.

\*Breadwinner

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is typically a woman who occupies her life with mothering, housekeeping, and being a wife while depending heavily on the breadwinner.

Homemaker

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a broad effort across societies and the world to improve the quality of life and family-related rights of men.

\*The Men’s Movement

29. Since the Industrial Revolution, men have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_exiled from their families and close relationships.

\* emotionally

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a model where males erroneously believe that men are superior in all aspects of life and that they should excel in everything they do.

\* Male Supremacy Model

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a concept where men learn to view women as objects of sexual consumption rather than as a whole person.

\* Objectification of Women

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the verbal abuse and use of pejorative and derogatory language about men.

\* Male Bashing

**Chapter 5: Love and Intimacy**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the physical, emotional, sexual, intellectual, or social affection one person holds for another.

a. Affection

b. Intimacy

\*c. Love

d. Attachment

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the close relationship where mutual acceptance, nurturance, and trust are shared at some level.

a. Affection

\*b. Intimacy

c. Love

d. Attachment

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is an emotional and social bond that forms between one person and another

a. Affection

b. Intimacy

c. Love

\*d. Attachment

4. One of the very first symptoms that you are falling in love is

\*a. you begin to feel better about yourself when you are with the other person.

b. you start naming your future children.

c. you start telling your deepest secrets to the other person.

d. you can’t stop thinking about the person.

5. The Zone of Vulnerability is also known as the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Zone of Intimacy

\*b. Birthplace of Intimacy

c. Zone of Self-disclosure

d. Heart of Intimacy

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the process or revealing the true nature of oneself to another person.

a. Confession

b. Self-affirmation

\*c. Self-disclosure

d. Self-declaration

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gives you a greater chance of developing intimacy.

a. Zone of Vulnerability

\*b. Self-disclosure

c. Birthplace of Intimacy.

d. Zone of Self-disclosure.

8. A conversation about superficial things like places, time, weather, etc is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Confessions

b. Intimacy

c. Mutual involvement

\*d. Shop talk

9. Our need for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the driving force of our daily social interactions with others.

a. Disclosure.

\*b. Social relationships

c. Intimacy

d. Mutual involvement

10. All are John Lee’s love type’s except\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Storgé

b. Pragma

c. Agapé

\*d. Consummate

e. Mania

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ love is the love of details and qualities in the other person such as athleticism, intelligence and wealth.

a. Storgé

\*b. Pragma

c. Agapé

d. Consummate

e. Mania

12. Most young couples in the U. S. marry with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ love in mind.

\*a. Storgé

b. Eros

c. Agapé

d. Ludis

e. Mania

13. Which characteristic is included in the Zone of Vulnerability?

a. Risks

b. Fear

c. Pain

d. Emotional Nakedness

\*e All of the above

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_love is the love of sensuality, sex, taste, touch sight, hearing and smell.

a. Storgé

\*b. Eros

c. Agapé

d. Ludis

e. Mania

15. “We started needing to be together, talking on the phone for hours, and missing each other when apart,” are common descriptions of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_love.

\*a. Storgé

b. Eros

c. Agapé

d. Ludis

e. Mania

16.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_lovers trick their mates into believing that they are sincerely in love, while grooming one, two, or even three other lovers.

a. Storgé

b. Eros

c. Agapé

\*d. Ludic

e. Mania

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_love is selfless, other-focused, and seeks to serve others.

a. Storgé

b. Eros

\*c. Agapé

d. Ludis

e. Consummate

18. The love that Lee referred to as Christian love is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ love.

a. Storgé

b. Eros

\*c. Agapé

d. Ludis

e. Consummate

19. Which of these love types did Lee identify as coming from a damaged sense of self?

a. Storgé

b. Mania

c. Agapé

d. Ludis

\*e. both b & d

20. Which love type is an insecure love that is a mixture of conflict and artificially romantic Eros expressions?

a. Storgé

\*b. Mania

c. Agapé

d. Ludis

e. Consummate

21. I am afraid my boyfriend will leave me. If he leaves me, I might just die! I am a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lover.

a. Storgé

b. Eros

c. Agapé

d. Ludis

\*e. Mania

22. Which psychologist addressed love in terms of how our needs are met by the other person?

a. Robert Sternberg

b. John Lee

c. Gary Chapman

\*d. Abraham Maslow

23. The type of love which meets your aesthetic, intellectual and full actualization needs while you reciprocally meet theirs in a similar way is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_love.

\*a. Being

b. Manic

c. Deficiency

d. Consummate

24. If in your childhood your: survival, safety, food, shelter, love, belonging, and even self-esteem needs were not met then you will be attracted to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_lover.

a. Platonic

b. Being

\*c. Deficiency

d. Philia

e. Unconditional

25. Which psychologist was considered to be the Geometry of Love psychologist who developed the Triangular Theory of Love?

\*a. Robert Sternberg

b. John Lee

c. Gary Chapman

d. Abraham Maslow

26. Which psychologist was the author of The Five Love Languages?

a. Robert Sternberg

b. John Lee

\*c. Gary Chapman

d. Abraham Maslow

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_love is a type of love without passion.

a. Platonic

b. Being

c. Deficiency

\*d. Philia

e. Unconditional

28. A nonsexual relationship that could include deep levels of trust and intimacy. This describes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ love.

\*a. Platonic

b. Being

c. Deficiency

d. Philia

e. Unconditional

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the sincere type of love that does not vary regardless of the actions of the person who is loved.

a. Platonic love

b. Being love

c. Deficiency love

d. Philia love

\*e. Unconditional love

30. Puppy love or infatuation is defined as

\*a. A temporary state of love where the other person is overly idealized

b. A love that is loyal and devoted

c. True love

d. A selfless type of love that serves others

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the selfless type of love that serves others while not serving oneself.

a. Romantic love

b. Being love

c. True love

\*d. Altruism

e. Unconditional love

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a love that is centered on loyalty and devotion.

a. True love

b. Being love

\*c. Committed love

d. Friendship love

e. Passionate love

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the love that includes intimacy and trust among close friends.

a. True love

b. Being love

c. Committed love

\*d. Friendship love

e. Passionate love

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_love involves consciously or unconsciously misleading the other in an effort to dishonestly establish trust and intimacy.

a. Fake

b. Realistic

c. Committed

d. Friendship

\*e. Deceptive

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lovers live for storms and find peace while they rage and are often violent or overly aggressive at different levels.

a. Passionate

\*b. Obsessive

c. Committed

d. Friendship

e. Deceptive

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the love feelings you have when your list of a potential mate’s personal traits is met in the other person.

a. True love

\*b. Realistic love

c. Unrequited love

d. Friendship love

e. Practical love

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a one-sided love resulting in one person deeply wanting an intimate relationship with another who simply isn’t interested and does not reciprocate.

a. True love

b. Realistic love

\*c. Unrequited love

d. Friendship love

e. Practical love

38. In the black widow/widower mode

a. There is calculated and precise deception designed to lure the other into a relationship for ulterior motives

b. The deceiver tricks the other in order to gain access to wealth, property or power

c. The victim often discovers too late that he or she was taken advantage of

d. The black widow/widower is fully aware of his/her deception and ultimate goals

\*e. All of the above

39. A Study that follows the same people in a same over the course of years and repeatedly studies them is called:

a. Cross-sectional

\*b. Longitudinal

c. Experimental

d. Case

40. A 75+ year-long study of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Sophomores and poor boys was conducted by more than one generation of researchers.

\*a. Harvard

b. Stanford

c. Clemson

d. Sorbonne

41. After studying hundreds of men for 75+ years, researchers have found that it is the quality of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that most strongly predict their later life health and happiness.

a. Resumes

b. Retirement portfolios

c. Criminal record

\*d. Intimate relationships

**True/False Questions**

1. Intimacy is the physical, emotional, sexual, intellectual, or social affection one person holds for another.

\*False

2. Attachment is an emotional and social bond that forms between one person and another.

\*True

3. Love is the physical, emotional, sexual, intellectual, or social affection one person holds for another.

\*True

4. How you attached as an infant and young child shape how you will likely attach as an adult

\*True

5. Affection is the close relationship where mutual acceptance, nurturance, and trust are shared at some level.

\*False

6 If you had weak attachments in childhood then forming adult relationships should be easier for you

\*False

7. Attachment is directly related to emotional context of the relationships one has in life.

\*True

8. It can be argued that you can only be in love as much as your self will allow you to be

\*True

9. Once you or the other person open up and share something vulnerable you enter an emotional mine field of sorts

\*True

10. Feeling better about yourself when you are with the other person is one of the very first symptoms that you are falling in love

\*True

11. Self-acceptance is the process of revealing the true nature of oneself to another person

\*False

12. Self-disclosure is the process of revealing the true nature of oneself to another person

\*True

13. Once you Self-disclose the potential for intimacy and love can be realized

\*True

14. There is a smaller chance of intimacy developing when the other person self-discloses back to you, or reciprocated your efforts to connect

\*False

15. The Zone of Vulnerability includes risks, fear, hurt, pain, emotional nakedness, past experiences, and feelings of being exposed as a flawed person

\*True

16. Confession is the process or revealing the true nature of oneself to another person.

\*False

17. The Zone of Vulnerability is the Birthplace of Intimacy

\*True

18. Shop Talk is a safe conversation about superficial things (places, time, weather, etc.)

\*True

19. A conversation starts being risky once Shop Talk takes place

\*False

20. If self-disclosure is not reciprocated then intimacy typically will not develop

\*True

21. Our attractions are not connected to chemicals and hormone levels in our bodies

\*False

22. Our attractions are connected to chemicals and hormone levels in our bodies

\*True

23. Sociologists will tell you that love is divine and is part of our eternal natures

\*False

24. Theologians will tell you that love is divine and is part of our eternal natures

\*True

25. One of the driving forces of our daily social interactions with others is our need for disclosure.

\*False

26. One of the driving forces of our daily social interactions with others is our need for social relationships.

\*True

27. When we feel turned on we are experiencing Agape love

\*False

28. Storge love is the love of your best friend in a normal casual context of life

\*True

29 Storge is the love of sensuality, sex, taste, touch, sight, hearing and smell

\*False

30. Pragma lovers are satisfied and attracted by the other because of their characteristics like athleticism, intelligence and wealth

\*True

31. John Lee assumed that we all shared 6 core components of love and that our current loving relationship can be assessed and measured.

\*True

32. Robert Sternberg is perhaps the most quoted researcher on love with his six love types: Eros, Storge, Pragma, Agape, Ludis, and Mania

\*False

33. Storgé love is peaceful and calm.

\*True

34. Pragma lovers feel love at a rational level—thinking about the good deal they are getting in the relationship

\*True

35. Mania is an immature love that is more of a tease than a legitimate loving relationship

\*False

36. Ludis is an insecure love that is a mixture of conflict and artificially romantic Eros expressions

\*False

37. Manic lovers are horrified of being abandoned and simultaneously terrified by the vulnerabilities they feel when intimate with their lover

\*True

38. Love that is selfless, other-focused and seeks to serve others is Agape love

\*True

39. Lee referred to Pragma love as a Christian love.

\*False

40. Lee identified Ludis and Mania as defective love types that come from a damaged sense of self

\*True

41. Ludic lovers, trick their mates into believing that they are sincerely in love, while grooming one, two, or even three other lovers at the same time

\*True

42. Abraham Maslow addressed love in terms of how our needs are met by the other person

\*True

43. Robert Sternberg’s consummate love was a love type that had unequal measures of passion, intimacy, and commitment that is satisfactory to both lovers

\*False

44. Gary Chapman was the author of the book: The Five Love Languages, How to Express Heartfelt commitment to Your Mate

\*True

45. John Lee drew upon the ancient Greeks definition of Eros and Agape love types

\*True

46. Plato’s definition of love is often called Platonic Love.

\*True

47. Philia is often referred to as brotherly love or love without passion

\*True

48. Some ingredients of love include: commitment, passion, friendship, trust, loyalty, affections, intimacy, acceptance and caring

\*True

49. Romantic love is so deep and profound that it lets us forgive and still love

\*False

50. Infatuation is a permanent state of love where the other person is overly idealized and seen in narrow and extremely positive terms

\*False

51. Romantic lovers are idealistic about their relationship and often feel that it was destined to be

\*True

52. Unconditional love is based on continual courtship and physical intimacy

\*False

53. Deficiency lover is a lover who provides the basic level of needs for the partner while having her needs reciprocated in a similar way.

\*True

54. An infatuated person may think obsessively about the other, may feel a strong emotional response when they are together and may see their entire world as revolving around the other

\*True

55. Many define committed love as an immature love experienced by those who are younger and perhaps a bit gullible

\*False

56. Committed lovers have a long-term history with one another and typically combine care giving, concern for one another’s well-being, and spending much time thinking of the other

\*True

57. According to some, true altruism is easy to find

\*False

58. Sexual or Passionate lovers lust one another and feel closest when together and being physical

\*True

59. Sexual love is almost never the love type experienced by those having an extra-marital affair

\*False

60. Sexual love by itself typically lasts a lifetime

\*False

61. When men and women desire to find a partner with homogamous traits this is criteria or realistic love

\*True

62. Obsessive love is a healthy love type where conflict and dramatic extremes in the relationship are both the goal and the theme of the couple’s love

\*False

63. Deceptive love is formed when one or both partners either consciously or unconsciously lead the other in an effort to honestly establish trust and intimacy

\*False

64. Unrequited love is the result of one person deeply wanting an intimate relationship with another who simply is not interested

\*True

65. Unrequited love is common among older lovers who are good at reading verbal and nonverbal cues and aware of their own love needs and wants

\*False

66. Adolescent boys play at sex but really want love

\*False

67. Adolescent girls play at love but really want sex

\*False

68. Many short-term relationships have fantasy elements in that one or both partners views the nature of the relationship in unrealistic terms and inflates its good qualities to better match the fantasy

\*True

69. Long-term relationships have developed to the degree that exclusiveness is expected or offered.

\*True

70. Long-term relationships tend to have more drama, conflict, and infidelity or absence of loyalty, especially when apart.

\*False

71. In long-term relationships Intimacy has deepened because it has been tested and sustained by loyalty, devotion, and exclusive fidelity to one another.

\*True

72. Fantasy basis for interactions, dramatic conflict and/or violence and easy blow ups and speedy recoveries are characteristics of Short-term relationships

\*True

72. Intimacy that has proven stability, interdependence and mutual independence are characteristics of Long-term relationships

\*True

73. Understanding how needs and love interact is not essential to the study of love

\*False

74. Being in love means that each partner receives safe nurturing acceptance of their sense of self, even if the relationship hits a few bumps in the road

\*True

75. For very young couples falling into love and finding that safe place for both selves is hard and is often based on reality

\*False

76. Intimate relationships mattered more than finances and career success in a 75+ year study of men conducted at Harvard.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the physical, emotional, sexual, intellectual, or social affection one person holds for another.

\* Love

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the close relationship where mutual acceptance, nurturance, and trust are shared at some level.

\* Intimacy

3. What is an emotional and social bond that forms between one person and another \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\* Attachment

4. A conversation about superficial things like places, time, weather, etc is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*Shop Talk

5. The intimacy begins at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Zone of Vulnerability

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process or revealing the true nature of oneself to another person.

\* Self-disclosure

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gives you a greater chance of developing intimacy.

\* Self-disclosure

8. A conversation start being risky once \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ takes place.

\* Self-disclosure

9. Our need for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the driving force of our daily social interactions with others.

\* Social relationship

10. List John Lee’s 6 love types.

\* Storgé, Pragma, Agapé, Mania, Eros, Ludis

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ love is the love of details and qualities in the other person such as athleticism, intelligence and wealth.

\* Pragma

12. Most young couples in the U. S. marry with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ love in mind.

\* Storgé

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_love is the love of sensuality, sex, taste, touch sight, hearing and smell.

\* Eros

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a love that is peaceful and calm.

\* Storgé

15.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_lovers trick their mates into believing that they are sincerely in love, while grooming one, two, or even three other lovers.

\* Ludic

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_love is selfless, other-focused, and seeks to serve others..

\* Agapé

17. The love that is most close to how God loves is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ love.

\* Agapé

18. List the two love types that Lee identified as coming from a damaged sense of self.

\*Mania, Ludis

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ complements other love types.

\* Eros

20. I am afraid my boyfriend will leave me. If he leaves me, I might just die! I am a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lover.

\* Mania

21. The type of love which meets your aesthetic, intellectual and full actualization needs while you reciprocally meet theirs in a similar way is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ love.

\* Being

22. A lover who provides the basic level of needs for the partner while having her needs reciprocated in a similar way. This describes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lover.

\* Deficiency

23. The type of love which had equal measures of passion, intimacy, and commitment that is satisfactory to both lovers. This describes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ love.

\*Consummate

24. A type of love without passion is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ love.

\* Philia

25. A nonsexual relationship that could include deep levels of trust and intimacy. This describes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ love.

\* Platonic

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the sincere type of love that does not vary regardless of the actions of the person who is loved.

\* Unconditional love

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lovers are idealistic about their relationship and often feel that it was destined to be.

\* Romantic

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the selfless type of love that serves others while not serving oneself.

\* Altruism

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a love heavily based on the traits of Eros.

\* Passionate love

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a love that is centered on loyalty and devotion.

\* Committed love

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the love that includes intimacy and trust among close friends.

\* Friendship love

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ love involves misleading the other in an effort to dishonestly establish trust and intimacy.

\* Deceptive

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ love places value in conflict and dramatic extremes in the relationship.

\* Obsessive love

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ love has a list of a potential mate’s personal traits which takes priority.

\* Realistic love

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ love is a one-sided love resulting in one person deeply wanting an intimate relationship with another without reciprocity.

\* Unrequited love

**Chapter 6: Communication**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arguments have an underlying issue which is not being dealt with in the argument itself.

a. Confrontational

b. Spiteful

c. Directional

\*d. Non-directional

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arguments have a goal or a purpose and usually approach the issue that led to the argument in the first place.

a. Confrontational

b. Spiteful

\*c. Directional

d. Non-directional

3. What type of arguments would be considered “beating around the bush”?

a. Confrontational

b. Spiteful

c. Directional

\*d. Non-directional

4. The core of a healthy argument is to get to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the problem in such a way that both parties can be content with the outcomes.

\*a. root

b. cause

c. culprit

d. reason

5. Our beliefs are what we define as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and accept as truths in our lives.

a. desirable

b. absolute

c. sincere

\*d. real

6. Our values, beliefs, needs, and wants are typically where most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ originate and where most are resolved.

a. agreements

b. core distress

\*c. core issues

d. facts

7. What is the first strategy when resolving a conflict?

a. Identify who is at fault

\*b. negotiate a win-win solution

c. forgive each other

d. agree to disagree

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a pair of people who identify themselves in terms of belonging together, trusting one another, and having a unique relationship, separate from all others.

a. trio

b. duo

\*c. couple

d. match

9. A “We” is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boundary a couple establishes when they decide to become a couple.

a. emotional, physical

\*b. social, emotional

c. psychological, social

d. psychological, emotional

10. Many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arguments weaken one or both partners and can lead to an eventual abandonment of the relationship.

a. Confrontational

b. Spiteful

c. Directional

\*d. Non-directional

11. When there is a need to change a negative behavior, what is the first step?

a. you know how to manage stressor

\*b. you catch yourself after the behavior you want to change

c. catching yourself in the middle of the behavior you want to change

d. recognize which triggers set off negative behavior

12. When there is a need to change a negative behavior, what is the second step?

a. you catch yourself after the behavior you want to change

b. recognize which triggers set off negative behavior

\*c. catching yourself in the middle of the behavior you want to change

d. you know how to manage stressor

13. When there is a need to change a negative behavior, what is the third step?

a. you catch yourself after the behavior you want to change

\*b. recognize which triggers set off negative behavior

c. catching yourself in the middle of the behavior you want to change

d. you know how to manage stressor

14. We can change our own behaviors if we are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. intelligent, outgoing

b. motivated, anxious

c. caring, empathetic

\*d. persistent, patient

15. Which of the Problem Resolution Strategies should only be used on unique circumstances?

a. win/win negotiation

\*b. agree as a gift

c. live with differences

d. change yourself

16. Which of the Problem Resolution Strategies is risky because you are not getting what you wanted?

a. win/win negotiation

\*b. agree as a gift

c. live with differences

d. change yourself

17. Happiness is a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ choice and exists when the individual persists in feeling happy even in difficult circumstances

\*a. conscious

b. miraculous

c. unconscious

d. “We”

18. The author suggests four steps in dealing with arguments. What is the first step?

a. Don’t let others into the boundaries of your “We”

\*b. Have arguments when you need to do so

c. Maintain your relationship as you would your car

d. Let professionals give you advice on how to argue in healthier ways

19. What is the second step of dealing with arguments?

\*a. Don’t let others into the boundaries of your “We”

b. Have arguments when you need to do so

c. Maintain your relationship as you would your car

d. Let professionals give you advice on how to argue in healthier ways

20. What is the author’s third step of dealing with arguments?

a. Don’t let others into the boundaries of your “We”

b. Have arguments when you need to do so

c. Maintain your relationship as you would your car

\*d. Let professionals give you advice on how to argue in healthier ways

21. What is the fourth step of dealing with arguments?

a. Don’t let others into the boundaries of your “We”

b. Have arguments when you need to do so

\*c. Maintain your relationship as you would your car

d. Let professionals give you advice on how to argue in healthier ways

22. Family Scientists have borrowed from the physics literature a concept called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which is roughly defined as the principle that matter tends to decay and reduction, toward its simplest parts.

a. atrophy

b. stagnancy

\*c. entropy

d. decomposition

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ isthe principle that if a marriage does not receive preventative maintenance and upgrades it will move towards decay and break down.

a. Marital atrophy

b. Marital stagnancy

\*c. Marital entropy

d. Marital decomposition

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people tend to work extra hard to avoid conflict with others and often sacrifice the needed attention to issues that is required for a relationship to last.

a. Conflict escapist

b. Conflict aversion

c. Conflict engaged

\*d. Conflict avoidant

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is very destructive to relationships.

\*a. Fear

b. Guilt

c. Shame

d. Denial

26. What purpose does the author say that self help books serve?

a. they prepare us to be therapists

\*b. expand our knowledge of others and ourselves

c. explain all that is wrong in each of us

d. creates a bridge between men and women

27. According to the Principle of Least Interest, who has more power in an argument?

a. the one who has most at stake

b. the one who cares more

\*c. the one who has the least interest

d. the one who gives in

28. Which of the non-verbal communication is an essential part of the human experience?

\*a. touch

b. facial expression

c. eye contact

d. underlying meaning of verbal communication

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have difficulties in distinguishing the varieties of touch and its intended purpose.

a. Women

\*b. Men

c. Children

d. People

30. Which of the non-verbal communications reinforce verbal messages and can be very useful in understanding a person’s intended message?

a. touch

\*b. gestures

c. facial expression

d. eye contact

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one’s state of emotional being and is typically detected by the words and patterns of speaking a person uses.

a. Emotion

\*b. Mood

c. Affect

d. Sentiment

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one’s emotion or current feeling and is judged by a person’s non-verbal messages.

a. Emotion

b. Mood

\*c. Affect

d. Sentiment

33. The average person in main stream US society needs about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inches of space between him or her and another person.

\*a. 30-36

b. 45-50

c. 50-55

d. 55-60

34. The author refers to the kind of arguments that arise from a disease level in one of the partner’s personalities as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Leukemia of Arguments

b. Cirrhosis of Arguments

c. Blood Cell Arguments

d. Massive Bleeding Arguments

35. The author refers to the day-to-day arguments that are very common during the first 3 years of a relationship as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Leukemia of Arguments

b. Cirrhosis of Arguments

c. Blood Cell Arguments

d. Massive Bleeding Arguments

36. The author refers to the kind of arguments that can threaten the very life of the relationship if unchecked as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Leukemia of Arguments

b. Cirrhosis of Arguments

c. Blood Cell Arguments

d. Massive Bleeding Arguments

37. Deborah Tannen recently wrote another gender-related research-based communication book in 2017 which helps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ understand the cultural norms and expectations beneath how they seek for and establish bonds.

\*a. Women and girls

b. Men and boys

c. Married and divorce

d. Widowed and never married

38. The single best advice for successfully having an argument over SMS texting, email, and other forms of digital media is to:

a. Argue here rather than in person

b. Never argue with anyone

\*c. Don’t argue over electronic communication devices

d. Smart people don’t have to argue.

**True/False Questions**

1. Directional arguments have an underlying issue which is not being dealt with in the argument itself.

\*False

2. Non-directional arguments have an underlying issue which is not being dealt with in the argument itself.

\*True

3. Confrontational arguments have a goal or a purpose and usually approach the issue that led to the argument in the first place.

\*False

4. Directional arguments have a goal or a purpose and usually approach the issue that led to the argument in the first place.

\*True

5. Spiteful arguments would be considered “beating around the bush.”

\*False

6. Directional arguments would be considered “beating around the bush.”

\*False

7. Non-directional arguments would be considered “beating around the bush.”

\*True

8. Many relationship specialists have found that it is not the argument that is the problem, but it is how the argument transpires that matters.

\*True

9. The core of a healthy argument is to get to the root of the problem in such a way that both parties can be content with the outcomes.

\*True

10. Arguing is a quandary for many people because they believe that arguing is a weakness, sign of trouble, or even a sin

\*True

11. The core of the problem is found in the roots.

\*True

12. Martyrs always give in and find themselves extremely happy with the direction of the relationship.

\*False

13. Our beliefs are what we define as real and accept as truths in our lives.

\*True

14. Problem Resolution Strategy 3 is to simply stay in an unhappy relationship.

\*False

15. Our values, beliefs, needs, and wants are typically where most core issues originate and where most are resolved.

\*True

16. The first strategy when resolving a conflict is identify who is at fault.

\*False

17. The first strategy when resolving a conflict is negotiate a win-win solution.

\*True

18. Duo is a pair of people who identify themselves in terms of belonging together, trusting one another, and having a unique relationship, separate from all others.

\*False

19. A couple is a pair of people who identify themselves in terms of belonging together, trusting one another, and having a unique relationship, separate from all others.

\*True

20. Extended family should be included in the formation of a “We”.

\*False

21. A “We” is the social and emotional boundary a couple establishes when they decide to become a couple.

\*True

22. Many non-directional arguments weaken one or both partners and can lead to an eventual abandonment of the relationship.

\*True

23. It is very difficult for humans to change their natures.

\*True

24. It is not very difficult for humans to change their natures.

\*False

25. It is much easier for humans to change one very specific unwanted behavior.

\*True

26. The first step to changing a negative behavior is being able to catch yourself after the behavior you want to change.

\*True

27. The first step to changing a negative behavior is being able to catch yourself in the middle of the behavior you want to change.

\*False

28. The first step to changing a negative behavior is being able to recognize which triggers set off negative behavior.

\*False

29. The second step to changing a negative behavior is being able to you catch yourself after the behavior you want to change.

\*False

30. The second step to changing a negative behavior is being able to recognize which triggers set off negative behavior.

\*False

31. The second step to changing a negative behavior is being able to catch yourself in the middle of the behavior you want to change.

\*True

32. The third step to changing a negative behavior is being able to catch yourself in the middle of the behavior you want to change.

\*False

33. The third step to changing a negative behavior is being able to recognize which triggers set off negative behavior.

\*True

34. The third step to changing a negative behavior is being able to catch yourself in the middle of the behavior you want to change

\*False

35. We can change our own behaviors if we are persistent and patient.

\*True

36. In Problem Resolution Strategies, “Agree as a gift” should only be used on unique circumstances.

\*True

37. In Problem Resolution Strategies, “Live with differences” should only be used on unique circumstances.

\*False

38. Agree as a gift of the Problem Resolution Strategies is risky because you are not getting what you wanted.

\*True

39. Live with differences of the Problem Resolution Strategies is risky because you are not getting what you wanted.

\*False

40. Change yourself of the Problem Resolution Strategies is risky because you are not getting what you wanted

\*False

41. Most couples do have irreconcilable differences in their marriage or relationship.

\*True

42. Happiness is a conscious choice and exists when the individual persists in feeling happy even in difficult circumstances.

\*True

43. Family Scientists have borrowed from the physics literature a concept called entropy which is roughly defined as the principle that matter tends to decay and reduce, toward its simplest parts.

\*True

44. Marital entropy isthe principle that if a marriage does not receive preventative maintenance and upgrades it will move towards decay and break down.

\*True

45. Conflict escapist people tend to work extra hard to avoid conflict with others and often sacrifice the needed attention to issues that is required for a relationship to last.

\*False

46. Fear is very destructive to relationships.

\*True

47. There are gender differences in how we communicate.

\*True

48. Men and women communicate in a very similar way.

\*False

49. To the author, self help books serve the purpose of expanding our knowledge of others and ourselves.

\*True

50. To the author, self help books serve the purpose of explaining all that is wrong in each of us.

\*False

51. According to the Principle of Least Interest the one who has most at stake has the most power.

\*False

52. According to the Principle of Least Interest the one who has minimal interest has the most power.

\*True

53. Touch is an essential part of the human experience

\*True

54. Underlying meanings of verbal communication is essential part of the human experience

\*False

55. Women have difficulties in distinguishing the varieties of touch and its intended purpose.

\*False

56. Men have difficulties in distinguishing the varieties of touch and its intended purpose.

\*True

57. Children have difficulties in distinguishing the varieties of touch and its intended purpose.

\*False

58. Touch reinforces verbal messages and can be very useful in understanding a person’s intended message.

\*False

59. Gestures reinforce verbal messages and can be very useful in understanding a person’s intended message.

\*True

60. Facial expressions reinforce verbal messages and can be very useful in understanding a person’s intended message.

\*False

61. Mood is one’s state of emotional being and is typically detected by the words and patterns of speaking a person uses.

\*True

62. Emotion is one’s emotion or current feeling and is judged by a person’s non-verbal messages.

\*False

63. Affect is one’s emotion or current feeling and is judged by a person’s non-verbal messages.

\*True

64. Sentiment is one’s emotion or current feeling and is judged by a person’s non-verbal messages.

\*False

65. Deborah Tannen recently wrote another gender-related research-based communication book in 2017 which helps women and girls understand the cultural norms and expectations beneath how they seek for and establish bonds.

\*true

66. The single best advice for successfully having an argument over SMS texting, email, and other forms of digital media is to Don’t argue over electronic communication devices

\*true

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arguments have an underlying issue which is not being dealt with in the argument itself.

\*Non-directional

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arguments have a goal or a purpose and usually approach the issue that led to the argument in the first place.

\* Directional

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type of arguments would be considered “beating around the bush.”

\*Non-directional

4. Many relationship specialists have found that it is not the argument that is the problem, but it is how the argument \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that matters.

\*transpires

5. The core of a healthy argument is to get to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the problem in such a way that both parties can be content with the outcomes.

\* root

6. Our beliefs are what we define as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and accept as truths in our lives.

\* real

7. Our values, beliefs, needs, and wants are typically where most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ originate and where most are resolved.

\*core issues

8. The first strategy to resolving a problem is to develop a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ solution.

\* win-win

9. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a pair of people who identify themselves in terms of belonging together, trusting one another, and having a unique relationship, separate from all others.

\* couple

10. A “We” is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boundary a couple establishes when they decide to become a couple.

\*social, emotional

11. Many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arguments weaken one or both partners and can lead to an eventual abandonment of the relationship.

\*non-directional

12. It is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for humans to change their natures.

\* difficult

13. The first step of changing a negative behavior is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*you catch yourself after the behavior you want to change

14. The second step of changing a negative behavior is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*catching yourself in the middle of the behavior you want to change

15. The third step of changing a negative behavior is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*recognize which triggers set off negative behavior

16. We can change our own behaviors if we are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* persistent, patient

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a Problem Resolution Strategy that should only be used in unique circumstances.

\*Agree as a gift

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a Problem Resolution Strategy that is risky because you are not getting what you want.?

\*Agree as a gift

19. Most couples do have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_differences in their marriage or relationship.

\*irreconcilable

20. Happiness is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ choice and exists when the individual persists in feeling happy even in difficult circumstances

\*conscious

21. The author suggests four steps in dealing with arguments. The first step is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* have arguments when you need to do so

22. The author suggests four steps in dealing with arguments. The second step is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*don’t let others into the boundaries of your “We”

23. The author suggests four steps in dealing with arguments. The third step is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*Seek professional help

24. The author suggests four steps in dealing with arguments. The fourth step is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Maintain your relationship as you would your car

25. Family Scientists have borrowed from the physics literature a concept called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which is roughly defined as the principle that matter tends to decay towards it’s simplest parts.

\*entropy

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ isthe principle that if a marriage does not receive preventative maintenance and upgrades it will move towards decay and break down.

\*Marital entropy

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people tend to work extra hard to avoid conflict with others and often sacrifice the needed attention to issues that is required for a relationship to last.

\*Conflict avoidant

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is very destructive to relationships

\*Fear

29. According to the Principle of Least Interest, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has more power in an argument.

\*the one who has minimal interest

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an aspect of non-verbal communication that is an essential part of the human experience.

\*Touch

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have difficulties in distinguishing the varieties of touch and their intended purpose.

\*Men

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are one of the non-verbal communications that reinforce verbal messages and can be very useful in understanding a person’s intended message.

\*Gestures

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one’s state of emotional being and is typically detected by the words and patterns of speaking a person uses.

\*Mood

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one’s emotion or current feeling and is judged by a person’s non-verbal messages.

\*Affect

**Chapter 7: Sexual Scripts**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Our own sexual scripts are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Determined before we are born

\*b. Mostly learned

c. Socialized mostly through our parents

d. very similar to our siblings’

2. We are all born with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. Basic drives

b. sexual scripts

c. biological needs

\*d. a & c

3. Which of these is NOT one of the most powerful biological drives?

a. breathing

b. sleeping

\*c. intimacy

d. sexual involvement

e. eating

4. The process by which we learn how, when, where, with whom, why, and with which motivations we are sexual beings.

a. Gender socialization

b. Sexual script

\*c. Sexual socialization

d. Gender script

5. Sexual drives are biological \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to participate in sexual activity in certain sexual roles.

\*a. urges

b. desires

c. compulsions

d. pressure

6. How is sexuality is learned?

a. culture

b. personal experiments

c. socialization

d. all of the above

\*e. both a & c

7. Which of these statements if most true of sexual scripts?

a. Sexual scripts differ among different cultures, but most get acculturated to the host country’s sexual script.

b. Most people follow a common theme apparent in sexual scripts.

\*c. There are as many unique sexual scripts as there are people.

d. There are finite number of sexual scripts which are also limited to cultural constraints.

8. What does it mean to learn about sexuality passively?

a. we learn through passive experiences.

b. we most often learn through observing other’s sexuality.

c. we learn through living life without actively seeking for it.

\*d. we learn through combination of concepts, images and ideals.

9. So much of the younger generation’s focus on sex is about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. foreplay

b. methods

\*c. orgasm

d. sexual amusement

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the sexual climax that accompanies sexual intercourse and includes muscle tightening in the genital area, electrical sensations radiating from the genitals, and a surge of a variety of pleasure-producing hormones throughout the body.

a. ecstasy

b. methods

c. climax

\*d. orgasm

11. Which of these is NOT a problematic assumption about sex script?

a. the man must be in charge.

b. the man is a performer whose skills are proven effective upon arrival of his partner’s orgasm.

c. men are sexual while women are not

d. Sex always leads to female orgasm.

\*e. All of these are problematic assumptions about sexual script.

12. Which of these is NOT a problematic assumption about sex script?

a. the man must be in charge.

b. the man is a performer whose skills are proven effective upon arrival of his partner’s orgasm.

\*c. men and women can negotiate for sexual needs and desires

d. men are sexual while women are not

e. Sex always leads to female orgasm.

13. Ideas from more contemporary sexual scripts include?

a. both partners need to learn to meet one another’s desires and needs

b. both partners need to learn to communicate openly and honestly about their feelings

c. both partners need to learn to state own wishes while making sure that their own needs are being met

\*d. all of the above

14. A rare condition wherein some of both reproductive organs for males or females are present in one person’s body, but neither male nor female organs are completely present and/or fully functioning.

a. Hermaphroditism

b. Pseudohermaphroditism

c. True Hermaphroditism

d. Near Hermaphroditism

\*e. both b & d

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an extremely rare condition wherein both reproductive organs of both males and females are in one person’s body and functioning to some degree or another

a. Hermaphroditism

b. Pseudohermaphroditism

\*c. True Hermaphroditism

d. Near Hermaphroditism

16. As many as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eggs are released during a woman’s reproductive years.

a. 300

b. 350

c. 400

\*d. 450

17. Which of these is NOT one of the sexual response phases?

a. Plateau Stage

b. Excitement Phase

\*c. Stimulation Phase

d. Orgasm Phase

18. Which represents the most correct sexual response cycle?

a. Plateau Stage 🡪Pre-excitement phase 🡪Excitement Phase 🡪 Stimulation Phase 🡪 Orgasm Phase

\*b. Excitement Phase 🡪 Plateau Stage 🡪 Orgasm Phase🡪Pre-excitement phase

c. Pre-excitement phase 🡪 Excitement Phase 🡪 Plateau Stage 🡪 Orgasm Phase

d. all of these are correct, depending on the individual sexual experience

19. According to the text, who can have more sexual intercourse, more often, and with more orgasms?

a. Men

b. above average men

\*c. women

d. Either men or women. The rate is about the same

20. Hormone released during the orgasmic phase is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Progesterone

b. Dehydroepiandrosterone

\*c. Oxytocin

d. Aldosterone

e. Luteinizing hormone

21. What elevates and lowers the testicles based on temperature and sexual pleasure?

a. Scrotum

\*b. Dartos muscle

c. Hormones

d. Urethral tissue

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the sexual preference one has for their partner: male, female, both, or neither.

\*a. Sexual Orientation

b. Sexual Script

c. Sexual Socialization

d. Sexual Desposition

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the sexual attraction between a male and a female.

\*a. Heterosexuality

b. Homosexuality

c. Bisexuality

d. Asexuality

e. Gynephilic

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a sexual attraction between a male to another male or a female to another female.

a. Heterosexuality

\*b. Homosexuality

c. Bisexuality

d. Asexuality

e. Androphilic

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a sexual attraction to both male and female sexual partners.

a. Androphilic

b. Homosexuality

\*c. Bisexuality

d. Asexuality

e. Gynephilic

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the attractions we have for sexual partners and experience that exist independent of our behaviors. Sexual behaviors are our actual sexual actions and interactions.

a. Sexual attraction

\* d. Sexual desire

c. Sexual magnetism

d. Sexual enticement

27. When orientation, desires, and behaviors are congruent.

\*a. dimensional continuity

b. dimensional discontinuity

c. dimensional congruency

d. dimensional incongruency

28. When orientation, desires, and behaviors are incongruent.

a. dimensional continuity

\*b. dimensional discontinuity

c. dimensional congruency

d. dimensional incongruency

29. According to Laumann, most in the US are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Heterosexuals

b. Heterosexuals with slight homosexual tendency

c. Heterosexuals with slight bisexual tendency

d. Asexual

e. Gynephilic

30. Which is NOT true of sexuality in the U. S.?

\*a. More men claim to be heterosexuals.

b. More women claim to be heterosexuals.

c. There are heterosexuals who had homosexual experiences.

d. Only about 8% claim to be bisexuals.

31. A more recent 2017 survey of U.S. adults and their sexual frequency indicated that there was an overall reduction in sexual frequencies from \_\_\_\_\_\_to 2010.

\*a. 1990

b. 1980

c. 1950

d. 1900

**True/False Questions**

1. Sexuality is not controversial.

\*False

2. In the United States, most parents are quite open about teaching sex and related topics to their children.

\*False

3. Our own sexual scripts are determined before we are born.

\*False

4. Our own sexual scripts are determined mostly through what we learn.

\*True

5. Our own sexual scripts are determined through being socialized by our parents

\*False

6. We are all born with basic drives which are biological needs.

\*True

7. We are all born with basic sexual scripts.

\*False

8. The most powerful biological drives is sex.

\*False

9. Sexual socialization is the process by which we learn how, when, where, with whom, why, and with which motivations we are sexual beings.

\*True

10. Gender socialization is the process by which we learn how, when, where, with whom, why, and with which motivations we are sexual beings.

\*False

11. Sexual drives are biological urges to participate in sexual activity in certain sexual roles.

\*True

12. Sexual drives are biological compulsions to participate in sexual activity in certain sexual roles.

\*False

13. Sexual drives are biological pressure to participate in sexual activity in certain sexual roles.

\*False

14. Sexuality is learned through culture and socialization.

\*True

15. Sexuality is mostly learned through personal experiences.

\*False

16. There are as many unique sexual scripts as there are people.

\*True

17. All of us are sexual beings, yet none of us is exactly identical to another in our sexual definitions and script expectations.

\*True

18. Sexual socialization is the process by which we learn how, when, where, with whom, why, and with which motivations we are sexual beings.

\*True

19. Sexual scripts are learned in an un-passive way.

\*False

20. Some of the sexual scripts have common themes and can be viewed as a collective pattern or trend in the larger social level.

\*True

21. All sexual scripts have common themes and can be viewed as a collective pattern or trend in the larger social level.

\*False

22. Learning about sexuality passively means that we learn through passive experiences.

\*False

23. Learning about sexuality passively means that we most often learn through observing other’s sexuality.

\*False

24. Learning about sexuality passively means that we learn through living life without actively seeking for it.

\*False

25. Learning about sexuality passively means that we learn through combination of concepts, images and ideals.

\*True

26. So much of the younger generation’s focus on sex is about the foreplay

\*False

27. So much of the younger generation’s focus on sex is about the methods

\*False

30. So much of the younger generation’s focus on sex is about the orgasm

\*True

31. Many cultures have records of sexual expression and some even have records of sexual pleasure maximization

\*True

32. One of the problematic assumptions about sex script is that the man must be in charge.

\*True

33. One of the problematic assumptions about sex script is that the man is a performer whose skills are proven effective upon arrival of his partner’s orgasm.

\*True

34. One of the problematic assumptions about sex script is that sex always leads to female orgasm.

\*True

35. One of the problematic assumptions about sex script is that men and women can negotiate for sexual needs and desires too much.

\*False

36. The notion that both partners need to learn to meet one another’s desires and needs is a contemporary sexual script.

\*True

37. It is a traditional sexual script to assume that both partners need to learn to state own wishes while making sure that their own needs are being met.

\*False

38. Sexually, males and females start with identical genital buds that eventually form the male or female reproductive organs.

\*True

39. Sexually, males and females start with quite different genital buds to form the male or female reproductive organs.

\*False

39. Sexual development is a natural yet extremely complex process that yields a mostly predictable outcome among newborns.

\*True

40. Psuedohermaphroditism is a rare condition wherein some of both reproductive organs for males or females are present in one person’s body, but neither male nor female organs are completely present and/or fully functioning.

\*True

41. True Hermaphroditism is an extremely rare condition wherein both reproductive organs of both males and females are in one person’s body and functioning to some degree or another.

\*True

42. Near Hermaphroditism is an extremely rare condition wherein both reproductive organs of both males and females are in one person’s body and functioning to some degree or another.

\*False

43. All fetal sexual development occurs uniformly.

\*False

44. Sexuality is important to us because it represents an activity that is a rite of passage into adulthood.

\*True

45. As many as 450 eggs are released during a woman’s reproductive years.

\*True

46. It is impossible to tell how many eggs are released during a woman’s reproductive years because of number of eggs produced in each menstrual cycle.

\*False

47. The correct sexual response cycle is: Orgasm Stage 🡪Excitement Phase 🡪 Pre-Excitement Phase 🡪 Plateau Phase

\*False

48. The correct sexual response cycle is: Excitement Phase 🡪 Plateau Stage 🡪 Orgasm Phase🡪Pre-Excitement Phase.

\*True

49. According to the text, women can have more sexual intercourse, more often, and with more orgasms.

\*True

50. According to the text, men can have more sexual intercourse, more often, and with more orgasms.

\*False

51. Hormone released during the orgasmic phase is called Oxytocin.

\*True

52. Hormone released during the orgasmic phase is called Dehydroepiandrosterone

\*False

53. Dartos muscle elevates and lowers the testicles based on temperature and sexual pleasure.

\*True

54. Scrotum elevates and lowers the testicles based on temperature and sexual pleasure.

\*False

55. Ejaculations happen with or without orgasms and orgasms may happen without ejaculations.

\*True

56. Ejaculations always accompany orgasms.

\*False

57. Women are more sensitive to meaningfulness of sex and intimate connections.

\*True

58. Women are more easily aroused but they have more control of their bodily reactions.

\*False

59. Affairs don’t always lead to marital or relational dissolution.

\*True

60. Affairs almost always lead to marital or relational dissolution.

\*False

61. Heterosexuality is the sexual attraction between a male and a female.

\*True

62. Homosexuality is a sexual attraction to both male and female sexual partners.

\*False

63. Bisexuality is a sexual attraction to both male and female sexual partners.

\*True

64. There is no “cause” for either heterosexuality or homosexuality (LGBTQIA)

\*True

65. Same-experimenting does not contribute to eventually “coming out” as an heterosexual or LGBTQ person later in life.

\*true

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which we learn how, when, where, with whom, why, and with which motivations we are sexual beings.

\* Sexual socialization

2. Sexual drives are biological \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to participate in sexual activity in certain sexual roles.

\* urges

3. Two methods of how is sexuality is learned. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\* culture, socialization

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the sexual climax that accompanies sexual intercourse and includes muscle tightening in the genital area, electrical sensations radiating from the genitals, and a surge of a variety of pleasure-producing hormones throughout the body.

\* orgasm

5. So much of the younger generation’s focus on sex is about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* orgasm

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a rare condition wherein some of both reproductive organs for males or females are present in one person’s body, but neither male nor female organs are completely present and/or fully functioning.

\* Psuedohermaphroditism or Near Hermaphroditism

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an extremely rare condition wherein both reproductive organs of both males and females are in one person’s body and functioning to some degree or another

\* True Hermaphroditism

8. As many as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eggs are released during a woman’s reproductive years.

\*450

9. According to the text, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can have more sexual intercourse, more often, and with more orgasms.

\*women

10. Hormone released during the orgasmic phase is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Oxytocin

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elevates and lowers the testicles based on temperature and sexual pleasure.

\*Dartos muscle

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the sexual preference one has for their partner: male, female, both, or neither.

\* Sexual Orientation

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the sexual attraction between a male and a female.

\* Heterosexuality

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a sexual attraction between a male to another male or a female to another female.

\* Homosexuality

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a sexual attraction to both male and female sexual partners.

\*Bisexuality

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the attractions we have for sexual partners and experience that exist independent of our behaviors. Sexual behaviors are our actual sexual actions and interactions.

\* Sexual desire

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when orientation, desires, and behaviors are congruent.

\* Dimensional continuity

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when orientation, desires, and behaviors are incongruent.

\* Dimensional discontinuity

19. Janus and Laumann reported that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_men and women reported never having had vaginal sexual intercourse.

\* very few

20. LGBT stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgendered

**Chapter 8: Dating and Mate Selection**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. What age is considered the prime dating and mate selection age?

\*a. 18-24

b. 19-25

c. 20-27

d. mid 20’s

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of identifying those we interact with as either being in or out of our pool of people we might consider to be a date or mate.

a. Selection

b. Sorting

\*c. Filtering

d. Categorize

3. Which of these is not one of the criteria we use to select a mate?

a. Physical appearance

b. Homogamy

c. Propinquity

\*d. level of education

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the geographic closeness experienced by potential dates and mates.

a. Homogamy

b. Propinquity

c. Heterogamy

\*d. Propenquity

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency for dates, mates, and spouses to pair off with someone of similar attraction, background, interests, and needs.

\*a. Homogamy

b. Heterogamy

c. Homogyny

d. Heterogyny

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the dating or pairing of individuals with differences in traits.

a. Homogamy

\*b. Heterogamy

c. Homogyny

d. Heterogyny

7. Whose idea is Stimulus-Value-Role Theory of marital choice?

a. Maslow

b. Wallerstein

\*c. Murstein

d. Hammond

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the trait (usually physical) that draws your attention to the person.

a. Drive

b. Motive

c. Impulse

\*d. Stimulus

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are compared for compatibility and evaluation of “maximization of Rewards while minimization of costs is calculated.

\*a. Values

b. Ideals

c. Standards

d. Principles

10. If after time and relational compatibility supports it, the pair may choose to take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Responsibility

\*b. Roles

c. Position

d. A second look

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the mutual feeling of acceptance, trust, and connection to another person, even with the understanding of personal faults of the individual.

a. Affection

\*b. Intimacy

c. Love

d. Attachment

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to become close to one another, to accept one another as is, and eventually to feel accepted by the other.

a. Affection

\*b. Intimacy

c. Love

d. Attachment

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the mutual agreement to exclude others from dating either individual in the relationship.

a. Selective dating

b. Steady dating

\*c. Exclusive dating

d. Perpetual dating

14. The process in which we determine if we want to include each other in a specific goal-directed destination.

a. Dating

\*b. Define the Relationship (DTR)

c. Engagement

d. DMT

15. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states that the more similar two people perceive themselves to be, the more likely their relationship will continue and succeed.

a. Homogamy Principle

b. Process of Courtship

c. Comparison Principle

\*d. Similarity Principle

16. Which of these is not a rule of date and mate selection?

a. Select someone who is a good find, great deal, or maximized reward, minimized costs formula.

b. Maximize homogamy and look for commonalities that will smooth out the daily adjustments of the relationship.

c. You must learn to discern trouble and danger in a date or mate.

\*d. Find someone who you are not interested in and would not be happy with.

e. All of these are rules of date and mate selection.

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency to pair off with or marry someone outside of your own familial groups.

a. Endogamy

\*b. Exogamy

c. Heterogamy

d. Homogamy

18. The very important rule of date and mate selection.

a. Select someone who is a good find, great deal, or maximized reward, minimized costs formula.

b. Maximize homogamy and look for commonalities that will smooth out the daily adjustments of the relationship.

\*c. You must learn to discern trouble and danger in a date or mate.

d. Find a compatible person who can have their needs be met by you and your needs be met by him or her.

e. Pair off with or marry someone outside of your own familial groups.

19. What is the worst and most deadly violence especially for women?

a. Rape

b. Assault

\*c. Intimate violence

d. Psychological abuse

20. Which of these is a risky, dangerous, and unhealthy trait in a potential mate?

a. Physically violent toward others

b. Blames everyone but oneself

c. Does not respect your decision

d. Flirts with others in your presence

\*e. All of the above

21. An average of engagement ring cost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. about $5,000

b. up to $10,000 – 15,000

\*c. up to $10,000

d. about $2-5,000

22. The creation of extended \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ties is crucial to a successful engagement.

a. in-law

\*b. kin

c. family

d. friendship

23. Engagement usually signifies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. the ultimate direction of their courtship.

b. the beginning of dating multiple people at one time

c. the worth of the mate

d. that you are not committed to the other person

e. none of the above

24. What do many couples focus heavily which causes unwarranted stress to the relationship?

a. The honeymoon

\*b. The reception

c. Buying a house after the wedding

d. The wedding ceremony

25. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a demographic imbalance in the number of males to females among those considered to be of marrying ages.

a. Male Deficiency

\*b. Marriage Squeeze

c. Marriage Shortage

d. Male Scarcity

e. Marriage Gradient

26. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency for women to marry a man slightly older and slightly taller while men tend to marry a woman slightly more attractive.

a. Deficiency Squeeze

b. Marriage Squeeze

c. Marriage Selectivity

d. Mate Selectivity

\*e. Marriage Gradient

27. The country (ies) with most difficulty in marriage squeeze is?

\*a. China and India

b. Russia and Argentina

c. Japan and Fiji

d. Indonesia and Iceland

28. Which of these is not a reason for the marriage squeeze?

a. sex-selection abortion

b. female infanticide

c. cultural preferences for males

d. cultural definitions of females

\*e. extending marital age

29. In recent decades, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_has been less important than it was in the past, because of the increase in online daters.

a. Hanging out

b. Cohabitation

c. Arguing

\*d. Propinquity

30. The extremely strict “One-Child-Only-Policy” \_\_\_\_\_\_ passed in 1979 created some demographically challenging current and future circumstances for this country.

\*a. China

b. France

c. Japan

d. South Africa

31. In the U.S. 2018 there are also more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_males than females.

\*a. never married

b. married

c. divorced

d. older

**True/False Questions**

1. The age is considered the prime mate selection age is 18-24.

\*True

2. The age is considered the prime mate selection age is 19-25.

\*False

3. The age is considered the prime mate selection age is mid 20’s.

\*False

4. Filtering is the process of identifying those we interact with as either being in or out of our pool of people we might consider to be a date or mate.

\*True

5. Sorting is the process of identifying those we interact with as either being in or out of our pool of people we might consider to be a date or mate.

\*False

6. Physical appearance is one of the criteria we use to select a mate.

\*True

7. Homogamy is one of the criteria we use to select a mate.

\*True

8. Propinquity is one of the criteria we use to select a mate.

\*True

9. Level of education is one of the criteria we use to select a mate.

\*False

10. Proximity is the geographic closeness experienced by potential dates and mates.

\*False

11. Propinquity is the geographic closeness experienced by potential dates and mates.

\*True

12. Homogamy is the tendency for dates, mates, and spouses to pair off with someone of similar attraction, background, interests, and needs.

\*True

13. Homogyny is the tendency for dates, mates, and spouses to pair off with someone of similar attraction, background, interests, and needs.

\*False

14. Heterogamy is the dating or pairing of individuals with differences in traits.

\*True

15. Heterogyny is the dating or pairing of individuals with differences in traits.

\*False

16. Wallerstein came up with the idea of Stimulus-Value-Role Theory of marital choice.

\*False

17. Murstein came up with the idea of Stimulus-Value-Role Theory of marital choice.

\*True

18. Impulse is the trait (usually physical) that draws your attention to the person.

\*False

19. Stimulus is the trait (usually physical) that draws your attention to the person.

\*True

20. Values are compared for compatibility and evaluation of “maximization of Rewards while minimization of costs is calculated.

\*True

21. Standards are compared for compatibility and evaluation of “maximization of Rewards while minimization of costs is calculated.

\*False

21. If after time and relational compatibility supports it, the pair may choose to take roles.

\*True

22. If after time and relational compatibility supports it, the pair may choose to take a second look.

\*False

23. Intimacy is the mutual feeling of acceptance, trust, and connection to another person, even with the understanding of personal faults of the individual.

\*True

24. Lust is the mutual feeling of acceptance, trust, and connection to another person, even with the understanding of personal faults of the individual.

\*False

25. Attachment is the mutual feeling of acceptance, trust, and connection to another person, even with the understanding of personal faults of the individual.

\*False

26. Affection is the ability to become close to one another, to accept one another as is, and eventually to feel accepted by the other.

\*False

27. Intimacy is the ability to become close to one another, to accept one another as is, and eventually to feel accepted by the other.

\*True

28. Attachment is the ability to become close to one another, to accept one another as is, and eventually to feel accepted by the other.

\*False

29. Selective dating is the mutual agreement to exclude others from dating either individual in the relationship.

\*False

30. Exclusive dating is the mutual agreement to exclude others from dating either individual in the relationship.

\*True

31. DTR is the process in which we determine if we want to include each other in a specific goal-directed destination.

\*True

32. Engagement is the process in which we determine if we want to include each other in a specific goal-directed destination.

\*False

33. Homogamy Principle states that the more similar two people perceive themselves to be, the more likely their relationship will continue and succeed.

\*False

34. Similarity Principle states that the more similar two people perceive themselves to be, the more likely their relationship will continue and succeed.

\*True

35. Selecting someone who is a good find, great deal, or maximized reward, minimized costs formula is one of the rules of date and mate selection.

\*True

36. Learning to discern trouble and danger in a date or mate is one of the rules of date and mate selection.

\*True

37. Endogamy is the tendency to pair off with or marry someone outside of your own familial groups.

\*False

38. Exogamy is the tendency to pair off with or marry someone outside of your own familial groups.

\*True

39. Heterogamy is the tendency to pair off with or marry someone outside of your own familial groups.

\*False

40. Rape is the worst and most deadly violence especially for women.

\*False

41. Intimate violence is the worst and most deadly violence especially for women.

\*True

42. The presence of any one of the risky and unhealthy trait is a sign that you should stop your relationship. \*False

43. The presence of any one of the risky and unhealthy trait may just indicate a bad day.

\*True

44. When dating and selecting a mate, overcautious discernment is justified.

\*True

45. When dating and selecting a mate, you shouldn’t be too overcautious discernment because this may tell others you are too picky.

\*False

46. An average of engagement ring cost about $5,000

\*False

47. An average of engagement ring cost up to $10,000

\*True

48. The creation of extended kin ties is crucial to a successful engagement.

\*True

49. The creation of extended family ties is crucial to a successful engagement.

\*False

50. Engagement usually signifies the ultimate direction of their courtship.

\*True

51. Engagement usually signifies that you are not committed to the other person.

\*False

52. Engagement usually signifies the worth of the mate to you.

\*False

53. Many couples focus heavily on the reception which causes unwarranted stress to the relationship.

\*True

54. Many couples focus heavily on buying a house after the wedding which causes unwarranted stress to the relationship.

\*False

55. A Marriage Squeeze is a demographic imbalance in the number of males to females among those considered to be of marrying ages.

\*True

56. A Marriage Shortage is a demographic imbalance in the number of males to females among those considered to be of marrying ages.

\*False

57. The Marriage Gradient is the tendency for women to marry a man slightly older and slightly taller while men tend to marry a woman slightly more attractive.

\*True

58. The Mate Selectivity is the tendency for women to marry a man slightly older and slightly taller while men tend to marry a woman slightly more attractive.

\*False

59. China is one of the countries with most difficulty in marriage squeeze.

\*True

60. India is one of the countries with most difficulty in marriage squeeze.

\*True

61. Indonesia is one of the countries with most difficulty in marriage squeeze.

\*False

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

1. What age is considered the prime mate selection age?

\*a. 18-24

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of identifying those we interact with as either being in or out of our pool of people we might consider to be a date or mate.

\* Filtering

3. List the criteria we use to select a mate.

\* Physical appearance, Homogamy, Propinquity

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the geographic closeness experienced by potential dates and mates.

\* Propinquity

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency for dates, mates, and spouses to pair off with someone of similar attraction, background, interests, and needs.

\* Homogamy

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the dating or pairing of individuals with differences in traits.

\* Heterogamy

7. The theorist who introduced the Stimulus-Value-Role Theory of marital choice.

\* Murstein

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the trait (usually physical) that draws your attention to the person.

\* Stimulus

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are compared for compatibility and evaluation of “maximization of Rewards while minimization of costs is calculated.

\* Values

10. If after time and relational compatibility supports it, the pair may choose to take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Roles

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the mutual feeling of acceptance, trust, and connection to another person, even with the understanding of personal faults of the individual.

\* Intimacy

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to become close to one another, to accept one another as is, and eventually to feel accepted by the other.

\* Intimacy

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which is the mutual agreement to exclude others from dating either individual in the relationship.

\* Exclusive dating

14. The process in which we determine if we want to include each other in a specific goal-directed destination.

\* DTR orDefine the Relationship

15. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states that the more similar two people perceive themselves to be, the more likely their relationship will continue and succeed.

\* Similarity Principle

16. List the rules of date and mate selection.

\*1) Exogamy; 2) Find a compatible person who can have their needs be met by you and your needs be met by him or her; 3) Select someone who is a good find, great deal, or maximized reward, minimized costs formula; 4) Maximize homogamy and look for commonalities that will smooth out the daily adjustments of the relationship; 5) You must learn to discern trouble and danger in a date or mate.

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency to pair off with or marry someone outside of your own familial groups.

\* Exogamy

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the worst and most deadly violence especially for women.

\* Intimate violence

19. An average of engagement ring cost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* $2-10,000

20. The creation of extended \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ties is crucial to a successful engagement.

\* kin

21. Many couples focus heavily on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which causes unwarranted stress to the relationship?

\* The reception

22. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a demographic imbalance in the number of males to females among those considered to be of marrying ages.

\* Marriage Squeeze

23. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency for women to marry a man slightly older and slightly taller while men tend to marry a woman slightly more attractive.

\* Marriage Gradient

24. The country (ies) with most difficulty in marriage squeeze.

\* China, India

**Chapter 9: Long-Term Relationships**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. A “We” is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boundary a couple establishes when they decide to become a couple.

a. emotional, physical

\*b. social, emotional

c. psychological, social

d. psychological, emotional

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the marriage form permitting only one spouse at a time.

\*a. Monogamy

b. Serial monogamy

c. Legal marriage

d. Polyandry

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the heterosexual, bisexual, and homosexual moving in together of two partners without going through the formalities of legal marriage.

a. Monogamy

b. Polyandry

\*c. Cohabitation

d. Roommates

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a marriage form permitting more than one spouse at the same time.

a. Polygyny

b. Polyandry

c. Polyamory

\*d. Polygamy

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is marriage form permitting more than one wife at the same time.

\*a. Polygyny

b. Polyandry

c. Polyamory

d. Polygamy

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a marriage form permitting more than one husband at the same time.

a. Polygyny

\*b. Polyandry

c. Polyamory

d. Polygamy

7. The most common form of polygamy in the world’s history.

\*a. Polygyny

b. Polyandry

c. Polyamory

d. Polygamy

8. The least common form of polygamy in the world’s history.

a. Polygyny

\*b. Polyandry

c. Polyamory

d. Polygamy

9. A form of marriage in which a person can have several spouses in his or her lifetime but only one spouse at a time.

a. Monogamy

\*b. Serial monogamy

c. Serial polygamy

d. Polyandry

10. Families where males have more power and authority than females and where rights and inheritances typically pass from fathers to sons.

a. Matriarchal families

b. Traditional families

\*c. Patriarchal families

d. Modern families

11. Families are where females have more power and authority than males and rights and inheritances pass from mothers to daughter and sons.

a. Modern families

b. Traditional families

\*c. Matriarchal families

d. Patriarchal families

12. Families with power and authority more fairly distributed between husband and wife.

a. Modern families

b. Traditional families

c. Matriarchal families

d. Democratic families

\*e. Egalitarian families

13. The entity with power to license and legalize marriage in the U. S.

a. Federal government

b. Religious leaders

c. Community leadership

\*d. State government

e. Department of Vital Statistics

14. Which is most true of marriage in the U. S.?

a. anyone over 18 can marry without parental consent.

\*b. anyone over 18 can marry without parental consent except in Mississippi where you must be 21.

c. most who marry in early twenties end up divorcing before their 10th anniversary.

d. many who marry in their late teens struggle but manages to work through marital hardships.

15. Those with the highest rate of divorce in the U. S.

\*a. those who marry in their teens

b. those with young children

c. those with different economic status

d. those with no college degrees

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the principle that if a marriage does not receive preventative maintenance and upgrades it will move towards decay and break down.

a. Marital Decay

\*b. Marital Entropy

c. Marital Disintegration

d. Marital Putrefaction

17. How/Where do most of us find those we marry?

a. friends

b. clubs

c. dating service

d. work

\*e. a & d

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ describes a shortage of males or females in the marriage market.

a. Male Deficiency

\*b. Marriage Squeeze

c. Marriage Shortage

d. Male Scarcity

19. In 2019, what was the median age of men for the first time marriage in the US?

a. 21.9

b. 24.6

c. 25.5

\*d. 29-30

20. In 2019, what was the median age of women for the first time marriage in the US?

a. 59.9

b. 24.6

\*c. 28

d. 21

21. Which of these is NOT one of the ten benefits of being married?

a. Longer life expectancy

b. Lower odds of being crime victims

\*c. Financial difficulty

d. More and safer sex

e. Positive social status

22. What type of maintenance is needed to have a rewarding and satisfying marriage?

a. preventative

b. consistent

c. timely

d. proactive

\*e. all of the above

23. The bottom line is that the burden of your marital quality falls to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. your spouse

b. you

\*c. your spouse and you

d. your spouse, you, and your children

24. Who tends to cohabit longer?

a. teens

\*b. Less educated

c. college-graduated

d. those over fifty

27. Percentage of US adults who reported having cohabited at some point in their lives.

a. 40%

b. 45%

\*c. 59%

d. 25%

28. Cohabiters who get pregnant usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a. get engaged

b. continue to live together

c. break up

\*d. get married

29. Cohabiters are usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. less educated

b. less committed

c. less religious

d. poorer

\*e. all of the above

30. How are married couples rewarded?

a. longer life

b. less trouble

c. tax breaks

d. more wealth

\*e. all of the above

**True/False Questions**

1. A “We” is the social and emotional boundary a couple establishes when they decide to become a couple.

\*True

2. A “We” is the psychological and emotional boundary a couple establishes when they decide to become a couple.

\*False

3. A “We” relationship only includes the boundary of the husband and the wife.

\*True

4. Monogamy is the marriage form permitting only one spouse at a time.

\*True

5. Polyandry is the marriage form permitting only one spouse at a time.

\*False

6. Cohabitation is the heterosexual, bisexual, and homosexual moving in together of two partners without going through the formalities of legal marriage.

\*True

7. Polyamory is a marriage form permitting more than one spouse at the same time.

\*False

8. Polygamy is a marriage form permitting more than one spouse at the same time.

\*True

9. Polygyny is marriage form permitting more than one wife at the same time.

\*True

10. Polyandry is marriage form permitting more than one wife at the same time.

\*False

11. Polygyny is a marriage form permitting more than one husband at the same time.

\*False

12. Polyandry is a marriage form permitting more than one husband at the same time.

\*True

13. The most common form of polygamy in the world’s history is Polygyny.

\*True

14. The most common form of polygamy in the world’s history is Polyandry.

\*False

15. The most common form of polygamy in the world’s history is Polyamory.

\*False

16. The least common form of polygamy in the world’s history is Polygyny.

\*False

17. The least common form of polygamy in the world’s history is Polyandry.

\*True

18. The least common form of polygamy in the world’s history is Polyamory.

\*False

19. Serial Monogamy or Serial Polygamy is the process of establishing an intimate marriage or cohabiting relationship that eventually dissolves and is followed by another intimate marriage or cohabiting relationship that eventually dissolves, etc., in a series.

\*True

20. Polyandry is the process of establishing an intimate marriage or cohabiting relationship that eventually dissolves and is followed by another intimate marriage or cohabiting relationship that eventually dissolves, etc., in a series.

\*False

21. Matriarchal families are families where males have more power and authority than females and where rights and inheritances typically pass from fathers to sons.

\*False

22. Traditional families are families where males have more power and authority than females and where rights and inheritances typically pass from fathers to sons.

\*False

23. Patriarchal families are families where males have more power and authority than females and where rights and inheritances typically pass from fathers to sons.

\*True

24. Modern families are families are where females have more power and authority than males and rights and inheritances pass from mothers to daughter and sons.

\*False

25. Matriarchal families are families are where females have more power and authority than males and rights and inheritances pass from mothers to daughter and sons.

\*True

26. Patriarchal families are families are where females have more power and authority than males and rights and inheritances pass from mothers to daughter and sons.

\*False

27. Democratic families are families with power and authority more fairly distributed between husband and wife.

\*False

28. Egalitarian families are families with power and authority more fairly distributed between husband and wife.

\*True

29. Federal government has the power to license and legalize marriage in the U. S.

\*False

30. Religious leaders have the power to license and legalize marriage in the U. S.

\*False

31. State government has the power to license and legalize marriage in the U. S.

\*True

32. In the U. S. anyone over 18 can marry without parental consent.

\*False

33. Those marrying in their teen years have the highest rates of having ever been divorced.

\*True

35. Individuals who marry in their teens (even 17, 18, & 19) have much higher rates of marital dissolution.

\*True

36. The existence of children at the time of the wedding is often associated with higher divorce rates.

\*True

37. Marital Decay is the principle that if a marriage does not receive preventative maintenance and upgrades it will move towards decay and break down.

\*False

38. Marital Entropy is the principle that if a marriage does not receive preventative maintenance and upgrades it will move towards decay and break down.

\*True

39. Male Deficiency describes a shortage of males or females in the marriage market.

\*False

40. Marriage Squeeze describes a shortage of males or females in the marriage market.

\*True

41. Marriage Shortage describes a shortage of males or females in the marriage market.

\*False

42. Longer life expectancy is not one of the ten benefits of being married.

\*False

43. Financial difficulty is not one of the ten benefits of being married.

\*True

44. Positive social status is not one of the ten benefits of being married.

\*False

45. The bottom line is that the burden of your marital quality falls to you.

\*False

46. The bottom line is that the burden of your marital quality falls to your spouse and you.

\*True

47. The bottom line is that the burden of your marital quality falls to your spouse, you, and your children.

\*False

48. Serial Cohabiters are persons who have a series of cohabiting relationships over the course of time.

\*True

49. Lifetime Cohabiters are persons who have a series of cohabiting relationships over the course of time.

\*False

50. Living longer is one of the benefits known to be an advantage among married persons in the U.S.

\*True

51. Lower rates of insurance is one of the benefits known to be an advantage among married persons in the U.S.

\*False

52. Better health and well-being of children is one of the benefits known to be an advantage among married persons in the U.S.

\*True

53. Married people are safer and less prone to get into trouble than others.

\*True

54. People who cohabitate have more social support, more continuity in long-term relationships, and especially more closeness for men in intimate family relationships.

\*False

55. Marrieds have more social support, more continuity in long-term relationships, and especially more closeness for men in intimate family relationships.

\*True

56. Husbands are less likely to abuse and be violent toward their wives than are boyfriends and partners if they are cohabitating.

\*False

57. Husbands are less likely to abuse and be violent toward their wives than are boyfriends and partners if they are married.

\*True

58. Couples who are married compared to couples who are not married have more and better self-rated sex.

\*True

59. Couples who are married compared to couples who are not married have a shorter life expectancy.

\*False

60. Couples who are married compared to couples who are not married have more medical benefits.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

1. A “We” is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boundary a couple establishes when they decide to become a couple.

\* social, emotional

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the marriage form permitting only one spouse at a time.

\* Monogamy

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the heterosexual, bisexual, and homosexual moving in together of two partners without going through the formalities of legal marriage.

\* Cohabitation

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a marriage form permitting more than one spouse at the same time.

\* Polygamy

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is marriage form permitting more than one wife at the same time.

\* Polygyny

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a marriage form permitting more than one husband at the same time.

\* Polyandry

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most common form of polygamy in the world’s history.

\* Polygyny

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the least common form of polygamy in the world’s history.

\* Polyandry

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a form of marriage in which a person can have several spouses in his or her lifetime but only one spouse at a time.

\* Serial monogamy

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are families where males have more power and authority than females and where rights and inheritances typically pass from fathers to sons.

\* Patriarchal families

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are families are where females have more power and authority than males and rights and inheritances pass from mothers to daughter and sons.

\* Matriarchal families

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are families with power and authority more fairly distributed between husband and wife.

\* Egalitarian families

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has the power to license and legalize marriage in the U. S.

\* State government

15. The group which has the highest rate of divorce in the U. S.

\* Those who marry in their teens

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the principle that if a marriage does not receive preventative maintenance and upgrades it will move towards decay and break down.

\* Marital Entropy

17. List sources where most of us find those we marry.

\* work, campus, dorms, frats and sororities, friends of friends, and other relationship-based connections

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ describes a shortage of males or females in the marriage market.

\* Marriage Squeeze

**Chapter 10: Parenting**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which people learn characteristics of their group’s norms, values, attitudes, and behaviors.

a. Acculturation

b. Enculruation

\*c. Socialization

d. Social Interactions

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is what people define as real because of their background assumptions and life experiences with others.

a. Social epidemiology

\*b. Social Construction of Reality

c. Societal-reaction approach

d. Social interaction

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes all the ways the newborn is molded into a social being capable of interacting in and meeting the expectations of society.

\*a. Primary socialization

b. Crucial socialization

c. Essential socialization

d. Basic socialization

4. Which of these is a socialization factor for children?

a. Friends

b. Family

c. Media

\*d. All of the above

e. b & c

5. All of these are one of the roles of a parent described in the text, except?

a. Teacher

b. Mediator

c. Guardian

\*d. Coach

6. What age range group has the highest birthrate in the U. S.?

\*a. 15-29

b. 16-25

c. 18-25

d. 18-29

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are conceptual patterns or ideas that provide the basis of parents’ strategy in the parenting role.

a. Parenting theories

b. Parenting patterns

\*c. Parenting paradigms

d. Parenting skills

8. Teens exert their independence in a process called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. rebellion

\*b. individuation

c. emancipation

d. maturity

e. self-identity

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of separating oneself, one’s identity, and one’s dependence on others, especially on parents.

a. rebellion

\*b. individuation

c. emancipation

d. maturity

e. self-identity

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ makes it difficult for parents and children to function independently because their identities are intertwined.

a. Disengagement

\*b. Enmeshment

c. Codependence

d. Disindividuation

11. Children of all ages respond well to parental attempts to promote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a. independence

b. self-sufficiency

c. individuation

\*d. all of the above

e. a & b

12. Which statement is most true regarding parenting styles?

a. Parents need not control their children. More freedom gives children room to grow into limitless possibilities.

b. It is important for parents to be healed of their childhood demons before having children.

\*c. Children respond well to high level of support and moderate control from parents.

d. Once children reach adolescence, parents need to give them as much freedom as possible to help them become contributing adult members of their own families and communities.

13. Which statement about spanking is most accurate?

a. Most parents spank out of necessity when all other parenting methods have failed.

b. Spanking is generally accepted in our society as long as it is not done with anger.

\*c. Spanking has been frowned upon by specialists and most people do it behind closed doors.

d. Spanking is only allowed within the home, only administered by a parent or a caregiver.

14. The core of the most effective rewarding and punishing system is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. connect the reward or punishment to the natural consequence of the behavior.

b. use variant form so children cannot suspect when these will be implemented.

c. reward good behavior well but ignore the negative behavior, deterring attention away.

d. combat negative behavior with natural consequence but apply it sparingly.

15. The approach that applies reason and clarification to the child in a persuasive effort to get them to understand why they should behave a certain way.

a. Behaviorism

b. Modeling

c. Classical conditioning

d. Operant conditioning

\*e. Cognitive Model

16. Parents who constantly interferes with their children’s activities.

a. Mentoring Parents

\*b. Rescue Parents

c. Dominating Parents

d. Authoritative Parents

17. Parents who over control and coerce their children.

a. Mentoring Parents

b. Rescue Parents

\*c. Dominating Parents

d. Authoritative Parents

18. Parents who tend to negotiate and share control with their children.

\*a. Mentoring Parents

b. Rescue Parents

c. Dominating Parents

d. Authoritarian Parents

19. It makes me nervous when my son tries to works on a school project by himself. I want to be sure he completes it just the right way. In the end the project looks awesome and is filled with things that should be on there. I’m glad I helped! I am a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Mentoring Parent

\*b. Rescue Parent

c. Dominating Parent

d. Authoritative Parent

20. I run a tight ship! My children must follow my rules as long as they live under my roof. I am a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Mentoring Parent

b. Rescue Parent

\*c. Dominating Parent

d. Authoritative Parent

21. My children are well adjusted and independent. I make sure they know the rules and consequences but I do not monitor everything they do. I give them clear boundaries and let them make decisions. I am there if they need me or if I need to enforce the rules when they break them. I am a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Mentoring Parent

b. Rescue Parent

c. Dominating Parent

d. Authoritarian Parent

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the status children attain when they are independent, capable of fulfilling responsibilities and roles, and confident in their own identities as emerging adults.

a. Emancipation

b. Individuated adolescence

c. Self-actualization

\*d. Co-adulthood

23. At what age do U. S. adults have fully mature brains?

\*a. around the mid to late twenties.

b. around late teens to early twenties

c. around age twenty five

d. around early twenties

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the feeling of acceptance a child has about his or her own strengths and weaknesses, desirable and undesirable traits, and value as an individual.

a. Self-esteem

\*b. Self-worth

c. Self-concept

d. Self-respect

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a feeling of being worthless, bad, broken, or flawed at an irreparable level.

a. Humiliation

b. Indignity

\*c. Shame

d. Ignominy

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a feeling of remorse for doing something wrong or not having done what one should have done.

a. Shame

b. Remorse

c. Culpability

\*d. Guilt

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is at the core of every single addiction be it alcohol or drugs, TV or gambling, eating or shopping.

\*a. Shame

b. Remorse

c. Culpability

d. Guilt

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an emotional tool devised to control and sometimes break the will of a child so that he or she would conform to the parent’s will.

\*a. Shame

b. Remorse

c. Humiliation

d. Guilt

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is what we think we should or ought to be.

a. Actual self

\*b. Ideal self

c. Ultimate self

d. Authentic self

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is based on what we actually achieve or fail.

\*a. Actual self

b. Ideal self

c. Ultimate self

d. Authentic self

**True/ False Questions**

1. Enculturation is the process by which people learn characteristics of their group’s norms, values, attitudes, and behaviors.

\*False

2. Societal-reaction approach  is what people define as real because of their background assumptions and life experiences with others.

\*False

3. Social Construction of Reality is what people define as real because of their background assumptions and life experiences with others.

\*True

4. Primary socialization includes all the ways the newborn is molded into a social being capable of interacting in and meeting the expectations of society.

\*True

5. The age group which has the highest birthrate in the U. S. is 15-29

\*True

6. The age group which has the highest birthrate in the U. S. is 16-25

\*False

7. Total Fertility Rate refers to the average number of births per woman in a given population.

\*True

8. Parenting theories are conceptual patterns or ideas that provide the basis of parents’ strategy in the parenting role.

\*False

9. Parenting paradigms are conceptual patterns or ideas that provide the basis of parents’ strategy in the parenting role.

\*True

10. Teens exert their independence in a process called individuation.

\*True

11. Teens exert their independence in a process called emancipation.

\*False

12. Individuation is the process of separating oneself, one’s identity, and one’s dependence on others, especially on parents.

\*True

13. Emancipation is the process of separating oneself, one’s identity, and one’s dependence on others, especially on parents.

\*False

14. Enmeshment makes it difficult for parents and children to function independently because their identities are intertwined.

\*True

15. Codependence makes it difficult for parents and children to function independently because their identities are intertwined.

\*False

16. Children of all ages respond well to parental attempts to promote independence, self-sufficiency and individuation.

\*True

17. Parents need not control their children. More freedom gives children room to grow into limitless possibilities.

\*False

18. It is important for parents to be healed of their childhood demons before having children.

\*False

19. Children respond well to high level of support and moderate control from parents.

\*True

20. Once children reach adolescence, parents need to give them as much freedom as possible to help them become contributing adult members of their own families and communities.

\*False

21. Behaviorism is a theory of learning that simply states that children will repeat behaviors that they perceive to bring a desired reward while ceasing behaviors that they perceive bring punishments.

\*True

22. Classical conditioning is a theory of learning that simply states that children will repeat behaviors that they perceive to bring a desired reward while ceasing behaviors that they perceive bring punishments.

\*False

23. Most parents spank out of necessity when all other parenting methods have failed.

\*False

24. Spanking is generally accepted in our society as long as it is not done with anger.

\*False

25. Spanking has been frowned upon by specialists and most people do it behind closed doors.

\*True

26. The core of the most effective rewarding and punishing system is to connect the reward or punishment to the natural consequence of the behavior.

\*True

27. The core of the most effective rewarding and punishing system is to reward good behavior well but ignore the negative behavior, deterring attention away.

\*False

28. Modeling is the approach that applies reason and clarification to the child in a persuasive effort to get them to understand why they should behave a certain way.

\*False

29. Cognitive Model is the approach that applies reason and clarification to the child in a persuasive effort to get them to understand why they should behave a certain way.

\*True

30. Mentoring Parents constantly interferes with their children’s activities.

\*False

31. Rescue Parents constantly interfere with their children’s activities.

\*True

32. Authoritative Parents constantly interferes with their children’s activities.

\*False

33. Rescue Parents over control and coerce their children.

\*False

34. Dominating Parents over control and coerce their children.

\*True

35. Mentoring Parents tend to negotiate and share control with their children.

\*True

36. Authoritarian Parents tend to negotiate and share control with their children.

\*False

37. It makes me nervous when my son tries to works on a school project by himself. I want to be sure he completes it just the right way. In the end the project looks awesome and is filled with things that should be on there. I’m glad I helped! I am a Rescue Parent.

\*True

38. I run a tight ship! My children must follow my rules as long as they live under my roof. I am a Dominating Parent.

\*True

39. My children are well adjusted and independent. I make sure they know the rules and consequences but I do not monitor everything they do. I give them clear boundaries and let them make decisions. I am there if they need me or if I need to enforce the rules when they break them. I am a Mentoring Parent

\*True

40. My children are well adjusted and independent. I make sure they know the rules and consequences but I do not monitor everything they do. I give them clear boundaries and let them make decisions. I am there if they need me or if I need to enforce the rules when they break them. I am a Authoritarian Parent.

\*False

41. Self-actualization is the status children attain when they are independent, capable of fulfilling responsibilities and roles, and confident in their own identities as emerging adults.

\*False

42. Co-adulthood is the status children attain when they are independent, capable of fulfilling responsibilities and roles, and confident in their own identities as emerging adults.

\*True

43. U. S. adults have fully mature brains around the mid to late twenties.

\*True

44. U. S. adults have fully mature brains around late teens to early twenties.

\*False

45. Parents are not the only ones who socialize another family member. Studies have shown that children socialize parents as well.

\*True

46. Parents go through dramatic changes in anticipation of, and accommodation to a newborn

\*True

47. Self-esteem is the feeling of acceptance a child has about his or her own strengths and weaknesses, desirable and undesirable traits, and value as an individual.

\*False

48. Self-worth is the feeling of acceptance a child has about his or her own strengths and weaknesses, desirable and undesirable traits, and value as an individual.

\*True

49. Humiliation is a feeling of being worthless, bad, broken, or flawed at an irreparable level.

\*False

50. Shame is a feeling of being worthless, bad, broken, or flawed at an irreparable level.

\*True

51. Guilt is a feeling of remorse for doing something wrong or not having done what one should have done.

\*True

52. Shame is at the core of every single addiction be it alcohol or drugs, TV or gambling, eating or shopping.

\*True

53. Guilt is at the core of every single addiction be it alcohol or drugs, TV or gambling, eating or shopping.

\*False

54. Humiliation is an emotional tool devised to control and sometimes break the will of a child so that he or she would conform to the parent’s will.

\*False

55. Actual self is based on what we actually achieve or fail.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which people learn characteristics of their group’s norms, values, attitudes, and behaviors.

\*Socialization

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is what people define as real because of their background assumptions and life experiences with others.

\*Social Construction of Reality

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes all the ways the newborn is molded into a social being capable of interacting in and meeting the expectations of society.

\*Primary socialization

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the average number of births per woman in a given population.

\*Total Fertility Rate

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are conceptual patterns or ideas that provide the basis of parents’ strategy in the parenting role.

\*Parenting paradigms

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of separating oneself, one’s identity, and one’s dependence on others, especially on parents.

\*individuation

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ makes it difficult for parents and children to function independently because their identities are intertwined.

\*Enmeshment

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a theory of learning that simply states that children will repeat behaviors that they perceive to bring a desired reward while ceasing behaviors that they perceive bring punishments.

\*Behaviorism

9. The approach that applies reason and clarification to the child in a persuasive effort to get them to understand why they should behave a certain way.

\*Cognitive Model

10. Parents who constantly interferes with their children’s activities.

\*Rescue Parents

11. Parents who over control and coerce their children.

\*Dominating Parents

12. Parents who tend to negotiate and share control with their children.

\*Mentoring Parents

13. It makes me nervous when my son tries to works on a school project by himself. I want to be sure he completes it just the right way. In the end the project looks awesome and is filled with things that should be on there. I’m glad I helped! I am a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*Rescue Parent

14. I run a tight ship! My children must follow my rules as long as they live under my roof. I am a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*Dominating Parent

15. My children are well adjusted and independent. I make sure they know the rules and consequences but I do not monitor everything they do. I give them clear boundaries and let them make decisions. I am there if they need me or if I need to enforce the rules when they break them. I am a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*Mentoring Parent

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the status children attain when they are independent, capable of fulfilling responsibilities and roles, and confident in their own identities as emerging adults.

\*Co-adulthood

17. At what age range do U. S. adults have fully mature brains?

\*mid to late twenties

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the feeling of acceptance a child has about his or her own strengths and weaknesses, desirable and undesirable traits, and value as an individual.

\*Self-worth

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a feeling of being worthless, bad, broken, or flawed at an irreparable level.

\*Shame

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a feeling of remorse for doing something wrong or not having done what one should have done.

\*Guilt

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is at the core of every single addiction be it alcohol or drugs, TV or gambling, eating or shopping.

\*Shame

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is what we think we should or ought to be.

\*Ideal self

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is based on what we actually achieve or fail.

\*Actual self

24. Family instability is very challenging for children

\*True

25. Figure 9 shows the details of how they responded to questions about parents who worry about “screentime.”

\*True

26. Sharenting is the practice of posting videos, stories, photos, and other details of the child’s life on social media.

\*True

27. Figure 4. Shows that there were 73+million children in the U.S. in 2018.

\*True

28. Figure 4 shows that in the U.S. most children lived with single parents.

\*False

29. Cherlin shows how highly we in the U.S. truly value marriage, but also clearly shows how the individual “me-only” value collides with that high value of marriage.

\*True

30. Childhood instability has been found to only come from parental divorces.

\*False

31. In the U.S. the birth rates have dropped since 1950.

\*True

32. In the U.S. the birth rates have risen since 1950.

\*FALSE

**Chapter 11: Family Resources**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. When layers occur in nature it is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. striation

\*b. stratification

c. stratum

d. natural stratification

2. The socio-economic layering of society's members according to property, power, and prestige is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Socio-Economic Classification

b. Striation

\*c. Social Stratification

d. Caste System

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is all the wealth, investments, deeded and titled properties, and other tangible sources of income.

a. possession

b. ownership

\*c. property

d. capital

4. The ability to get one’s way even in the face of opposition to one’s goals is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. perseverance

b. prestige

c. determination

\*d. power

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the degree of social honor attached with your position in society.

a. perseverance

\*b. prestige

c. determination

d. power

6. The key concept of this chapter is that there are layers of social stratification in every society, nation, and even at the global level—there are the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” who coexist with the masses or “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

a. poor, wealthy

b. commoners, upper class

\*c. haves, have nots

d. underprivileged, privileged

7. Which statement is most true about the billionaires in the world today?

a. In 2008 there were over about 900 billionaires.

b. Billionaires have been advancing financially in every aspect in the last decade.

c. Average billionaire’s wealth totals 5.5 billion US dollars.

\*d. In July 2020, there were 2,208 billionaires in the world

8. Which of these statements is true of the world’s wealth?

a. Poverty is isolated to very few poor countries.

\*b. Billions of people still experience hunger and poverty in the world.

c. There are more people with wealth than without.

d. Wealth of each country is determined by how many people belong to the middle class.

9. What is the purpose of PRB’s GNI PPP?

\*a. It helps to evaluate each person’s buying power compared to what they could buy in the US.

b. It helps to understand a country’s marketability.

c. It determines number of people who earn more than $35,000.

d. It helps to determine each person’s debt to income ratio.

10. Which country ranked the highest in the GNI PPP value?

\*a. Luxemburg

b. Norway

c. Kuwait

d. US

e. Singapore

11. Where does the US score in the world’s GINI?

a. the very top

b. 2nd

c. 4th

d. 5th

\*e. 8th

12. US’s per capita of GNI PPP value is?

a. $35,674

b. $40, 832

\*c. $62,808

d. $49,952

e. $50,020

13. The world’s most poor country was Kenya with a GINI Score of

a. $300

\*b. $1,711

c. $270

d. $305

e. $345

14. Which of these countries is not one of the More Developed Nations?

a. United states

b. Japan

c. Australia

\*d. Chad

15. Less Developed Nations are also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. 3rd world nations

\*b. now poor countries

c. indigent countries

d. industrialized nations

16. Which is the poorest region in the world?

a. India

b. Southeast Asia

\*c. Africa

d. South America

17. China’s GINI Score was

a. $5,196

b. $22,003

\*c. $9,532

d. $11,707

18. In the US, females made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_income than males in all categories.

a. more

b. equal

\*c. less

d. much more

19. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ category had the lowest median income.

\*a. Blacks

b. Asians

c. Native Americans

d. Hispanics

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had the highest personal income

a. Blacks

\*b. Asians

c. Native Americans

d. Hispanics

21. In the US there is race and ethnicity-based difference in how\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs.

\*a. stratification

b. Mental health

c. vacationing

d. religions spending

23. Which of these stratification-types exist in the US today?

a. education based stratification

b. gender based stratification

c. race based stratification

\*d. all above the above

e. none of the above

24. Which of these is true of high school dropouts?

a. In the US, high school dropouts show a high success rate if they do not go back and get their GED then go to college.

b. High school dropouts tend to do poorly in the blue-collar jobs.

\*c. Dropping out of high school hurts your income and overall socio-economic well-being.

d. There aren’t too many high school dropouts in the US and available data does not indicate overall success or failure.

25. Who had the lowest high school dropout rates?

a. Whites

b. Blacks

\*c. Asians

d. Hispanics

e. Native Americans

28. According to the author, dropping out is a really bad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ choice.

a. educational

\*b. economic

c. personal

d. family

30. The Top \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ owns lion’s share of all the wealth available to be owned in the US.

a. 5%

\*b. 10%

c. 12%

d. 15%

31. The wealthy own as much as \_\_\_\_\_ time the average US person’s wealth.

a. 10 times

b. 50 times

\*c. 100 times

d. 1000 times

32. The high ranking jobs, elected offices, and CEO positions in the major corporations require \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. more education

b. more abstract thought

c. autonomy

\*d. all of the above

33. In the US, Poverty Line is defined as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. the official measure of those whose incomes are less than three times a lower cost food budget.

b. the official measure of those whose incomes are less the three times a lower cost housing budget.

c. the official measure of those whose income fall below 25,000 dollars.

d. the official measure of those whose incomes are less than 30,000 dollars

34. When was the US ‘s official poverty definition created?

a. 1950’s

b. 1940’s

\*c. 1930’s

d. 1920’s

35. Near Poverty is when one earns up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ above the poverty line.

a. 15%

b. 20%

\*c. 25%

d. 30%

36. We would say that a person near poverty has an income ≤ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the current poverty line.

a. 50%

b. 75%

c. 100%

\*d. 125%

e. 200%

38. During economic downturns, who suffers the most?

a. billionaires

b. lower class

\*c. those in or under poverty line

d. upper middle class

39. The level of poverty where individuals and families cannot sustain food, shelter, warmth, and safety needs.

\*a. absolute poverty

b. extreme poverty

c. severe poverty

d. total poverty

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have the lowest rate (percentage) of persons in poverty.

\*a. Whites/Asians

b. Blacks

c. Hispanics

d. Native Americans

e. both a & d

42. Who has the largest number of persons in poverty?

\*a. Whites

b. Blacks

c. Hispanics

d. Asians

e. both a & d

45. Max Weber said \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are access to basic opportunities and resources in the marketplace.

a. life probability

b. opportunity

\*c. life chances

d. life prospect

46. In many less developed countries low to no formal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is common fare.

a. job training

\*b. education

c. school guidance

d. instruction

49. It clarifies your understanding of stratification to look to the nation’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. social system

b. education system

\*c. economic system

d. class system

50. Types of class systems in the world today include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a. open class system

b. closed class system

c. closed caste system

d. all of the above

\*e. a & c

51. An economic system that has upward mobility, is achievement-based, and allows social relations between the classes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. open class system

b. open caste system

c. closed caste system

d. closed class system

52. The United States has a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. open class system

b. open caste system

c. closed caste system

d. closed class system

53. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an economic system that allows no mobility between caste levels, you are born into the caste you stay in your entire life, and you can’t have social relations between the castes.

a. Open class system

b. Open caste system

\*c. Closed caste system

d. Limited caste system

54. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has a highly structured caste system with 5 distinct cast layers.

a. China

b. Arabian countries

c. Thailand

\*d. India

55. Brahman caste level includes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. priests

b. teachers

c. merchants

d. artisans

56. Kshatriya caste level includes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. priests

b. teachers

\*c. warriors

d. artisans

57. Vaishva caste level includes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. priests

b. teachers

\*c. merchants

d. laborers

58. Shudra caste level includes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. priests

b. teachers

c. merchants

\*d. laborers

59. Which of these caste levels would be considered the lowest?

a. Brahman

b. Kshatriya

c. Vaishva

d. Shudra

\*e. Harijan

60. Priests or scholars would belong to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Brahman

b. Kshatriya

c. Vaishva

d. Shudra

e. Harijan

61. Nobles and warriors would belong to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Brahman

\*b. Kshatriya

c. Vaishva

d. Shudra

e. Harijan

62. Artisans would belong to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Brahman

b. Kshatriya

\*c. Vaishva

d. Shudra

e. Harijan

63. Common laborers would belong to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Brahman

b. Kshatriya

c. Vaishva

\*d. Shudra

e. Harijan

64. Outcast/dirty workers would belong to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Brahman

b. Kshatriya

c. Vaishva

d. Shudra

\*e. Harijan

65. Typically in a caste system, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. you are able to work toward another level, up or down.

b. if someone in the upper level helps you up, then you can work toward moving up.

\*c. you are usually stuck in that status for life.

d. you were stuck in a level until you were able to get proper education

66. What happened in India in 1980’s that caused cultural disruption?

a. people started to fight against caste system

b. the caste system was removed by the government

\*c. people started to work their way above other caste members by working for multi-national corporations

d. people remained stuck in the caste levels by working for multi-national corporations

67. According to the author we find violations of caste rules here in the US where Indians who migrate here find themselves with many opportunities. Their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increase by virtue of their being able to shift residence from a caste to a class society.

\*a. Life chances

b. opportunities

c. education

d. life prospects

68. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_like to study how people improve, diminish, or leave unchanged their economic status.

a. Anthropologists

b. Psychologists

c. Demographers

\*d. Sociologists

69. The movement between economic strata in a society’s system.

a. prestige mobility

\*b. social mobility

c. familial mobility

d. friendship mobility

70. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is moving from a lower to higher class.

a. Increased mobility

b. Intra mobility

\*c. upward mobility

d. social mobility

71. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is moving from a higher to a lower class.

\*a. downward mobility

b. decreased mobility

c. retro mobility

d. generational mobility

72. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is remaining in the same class.

a. status mobility

b. inter-economic mobility

\*c. horizontal mobility

d. intra-level mobility

73. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is research of mobility between generations (IE: grandparents to parents to grandchildren to great-grandchildren).

\*a. Inter-generational Mobility

b. Generational Mobility

c. Intra-generational Mobility

d. Genealogical Mobility

74. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is research of mobility within a generation.

a. Inter-generational Mobility

b. Generational Mobility

\*c. Intra-generational Mobility

d. Structural Mobility

75. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is mobility in social class which is attributable to changes in social structure of a society at the larger social, not personal level.

a. Inter-generational mobility

b. Generational mobility

c. Intra-generational mobility

\*d. Structural mobility

76. The United States has experienced collective upward social mobility for the entire nation over the last \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.

a. 30

b. 40

c. 50

\*d. 60

77. Sociologists who focus on stratification typically use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to measure the layers.

a. government studies

b. sociological data

\*c. official data

d. academic data

78. Method where researchers set up categories and rank people according to preset objective criteria (such as median household income).

\*a. Objective Method

b. Reputational Method

c. Research Method

d. Sociological Method

79. Method where researchers look to people who know the individual and subjectively report on his/her class.

a. Objective Method

\*b. Reputational Method

c. Research Method

d. Sociological Method

80. What is absent in Reputational Method?

a. median

b. mean

\*c. numbers

d. ratio

87. Which of these is true of high school dropouts?

a. In the US, high school dropouts show a high success rate if they do not go back and get their GED then go to college.

b. High school dropouts tend to do poorly in the blue-collar jobs.

\*c. Dropping out of high school hurts your income and overall socio-economic well-being.

d. There aren’t too many high school dropouts in the US and available data does not indicate overall success or failure.

88. Who had the lowest high school dropout rates?

a. Whites

b. Blacks

\*c. Asians

d. Hispanics

e. Native Americans

90. Who does dropping out of high school affect?

a. individual

b. community

c. society

\*d. all above the above

e. only a & b

91. According to the author, dropping out is a really bad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ choice.

a. educational

\*b. economic

c. personal

d. family

**True and False Questions**

1. Life chances are access to basic opportunities and resources in the marketplace.

**\*True**

2. Life prospect is an access to basic opportunities and resources in the marketplace.

**\*False**

3. In many less developed countries low to no formal education is common fare.

**\*True**

4. In many less developed countries low to no religion is common fare.

**\*False**

5. It clarifies your understanding of stratification to look to the nation’s economic system.

**\*True**

6. It clarifies your understanding of stratification to look to the nation’s political scene.

**\*False**

7. Open class system is an economic system that has upward mobility, is achievement-based, and allows social relations between the classes.

**\*True**

8. Open caste system is an economic system that has upward mobility, is achievement-based, and allows social relations between the classes.

**\*False**

9. United States has an open class system.

**\*True**

10. United states has an open caste system.

**\*False**

11. Closed caste system is an economic system that allows no mobility between caste levels, you are born into the caste you stay in your entire life, and you can’t have social relations between the castes.

**\*True**

12. Open caste system is an economic system that allows no mobility between caste levels, you are born into the caste you stay in your entire life, and you can’t have social relations between the castes.

**\*False**

13. India has a highly structured caste system which has 5 distinct cast layers.

**\*True**

14. China has a highly structured caste system which has 5 distinct cast layers.

**\*False**

15. Typically in a caste system, you are usually stuck in that level for life.

**\*True**

16. Sociologists like to study how people improve, diminish, or leave unchanged their economic status.

**\*True**

17. Psychologists like to study how people improve, diminish, or leave unchanged their economic status.

**\*False**

18. Social mobility is a movement between economic strata in a society’s system.

**\*True**

19. Economic mobility is a movement between economic strata in a society’s system.

**\*False**

20. Upward mobility is moving from a lower to higher class.

**\*True**

21. Increased mobility is moving from a lower to higher class.

**\*False**

22. Downward mobility is moving from a higher to a lower class.

**\*True**

23. Retro mobility is moving from a higher to a lower class.

**\*False**

24. Horizontal mobility is remaining in the same class.

\***True**

25. Inter-economic mobility is remaining in the same class.

**\*False**

26. The United States has experienced collective upward social mobility for the entire nation over the last 40 plus years.

**\*True**

27. The United States has not experienced any collective upward social mobility for the entire nation over the last 40 plus years.

**\*False**

28. In the US, the median household income has gone up nation-wide from 1967 to 2018.

**\*True**

29. In 2018, there was a record of 2,208 Billionaires on the Forbes’ list, including    259 newcomers mostly from China and the U.S.; there were 63 people under 40 and it had a record number of 256 women

\*True

30. In 2018, there was a record of 308 Billionaires on the Forbes’ list.

\*False

31. In the U.S. Census Bureau reported that 38,100,000 live in poverty in 2018.

\*True

32. The most recent U.S. GINI Index scores shows that the U.S. ranks high at $62,808

\*True

33. The most recent U.S. GINI Index scores shows that the U.S. ranks very low at $3,991

\*False

34. The highest GINI Index score was for Kenya at $117,312

\*False

35. The highest GINI Index score was for Luxembourg at $117,312

\*True

36. The U.S. has always experienced stratification

\*True

37. In the U.S. Asians had the highest income 1967-2018

\*True

38. In the U.S. Whites had the Lowest income 1967-2018

\*False

39. In the U.S. Blacks had the highest income 1967-2018

\*True

40. In Figure 7 below the income gains between 1980 and 2018 are shown.

\*True

41. In Figure 7, the Bottom 20% had a 85 percent increase in income. This should have been something to celebrate, but the percentages and numbers of those in poverty persist at high levels. A family in the very lowest levels of poverty who has an 85 percent increase may still find themselves far below the poverty threshold.

\*True

42. In Figure 7, the middle 60 percent shown likely represent the middle class.  They only saw a 47 percent gain.

\*True

43. In Figure 7, we see that the Top 1% saw a 226% gain and the next 19% Top percent saw a 79% gain. Many argue that the middle and lower classes are being exploited by society’s elite.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

1. The layers that occur in nature.

\* **stratification**

2. The socio-economic layering of society's members according to property, power, and prestige.

**\* Social Stratification**

3. All the wealth, investments, deeded and titled properties, and other tangible sources of income.

**\* Property**

4. The ability to get one’s way even in the face of opposition to one’s goals.

\* **Power**

5. The degree of social honor attached with your position in society.

\* **Prestige**

6. Number of new billionaires in the world today (as of July 2020).

**\* 259 billionaires**

7. The number of Forbes List billionaire in the world today (as of July 2020).

**\* 2,208**

8. The country that ranked the highest in the GNI PPP value.

**\* Luxemburg**

9. US ranking in the world’s wealth.

**\* 8th**

10. US’s per capita of GNI PPP value

**\* $62,808**

11. Per capita of GNI PPP value of the world’s most poor country-Kenya

\* $**1,711**

12. Less Developed Nations.

**\* Poor countries**

13. Has the highest income.

**\* Asians**

14. The population who had the highest percent dropouts.

**\* Am. Indians/Native Ams.**

15. The class of US population between upper and lower classes.

\* **Middle Class**

16. The percentage of people who own the lion’s share of all the wealth available to be owned in the US.

\* Top **10%**

17. Those who suffer the most during economic downturn.

\* **Those in or under poverty line**

18. The level of poverty where individuals and families cannot sustain food, shelter, warmth, and safety needs.

\* **absolute poverty**

19. Group with lowest rate (percentage) of persons in poverty.

**\* Asians**

20. Group with the largest number of persons in poverty.

\* **Whites**

21. The group with the highest rate (percentage) of persons in poverty.

\* **Blacks**

22. An access to basic opportunities and resources in the marketplace.

\* **Life chances**

23. The movement between economic strata in a society’s system is?

\* **Social mobility**

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is remaining in the same class.

\* **horizontal mobility**

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is moving from a higher to a lower class.

\* **downward mobility**

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is mobility in social class which is attributable to changes in social structure of a society at the larger social, not personal level.

\* **Structural Mobility**

27. In the US, females made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_income than males in all categories.

\* **much less**

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had the highest personal income for both sexes.

\* **Asians**

29. Less Developed Nations are also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* **Poor countries**

30. . The country that ranked the highest in the GNI PPP value.

**\* Luxembourg**

31. the degree of social honor attached with your position in society.

\* **Prestige**

32. Number of people in the US who had no health care coverage

\* **Over 45 million**

33. What is the Method where researchers look to people who know the individual and subjectively report on his/her class.

\* **Reputational Method**

34. Those who suffer the most during economic downturn.

**\* Those in or under poverty line**

35. Near Poverty

**\*earns up to 25% above the poverty line.**

36. The population who had over 40 percent dropouts.

\* **Blacks and Hispanics**

**Chapter 12: Divorce and Separation**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Marriage is the formal, state licensed and legal union between people whereas cohabitation is informal and based on simply sharing a residence.

a. Canada

b. Mexico

\*c. The United States

d. Europe

2. The entity with power to license and legalize marriage in the U. S. is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a. Federal government

b. Religious leaders

c. Community leadership

\*d. State government

3. Divorce is the legal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of a previously granted marriage.

a. termination

b. deferment

\*c. dissolution

d. resolution

4. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people who have some demographic characteristic, typically associated with their birth year or group of birth years.

a. assembly

\*b. cohort

c. faction

d. troupe

5. The group born between 1946 and 1964 is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Millennial

b. Hippie generation

c. Flower Children

\*d. Baby Boom Generation

6. Which of these statements is true of divorce in the US?

a. divorce rates has been declining since the mid 1980’s

b. divorce rates increased sharply in the late 1960’s until mid 1980’s

\*c. divorce rates spiked briefly after World War II

d. all of the above are true

7. Most couples have negotiated financial, sexual, social, emotional, intellectual, physical, and spiritual rules of engagement by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years of marriage.

a. 5

b. 6-10

c. 7-9

\*d. 7-10

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is often associated with the arrival of children, accumulation of wealth, establishment of acceptable social status and the buffering of many of life’s daily stressors.

a. Endurance

\*b. Longevity

c. Permanence

d. Solidity

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who attempt to maximize rewards while minimizing costs.

a. Symbolic Interaction

\*b. Social Exchange

c. Symbolic Association

d. Social Ideology

10. What theory assumes that human beings are rational creatures, capable of making sound choices once the pros and cons of the choice are understood?

a. Symbolic Interaction

\*b. Social Exchange theory

c. Functionalist theory

d. Universal theory

e. Equilibrium theory

11. Which of Levinger’s model would explain the benefits of being married?

\*a. Levinger’s Attractions

b. Levinger’s Barriers

c. Levinger’s Alternative Attractions

d. none of the above

12. Which of Levinger’s model would explain the benefits of getting divorced?

a. Levinger’s Attractions

b. Levinger’s Barriers

\*c. Levinger’s Alternative Attractions

d. none of the above

13. Which of Levinger’s model would explain the challenges of being divorced?

a. Levinger’s Attractions

\*b. Levinger’s Barriers

c. Levinger’s Alternative Attractions

d. none of the above

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sense that the interactions are fair to us and fair to others involved by the consequences of our choices.

a. Justice

b. Neutrality

\*c. Equity

d. Objectivity

15. Who is at risk of divorcing?

a. those who marry before mid 20’s

\*b. all those who are married

c. those with dual income

d. those who are poor

16. Who has the highest risk of divorce?

a. Those who marry after 30

b. Those with parents who divorced when they were teens.

\*c. Those in their teens

d. Those who cohabitate

17. Which of these statements about divorce is true?

a. There has been 50% chance of one getting divorced.

b. Divorce rate has been inclining since the 1980’s.

\*c. All married people are at risk of divorcing.

d. If you live with someone before you get married, you decrease your chance of being divorced later.

18. Which state typically has the highest of divorce rates?

a. California

b. Arkansas

c. Pennsylvania

\*d. Nevada

19. Which state’s divorce rate is often excluded from comparison?

\*a. Nevada

b. Arkansas

c. California

d. Alaska

20. A major individual-choice-related factor is marrying because of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_

\*a. unplanned pregnancy.

b. financial reasons.

c. feelings of loneliness.

d. feelings of old age.

21. Which of these were identified by Lauer’s as the main factor(s) found in successful marriages that they studied?

a. My spouse makes me happy.

b. I like my spouse as a person.

c. My spouse is my best friend.

d. We never had big marital issues.

\*e. b & c

22. Family Scientists have borrowed from the physics literature a concept called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which is roughly defined as the principle that matter tends to decay and reduction, toward its simplest parts.

a. atrophy

b. stagnancy

\*c. entropy

d. decomposition

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ isthe principle that if a marriage does not receive preventative maintenance and upgrades it will move towards decay and break down.

a. Marital atrophy

b. Marital stagnancy

\*c. Marital entropy

d. Marital decomposition

24. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach to your marital quality is far more influential than most other factors leading to divorce.

a. preventative, consistent

b. assertive, constant

c. timely, positive

\*d. proactive, assertive

25. The longer a couple is married, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. the lower their odds of divorce

b. the higher their odds of divorce

c. they are more likely to experience instability

d. they experience less problems

26. All of these are actions one can take to minimize odds of divorce **except:**

a. Become proactive

b. Keep positive outlook

c. Get to know your mate

\*d. Search for problems to fix

27. Many studies have consistently shown how one can actually minimize chances of divorce. All of these are an example of that **except:**

a. Don’t marry out of duty to a child

\*b. Extended period of engagement before marriage is essential.

c. Remain committed to your marriage.

d. Avoid cohabitation if you plan to ever marry.

e. Never cohabit if you think you might marry.

28. Those who cohabit tend to establish patterns of relationships that later \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_marital duration.

a. extend

\*b. inhibit

c. broaden

d. diminish

29. According to Judith Wallerstein’s study, children of divorce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. adjusted without problems into adulthood.

\*b. had various experiences impacted by the divorce.

c. more often than not had positive adulthood.

d. became bitter and resentful.

30. When parents’ divorce, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often assume blame for it and believe that they should try to get them back together.

a. friends

b. co-workers

c. parents

\*d. children

**True/False Questions**

1. Many countries refuse to give same-sex marriage rights to its citizens.

\*True

2. Federal government has the power to license and legalize marriage in the U. S.

\*True

3. Divorce is the legal termination of a previously granted marriage.

\*False

4. An assembly is a group of people who have some demographic characteristic, typically associated with their birth year or group of birth years.

\*False

5. A cohort is a group of people who have some demographic characteristic, typically associated with their birth year or group of birth years.

\*True

6. The group born between 1946 and 1964 is called the Millennial.

\*False

7. The group born between 1946 and 1964 is called the Baby Boom Generation.

\*True

8. In the US divorce rate spiked briefly after World War II.

\*True

9. The longer a couple is married the higher their odds of divorce.

\*False

10. Most couples have negotiated financial, sexual, social, emotional, intellectual, physical, and spiritual rules of engagement by 7-10 years of marriage.

\*True

11. Longevity is often associated with the arrival of children, accumulation of wealth, establishment of acceptable social status and the buffering of many of life’s daily stressors. \*True

12. Permanence is often associated with the arrival of children, accumulation of wealth, establishment of acceptable social status and the buffering of many of life’s daily stressors. \*False

13. Symbolic Interaction claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who attempt to maximize rewards while minimizing costs.

\*False

14. Social Exchange theory assumes that human beings are rational creatures, capable of making sound choices once the pros and cons of the choice are understood.

\*True

15. Justice is a sense that the interactions are fair to us and fair to others involved by the consequences of our choices.

\*False

16. Equity is a sense that the interactions are fair to us and fair to others involved by the consequences of our choices.

\*True

17. Objectivity is a sense that the interactions are fair to us and fair to others involved by the consequences of our choices.

\*False

18. All of us are at risk of divorcing as long as we are married.

\*True

19. Those with dual income are at risk of divorcing.

\*False

20. There has been 50% chance of one getting divorced.

\*False

21. All married people are at risk of divorcing.

\*True

22. If you live with someone before you get married, you decrease your chance of being divorced later.

\*False

23. The presence of divorce risks does not imply the outcome of divorce.

\*True

24. Nevada typically has the highest of divorce rates.

\*True

25. California’s divorce rate is often excluded from comparison.

\*False

26. Family Scientists have borrowed from the physics literature a concept called atrophy which is roughly defined as the principle that matter tends to decay and reduction, toward its simplest parts.

\*False

27. Marital entropy isthe principle that if a marriage does not receive preventative maintenance and upgrades it will move towards decay and break down.

\*True

28. A preventative and consistent approach to your marital quality is far more influential than most other factors leading to divorce.

\*False

29. A proactive and assertive approach to your marital quality is far more influential than most other factors leading to divorce.

\*True

30. The longer a couple is married the lower their odds of divorce.

\*True

31. With the increase of cohabitation, marriage has been on the decline.

\*False

32. Each year more people are getting married and more people are having greater number of children.

\*False

33. Marriage is a preferred lifestyle by most US adults and marriage is widely defined as desirable and rewarding.

\*True

34. Most people marry those who they consider soul mates and most these marriages succeed. \*False

35. Those who cohabit tend to establish patterns of relationships that later inhibit marital duration.

\*True

36. Divorce is a blessing/positive life change for many children and their parents.

\*True

37. Divorce is always negative for children.

\*False

38. Having a parent who divorced probably increases the odds of divorce for most children.

\*True

39. Having a parent who divorced has no influence on the odds of divorce for most children. \*False

40. It is better for children to be forewarned of the coming divorce.

\*True

41. It is better for children not to know of the divorce until it is final.

\*False

42. According to Judith Wallerstein’s study, children of divorce adjusted without problems into adulthood.

\*False

43. The U.S. Marital Status trend has been a dramatic increase in never married single people.

\*True

44. Many today avoid marriage for fear it will end in divorce, so they cohabit.

\*True

45. In a PewResearch study married adults expressed more trust than the cohabiting ones in their spouse/partner’s: being faithful to them.

\*True

46. U.S. marriage and divorce rates declined between 2000 and 2018.

\*True

47. Even though the U.S. Population increased between 2000-2018 by over 40 million the actual number of people marrying in 2018 was less than it was in 2000.

\*True

48. In 2017 PewResearch published data indicating the trend of “Grey Divorces” stating that divorce rates are increasing for older people in the U.S.

\*True

49. Amato and Patterson make a strong case for researchers (and perhaps Sociology students as well) shifting the paradigm of did or will a couple divorce (Yes or No) to a broader research question that includes measures of the couple’s history of union (marriage or cohabitation) instability.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

1. 1. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Marriage is the formal, state licensed and legal union between people whereas cohabitation is informal and based on simply sharing a residence.

\*the United States

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has power to license and legalize marriage in the U. S.

\*State government

3. Divorce is the legal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of a previously granted marriage.

\*dissolution

4. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people who have some demographic characteristic, typically associated with their birth year or group of birth years.

\*cohort

5. The group born between 1946 and 1964 is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*Baby Boom Generation

6. It is true that the longer a couple is married the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_their odds of divorce.

\*lower

7. In the US, divorce rates spiked briefly after\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*World War II

8. Most couples have negotiated financial, sexual, social, emotional, intellectual, physical, and spiritual rules of engagement by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years of marriage.

\*7-10

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is often associated with the arrival of children, accumulation of wealth, establishment of acceptable social status and the buffering of many of life’s daily stressors. \*Longevity

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who attempt to maximize rewards while minimizing costs.

\*Social Exchange

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory assumes that human beings are rational creatures, capable of making sound choices once the pros and cons of the choice are understood.

\*Social Exchange

12. Levinger’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would explain the benefits of being married.

\*Attractions

13. Levinger’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ model would explain the benefits of getting divorced. \*Alternative Attractions

14. Levinger’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ model would explain the challenges of being divorced. \*Barriers

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sense that the interactions are fair to us and fair to others involved by the consequences of our choices.

\*Equity

16. All those who are married are at risk for \_\_\_\_\_

\*divorce

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have the highest risk of divorce?

\*Teenagers

19. A major individual-choice-related factor is marrying because of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_

\*unplanned pregnancy

20. Family Scientists have borrowed from the physics literature a concept called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which is roughly defined as the principle that matter tends to decay and reduction, toward its simplest parts.

\*entropy

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ isthe principle that if a marriage does not receive preventative maintenance and upgrades it will move towards decay and break down.

\*Marital entropy

22. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach to your marital quality is far more influential than most other factors leading to divorce.

\*proactive, assertive

23. The longer a couple is married, the \_\_\_\_\_\_ their odds of divorce.

\*lower

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an action one can take to minimize their odds of divorce.

\*search for a problem to fix

25 Many studies have consistently shown how one can actually minimize chances of divorce. An example of this is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*extended period of engagement before marriage is essential.

26. Those who cohabit tend to establish patterns of relationships that later \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_marital duration.

\*inhibit

27. Having a parent who divorced probably \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the odds of divorce for most children.

\*increases

28. It is better for children to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the coming divorce.

\*forewarned

29. When parents’ divorce, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often assume blame for it and believe that they should try to get them back together.

\*children

30. Children become aware of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tensions and realize that they themselves are the subject of some of these tensions.

\*ex-spouses

**Chapter 13: Remarriage**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Which marriage has the best chance to succeed?

\*a. first

b. second

c. third

d. fourth

2. A family that started withtwo core adult relationships formed around the original adults who are no longer together is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family.

a. nuclear

b. blended

\*c. binuclear

d. extended

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are perhaps the most complicated family systems in existence.

a. Binuclear families

b. Patrilineal families

\*c. Stepfamilies

d. Nuclear families

4. Family instability happens more among the \_\_\_\_\_ and less among the \_\_\_\_\_\_ and upper class families.

a. middle class, poor

\*b. poor, middle class

c. depressed, satisfied

d. satisfied, depressed

5. The phrase, “Good fences make great neighbors” testifies to the need and benefit from healthy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. boundaries

b. relationships

c. decisions

d. parenting

6. All of these boundaries are needed in a family, **expect:**

a. sexual

b. financial

c. physical

\*d. cultural

7. In Utah if there are children under the age of\_\_\_ when the parents’ divorce they each have to take a course that will help them learn how to co-parent even though they are no longer a married couple.

a.13

b. 15

\*c. 18

d. 21

8. Which of these would have more issues related to boundaries with others?

a. Remarried couples with no children from other relationship

b. Independent widow

\*c.Widowed and divorced

d. Divorced with young children

9. The more the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is diffused, the less the parental continuity the child will have.

\*a. parental authority

b. parental unity

c. parental connection

d. parental influence

10. Family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the degree to which family members have emotionally bonded to one another.

a. flexibility

b. structure

c. adaptability

\*d. cohesion

11. Family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the degree to which a family can adjust to changes in family member’s roles and relationships

a. flexibility

b. structure

\*c. adaptability

d. cohesion

12. Family cohesion usually means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. How close I am to other members is the system.

b. The way I plan and solve problems in the system.

c. The extent I involve others in the system to make decisions in my life.

d. None of the above

\*e. Both a & c

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family members are overly entangled or over involved and people know lean on others for their own identity.

a. Dispersed

b. Connected

c. Disengaged

\*d. Enmeshed

14. Although I talk with my father occasionally on the phone, I haven’t seen him for about two years. It doesn’t matter since he and I have never been close. I am from a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family system.

a. Dispersed

b. Connected

\*c. Disengaged

d. Enmeshed

15. My family knows everything about everyone and what they are doing each day. None of us make decisions without the approval from each other. This is a good example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family system.

a. Dispersed

b. Connected

c. Disengaged

\*d. Enmeshed

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usually becomes the villain in a new marriage.

a. Stepfather

\*b. Stepmother

c. Stepsiblings

d. Biological father

17. What is one lesson learned by public educators that can be applied to stepfamilies?

\*a. transparency

b. simplicity

c. precision

d. intelligibility

18. William J. Doherty framed family rituals as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ efforts designed to build and connect the family members into a more cohesive group.

a. shared

b. planned

\*c. intentional

d. honest

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a propensity among children to act in sexual ways as a result of having been sexually abused.

a. Sexual inclination

\*b. Sexual reactivity

c. Sexual predisposition

d. Sexual vulnerability

20. When considering costs, keep in mind that \_\_\_\_\_\_typically leave a marriage with \_\_\_\_\_ costs or losses.

a. men, more

b. men, less

\*c. women, more

d. women, less

21. After a divorce, who usually experiences most increase in the standard of living?

a. women without custody of children

b. women with custody of children

\*c. men without custody of children

d. men with custody of children

22. When someone is on the marriage market they look for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mates.

a. heterogamous

\*b. homogamous

c. Homogyny

d. Heterogyny

23. You would use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process to eliminate undesirables from the marriage pool.

a. Selection

b. Sorting

\*c. Filtering

d. Categorize

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the perception of advantage or disadvantage that comes from our own personal experiences in comparison to others.

\*a. Relative Deprivation

b. Collective Consciousness

c. Structural-Strain

d. Resource Mobilization

25. Being needy or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may increase the odds of ending up with a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or abusive partner or spouse.

\*a. desperate, insensitive

b. desperate, sensitive

c. loving, insensitive

d. caring, sensitive

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the geographic closeness experienced by potential dates and mates.

a. Proximity

b. Distance

c. Immediacy

\*d. Propinquity

27. All of these are one of the categories of online daters **except:**

a. Adventurers

b. Romantics

\*c. Networkers

d. Escapers

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ find the real world too harsh and relax in the relatively anxiety-free cyber world.

a. Adventurers

b. Romantics

c. Networkers

\*d. Escapers

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sincerely seek for love, friendship, and sex.

a. Adventurers

\*b. Romantics

c. Networkers

d. Escapers

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seek communication, curiosity, and even emotional support as they seek to meet new people.

\*a. Adventurers

b. Romantics

c. Networkers

d. Escapers

**True/False Questions**

1. The third marriage has the best chance to succeed.

\*False

2. A family with two core adult relationships formed around the original adults who are no longer together is called a binuclear family.

\*True

3. A family with two core adult relationships formed around the original adults who are no longer together is called an extended family.

\*False

4. Binuclear families are perhaps the most complicated family systems in existence.

\*True

5. Patrilineal families are perhaps the most complicated family systems in existence.

\*False

6. Stepfamilies are perhaps the most complicated family systems in existence.

\*True

7. Good boundaries are like sanctuary, protecting family members.

\*False

8. Divorced families with adult children have more issues related to boundaries with others. \*False

9. Remarried couples with children from other relationship have more issues related to boundaries with others.

\*True

10. The more the parental authority is diffused, the less the parental continuity the child will have.

\*True

11. Family flexibility is the degree to which family members have emotionally bonded to one another.

\*False

12. Family adaptability is the degree to which a family can adjust to changes in family member’s roles and relationships.

\*True

13. Family cohesion usually means the extent I involve others in the system to make decisions in my life.

\*True

14. Disengaged family is too chaotic or rigid.

\*True

15. Connected family members are overly entangled or over involved.

\*False

16. Although I talk with my father occasionally on the phone, I haven’t seen him for about two years. It doesn’t matter since he and I have never been close. I am from a dispersed family system.

\*False

17. My family knows everything about everyone and what they are doing each day. None of us make decisions without the approval from each other. This is a good example of an enmeshed family.

\*True

18. Dispersed people lean on others for their own identity.

\*False

19. Enmeshed people lean on others for their own identity.

\*True

20. Stepsiblings usually become the villain in a new marriage.

\*False

21. One lesson learned by public educators that can be applied to stepfamilies is transparency.

\*True

22. William J. Doherty framed family rituals as shared efforts designed to build and connect the family members into a more cohesive group.

\*False

23. In the formative months and years of the stepfamily, habits play an important role in building family cohesion.

\*False

24. Sexual reactivity is a propensity among children to act in sexual ways as a result of having been sexually abused.

\*True

25. Keeping it a secret is a problem inherent to family sexual abuses.

\*True

26. After a divorce, women without custody of children usually experiences most increase in the standard of living.

\*False

27. After a divorce, men without custody of children usually experiences most increase in the standard of living.

\*True

28. When someone is on the marriage market they look for homogenous mates.

\*True

29. You would use the selection process to eliminate undesirables from the marriage pool.

\*False

30. You would use the filtering process to eliminate undesirables from the marriage pool.

\*True

31. Relative Deprivation is the perception of advantage or disadvantage that comes from our own personal experiences in comparison to others.

\*True

32. When considering costs, keep in mind that men typically leave a marriage with more costs or losses.

\*False

33. Propinquity is the geographic closeness experienced by potential dates and mates.

\*True

34. Adventurers thrive in the anonymity provided by the Internet which shields them from elimination through traditional social norms.

\*True

35. Networkers thrive in the anonymity provided by the Internet which shields them from elimination through traditional social norms.

\*False

36. Romantics find the real world too harsh and relax in the relatively anxiety-free cyber world. \*False

37. Escapers find the real world too harsh and relax in the relatively anxiety-free cyber world. \*True

38. Romantics sincerely seek for love, friendship, and sex.

\*True

39. Adventurers seek communication, curiosity, and even emotional support as they seek to meet new people.

\*True

40. Networkers seek communication, curiosity, and even emotional support as they seek to meet new people.

\*False

41. An interesting PewResearch study found that men do and have remarried more than women, but that the gap is narrowing.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are perhaps the most complicated family systems in existence. \*Stepfamilies

2. The more the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is diffused, the less the parental continuity the child will have.

\*parental authority

3. Family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the degree to which family members have emotionally bonded to one another.

\*cohesion

4. Family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the degree to which a family can adjust to changes in family member’s roles and relationships.

\*adaptability

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family is too chaotic or rigid.

\*Disengaged

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family members are overly entangled or over involved.

\*Enmeshed

7. Although I talk with my father occasionally on the phone, I haven’t seen him for about two years. It doesn’t matter since he and I have never been close. I am from a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family system.

\*Disengaged

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usually becomes the villain in a new marriage.

\*Stepmother

9. One lesson learned by public educators that can be applied to stepfamilies is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*transparency

10. In the formative months and years of the stepfamily, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play an important role in building family cohesion.

\*rituals

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a propensity among children to act in sexual ways as a result of having been sexually abused.

\*Sexual reactivity

12. After a divorce, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usually experiences most increase in the standard of living

\*men without custody of children

13. When someone is on the marriage market they do look for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mates.

\*homogenous

14. You would use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process to eliminate undesirables from the marriage pool.

\*Filtering

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the perception of advantage or disadvantage that comes from our own personal experiences in comparison to others.

\*Relative Deprivation

16. When considering costs, keep in mind that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_typically leave a marriage with more costs or losses.

\*women

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the geographic closeness experienced by potential dates and mates.

\*Propinquity

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ find the real world too harsh and relax in the relatively anxiety-free cyber world.

\*Escapers

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sincerely seek for love, friendship, and sex.

\*Romantics

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seek communication, curiosity, and even emotional support as they seek to meet new people.

\*Adventurers

**Chapter 14: Aging and Families**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Gerontology is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Scientific study of nonphysical aspect of aging
2. Scientific study of the phenomena of level of influence elderly has on society
3. Scientific study of the processes that elderly experience while in elderly years defined by the government.
4. \*Scientific study of the processes and phenomena of aging and growing old

2. What age does the government usually define as the elderly years?

1. 55
2. 60
3. \*65
4. 70

3. What ages do many elderly define as their time to feel elderly?

1. 60’s
2. 70’s
3. 80’s
4. a or b
5. \*b or c

4. Which sociological subfield of Gerontology focuses on the non-physical and social aspects of aging?

1. Non-medical gerontology
2. \*Social gerontology
3. Gero-sociology
4. Non- biogerontology

5. Which of these study the process of aging?

1. Biological Scientists
2. Medical Scientists
3. Financial Scientist
4. \*All of the above
5. a & b

6. Approximately how many elderly lived in the US in 2014?

1. 42 million
2. \*54 million
3. 32 million
4. 28 million

7. Future growth of the US elderly population is expected to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. \*Continue to increase.
2. Decrease due to increasing number of new diseases.
3. Increase until year 2050 then decline.
4. Only the oldest old, 85 years or older, will increase.

8. Centenarian is someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Who will turn 90 within the year.
2. \*Who has already turned 100.
3. Who has had their 95th birthday, but are no longer alive.
4. Who died on their 89th birthday.

9. In 2000, the US Census count indicated how many centenarians were living in the US?

1. 30,000
2. 45,000
3. \*50,000
4. 55,000

10. The value, respect, and reverence of one’s elderly which is often accompanied by care giving and support of the elderly are called?

1. Chakra
2. Elderly benevolence
3. Confucianism
4. \*Filial piety

11. The ideal sequence of events and positions an average person is expected to experience as he/she matures and moves through life.

1. Life span
2. \*Life course
3. Life routine
4. Life direction

12. By young adulthood, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a prime value which leads many to move out on their own and gain their own experience.

1. Senescence
2. Freedom
3. \*Independence
4. Self-determination
5. Self-rule

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the social, emotional, biological, intellectual, and spiritual process associated with aging.

1. Senility
2. \*Senescence
3. Dementia
4. Life course

14. How do many in our society feel about aging?

1. Feared
2. Vilified
3. Cosmetically repaired
4. \*a & b
5. All of the above

15. How do many of our elderly feel?

1. \*Very satisfied with their lives
2. Very dissatisfied with their lives
3. Wish they could get rid of their wrinkles
4. Wish they could be in their 30’s
5. b & c

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the prejudice and discrimination against a person based on his/her chronological age.

1. Agnosticism
2. Absolutism
3. Acrotism
4. \*Ageism

17. Ageism is a unique form of bias because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. It does not happen too frequently in our society
2. It only happens when someone is too old to work
3. \*It is against one’s future status
4. It may be against those who are bedridden
5. None of the above

18. All of the following are theories specifically discussed to help us understand elderly and their life experiences, except:

1. Continuity Theory
2. Disengagement Theory
3. \*Functional Theory
4. Activity Theory
5. All of the above are theories that help us understand elderly and their life experiences

19. Continuity theory claims that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The elderly benefit from high levels of continuous activity that are meaningful
2. \*Older adults maintain patterns from their younger years
3. The elderly usually realizes inevitability of death but continues to live a meaningful life
4. Life is a continuous cycle

20. Which theory claims that the elderly benefit from high level of activity?

1. Continuity Theory
2. Disablement Theory
3. Functional Theory
4. \*Activity Theory

21. Which theory claims that as the elderly realize the inevitability of death, they begin to withdraw themselves from youthful roles?

1. Continuity Theory
2. \*Disengagement Theory
3. Functional Theory
4. Activity Theory

22. Which formal aging theory fell short of credibility due to a lack of scientific data?

1. Continuity Theory
2. \*Disengagement Theory
3. Functional Theory
4. Activity Theory

23. Which of these theories have the most support from scientific data?

1. Continuity Theory
2. Disengagement Theory
3. Activity Theory
4. Regression Theory
5. \*a & c

24. The key to success in later-life is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Good retirement plan
2. To raise children successfully
3. Live a frugal life now
4. \*Stay active
5. Have goals

25. Modernization Theory claims that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and modernization have lowered the power and influence which the elderly once had which has led to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the elderly from the community.

1. progression, exclusion
2. acculturation, bias
3. \*industrialization, exclusion
4. development, segregation

26. Which definition best describes the General Fertility Rate?

1. General Fertility Rate is most often used in the medical field
2. \*General Fertility Rate represents the number of live births by women of a specific age range
3. General Fertility Rate represents the number of pregnancies resulting in live births
4. General Fertility Rate is an average rate of women who can bear children

27. Modernization can help us to understand why the elderly have become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the last century.

1. \*stigmatized, devalued
2. older, revered
3. devalued, disrespected
4. healthier, valued

28. Which definition best describes the Crude Birth Rate?

1. Crude Birth Rate is used in census data
2. Crude Birth Rate is defined as any birth during a given year
3. \*Crude Birth Rate represents number of live births within a population
4. Crude Birth Rate represents number of birth by women in specific age range

29. The “Baby Boom” started in what year?

1. 1942
2. 1952
3. 1955
4. \*1946

30. What are the children born to Baby Boomers (1965-1982) called?

1. Millennials
2. \*Generation X
3. Millennial X
4. Generation Y

31. World-at-War Generation represents?

1. Those who served/lived through Vietnam
2. Those who served/lived through Korea
3. \*Those who served/lived through one or both World Wars
4. Those who served in both World War I, II, and the Korean War

32. The age range of “young-old” is?

1. \*65-74
2. 60-70
3. 70-80
4. 65-79

33. The age range of “middle-old” is?

1. 65-74
2. 60-70
3. \*75-84
4. 70-80

34. The age range of “old-old” is?

1. 65-74
2. 60-70
3. 75-85
4. \*85 and older

35. In most countries women have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life expectancy as/than men.

1. Lower
2. \*Higher
3. Same
4. Similar

36. What is life expectancy?

1. Number of years a person is expected to live
2. \*Average number of years a person born today may expect to live
3. Average number of expectant mothers in a given year
4. Number of expected births in a given year

37. What is true regarding US Life Expectancy rate?

1. \*Women in the US have a longer Life Expectancy Rate than many other women in the world
2. Men in the world have a longer Life Expectancy Rate than men in the US
3. US Life Expectancy Rate has decreased considerably due to high number of terminal illnesses like cancer
4. Life Expectancy Rate in general is same all around the world: Men at 70 and women at 75

38 Sex ratio is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Number of sexually active females per 100 males
2. Number of sexually active males per 100 females
3. \*Number of males per 100 females
4. Number of females per 100 males

41. A group of people who share a statistical or demographic trait.

1. Populace
2. \*Cohort
3. Masses
4. Community

43. Which of these is the most accurate statement of a future concern Gerontologists have regarding the Baby Boomers?

1. \*They will place a financial strain on the rest of society
2. They will require too police attention
3. The population will be too large to monitor properly
4. They will have significantly reduced quality of life

44. What is Baby Bust?

1. A slang word for Millennials
2. Generation X
3. Baby Boomer’s children
4. \*b & c
5. None of the above

45. All of these are true descriptions of the Baby Bust, except:

1. They are children of Baby Boomers
2. \*They are also called Gen Y
3. They grew up with the computer age
4. They grew up in an economic state of greater posterity than previous generations

46. Which of the following is true regarding the Millennials?

1. They are called “Screenagers”
2. They are called Generation Y
3. They grew up with TV & video games
4. \*All of the above are true

47. Each generation is culturally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. identical to others but very different from their parental generation
2. completely different
3. \*distinct to the previous generations
4. All of the above
5. None of the above

48. The developing countries are aging \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. the slowest
2. \*the fastest
3. the healthiest
4. more sickly

50. A widower is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Woman
2. \*Man
3. Woman OR man
4. Someone who studies death of a spouse

51. Thanatology is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Scientific study of widowhood
2. \*Scientific study of death and dying
3. Scientific study of aging process
4. None of the above
5. All of the above

54. Which of these is/are part of the social gerontology approach?

1. Study of aging
2. Study of life course
3. Study of dying
4. Study of death
5. \*All of the above

**True / False Questions**

1. Gerontology only studies processes of aging. \*False
2. Many elders feel they are not elderly until they are in their 70’s and 80’s. \*True
3. Many elders feel they are not elderly until they are in their 60’s and 70’s. \*False
4. The field of gerontology is mostly dominated by Social Scientists. \*False
5. The field of gerontology is mostly dominated by Medical Scientists (i.e. medical doctors & pharmaceutical companies). \*False
6. A Centenarian is a living person who has their 100th birthday. \*True
7. A Centenarian is a living person who will have their 90th birthday. \*False
8. In our modern societies the economy has grown to a state that has created new levels of prosperity for all elderly. \*False
9. The value, respect, and reverence of one’s elderly which is often accompanied by care giving and support of the elderly are called chakra? \*False
10. The value, respect, and reverence of one’s elderly which is often accompanied by care giving and support of the elderly are called filial piety. \*True
11. Life course is an ideal type sequence of events and positions an average person is expected to experience as he/she matures and moves through life. \*True
12. Life span is the sequence of events and positions an average person is expected to experience as he/she matures and moves through life. \*False
13. By young adulthood, independence is a prime value which leads many to move out on their own and gain their own experience. \*True
14. Senescence is the social, emotional, biological, intellectual, and spiritual processes of decline associated with aging. \*True
15. Many of our elderly feel very satisfied with their lives. \*True
16. Ageism is the prejudice and discrimination against a person based on his/her chronological age. \*True
17. Acrotism is the prejudice and discrimination against a person based on his/her chronological age. \*False
18. Ageism is unique form of bias because it is bias against one’s future status. \*True
19. Continuity Theory, Disengagement Theory, and Activity Theory are the theories that help us understand elderly and their life experiences. \*True
20. Continuity Theory, Disengagement Theory, and Activity Theory can explain all about the elderly and their life experiences. \*False
21. Continuity Theory clams that older adults maintain patterns from their younger years. \*True
22. Continuity Theory claims that the elderly benefit from high levels of continuous activity that are meaningful. \*False
23. Activity Theory claims that the elderly benefit from high levels of activity. \*True
24. Disengagement Theory claims that as the elderly realize the inevitability of death, they begin to withdraw themselves from youthful roles. \*True
25. Continuity Theory claims that as the elderly realize the inevitability of death, they begin to withdraw themselves from youthful roles. \*False
26. The key to success in later-life is to stay active. \*True
27. Modernization Theory claims that industrialization and modernization have lowered the power and influence which the elderly once had; this has led to much exclusion of elderly from community. \*True
28. Modernization theory claims that progression and modernization have raised the power and influence the elderly once had and has led to much inclusion of the elderly from the community. \*False
29. The elderly have kept pace with new technologies. \*False
30. The elderly are essential to economic survival of a society. \*True
31. The elderly are living much longer than before. \*True
32. Modernization can help us to understand why the elderly have become stigmatized and devalued over the last century. \*True
33. The Crude birth rate represents the number of live births per 1,000 population \*True
34. The General Fertility Rate represents the number of live births by 1,000 women ages 15-44. \*True
35. The Crude Birth Rate represents the number of births between ages 15-44. \*False
36. The General Fertility Rate represents the number of pregnancies resulting in live births. \*False
37. The “Baby Boom” started in 1946 and lasted until 1964. \*True
38. The “Baby Boom” started in 1950 and lasted until 1970. \*False
39. The children born to Baby Boomers are called Generation X. \*True
40. The children born after 1982 are called Generation Y. \*False
41. Birthrate has slowly increased since 1940. \*False
42. Crude birthrate has slowly decreased since 1944. \*False
43. Birthrate decreased due to the depression but started to increase in 1946. \*True
44. Birthrate increased until the wars of 1950’s then it decreased drastically until the Baby Boom. \*False
45. The World-at-War Generation represents only those who served in World War I. \*False
46. World-at-War Generation represents only those who served/lived through World War I and World War II. \*True
47. The age range of “young-old” is 65-74. \*True
48. The age range of “young-old” is 60-70. \*False
49. The age range of “middle-old” is 60-70. \*False
50. The age range of “middle-old” is 75-84. \*True
51. The age range of “old-old” is 85 and older. \*True
52. The age range of “old-old” is 75-85. \*False
53. In most countries women have higher life expectancies than men. \*True
54. In most countries women have lower life expectancies than men. \*False
55. Life expectance is average number of years a person born today may expect to live. \*True
56. Women in the US have a longer Life Expectancy than many other women in the world. \*True
57. Men in the world have a longer Life Expectancies than men in the US. \*False
58. US Life Expectancy has decreased considerably due to high number of terminal illnesses like cancer. \*False
59. Life Expectancy in general is same all around the world: Men at 70 and women at \*False
60. Sex ratio is the number of sexually active females per 100 males. \*False
61. Sex ratio is the number of sexually active males per 100 females. \*False
62. Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females. \*True
63. Cohort is a group of people who share a statistical or demographic trait. \*True
64. Populace is a group of people who share a statistical or demographic trait. \*False
65. It is estimated that by 2030 there will be 57.8 million Baby Boomers in the US. \*True
66. Gerontologists are concerned that Baby Boomers will place a financial strain on the rest of society. \*True
67. Gerontologists believe that Baby Boomers will be first generation ever to place less financial strain on the society than the preceding generations. \*False
68. Baby Bust is also called Generation X. \*True
69. Baby Bust are children of Baby Boomers. \*True
70. Baby Bust are also called War Generations. \*False
71. Baby Bust grew up in an economic state of greater posterity than previous generations. \*True
72. Gen Y grew up with the computer age. \*True
73. Millennials are called “Screenagers”. \*True
74. Millennials are children of Generation X. \*True
75. Millennials are children of Generation Y. \*False
76. Millennials grew up with TV & video games. \*True
77. Millennials are called Generation Y. \*True
78. Each generation is culturally similar and different to/from the previous generations. \*True
79. The developing countries are aging the fastest. \*True
80. The developing countries are aging the slowest. \*False
81. A widower is a surviving husband. \*True
82. A widower is a man. \*True
83. Thanatology is the scientific study of death and dying. \*True
84. Thanatology is the scientific study of elderly culture. \*False
85. Grief is the feeling of loss we experience after a death, disappointment, or tragedy. \*True
86. Anomie is the feeling of loss we experience after a death, disappointment, or tragedy. \*False
87. In 2019, the elderly comprised 16.50 percent of the total U.S. population of 328,239,523 individuals or roughly a 7,980,517 person increase from 2014 (2014 had 46,179,004 elderly at 14.48%). \*True
88. In 2019, the elderly numbered 54,159,521 \*True
89. In 2019 and coming decades the U.S. population is growing older and older. \*True
90. The current U.S. elderly and near elderly (those turning 65 no later than the year 2029) had fewer children per couple than did their parents. Then their own children had fewer children than the current elderly and near elderly did when they were younger. \*True
91. In short, we have fewer working age, retirement tax-paying, younger members of society than is needed to support the costs of retirement benefits to the elderly. \*True
92. A Recent PewResearch report estimated that there were 64 million Americans living in multigenerational households in 2016 \*True
93. A Population Pyramid is the graphic representation of specified 5-year age groups within a population and by being males or females. \*True
94. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births in a year per 1,000 women ages 15-44. \*True
95. The Completed Fertility is the total number of children a woman had in her life time (typically by ages 44 or slightly thereafter. \*True
96. A May 2019 PewResearch Report identified how 3 powerful measures of U.S. Fertility between 1950 and 2018 indicate that the U.S. Fertility has hit an all time low \*True
97. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is deﬁned as the number of children the average woman has in her lifetime. \*True
98. Based on the PewResearch article, the GFR, CFR and TFR indicate that U.S. fertility is mostly on decline. \*True
99. Clearly, the older the age category, the lower the sex Ratio. \*True
100. From the same 2018 U.S. Census report we see a variety of marital statuses and living arrangements for elderly males and females as of 2016. Figure 9 shows these 2016 counts The Census report stated that only 6 percent of elderly females and 6 percent of elderly males had never married. \*True
101. From the same 2018 U.S. Census report we see that there is quite the contrast to the 31 percent of females ages 15-64 and the 37 percent of males ages 15-64 who had never married (page 5). \*True
102. From the same 2018 U.S. Census report you can see that for the 65-70 year old elderly divorced there was a higher percentage of elderly divorced (14.0% males and 18.2% females) than is found in the two oldest age categories of elderly ages 75-84 (9.5% males and 13.0% females) ages 85 (6.0% males and 8.0% females). \*True
103. From the same 2018 U.S. Census report you can see that the elderly ages 65 and older had higher percentage divorce (11.9% males and 15.1% females) than did those ages 15-64 (9.7% males and 12.3% females). \*True
104. The Baby Boomer elderly (who in 2016 would be between ages 65-74) divorced more than any generation before or since. \*True
105. The younger generations are marrying less than any generation before them. Finally, notice more divorced females than males at all ages. \*True
106. In general, divorced males remarry sooner after their divorce than females. \*True
107. In 2019 the United Nations released a report on the World’s Elderly. Table 2 shows the actual and future estimated numbers of elderly ages 65+ for 2019 and 2050. There are an astounding 702,900,000 (702 million) elderly in the world in 2019 but by the year 2050 there will be even more at 1,548,900,000 (1.5 billion). That is an increase of over 846 million! \*True
108. Table 2 also provides percentage changes between 2019 and 2050 shows that the world’s increases elederly are coming from Sub-Sahara Africa (218%), Northern Africa (226%), Central and Southern Asia (176%), Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (120%), Latin America and Car. (156%), and Oceana (190%). \*True
109. The newest generation that followed Gen Y Millennials is now called the “Generation Z.” \*True
110. Generation Z is the generation born after 1996 that includes the only generation born with “Smart phone” technology abundantly available. \*True
111. The newest Canadian and U.S generation to be identified has been called “Generation Z.” They are estimated as of 2020 to include 24+ million people in the U.S. alone. \*True
112. Pew reported that unlike previous generations, Gen Z is “Members of Gen Z are more racially and ethnically diverse than any previous generation, and they are on track to be the most well-educated generation yet. They are also digital natives who have little or no memory of the world as it existed before smartphones.” \*True
113. There is no governmental or educational organization that has the authority to define what makes up a generation. \*True
114. These Gen X, Y, and Z generation members and their world-wide counterparts will likely see that females in their age groups outlive males. \*True
115. Generally speaking, females outlive males in almost every age category in the world. Females of all ages in most countries of the world, have a higher life expectancy than men. \*True
116. Life Expectancy is the average numbers of years a person born today may expect to live. Table 3 shows the 2015 to 2020 U.N. data on life expectancies by world region. \*True
117. Worldwide, females out live males on the average of 4.8 years (Life expectancy of females was 74.7 years and males only 69.9 years). \*True
118. Many of the now adult children of U.S. elderly are finding a larger social trend that no one anticipated they would experience. This trend has developed over the last 30-45 years and is now replacing as much foster care as states can arrange to replace. \*True
119. In the U.S. in 2014 there were approximately 73,692,000 children. \*True
120. Figure 11 shows the trend of which type of living arrangements U.S. children who live in the home of their grandparents experience between 1990 and 2014. Those shows that all the research cited above and the trends between 1990 to 2014 indicate steady larger social trends of grandparents providing kinship care. \*True
121. Since there are still Baby Boomers who are reaching age 65, there will be higher and higher percentages of divorced males and females. \*True
122. The Government accounting office predicted back in 2015 that the Trust Fund would be depleted by the year 2033 unless changes are set into place to tax or benefit in different ways. \*True
123. U.S. national deficits are higher than ever before, economic damage from recent pandemic and other disasters have permanently damage the economy, and many elderly simply can’t retire until many years after age 65. \*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

* 1. Gerontology is the scientific study of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of aging and growing old. Process and phenomena
  2. The Government usually sets \_\_\_\_ as start of the elderly years. 65+
  3. Many elderly people feel they need to be at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years old before it’s their time to feel elderly. 70
  4. Which sociological subfield of Gerontology focuses on the non-physical and social aspects of aging? Social gerontology
  5. Name at least 3 disciplines that study the process of aging? Biological Scientists, Medical Scientists, Financial Scientist, Economic Scientists, Social Scientist
  6. A living person who has had their 100th birthday is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Centenarian
  7. The value, respect, and reverence of one’s elderly which is often accompanied by care giving and support of the elderly are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Filial piety
  8. An ideal sequence of events and positions an average person is expected to experience as he/she matures and moves through life is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Life course
  9. By young adulthood, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a prime value which leads many to move out on their own and gain their own experience. Independence
  10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are the social, emotional, biological, intellectual, and spiritual processes associated with aging. Senescence
  11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the prejudice and discrimination against a person based on his/her chronological age. Ageism
  12. Continuity theory claims that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Older adults maintain patterns from their younger years
  13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_theory claims that elderly benefit from high levels of activity. Activity theory
  14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claims that as the elderly realizes the inevitability of death, they begin to withdraw themselves from youthful roles. Disengagement theory
  15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fell short of credibility due to lack of scientific data. Disengagement theory
  16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theories have the most support from scientific data. Continuity, Activity
  17. The key to success in later-life is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Stay active
  18. Modernization theory claims that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and modernization have lowered the power and influence which the elderly once had which has led to much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_of elderly from the community. Industrialization, exclusion
  19. Modernization can help us to understand why the elderly have become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the last century. Stigmatized, devalued
  20. Crude Birth Rate represents the number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_per 1,000 population. Live births
  21. General Fertility Rate represents the number of live births per 1,000 women of the \_\_\_\_to \_\_\_\_age range. 15, 44
  22. The “Baby Boom” started in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 1946
  23. The children born to Baby Boomers (1965-1981) are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? Generation X
  24. Birthrates decreased during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_but started to increase in 1946. Depression
  25. World-at-War Generation represents those who served/lived through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. World Wars I and II
  26. The age range of “young-old” is \_\_\_\_\_\_. 65-74
  27. The age range of “middle-old” is \_\_\_\_\_\_. 75-84
  28. The age range of “old-old” is \_\_\_\_\_\_. 85 and older
  29. In most countries women have (a) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life expectancy as/than men. Higher
  30. The average number of years a person born today may expect to live is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Life expectancy
  31. Sex ratio is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Number of males per 100 females
  32. A group of people who share a statistical or demographic trait is called (a) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Cohort
  33. What is the estimated Baby Boomer population in the US in 2030? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 57.8m illion
  34. Gerontologists are concerned that Baby Boomers will place a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strain on the rest of society. Financial
  35. Another name for Gen Y is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Millennials
  36. List at least two other “names” for Millennials. Screenagers, Generation Y, Internet Generation
  37. Each generation is culturally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the previous generations. Distinct
  38. A widower is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Surviving husband
  39. Thanatology is scientific study of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Death, dying
  40. The newest Generation born beginning in 1996\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Generation Z

**Chapter 15: Politics and Government**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. What organization was first to protect children in the US?

a. American Humane Society Association

b. American Children’s Rights Advocacy

\*c. New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

d. US Department of Labor

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a psychologist who was known as a national child protection and education advocate.

a. Sigmund Freud

\*b. John Dewy

c. Albert Bandura

d. George Herbert Meade

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schools are funded by the state (through taxation) and regulated by Boards of Education.

a. Parochial

\*b. Public

c. Provincial

d. Principal

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_schools are typically controlled and funded through either private or religious organizations.

\*a. Parochial

b. Public

c. Provincial

d. Principal

8. There has been a steady growth in the resistance among parents to send their children to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schools.

a. Parochial

\*b. Public

c. Provincial

d. Principal

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of educating children in the home using family, friends, and consultants as educators.

a. Nontraditional schooling

b. Private schooling

\*c. Home schooling

d. Exclusive schooling

10. Teachers unions and the National Education Association oppose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Public schooling

b. Private schooling

\*c. Home schooling

d. Exclusive schooling

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is increasingly being adopted in the US and other Western nations as a common practice.

a. Public schooling

b. Private schooling

\*c. Home schooling

d. Exclusive schooling

16. What is the main benefit of higher education?

a. more power

b. more prestige

c. higher economic status

\*d. all of the above

e. a & b

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is(are) a combination of one's education, occupation, and income.

a. Wealth

b. Assets

\*c. Socio-Economic Status

d. Chattels

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are societies which use diplomas or degrees to determine who is eligible for a job.

a. Education Societies

\*b. Credentialed Societies

c. Cultured Societies

d. Progressive Societies

20. Education is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and allows the tradition of college attendance and graduation to be introduced into any individual’s personal and family life experience.

a. positive motivation

\*b. great equalizer

c. motivator

d. economic stimulator

25. Which of these is true of high school dropouts?

a. In the US, high school dropouts show a low success rate if they do not go back and get their GED then go to college.

b. High school dropouts tend to do well in the blue-collar jobs.

\*c. Dropping out of high school hurts your income and overall socio-economic well-being.

d. There aren’t too many high school dropouts in the US and available data does not indicate overall success or failure.

26. Who had the lowest high school dropout rates?

a. Whites

b. Blacks

\*c. Asians

d. Hispanics

e. Japanese

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency to pair off with or marry someone outside of your own familial groups.

a. Endogamy

\*b. Exogamy

c. Heterogamy

d. Homogamy

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rules apply which suggest the need for a marriage of people of similar categorical backgrounds and walks of life.

\*a. Endogamy

b. Exogamy

c. Heterogamy

d. Homogamy

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are when inheritances are passed from mothers to daughters to granddaughters.

a. Patriarchal inheritances

b. Patrilineal inheritances

c. Matriarchal inheritances

\*d. Matrilineal inheritances

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are when inheritances are passed from grandfathers to fathers to sons.

a. Patriarchal inheritances

\*b. Patrilineal inheritances

c. Matriarchal inheritances

d. Matrilineal inheritances

32. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a document prepared by individuals and filed with the state in which the person lives and which dictates how inheritances and assets are to be distributed after the death of the individual.

\*a. legal will

b. dying intestate

c. living trust

d. living will

33. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a legal action that puts a person’s assets into an Internal Revenue Service-classification that shelters assets from taxes and protects the person’s allocation of assets from the public eye.

a. legal will

b. dying intestate

\*c. living trust

d. living will

34. In\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ couples can dissolve a happy marriage, a functional marriage, even a convenient and congenial marriage with no regard to who is at fault for the marriage ending in divorce.

\*a. no-fault divorce

b. annulment

c. collaborative divorce

d. common law divorce

35. An(a) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a legal decree that the marriage is void—as though the marriage never happened.

a. no-fault divorce

\*b. annulment

c. collaborative divorce

d. common law divorce

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_use attorneys for all the behind the scenes work and then file the results with the State courts.

a. no-fault divorce

b. annulment

\*c. collaborative divorce

d. common law divorce

36. Which region of the world provided most children to be adopted?

a. US

b. Middle East

\*c. Asia

d. Africa

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a minor is the legal process of a child being freed from control of his or her parents which simultaneously frees the parents of obligations to the child.

\*a. Emancipation

b. Guardianship

c. Guardian ad litem

d. Sovereignty

38. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an adult appointed to represent the interest of the child.

a. custodian

b. guardian

\*c. guardian ad litem

d. caretaker

**True/False Questions**

1. Children were not always protected and nurtured in the US.

\*True

2. Children were always protected and nurtured in the US.

\*False

3. Before the inception of the first society for the protection of children was formed in 1875, animals had more advocates than children.

\*True

4. Sigmund Freud is a psychologist who was known as a national child protection and education advocate.

\*False

5. John Dewy is a psychologist who was known as a national child protection and education advocate.

\*True

6. Albert Bandura is a psychologist who was known as a national child protection and education advocate.

\*False

7. Women and children were employed for lower wages than men.

\*True

8. Most wages among men and women were fairly equal.

\*False

9. The child labor laws protect all of teens up to 18.

\*True

10. The child labor laws protect all teens.

\*False

11. Public schools are funded by the state (through taxation) and regulated by Boards of Education.

\*True

12. Provincial schools are funded by the state (through taxation) and regulated by Boards of Education.

\*False

13. Parochial schools are typically controlled and funded through either private or religious organizations.

\*True

14. Provincial schools are typically controlled and funded through either private or religious organizations.

\*False

15. Principal schools are typically controlled and funded through either private or religious organizations.

\*False

16. There has been a steady growth in the resistance among parents to send their children to Public schools.

\*True

17. There has been a steady growth in the resistance among parents to send their children to Provincial schools.

\*False

18. Nontraditional schooling is the process of educating children in the home using family, friends, and consultants as educators.

\*False

19. Home schooling is the process of educating children in the home using family, friends, and consultants as educators.

\*True

20. Teachers unions and the National Education Association oppose private schooling.

\*False

21. Teachers unions and the National Education Association oppose home schooling.

\*True

22. Private schooling is increasingly being adopted in the US and other Western nations as a common practice.

\*False

23. Home schooling is increasingly being adopted in the US and other Western nations as a common practice.

\*True

24. Wealth is a combination of one's education, occupation, and income.

\*False

25. Socio-Economic Status is a combination of one's education, occupation, and income.

\*True

26. Chattels are a combination of one's education, occupation, and income.

\*False

27. Education Societies are societies which use diplomas or degrees to determine who is eligible for a job.

\*False

28. Credentialed Societies are societies which use diplomas or degrees to determine who is eligible for a job.

\*True

29. Progressive Societies are societies which use diplomas or degrees to determine who is eligible for a job.

\*False

30. a. Education is the positive motivation and allows the tradition of college attendance and graduation to be introduced into any individual’s personal and family life experience.

\*False

31. Education is the great equalizer and allows the tradition of college attendance and graduation to be introduced into any individual’s personal and family life experience.

\*True

32. Education is the economic stimulator and allows the tradition of college attendance and graduation to be introduced into any individual’s personal and family life experience.

\*False

33. $7,500 is the difference in annual income between high school dropouts and high school graduates.

\*False

34. $8,100 is the difference in annual income between high school dropouts and high school graduates.

\*True

35. $39,000 is the difference in annual income between high school graduates and college graduate with a Bachelor’s degree.

\*False

36. $19,400 is the difference in annual income between high school graduates and college graduate with a Bachelor’s degree.

\*True

37. $40,000 was the median yearly income for high school dropouts.

\*False

38. $31, 500 was the median yearly income for high school dropouts.

\*False

39. $23,400 was the median yearly income for high school dropouts.

\*True

40. $50,900 was the median income for someone with a Bachelor’s degree.

\*True

41. $60,040 was the median income for someone with a Bachelor’s degree.

\*False

42. In the US, high school dropouts show a low success rate if they do not go back and get their GED then go to college.

\*False

43. High school dropouts tend to do well in the blue-collar jobs.

\*False

44. Dropping out of high school hurts your income and overall socio-economic well-being.

\*True

45. There aren’t too many high school dropouts in the US and available data does not indicate overall success or failure.

\*False

46. Whites had the lowest high school dropout rates.

\*False

47. Blacks had the lowest high school dropout rates.

\*False

48. Asians had the lowest high school dropout rates.

\*True

49. Whites had over 40 percent dropouts.

\*False

50. Blacks had over 40 percent dropouts.

\*True

51. Hispanics had over 40 percent dropouts.

\*True

52. Endogamy is the tendency to pair off with or marry someone outside of your own familial groups.

\*False

53. Exogamy is the tendency to pair off with or marry someone outside of your own familial groups.

\*True

54. Heterogamy is the tendency to pair off with or marry someone outside of your own familial groups.

\*False

55. Endogamy rules apply which suggest the need for a marriage of people of similar categorical backgrounds and walks of life.

\*True

56. Exogamy rules apply which suggest the need for a marriage of people of similar categorical backgrounds and walks of life.

\*False

57. Homogamy rules apply which suggest the need for a marriage of people of similar categorical backgrounds and walks of life.

\*False

58. Patrilineal inheritances are when inheritances are passed from mothers to daughters to granddaughters.

\*False

59. Matriarchal inheritances are when inheritances are passed from mothers to daughters to granddaughters.

\*False

60. Matrilineal inheritances are when inheritances are passed from mothers to daughters to granddaughters.

\*True

61. Patriarchal inheritances are when inheritances are passed from grandfathers to fathers to sons.

\*False

62. Patrilineal inheritances are when inheritances are passed from grandfathers to fathers to sons.

\*True

63. A legal will is a document prepared by individuals and filed with the state in which the person lives and which dictates how inheritances and assets are to be distributed after the death of the individual.

\*True

64. A living trust is a document prepared by individuals and filed with the state in which the person lives and which dictates how inheritances and assets are to be distributed after the death of the individual.

\*False

65. A legal will is a legal action that puts a person’s assets into an Internal Revenue Service-classification that shelters assets from taxes and protects the person’s allocation of assets from the public eye.

\*False

66. A living trust is a legal action that puts a person’s assets into an Internal Revenue Service-classification that shelters assets from taxes and protects the person’s allocation of assets from the public eye.

\*True

67. In no-fault divorce couples can dissolve a happy marriage, a functional marriage, even a convenient and congenial marriage with no regard to who is at fault for the marriage ending in divorce.

\*True

68. In common law divorce couples can dissolve a happy marriage, a functional marriage, even a convenient and congenial marriage with no regard to who is at fault for the marriage ending in divorce.

\*False

69. A no-fault divorce is a legal decree that the marriage is void—as though the marriage never happened.

\*False

70. An annulment is a legal decree that the marriage is void—as though the marriage never happened.

\*True

71. Collaborative divorce use attorneys for all the behind the scenes work and then file the results with the State courts.

\*True

72. Common law divorce use attorneys for all the behind the scenes work and then file the results with the State courts.

\*False

73. Asia provided most children to be adopted.

\*True

74. Africa provided most children to be adopted.

\*False

75. Emancipation of a minor is the legal process of a child being freed from control of his or her parents which simultaneously frees the parents of obligations to the child.

\*True

76. Sovereignty of a minor is the legal process of a child being freed from control of his or her parents which simultaneously frees the parents of obligations to the child.

\*False

77. A guardian ad litem is an adult appointed to represent the interest of the child.

\*True

78. A caretaker is an adult appointed to represent the interest of the child.

\*False

**79.** The St. Louis Federal Research Bank (2020) reported that the percent of teenagers ages 16-19 working in the Labor force peaked in the late 1970s before declining to pre-1960s lows again around the year 2004

\*True

80. Between school years 2000–01 and 2017–18, the total number of charter schools increased from approximately 2,000 to 7,200.

\*True

81. U.S. Charter Schools, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 2020 that it was constitutional for states to fund religious charter schools with public funds

\*True

82. A “First-Generation Student” is which is a student who is the first member of their entire nuclear and extended family to attend college or university.

\*True

83. The more education and degrees the more annual income in the U.S.

\*True

84. Since theSupreme Court Ruled in favor of Same-sex marriage (2015) there are fewer cohabiting same-sex couple.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the first organization to protect children in the US.

\*New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a psychologist who was known as a national child protection and education advocate.

\*John Dewy

3. In 1980, \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the labor force was comprised of teens.

\*8.8

4. In 2000, \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the labor force was comprised of teens.

\*5.8

5. In 2000, \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the labor force was comprised of teens.

\*4.4

6. The child labor laws protect all teens up to age \_\_\_\_.

\*18

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schools are funded by the state (through taxation) and regulated by Boards of Education.

\*Public

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_schools are typically controlled and funded through either private or religious organizations.

\*Parochial

9. There has been a steady growth in the resistance among parents to send their children to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schools.

\*Public

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of educating children in the home using family, friends, and consultants as educators.

\*Home schooling

11. Teachers unions and the National Education Association oppose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schooling.

\*Home

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schooling is increasingly being adopted in the US and other Western nations as a common practice.

\*Home

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is(are) a combination of one's education, occupation, and income.

\*Socio-Economic Status

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are societies which use diplomas or degrees to determine who is eligible for a job.

\*Credentialed Societies

15. Education is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and allows the tradition of college attendance and graduation to be introduced into any individual’s personal and family life experience.

\*great equalizer

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the median yearly income for high school dropouts.

\*23,400

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the median income for someone with a Bachelor’s degree.

\*50,900

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had the lowest high school dropout rates.

\*Asians

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency to pair off with or marry someone outside of your own familial groups.

\*Exogamy

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rules apply which suggest the need for a marriage of people of similar categorical backgrounds and walks of life.

\*Endogamy

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are when inheritances are passed from mothers to daughters to granddaughters.

\*Matrilineal inheritances

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are when inheritances are passed from grandfathers to fathers to sons.

\*Patrilineal inheritances

23. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a document prepared by individuals and filed with the state in which the person lives and which dictates how inheritances and assets are to be distributed after the death of the individual.

\*legal will

24. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a legal action that puts a person’s assets into an Internal Revenue Service-classification that shelters assets from taxes and protects the person’s allocation of assets from the public eye.

\*living trust

25. In a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ couples can dissolve a happy marriage, a functional marriage, even a convenient and congenial marriage with no regard to who is at fault for the marriage ending in divorce.

\*no-fault divorce

26. An(a) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a legal decree that the marriage is void—as though the marriage never happened.

\*annulment

27. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_uses attorneys for the behind the scenes work and then file the results with the State courts.

\*collaborative divorce

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provided most children to be adopted.

\*Asia

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a minor is the legal process of a child being freed from control of his or her parents which simultaneously frees the parents of obligations to the child.

\*Emancipation

30. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an adult appointed to represent the interest of the child.

\*guardian ad litem

**Chapter 16: Violence and Tragedies**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the tasks and goals that support and sustain the family.

1. dysfunctions
2. \*functions
3. purposes
4. objectives

2. Family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are failures in the family to accomplish functions.

1. \*dysfunctions
2. glitches
3. breakdowns
4. catastrophes

3. All of the following are intended basic family functions, except:

1. economic cooperation
2. socializing children
3. identity and social status
4. \*occupational identification
5. control of sexuality

4. Which type of abuse does the author consider sinister?

1. rape
2. emotional abuse
3. physical abuse
4. \*sexual abuse
5. psychological abuse

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most common rule taught to children as a prevention of child sexual abuse.

1. “Stranger Danger”
2. \*“No Touch”
3. “Safe Zone”
4. b & c

6. Which age group had the highest number of abuse cases?

1. \*0-5 year olds
2. 6-10 year olds
3. 10-15 year olds
4. 16-19 year olds

7. When violence occurs between adult spouses and partners, it is often called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Domestic Violence
2. \*Intimate Partner Violence
3. Partner Maltreatment
4. Violence in Partnership

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when someone harasses or threatens another repeatedly; even knowing their pursuit is unwanted.

1. Verbal abuse
2. Date intimidation
3. \*Stalking
4. Domestic violence

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is where the individual is violent and controlling, the partner is not.

1. mutual violent control
2. \*Intimate terrorism
3. situational couple violence
4. violent resistance

15. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the individual is violent but not controlling, the partner is the violent and controlling one.

1. mutual violent control
2. Intimate terrorism
3. situational couple violence
4. \*violent resistance

16. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, although the individual is violent, neither the individual nor the partner is violent and controlling.

1. mutual violent control
2. Intimate terrorism
3. \*situational couple violence
4. violent resistance

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is where the individual and the partner are violent and controlling.

1. \*mutual violent control
2. Intimate terrorism
3. situational couple violence
4. violent resistance

18. The most common model used today to intervene in domestic violence is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Model.

1. Violent Partner Intervention
2. Domestic Abuse Intervention
3. \*Duluth
4. Relationship

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stressors are expected life events and processes that bring stress by virtue of their nature.

1. Acute
2. Typical
3. Emblematic
4. \*Normative
5. Chronic

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stressors are typically unexpected, sudden, and demand tremendous resources to cope with them.

1. \*Acute
2. Typical
3. Emblematic
4. Normative
5. Chronic

21. Having a baby, getting a new job, and buying a home are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stressors.

1. Acute
2. Typical
3. Emblematic
4. \*Normative
5. Chronic

22. Bankruptcies, illnesses, crime victimization, loss, and natural hazards are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stressors.

1. \*Acute
2. Typical
3. Emblematic
4. Normative
5. Chronic

23. Many researchers have established a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in marital satisfaction after the birth of a child, especially the first child.

1. incline
2. \*decline
3. increase in awareness
4. shift

24. Which group has the highest level of stressors caused by expected life events and processes that bring stress by virtue of their nature?

1. \*Young families
2. Middle families
3. Elderly families
4. None of the above

25. For families in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage, getting married, having a baby, buying a home, or having a parent die ranked as the most stressful events.

1. \*Young family
2. Middle family
3. Elderly family
4. None of the above

26. For families in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage, having your spouse die, divorce or separating, moving, and being married were among the most stressful events.

1. Young family
2. Middle family
3. Elderly family
4. \*Both b & c

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when stressful events accumulate in such a manner that resolution has not happened with existing stressors before new stressors are added.

1. Stressor mount up
2. \*Stressor pile up
3. Stressor loudening
4. Stressor upsurge

28. In the world most AIDS cases are found in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. \*Africa
2. United States
3. South America
4. Europe

30. In the US, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the leading cause of death.

1. Cancer
2. Aids
3. \*Heart Disease
4. Accidents
5. Lung Disease

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the individual perspective that seeks immediate satisfaction of needs, wants, and desires.

1. Daydreaming
2. Now-time gratification
3. Present time gratification
4. \*Both b & c

32. All of the following are aspects of Delayed Gratification, except:

1. \*Greed
2. Patience
3. Ability to invest time
4. Ability to invest efforts

35. Which of the following is true regarding what a woman will do during pregnancy?

1. Deliver the baby alive
2. Deliver a baby that died in the womb (stillbirth)
3. Abort the fetus
4. Have a miscarriage
5. \*All of the above

36. All of the following are aspects of a miscarriage, except:

1. Spontaneous abortion
2. \*Giving birth naturally
3. Involuntary ending of a pregnancy
4. The default process when there are complications with the fetus or pregnancy

**True/False Questions**

1. Family functions are the tasks and goals that support and sustain the family.   
\*True

2. Family objectives are the tasks and goals that support and sustain the family.   
\*False

3. Family dysfunctions are failures in the family to accomplish these tasks and goals.   
\*True

4. Most families meet each other’s needs equally.   
\*False

12. When violence occurs between adult spouses and partners, it is often called Domestic Violence.   
\*False

13. When violence occurs between adult spouses and partners, it is often called Intimate Partner Violence.   
\*True

14. Most of the violence which occurs between adult spouses and partners are perpetrated by spouses.   
\*True

15. Females were over 2 times more likely to be attacked by their intimate partner than were males.   
\*False

16. Females were over 5 times more likely to be attacked by their intimate partner than were males.   
\*True

17. Males were more likely to be attacked by a friend or acquaintance.   
\*True

18. The author considers emotional abuse a two-edged sword.   
\*False

19. The author considers spanking a two-edged sword.   
\*True

20. Violent crimes have been declining since 1994.   
\*True

21. It is common for men to be victims of violence crimes.   
\*True

22. Verbal abuse is when someone harasses or threatens another repeatedly; even knowing their pursuit is unwanted.   
\*False

23. Intimate terrorism is where the individual is violent and controlling, the partner is not.   
\*True

24. Violent resistance is where the individual is violent and controlling, the partner is not.   
\*False

25. In mutual violent control, the individual is violent but not controlling; the partner is the violent and controlling one.   
\*False

26. In situational couple violence, the individual is violent but not controlling; the partner is the violent and controlling one.   
\*False

27. In violent resistance, the individual is violent but not controlling; the partner is the violent and controlling one.   
\*True

28. In Intimate terrorism, although the individual is violent, neither the individual nor the partner is violent and controlling.   
\*False

29. In situational couple violence, although the individual is violent, neither the individual nor the partner is violent and controlling.   
\*True

30. Mutual violent control is where the individual and the partner are violent and controlling. \*True

31. Intimate terrorism is where the individual and the partner are violent and controlling.   
\*False

32. The most common model used today to intervene in domestic violence is called the Violent Partner Intervention Model.   
\*False

33. The most common model used today to intervene in domestic violence is called the Duluth Model.   
\*True

34. Normative stressors are expected life events and processes that bring stress by virtue of their nature.   
\*True

35. Acute stressors are typically unexpected, sudden, and demand tremendous resources to cope with them.   
\*True

36. Chronic stressors are typically unexpected, sudden, and demand tremendous resources to cope with them.   
\*False

37. Having a baby, getting a new job, and buying a home are examples of acute stressors.   
\*False

38. Having a baby, getting a new job, and buying a home are examples of normative stressors. \*True

41. Many researchers have established a decline in marital satisfaction after the birth of a child, especially the first child.   
\*True

42. Young families group has the highest level of stressors caused by expected life events and processes that bring stress by virtue of their nature.   
\*True

43. For families in the young family stage, getting married, having a baby, buying a home, or having a parent die ranked as the most stressful events.   
\*True

44. For families in the middle family stage, getting married, having a baby, buying a home, or having a parent die ranked as the most stressful events.   
\*False

45. For families in Young family stage, having your spouse die, divorce or separating, moving, and being married were among the most stressful events.   
\*False

46. For families in Elderly family stage, having your spouse die, divorce or separating, moving, and being married were among the most stressful events.   
\*True

47. Stressor mount up occurs when stressful events accumulate in such a manner that resolution has not happened with existing stressors before new stressors are added.   
\*False

48. Stressor pile up occurs when stressful events accumulate in such a manner that resolution has not happened with existing stressors before new stressors are added.   
\*True

49. Stressor upsurge occurs when stressful events accumulate in such a manner that resolution has not happened with existing stressors before new stressors are added.   
\*False

52. In the US, cancer is the leading cause of death.   
\*False

53. In the US, heart disease is the leading cause of death.   
\*True

54. Figure 3 shows that most men, women, and children are always safe in the u.S.

\*False

55. Adverse Childhood Experiences which include 1 or more traumatic childhood experiences which have happened in a child’s life prior to turning 18.

\*True

56. The more ACES a person suffers the more damage and lifelong suffering for that person’s entire life (a life which could even be shorter than if no ACES were experienced).

\*True

57.Recent U.S. data indicates that there were about 700,000 U.S. children abused or neglected in 2018.

\*True

58. About 91 percent of children maltreated were maltreated by their own parents.

\*True

59. Numerous studies identify how the risks for intimate partner violence actually begin in the early years of life (late childhood and teen years).

\*True

60. Post-Traumatic Growth (PTG) is a perspective of positive change one takes during crisis.

\*True

61. A pregnancy-related mortality ratio is equaled the number of deaths per 100,000 live births.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

1. Family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the tasks and goals that support and sustain the family.

\*functions

2. Family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are failures in the family to accomplish these tasks and goals.

\*dysfunctions

3. Some estimates state that 1 in \_\_\_ sexually abused children grow up to be abusers.

\*3

4. The author considers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ abuse most sinister.

\*sexual

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most common rule taught to children as a prevention of child sexual abuse.

\*“No Touch”

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ age group had the highest number of abuse cases.

\*0-5 year olds

8. When violence occurs between adult spouses and partners, it is often called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*Intimate Partner Violence

9. Most of the violence which occurs between adult spouses and partners are perpetrated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*spouses

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when someone harasses or threatens another repeatedly; even knowing their pursuit is unwanted.

\*Stalking

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is where the individual is violent and controlling, the partner is not.

\*Intimate terrorism

16. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the individual is violent but not controlling; the partner is the violent and controlling one.

\*violent resistance

17. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, although the individual is violent, neither the individual nor the partner is violent and controlling.

\*situational couple violence

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is where the individual and the partner are violent and controlling.

\*mutual violent control

19. The most common model used today to intervene in domestic violence is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Model.

\*Duluth

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stressors are expected life events and processes that bring stress by virtue of their nature.

\*Normative

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stressors are typically unexpected, sudden, and demand tremendous resources to cope with them.

\*Acute

22. Having a baby, getting a new job, and buying a home are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stressors.

\*Normative

23. Bankruptcies, illnesses, crime victimization, loss, and natural hazards are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stressors.

\*Acute

24. Many researchers have established a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in marital satisfaction after the birth of a child, especially the first child.

\*decline

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group has the highest level of stressors caused by expected life events and processes that bring stress by virtue of their nature.

\*Young families

26. For families in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage, getting married, having a baby, buying a home, or having a parent die ranked as the most stressful events.

\*Young family

27. For families in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage, having your spouse die, divorce or separating, moving, and being married were among the most stressful events.

\*Middle family and Elderly family

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when stressful events accumulate in such a manner that resolution has not happened with existing stressors before new stressors are added.

\*Stressor pile up

29. In the world most AIDS cases are found in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*Africa and Asia

31. In the US, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the leading cause of death.

\*Heart Disease

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the involuntary ending of the pregnancy by the mother's body, typically considered a default process when or if something is abnormal about the fetus or pregnancy. \*Miscarriage

34. During \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a woman will either deliver the baby alive, deliver a baby that died in the womb (still birth), abort the fetus, or miscarry.   
\*Pregnancy

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the individual perspective that seeks immediate satisfaction of needs, wants, and desires.   
\*Now-time gratification

**Chapter 17: Family Strengths**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Which of these statements is most true of families in the US?

a. Family life has been a source of great stress during this harsh economic time.

\*b. Most in the US are satisfied with their families at various levels.

c. Some feel qualities of family have disintegrated last two decades.

d. Most in the US are uncertain about the family of the future.

2. Which of these is NOT one of the strategies and efforts to strengthen a family?

a. Spending quality time

b. Strengthen the couple bond

c. Foster rituals and traditions

\*d. Ensure individuality

e. Keep a family history

3. Scientists have found that reunions and celebrations tend to promote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in family systems.

a. connectivity, structure

\*b. cohesion, adaptability

c. structure, flexibility

d. adaptability, flexibility

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ signifies the transition of a person from one stage in life to another.

a. Emancipation

\*b. Rite of passage

c. Adjustment

d. Change

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a unified system of beliefs, rituals, and practices that typically involve a broader community of believers who share common definitions of the sacred and the profane.

a. Belief

b. Faith

c. Creed

\*d. Religion

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to supernatural, divine, awe inspiring, and spiritually significant aspects of our existence.

a. Sacrosanct

\*b. Sacred

c. Reverence

d. Consecrated

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to that which is part of the regular everyday life experience.

a. routine

b. Pious

\*c. Profane

d. Customary

8. Sociologists use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_approach to study religion.

a. practical, customary

b. traditional, practical

\*c. cultural, theoretical

d. cultural, systematic

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evaluates the religious aspects of the culture shared by followers of a certain religion.

a. practical approach

b. traditional approach

c. Theoretical approach

\*d. Cultural approach

e. Systemic approach

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involves evaluating religious symbols, functions, exchange-based interactions, and power issues.

a. practical approach

b. traditional approach

\*c. Theoretical approach

d. Cultural approach

e. Systemic approach

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has always been an important issue at both levels of society: personal and larger social.

a. Belief

b. Faith

c. Creed

\*d. Religion

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does shape the attitudes and values of individuals.

a. Belief

b. Faith

c. Creed

\*d. Religion

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of documenting and cataloging one’s own ancestral heritage.

a. Ancestry narration

\*b. Family history

c. Family memoirs

d. Ancestry pedigree

19. Family system \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of decay within a nuclear family system that is facilitated by the diverse roles and demands placed on family members as they travel their life courses together.

a. atrophy

b. stagnancy

\*c. entropy

d. decomposition

20. It is essential to connect with children and establish a strong bond before they hit age\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. 11

b. 12

\*c. 13

d. 15

e. 16

21. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_bond is the core of a nuclear family system.

\*a. marital

b. family

c. conjugal

d. relationship

22. All of the following are some of the benefits of being married, except:

a. Longer life expectancy

b. Lower odds of being crime victims

\*c. Financial knowledge

d. More and safer sex

e. Positive social status

23. One of the criticisms of the generation of children born after 1984 is that they have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a sense of entitlement

b. no work ethic

\*c. too many diverse experience and opportunities

d. parents who give them everything

24. Family life is prone to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because we deeply care about our family and what hurts one family member may be felt by all family members.

a. problems

\*b. crises

c. predicaments

d. difficulties

25. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can unite a family if they have the capacity to adapt and remain cohesive.

a. problems

\*b. crisis

c. predicaments

d. difficulties

26. What factor in family life can force families to simplify demands or may render the family system fragile and easily damaged by other stressors?

a. problems

\*b. crises

c. predicaments

d. difficulties

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intimacy is simultaneously healing and bonding spiritually, socially, emotionally, and physically.

\*a. Sexual

b. Romantic

c. Passionate

d. Prosaic

28. When differences/problems arise, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ makes it possible to work through these issues together, learn from them, and move on with renewed cohesion.

a. dedication

b. enthusiasm

\*c. forgiveness

d. mercy

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an act of grace wherein the offender is held harmless by the offended spouse in matters of the offense.

a. Mercy

b. Compassion

\*c. Forgiveness

d. Leniency

e. Benevolence

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has a deadly physiological influence on individuals and families.

a. Anxiety

b. Tension

\*c. Stress

d. Worry

31. All of these are suggested by Judith Wallerstein, except:

\*a. Couples should extend in good will to each other

b. Couples should support and nurture one another

c. Couples should manage the daily wear and tear on the marriage

d. Couples should use humor and have fun

**True/False Questions**

1. Most in the US are satisfied with their families at various levels.

\*True

2. Some feel qualities of family have disintegrated last two decades.

\*False

3. Most in the US are uncertain about the family of the future.

\*False

4. Scientists have found that reunions and celebrations tend to promote cohesion and adaptability in family systems.

\*True

5. Rite of passage signifies the transition of a person from one stage in life to another.

\*True

6. Faith is a unified system of beliefs, rituals, and practices that typically involve a broader community of believers who share common definitions of the sacred and the profane.

\*False

7. Religion is a unified system of beliefs, rituals, and practices that typically involve a broader community of believers who share common definitions of the sacred and the profane.

\*True

8. Sacred refers to supernatural, divine, awe inspiring, and spiritually significant aspects of our existence.

\*True

9. Pious refers to that which is part of the regular everyday life experience.

\*False

10. Profane refers to that which is part of the regular everyday life experience.

\*True

11. Sociologists use practical approach and customary approach to study religion.

\*False

12. Sociologists use cultural approach and theoretical approach to study religion.

\*True

13. Practical approach evaluates the religious aspects of the culture shared by followers of a certain religion.

\*False

14. Cultural approach evaluates the religious aspects of the culture shared by followers of a certain religion.

\*True

15. Theoretical approach involves evaluating religious symbols, functions, exchange-based interactions, and power issues.

\*True

16. Belief has always been an important issue at both levels of society: personal and larger social.

\*False

17. In 2016, the Gallup Polling organization reported that there were 21 percent of U.S. adults without a religious identity and that in 2008 that was only at 15 percent; and back in 1950 only 5 percent had no religion.

\*True

18. Religiosity is the measurable importance of religion to a person's life.

\*True

19. In the U.S. we can conclude that the larger social trend is an overall decline of religious participation.

\*True

25. Religion does shape the attitudes and values of individuals.

\*True

26. Family narration is the process of documenting and cataloging one’s own ancestral heritage.

\*True

27. Family system atrophy is the process of decay within a nuclear family system that is facilitated by the diverse roles and demands placed on family members as they travel their life courses together.

\*False

28. Family system entropy is the process of decay within a nuclear family system that is facilitated by the diverse roles and demands placed on family members as they travel their life courses together.

\*True

29. It is essential to connect with children and establish a strong bond before they hit age 13.

\*True

30. The marital bond is the core of a nuclear family system.

\*True

31. The conjugal bond is the core of a nuclear family system.

\*False

32. One of the criticisms of the generation of children born after 1984 is that they have a sense of entitlement.

\*False

33. One of the criticisms of the generation of children born after 1984 is that they have too many diverse experience and opportunities.

\*True

34. Family life is prone to crises because we deeply care about our family and what hurts one family m ember may be felt by all family members.

\*True

35. A crisis can unite a family if they have the capacity to adapt and remain cohesive.

\*True

36. Crises in family life can force families to simplify demands or may render the family system fragile and easily damaged by other stressors.

\*True

37. Sexual intimacy is simultaneously healing and bonding spiritually, socially, emotionally, and physically.

\*True

38. Passionate intimacy is simultaneously healing and bonding spiritually, socially, emotionally, and physically.

\*False

39. When differences/problems arise, forgiveness makes it possible to work through these issues together, learn from them, and move on with renewed cohesion.

\*True

40. Mercy is an act of grace wherein the offender is held harmless by the offended spouse in matters of the offense.

\*False

41. Forgiveness is an act of grace wherein the offender is held harmless by the offended spouse in matters of the offense.

\*True

42. Stress has a deadly physiological influence on individuals and families.

\*True

43. Judith Wallerstein suggested couples should manage the daily wear and tear on the marriage.

\*True

44. Judith Wallerstein suggested couples should use humor and have fun.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

1. List the strategies and efforts to strengthen a family.

\*Fostering rituals, traditions, and holidays together; spirituality; keeping family history; quality family time, staying connected; strengthen the couple.

2. Scientists have found that reunions and celebrations tend to promote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in family systems.

\*cohesion, adaptability

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ signifies the transition of a person from one stage in life to another.

\*Rite of passage

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a unified system of beliefs, rituals, and practices that typically involve a broader community of believers who share common definitions of the sacred and the profane.

\*Religion

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to supernatural, divine, awe inspiring, and spiritually significant aspects of our existence.

\*Sacred

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to that which is part of the regular everyday life experience.

\*Profane

7. Sociologists use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_approach to study religion.

\*cultural, theoretical

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach evaluates the religious aspects of the culture shared by followers of a certain religion.

\*Cultural

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach involves evaluating religious symbols, functions, exchange-based interactions, and power issues.

\*Theoretical

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has always been an important issue at both levels of society: personal and larger social.

\*Religion

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does shape the attitudes and values of individuals.

\*Religion

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of documenting and cataloging one’s own ancestral heritage.

\*Family history

16. Family system \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of decay within a nuclear family system that is facilitated by the diverse roles and demands placed on family members as they travel their life courses together.

\*entropy

17. It is essential to connect with children and establish a strong bond before they hit age\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*13

18. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_bond is the core of a nuclear family system.

\*marital

19. List the ten benefits of being married.

\*Better physical and emotional health, More wealth and income, Positive social status, More and safer sex, Life-long continuity of intimate relationships, Safer circumstances for children, Longer life expectancy, Lower odds of being crime victims, Enhanced legal and insurance rights and benefits (tax, medical, and inheritance), Higher self-reported happiness

20. One of the criticisms of the generation of children born after 1984 is that they have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*too many diverse experience and opportunities

21. Family life is prone to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because we deeply care about our family and what hurts one family m ember may be felt by all family members.

\*crises

22. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can unite a family if they have the capacity to adapt and remain cohesive.

\*crisis

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in family life can force families to simplify demands or may render the family system fragile and easily damaged by other stressors.

\*crises

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intimacy is simultaneously healing and bonding spiritually, socially, emotionally, and physically.

\*Sexual

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an act of grace wherein the offender is held harmless by the offended spouse in matters of the offense.

\*Forgiveness

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has a deadly physiological influence on individuals and families.

\*Stress

**Chapter 18: Rape and Sexual Assault**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Rape is more likely to happen in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than in most other countries of the world.

\*a. South Africa

b. England

c. United States

d. Mexico

2. According to United Nations Surveys, which country has the highest rate of crime including rape in the world?

a. South Sudan

b. United States

c. Russia

\*d. South Africa

3. In the US, which state has the highest rate of rape?

a. Alabama

b. New York

\*c. Alaska

d. Arizona

4. Which state is one of the safest in the US?

a. Virginia

b. New Hampshire

c. Connecticut

\*d. West Virginia

5. 6. In the US, it is estimated that 1 in \_\_\_ women will be sexually assaulted in their lifetime.

a. 4

b. 12

\*c. 5

d. 7

7. Who is more likely to be sexually assaulted in the US?

a. adolescent girls

b. promiscuous women

c. house wives

\*d. college aged women

8. Which of these is considered a sexual assault?

a. fondling

b. incest

c. sodomy

\*d. all of the above

9. What type of people are usually the perpetrators of sexual assault?

a. strangers

b. family members

c. friends

\*d. all of the above

10. All of the following are way in which perpetrators commit sexual assault except:

a. coercion

b. pressure

c. threats

\*d. dissuade

e. use of weapon

11. More often sexual assault involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coercion.

a. psychosomatic

\*b. psychological

c. emotional

d. mental

12. Which sociological paradigm is being used in this chapter to study rape?

a. Cultural relativism

b. Cultural transmission

c. Social constructionist perspective

\*d. Sociological Imagination

13. Whose fault is rape?

a. society

b. victim

c. partly the victim but mostly the perpetrator

\*d. only the perpetrator/Rapist

14. If you know someone who claims she was raped, what is one crucial question you MUST ask?

a. What were you doing when this happened?

b. What happened?

\*c. How are you doing now?

d. Are you sure?

15. What metaphor does the author use to help others understand rape?

a. Apples and Oranges

\*b. Oil and Water

c. Fire and Water

d. Oil and Grease

17 From a law enforcement point of view, victims have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. some responsibility

b. power to prevent rape

\*c. no responsibility

d. choices

18. A rape survivor compared her rape to what event in US history?

a. Watergate

b. Kennedy assassination

\*c. 9/11

d. Civil rights movement

19. According to the studies done by the author, what difference is there in current day perpetrators from a racist?

\*a. very little

b. rapist are less evil

c. neither intend harm

d. the do the exact same actions

21. To the FBI, rape is not about sex but it is about what?

a. anger

b. control another’s life

c. domination

d. power

\*e. all of the above

22. To \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, rape is his outlet of power, domination, anger, and control. This rapist is inadequate in general and rapes in a futile attempt to feel adequate.

a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

\*b. Power-Reassurance Rapists

c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rapes in attempts to reassure himself on his manhood and uses very little force or violence.

\*a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

b. Power-Reassurance Rapists

c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tends to demean, degrade, humiliate, and punish his victim for things she did not do, and he tends to be brutal, blitzing his victims so that they offer little resistance.

a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

b. Power-Reassurance Rapists

c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

\*d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will torture, kidnap, and even kill his victim out of pleasure-seeking at the cost of another’s pain. He is sadistic and predatory; and he uses his intelligence to plot and prey upon unsuspecting victims.

a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

b. Power-Reassurance Rapists

\*c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

26. Which is the most common type of rapist?

a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

\*b. Power-Reassurance Rapists

c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

27. Which type of rapist uses little to no violence, has a very weak sense of self and of lacking “manliness”?

a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

\*b. Power-Reassurance Rapists

c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

28. Which type of rapists has a very low self-concept, his deep-seated shame drives him to offend often and not feel long-term satisfaction from the assaults?

\*a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

b. Power-Reassurance Rapists

c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

29. Which type of rapists has plenty of self-confidence (perhaps to the point of too much) and makes the victim pay for things gone bad in his own life.

a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

b. Power-Reassurance Rapist

c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

\*d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

30. Which type of rapist is the least common type, yet the most evil?

a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

b. Power-Reassurance Rapists

\*c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

31. Former FBI agent, Greg Cooper, referred to this type of rapist as “evil” and “the dark side of humanity.”

a. The Power-Assertive Rapist

b. Power-Reassurance Rapists

\*c. The Anger-Excitation Rapist

d. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

**True / False Questions**

1. Rape is more likely to happen in the England than in most other countries of the world.

\*False

2. Rape is more likely to happen in the The United States than in 180 other countries of the world.

\*True

3. According to United Nations Surveys, United States has the highest rate of crime including rape.

\*False

4. According to United Nations Surveys, Russia has the highest rate of crime including rape.

\*False

5. According to United Nations Surveys, South Africa has the highest rate of crime including rape.

\*True

6. In the US, Alabama has the highest rate of rape.

\*False

7. In the US, New York has the highest rate of rape.

\*False

8. In the US, Alaska has the highest rate of rape.

\*True

9. If you know someone who claims she was raped, one crucial question you MUST ask is “What were you doing when this happened?”

\*False

10. If you know someone who claims she was raped, one crucial question you MUST ask is “How are you doing now?”

\*True

11. The author uses Oil and Water paradigm to help others understand rape.

\*True

12. The author uses Fire and Water paradigm to help others understand rape.

\*False

13. Women can’t discern which men are safe and which are not, simply because rapists are very predatory and deceptive.

\*True

14. There is no single preventative measure that can universally prevent rape.

\*True

15. To the Power-Assertive Rapist, rape is his outlet of power, domination, anger, and control. This rapist is inadequate in general and rapes in a futile attempt to feel adequate.

\*False

16. To the Power-Reassurance Rapists, rape is his outlet of power, domination, anger, and control. This rapist is inadequate in general and rapes in a futile attempt to feel adequate.

\*True

17. To the Anger-Retaliatory Rapist, rape is his outlet of power, domination, anger, and control. This rapist is inadequate in general and rapes in a futile attempt to feel adequate.

\*False

18. The Power-Assertive Rapist rapes in attempts to reassure himself on his manhood and uses very little force or violence.

\*True

19. Power-Reassurance Rapists rapes in attempts to reassure himself on his manhood and uses very little force or violence.

\*False

20. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist rapes in attempts to reassure himself on his manhood and uses very little force or violence.

\*False

21. The Power-Assertive Rapist tends to demean, degrade, humiliate, and punish his victim for things she did not do, and he tends to be brutal, blitzing his victims so that they offer little resistance.

\*False

22. Power-Reassurance Rapists tends to demean, degrade, humiliate, and punish his victim for things she did not do, and he tends to be brutal, blitzing his victims so that they offer little resistance.

\*False

23. The Anger-Excitation Rapist tends to demean, degrade, humiliate, and punish his victim for things she did not do, and he tends to be brutal, blitzing his victims so that they offer little resistance.

\*False

24. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist tends to demean, degrade, humiliate, and punish his victim for things she did not do, and he tends to be brutal, blitzing his victims so that they offer little resistance.

\*True

25. The Power-Assertive Rapist will torture, kidnap, and even kill his victim out of pleasure-seeking at the cost of another’s pain.

\*False

26. Power-Reassurance Rapists will torture, kidnap, and even kill his victim out of pleasure-seeking at the cost of another’s pain.

\*False

27. The Anger-Excitation Rapist will torture, kidnap, and even kill his victim out of pleasure-seeking at the cost of another’s pain.

\*True

28. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist will torture, kidnap, and even kill his victim out of pleasure-seeking at the cost of another’s pain.

\*False

29. The most common type of rapist is The Power-Assertive Rapist.

\*False

65. The most common type of rapist is Power-Reassurance Rapists.

\*True

30. The most common type of rapist is The Anger-Excitation Rapist.

\*False

31. The Power-Assertive Rapist type of rapist uses little to no violence, has a very weak sense of self and of lacking “manliness”.

\*False

32. Power-Reassurance Rapists type of rapist uses little to no violence, has a very weak sense of self and of lacking “manliness”.

\*True

33. The Power-Assertive Rapist type of rapists has a very low self-concept, his deep-seated shame drives him to offend often and not feel long-term satisfaction from the assaults.

\*True

34. Power-Reassurance Rapists type of rapists has a very low self-concept, his deep-seated shame drives him to offend often and not feel long-term satisfaction from the assaults.

\*False

35. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist type of rapists has a very low self-concept, his deep-seated shame drives him to offend often and not feel long-term satisfaction from the assaults.

\*False

36. The Power-Assertive Rapist type of rapists has plenty of self-confidence (perhaps to the point of too much) and makes the victim pay for things gone bad in his own life.

\*False

37. The Anger-Excitation Rapist type of rapists has plenty of self-confidence (perhaps to the point of too much) and makes the victim pay for things gone bad in his own life.

\*False

38. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist type of rapists has plenty of self-confidence (perhaps to the point of too much) and makes the victim pay for things gone bad in his own life.

\*True

39. The Anger-Excitation Rapist type of rapist is the least common type, yet the most evil.

\*True

40. The Anger-Retaliatory Rapist type of rapist is the least common type, yet the most evil.

\*False

41. FBI agent, Greg Cooper, referred to the Power-Assertive Rapist type of rapist as “evil” and “the dark side of humanity.”

\*False

42. FBI agent, Greg Cooper, referred to the Anger-Excitation Rapist type of rapist as “evil” and “the dark side of humanity.”

\*True

43. Rape is not a laughing matter, not “a right of a male’s passage,” and is never not ever something a rape victim secretly wanted to have happen.

\*True

44. Then what exactly is rape? Rape is violence.

\*True

45. Rape is anger, hostility, abuse, bullying, “evil” pleasure-seeking (no matter the costs to the victim).

\*True

46. If compared to racism the way Martin Luther King Jr describe racism, rape is “evil.”

\*True

47. The author claims that that rape has been perpetrated in many of the same way that racism was perpetrated over the years.

\*True

48. The rapist has to deal with his evil actions and often refuses to own up to them.  He therefore blames the victim to justify his crime.

\*True

49. Rapists often objectifies his victims (sees them as being less than human), so they are easier to hurt. And he inflicts social, emotional, intellectual, spiritual and physical “homicide” on whomever he selects to harm.

\*True

50. Rapists are mostly men or boys.

\*True

51. The author claims that the difference in the discriminating racists and the violent rapist is very thin as far as the types of evil they perpetrate.

\*True

52. Sociological and Criminal Justice research defines rapists and rapes, they are equally evil in how they disabuse another human being.

\*True

53. The United Nations (2019) article provided 16 Ways we can stand against rape culture.

\*True

54. In the true story the author provided about “Deb” in Case of Student #1, Deb saw a dangerous situation for a very young female at a fraternity party and intervened.

\*True

55. In the true story the author provided about “Sam” in Case of Student #2, Sam stepped in and helped apprehend a sex offender on her campus.

\*True

56. Rape Rate is the number of rapes in a population in a given year per 100,000 females in the population during that same year

\*True

57. Rape Rate/100,000 is the (#of Rapes each Yearx/100,000 women living in society in Yearx).

\*True

58. The United States ranked 14th most dangerous for rape at 27.30/100,000.

\*True

59. South Africa ranked the very worst country as far a danger of being raped at 132.4/ 100,000.

\*True

60. The U.S., Alaska and West Virginia have seen a slight increase in rape rates.

\*True

61. Alaska has the worst rape rate while West Virginia has the lowest among the 50 states.

\*True

62. The National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC) is an organization which focusses on helping prevent sexual violence and helping members of society respond to sexual violence.

\*True

63. The NSVRC (2018) reported that “Approximately 1 in 5 (21.3% or an estimated 25.5 million) women in the U.S. reported completed or attempted rape at some point in their lifetime.”

\*True

64. The NSVRC (2018) reported that  about 2.6% of U.S. men (an estimated 2.8 million) experienced completed or attempted rape victimization in their lifetime.”

\*True

65. Although it is far less common, men and boys can be sexually assaulted, and the attacker is most often male.

\*True

66. For both men and women who are sexually assaulted, over half the men and 41 percent of the women knew the attacker.

\*True

67. Rape has financial burdens which end up being born by the rape victim and by society as a whole.

\*True

68. Figure 5 shows how the youngest aged adult females (ages 18-24) in U.S. society are consistently at highest risk for sexual assault crimes.

\*True

69. RAINN.org defines “The term "sexual violence" is an all-encompassing, non-legal term that refers to crimes like sexual assault, rape, and sexual abuse.”

\*True

70. Perpetrators of sexual assault can be strangers, friends, acquaintances, or family members. Often, perpetrators commit sexual assault by way of violence, threats, coercion, manipulation, pressure, or tricks.

\*True

71. Rape ≠ Sex.

\*True

72. Women don’t need to be protected by men or by others.  But, we all need to stand together and help one another and if needed protect one another (Men and Women).

\*True

73. “Rape has no consent and is never the victim’s fault, even if women live in such a violent society that they constantly have to be on vigil to protect themselves from violence.”Don’t mix those 2 “unmixable” ideas because the rape victim will be the one who suffers from doing that.

\*True

74. Rapists are the core of the problem and Rapists act worse than evil racists.  They act in anti-social, violent, and aloof ways that ignore all consequence to the victim of their violent actions.

\*True

75. Most of the men in this society do not rape or commit other forms of sexual violence (only a few do and will).

\*True

76. Rapist don’t feel shame or guilt. Most studies show that they feel entitled to do whatever they want.

\*True

77. The FBI and researchers in the field of Criminal Justice know that anger, power, sadism, and even sexual gratification is what motivates rapist to attack.

\*True

78. If 1 reported rape occurs every 3.8 minutes, there is a good chance that 2 more (“unreported”) rapes occurred every 3.8 minutes for a total of 3 rapes every 3.8 minutes in the U.S. That translates to about 1 rape per minute or so.

\*True

79. In the true story the author provided about “Carol” in Case of Student #3, Carol and her professor and their Sociology class stood up with and for a rape victim.

\*True

80. The author urges you to become an “Be An Active Bystander.”

\*True

81. King’s “Nonviolence” principles could be applied to help prevent a potential sexual assault, help catch an alleged perpetrator while providing support to a victim, and or help by standing with the victim so they do not have to go through it alone.

\*True

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

NOTE: Answers to each blank space can include more than one word.

1. Rape is more likely to happen in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than in most other countries of the world.

\* South Africa

2. According to United Nations Surveys, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has the highest rate of crime including rape in the world.

\* South Africa

3. In the US, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has the highest rate of rape.

\* Alaska

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the safest in the US.

\* West Virginia

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more likely to be sexually assaulted in the US.

\* college aged women

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_can be defined as any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs without the explicit consent of the recipient of the unwanted sexual activity.

\*Sexual assault

5. List at least 10 acts which would be considered sexual assault.

\*forced sexual intercourse, sodomy, child molestation, incest, fondling, and attempted rape, unwanted vaginal, anal, or oral penetration with any object, forcing an individual to perform or receive oral sex,

forcing an individual to masturbate, or to masturbate someone else, forcing an individual to look at sexually explicit material pose for sexually explicit pictures, touching, fondling, kissing, and any other unwanted sexual contact with an individual's body, exposure and/or flashing of sexual body parts

6. List two types of people that are usually the perpetrators of sexual assault.

\*strangers, friends, acquaintances, or family members

7. List 4 strategies sexual perpetrators use to commit sexual assault.

\*violence, threats, coercion, manipulation, pressure, or tricks, use of force, may include physical violence, use or display of a weapon, immobilization of victim

8. More often sexual assault involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coercion.

\* psychological

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sociological theory is being used in this chapter to study rape.

\* Sociological Imagination

10. The fault of rape belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

\* only the perpetrator

11. Many throughout the history of the world have defined rape as a form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*sex.

12. List the difference between sex and rape.

\*Rape has no consent. Sex has mutual Consent.

13. If you know someone who claims she was raped, the crucial question you MUST ask.

\* How are you doing now?

14. List one of the questions you must NOT ask a rape survivor.

\*“What were you doing when this happened?” “what happened?”

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ paradigm was used by the author use to help others understand rape.

\* Oil and Water

16. Women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which men are safe and which are not, simply because rapists are very predatory and deceptive.

\* can’t discern

17. In the US, about \_\_\_\_ out of \_\_\_\_\_\_ rape victims knew their assailant before the attack.

\* 3, 4

18. There is \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_preventative measure that can universally prevent rape.

\*no single

19. Often times rape victims blame\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*themselves

20. From a law enforcement point of view, victims have\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* no responsibility

21. A rape survivor compared her rape to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* 9/11

22. Over \_\_\_ out of\_\_\_\_\_ US rapists are NOT held accountable in terms of prison or guilty verdicts.

\* 6 out of 10

23. To \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, rape is his outlet of power, domination, anger, and control. This rapist is inadequate in general and rapes in a futile attempt to feel adequate.

\* Power-Reassurance Rapists

24. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rapes in attempts to reassure himself on his manhood and uses very little force or violence.

\* Power-Assertive Rapist

25. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tends to demean, degrade, humiliate, and punish his victim for things she did not do, and he tends to be brutal, blitzing his victims so that they offer little resistance.

\* Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

26. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will torture, kidnap, and even kill his victim out of pleasure-seeking at the cost of another’s pain. He is sadistic and predatory; and he uses his intelligence to plot and prey upon unsuspecting victims.

\* Anger-Excitation Rapist

27. The most common type of rapist is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Power-Reassurance Rapists

28. The type of rapist who uses little to no violence, has a very weak sense of self and of lacking “manliness” is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Power-Reassurance Rapists

29. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has a very low self-concept, his deep-seated shame drives him to offend often and not feel long-term satisfaction from the assaults?

\*Power-Assertive Rapist

30. What type of rapist who has plenty of self-confidence (perhaps to the point of too much) and makes the victim pay for things gone bad in his own life, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*Anger-Retaliatory Rapist

31. The least common and most evil type of rapist is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*Anger-Excitation Rapist