1. Myths and images about families influence our expectations and assumptions about family life. T or F

2. Of all the images of family, the image of family as encumbrance has been around the longest. T or F

3. Fewer than 10 percent (or very rare!) of American families consist of a breadwinner husband, stay-at-home wife, and their dependent children. T or F

4. To analyze the family using a sociological perspective, one must
   A) promote the nuclear family ideal.
   B) understand the larger social context in which families are embedded.
   C) engage in micro-level analysis of family interaction.
   D) all of the above

5. All of the following are distinct family images that have emerged in American culture except
   A) family as haven.
   B) family as anxiety.
   C) family as encumbrance.
   D) family as fulfillment.

6. Love and protection are the two distinct themes in which of the following images of family?
   A) family as haven
   B) family as anxiety
   C) family as encumbrance
   D) family as fulfillment

7. Which of the following statements exemplifies the myth of a stable and harmonious family of the past?
   A) Marital failure and illegitimacy are modern phenomena which did not exist in pre-industrial families.
   B) Families are self-sufficient units relatively free from outside pressures.
   C) Contemporary families are not better or worse than families of the past, only different.
   D) We expect less from family life today than we did in the past.

8. The myth of the monolithic family form embodies all of the following features except
   A) the family is nuclear in form.
   B) the family consists of mother, father, and their children.
   C) single parents and their children are identified as families.
   D) the family exhibits a gendered division of labor.

9. Which of the following factors contributes to increasing diversity among contemporary families?
   A) a bit of an increase of househusbands performing primary domestic responsibilities
   B) the resurgence of the nuclear family form
   C) increasing racial and ethnic diversity
   D) all of the above
10. The authors of the text report that the key factor(s) producing different realities for members of the same family household is (are)
   A) gender and age.
   B) level of education.
   C) age and occupation.
   D) an authoritarian parenting style.

11. Patriarchy refers to
   A) a religion in which God is male.
   B) social relations in which men are dominant over women.
   C) how men inherit property.
   D) violence committed by men against women.

12. The social locations of families are affected by
   A) class.
   B) race.
   C) gender.
   D) all of the above

13. The structural diversity model holds that
   A) human agency is no match for the larger forces of society.
   B) we should study human agency rather than social forces.
   C) families adapt to and may change their social environment.
   D) families are becoming less diverse.

14. As the family ceased to be a center of production during industrialization,
   A) an increasing number of young children were sent away from home to work.
   B) it ceased to function efficiently.
   C) it took on specialized functions of procreation, child-rearing, and consumption.
   D) its educational function increased.

15. The modern family form
   A) emerged primarily in White middle- and upper-class families.
   B) emerged essentially the same in both working-class and middle-class families.
   C) emerged in African American and Native American as well as White families.
   D) was essentially an image, not widely embraced by any class or race.

16. During the period of the emergence of the modern family, the phrase “angels of the house” referred to
   A) women.
   B) children.
   C) visiting nurses.
   D) none of the above

17. Social reproduction refers to the work of caring for families in the home. T or F

18. Men’s family responsibilities under the “cult of domesticity” were primarily economic. T or F

19. A “family wage” is a wage paid to men that is sufficient to support his family at a decent standard of living. T or F
20. Which of the following activities can be categorized as social reproduction?
A) cooking  
B) cleaning  
C) providing emotional support  
D) all of the above

21. Which of the following would not be considered a virtue of True Womanhood?
A) piety  
B) purity  
C) assertiveness  
D) domesticity

22. The “Cult of True Womanhood”
A) was an ideal achieved by most women in the 19th century.  
B) resulted in greater economic self-sufficiency for women.  
C) required women of upper classes to relinquish servants and perform the domestic work in their households.  
D) created a class of women who had leisure time to pursue individual interests.

23. In general, workers whose jobs paid a “family wage” were
A) men of diverse racial and ethnic groups.  
B) White men and White women.  
C) White men only.  
D) individuals of all groups; race and gender differences were insignificant.

24. Two large-scale waves of immigration to the United States occurred between 1830 and 1930. Immigrants were primarily from what region?
A) Europe  
B) Latin America  
C) Asia  
D) approximately equally divided between Europe and Latin America

25. The presence of women of color in the productive labor force is explained by
A) their rejection of tasks characterized as reproductive labor.  
B) their cultural norm that women should work outside the home.  
C) their disinterest in the “Cult of True Womanhood.”  
D) the disadvantaged labor status of racial ethnics in U.S. society.

26. Scholars analyzing the labor system during early U.S. industrialism suggest that
A) people of color were used to meet the need for a cheap and exploitable labor force.  
B) the labor performed by people of color in the U.S. economy is of little importance to their subordination.  
C) the occupational experiences of racial minorities are nearly identical to those of European immigrants.  
D) the wage structure of racial ethnic men’s work encouraged the separation of public and private spheres.

27. Trade agreements such as NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) contribute to the loss of manufacturing employment in the United States. T or F

28. Offshoring is when a company moves its production to another country, producing the same products in the same way, but with cheaper labor, lower taxes and lower benefits to workers. T or F

29. About three-fourths of those working in contingent work arrangements are men. T or F
30. As a result of the Great Recession, couples married earlier and more often. T or F

31. Manufacturing employment in the United States
   A) increased throughout the 20th century.
   B) has declined since 2000.
   C) still accounts for more than half of all jobs.
   D) was associated with low wages and poor benefits.

33. Offshoring involves moving corporate activity to countries with
   A) lower wages.
   B) lower taxes.
   C) lower benefits.
   D) all of the above

34. The new economy
   A) shifts demand from physical labor to cognitive abilities.
   B) moves manufacturing to countries with cheaper labor.
   C) moves white collar jobs to countries with cheaper labor.
   D) all of the above

35. Subprime mortgages
   A) went to people with excellent credit ratings.
   B) went disproportionately to whites.
   C) often included low initial rates that increased sharply after two years.
   D) were primarily used to purchase second homes.

36. The official unemployment rate includes those who are
   A) unemployed and actively looking for full-time employment.
   B) working part-time but would like to be working full-time.
   C) unemployed but have given up looking for full-time employment.
   D) all of the above

37. Unemployment rates are higher among
   A) women than among men.
   B) college-educated workers than among high-school-educated workers.
   C) African Americans than among Latinos.
   D) whites than among Latinos.

38. Poor economic conditions can have what effect on American families?
   A) parents’ working longer hours
   B) an increase in job layoffs
   C) an increase in marital problems
   D) all of the above

39. Which of the following has become a common way for employers to reduce their health care costs?
   A) using greater numbers of independent contractors
   B) raising wages so employees can purchase their own health insurance
   C) reducing deductibles
   D) allowing employees to get union health benefits
40. The Great Recession of 2007 has ______ the gap between the affluent and those who are not affluent.
A) decreased  
B) not affected  
C) increased

41. Since the Great Recession, the problem of hunger in the U.S. has
A) declined somewhat.  
B) declined sharply.  
C) steadily increased.  
D) been met primarily by private sources of aid.

42. Which of the following family forms increased as a result of the Great Recession?
A) multigenerational households  
B) Adult children living with their parents.  
C) Unhappily married couples living under one roof.  
D) all of the above

43. Of the 7.5 million jobs lost in the Great Recession, this many were lost by men.
A) none, men never lose their jobs  
B) all of the jobs  
C) more than half  
D) all of above

44. Which of the following is an example of an activity in the “underground economy”?
A) babysitting  
B) selling food  
C) doing yard work  
D) all of the above

45. Household arrangements that characterize the “postmodern” family (extended kin, multiple generations) form are new to all except which group?
A) upper-class families  
B) middle-class families  
C) working-class families  
D) poor families

46. The Immigration Act amendments of 1965 abandoned the quota system that had preserved the European character of the United States for nearly half a century. T or F

47. The racial minority population is growing at a faster rate than the White population. T or F

48. As a result of a large influx of immigrants, Whites are now a numerical minority in the state of California. T or F

49. The 65-and-older category is the fastest growing segment of the U.S. population. T or F

50. Women make up the majority of the elderly population. T or F
51. Which of the following “societal earthquakes” have had a major effect on families?
A) globalization
B) the new immigration
C) the aging of society
D) all of the above

52. According to the text, recent immigrants encounter what obstacle to assimilation that did not confront earlier waves of European immigrants?
A) The new immigrants are less willing to learn English.
B) The new immigrants are limited by high fertility rates.
C) The new immigrants are racial ethnics, not Whites, and as such encounter obstacles related to racism.
D) The cultural patterns of recent immigrants are less compatible with U.S. culture.

53. Which is true of the elderly immigrant in the United States?
A) They are poor.
B) They do not speak English.
C) They often provide child care for the family.
D) all of the above

54. Of the following, which is true of the structure of the population of the United States?
A) It is getting younger.
B) It is getting older.
C) It is getting more male.
D) It is predominantly Asian.

55. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn about the elderly and gender?
A) Elderly women are more likely to be poor than elderly men.
B) Elderly women are more likely to be represented in the old-old category (85 or older) than are elderly men.
C) Elderly men are more likely to live with a spouse than are elderly women.
D) all of the above

56. An important consequence of social stratification is diminished life chances for those on the bottom of the hierarchy. T or F

57. Gender-based inequality creates different family conditions for women and men. T or F

58. Culture of poverty theories blame culture for child poverty in the United States. T or F

59. Structural approaches to family diversity suggest that lower class families are too disorganized to escape poverty. T or F

60. Women on average do more housework than men, regardless of age, ethnicity, race, or marital status. T or F

61. Social stratification refers to
A) a category of people who occupy the same relative economic rank.
B) the bureaucratic organization of social institutions.
C) the way families pass wealth on from generation to generation.
D) the hierarchical ranking of people as superior or inferior.
62. The idea of “life chances” refers to
A) the opportunities one has to live and experience the good things in society.
B) the probability that a child will reach adulthood without being a victim of crime.
C) the likelihood of moving up in the social class structure.
D) none of the above

63. According to the “culture of poverty” thesis,
A) lower-class individuals never succeed.
B) with the exception of having substantially less money, life among the poor is similar to the rest of society.
C) poverty is more a function of people’s values and attitudes than of their physical environment.
D) alternative family structure among the poor are adaptive mechanisms.

64. The Panel Study on Income Dynamics, the study of the economic status of parents and their children over time, finds that
A) welfare dependence is passed on from generation to generation.
B) highly-motivated people are more likely to escape poverty than those with low motivation.
C) poverty is frequently caused by family or occupational circumstances like divorce or sudden unemployment.
D) culture has very little relevance to family life.

65. Which of the following is a key point in the structural explanation of class differences?
A) The poor are not as motivated as the non-poor.
B) A large segment of the poor is trapped by welfare dependency.
C) The networks between families and institutions which provide opportunities and resources are shaped by social class.
D) Ghetto life encourages the development of self-defeating behaviors which perpetuate underclass status.

66. In which class are the spheres of work and family likely to be merged, with social lives oriented toward occupational concerns?
A) the elite
B) the professional class
C) the middle class
D) the working class

67. The largest group of families in the United States is the
A) lower class.
B) working class.
C) middle class.
D) professional class

68. According to the text, family patterns differ by race because
A) kinship networks have been very important in the culture of non-Whites.
B) there are marked differences in White and non-White birth rates.
C) the Black family deteriorated during and after slavery.
D) social and economic conditions affect racial groups differently.