

Chapter 1:

Why Study Families and Other Close Relationships?

Part I: Multiple Choice Questions

All questions are identified by their type and level of difficulty.

Type:

Applied

Conceptual

Factual

Level of Difficulty:

1=Easy

2=Moderate

3=Difficult

Learning Objectives:

LO 1 - 12

Learning Objective 1.1: How does this text define “family” and how does it differ from a legal perspective?

1. The opening vignette revealed:
 - a) child abuse has long-term consequences for children.
 - b) interviewing families about their personal lives is difficult and surveys are therefore more appropriate.
 - c) racial tensions.
 - d) how to conduct a research study.
 - e) there are many different types of families. *

Answer: E, Page 3, Factual, Diff: 1, LO 1.1

The opening vignette introduces the idea that there are many different family structures.

2. Relationships by blood, marriage, or affection, in which members may cooperate economically, may care for children, and may consider their identity to be intimately connected to the larger group define a/an:

- a) domestic partner.
- b) fictive kin.
- c) empirical approach.
- d) family. *
- e) human agency.

Answer: D, Page 4, Conceptual, Diff: 1, LO 1.1

This is the definition of family provided in the text. The other answer categories have different meanings.

3. Angel's parents keep asking her when she and her husband Tomas are "going to have a family?" What her parents probably mean is:

- a) when are they going to have children? *
- b) when are they going to get registered as domestic partners?
- c) when are they going to become fictive kin?
- d) when will they become a family of orientation?
- e) are they ready for human agency?

Answer: A, Page 4, Applied, Diff: 2, LO 1.1

When people say this phrase they are implying children; they are not implying the other terms listed here.

4. A "family of orientation" refers to:

- a) the family you make through marriage, partnering, and/or parenthood.
- b) a cross-cultural perspective.
- c) the family that you were born into. *
- d) relatives that you are the closest to.
- e) qualitative methods.

Answer: C, Page 4, Conceptual, Diff: 1, LO 1.1

This is the definition provided in the text. The other answer categories have different meanings.

5. You, your siblings, and your parents comprise your:

- a) family of orientation. *
- b) fictive kin.
- c) family of procreation.
- d) domestic partners.
- e) human agency.

Answer: A, Page 4, Applied, Diff: 2, LO 1.1

Family of orientation is the family you are born into.

6. You have a special older friend that you are very close to and call “Auntie Marge,” even though she is not related to you. You invite her to many family functions and share traditions together. You feel that she would help you in a time of need. Marge is an example of a/an:

- a) domestic partner.
- b) fictive kin. *
- c) family of orientation.
- d) symbolic interaction.
- e) social institution.

Answer: B, Page 5, Applied, Diff: 2, LO 1.2

Fictive kin are those people who you think of as family, but are not related.

Learning Objective 1.2: Why is the definition of “family” so important?

7. How we define “family” is important for many reasons. Which is NOT one of the reasons?

- a) Unmarried partners cannot file jointly on federal taxes.
- b) Many employer health insurance plans do not cover unmarried partners.
- c) Unmarried persons cannot collect Social Security benefits from their partner.
- d) Unmarried persons cannot buy a house together. *
- e) A company may not offer bereavement leave to an unmarried partner.

Answer: D, Pages 6-7, Factual, Diff: 2, LO 1.2

All benefits listed above can be denied except for buying a house together.

8. Who was the first employer to offer domestic partner benefits?

- a) Disneyland
- b) IBM
- c) Ford Motor Company
- d) Los Angeles Unified School District
- e) *The Village Voice* newspaper *

Answer: E, Page 7, Factual, Diff: 1, LO 1.2

The Village Voice was the first employer to offer domestic partner benefits.

Learning Objective 1.3: What are the functions that families provide?

9. Which of the following is NOT a universal function of families?
- a) to reproduce and socialize children
 - b) to encourage economic cooperation
 - c) to regulate sexual behavior
 - d) to provide care, warmth, protection, and intimacy
 - e) to offer human agency *

Answer: E, Pages 7-8, Conceptual, Diff: 2, LO 1.3

Answers A-D are universal functions of families. Human agency is the ability to create a viable life.

Learning Objective 1.4: What is the difference between a micro-level and a macro-level perspective for the study of families?

10. Which is NOT one of the themes of the textbook?
- a) Families are different from one culture to another and therefore families have no real universal features or functions. *
 - b) The best way to truly understand families is to link two perspectives on them: the micro- and macro-level perspectives.
 - c) Families are not monolithic or static, but instead are ever-changing.
 - d) Social science theory and research can help us understand families and close relationships.

Answer: A, Pages 8-22, Factual, Diff: 2, LO 1.4

Answer A is not one of the themes and is a false statement.

11. A/an _____ perspective focuses on individuals' interactions in specific settings.

- a) focus group
- b) experimental
- c) micro-level *
- d) conflict
- e) macro-level

Answer: C, Page 8, Conceptual, Diff: 1, LO 1.4

This is the definition provided in the text. The other answer categories have different meanings.

12. Clay is writing a paper for his class about the ways in which marriage is interconnected with the rest of society and with other social institutions. He argues that relationships are not isolated entities, but are interconnected with social, cultural, economic, and political forces. Which perspective is he using?

- a) macro-level *
- b) secondary analysis
- c) empirical
- d) micro-level
- e) symbolic interaction

Answer: A, Page 9, Applied, Diff: 2, LO 1.4

A macro-level perspective focuses on structural aspects of society.

Learning Objective 1.5: What is social structure and why is it important?

13. A _____ is a major sphere of social life, with a set of beliefs and rules that are organized to meet basic human needs.

- a) matrilineal
- b) universal program
- c) selective program
- d) life-course
- e) social institution *

Answer: E, Page 9, Conceptual, Diff: 2, LO 1.5

This is the definition provided in the text. The other answer categories have different meanings.

14. There are at least two components of social structure that are discussed in your text. One is social institutions, and the other is:

- a) marriage.
- b) status. *
- c) macro-level.
- d) theory.
- e) egalitarian.

Answer: B, Pages 9-10, Conceptual, Diff: 1, LO 1.5

Social institutions and status are two components of social structure.

15. Which of the following is the best example of a “master status”?
- a) eye color
 - b) race/ethnicity *
 - c) mother’s maiden name
 - d) number of siblings
 - e) birthplace

Answer: B, Pages 9-10, Conceptual, Diff: 2, LO 1.5

A master status is a major defining status (or statuses) that a person occupies.

Learning Objective 1.6: What types of marriage and kinship patterns exist around the world?

16. Rahul had the opportunity to travel to another country and noticed that some men were legally married to more than one woman. What marriage pattern did he observe?
- a) neolocal
 - b) bilateral
 - c) polygyny *
 - d) monogamy
 - e) extended family

Answer: C, Page 12, Applied, Diff: 2, LO 1.6

This is the definition provided in the text. The other answer categories have different meanings.

17. The traditional pattern of wives taking their husband’s last name upon marriage is an example of:
- a) human agency.
 - b) matrilineal descent.
 - c) conflict theory.
 - d) patriarchy. *
 - e) social exchange theory.

Answer: D, Page 13, Applied, Diff: 2, LO 1.6

Patriarchy is a form of social organization in which the norm or expectation is that men have a natural right to be in positions of authority over women.

18. Which residence pattern is commonly practiced in the United States?
- a) matrilineal
 - b) bilateral
 - c) neolocal *
 - d) bilocal
 - e) mapalateral

Answer: C, Page 13, Factual, 2, Diff: LO 1.6

In the U.S. husbands and wives tend to live separately from parents.

Learning Objective 1.7: How would we characterize the changes in China's families and family policy in recent generations?

19. With respect to marriage and family, China:
- a) is holding on to traditional culture.
 - b) encourages men to hold on to traditional culture but discourages women from doing so.
 - c) couples can freely marry today.
 - d) there is a shortage of men because they move to other countries in search of jobs.
 - e) the government regulates the number of births a couple can have. *

Answer: E, Pages 14-15, Factual, 2, Diff: LO 1.7
The Chinese government enforces a one-child policy, with few exceptions.

1.8: How have families changed throughout history, and what are the macro-level factors that have contributed to that change?

20. Which is NOT an example of a macro-level factor in U.S. history that shaped families?
- a) the elimination of patriarchy *
 - b) immigration
 - c) industrialization
 - d) slavery
 - e) technological inventions, such as the automobile

Answer: A, Pages 15-19, Conceptual, Diff: 2, LO 1.8
Patriarchy has not been eliminated.

21. Which is TRUE about colonial America?
- a) Most people lived in extended families.
 - b) The companionate family model developed.
 - c) Most schooling was conducted at home. *
 - d) Parents tended to be very lenient with their children by today's standards.
 - e) Families were large and stepfamilies were common.

Answer: C, Pages 15-16, Factual, Diff: 2, LO 1.8
In colonial America the family was the primary social institution.

22. Which is TRUE regarding African Americans and slavery?
- a) Initially, African Americans forcefully brought to the United States served as indentured servants. *
 - b) Modern scholars agree that slave families were weak, matriarchal, and had few family ties.
 - c) Famous people, such as U.S. Presidents, did not own slaves.
 - d) Prior to the Civil War there were only about 12,000 free African Americans.
 - e) Free African Americans were allowed to vote and have all other privileges granted to white men and women.

Answer: A, Page 17, Factual, Diff: 2, LO 1.8

The first African Americans forcefully brought to the U.S. were indentured servants and were freed after a specific period of time.

23. When people move from rural areas and farms to urban areas in search of jobs, this is called:
- a) immigration.
 - b) urbanization. *
 - c) companionate family.
 - d) industrialization.
 - e) nuclear.

Answer: B, Pages 17-18, Factual, Diff: 2, LO 1.8

This is the definition provided in the text. The other answer categories have different meanings.

24. You are writing a term paper about the consequences of the current recession. Which of the following would you want to include in your paper?
- a) The recession has caused social inequality to decline.
 - b) Our economy has been shifting away from service sector jobs toward lower-paying manufacturing jobs.
 - c) Some states have increased the federal minimum wage because they believe it is too low. *
 - d) More people are working nonstandardized work schedules, which has good outcomes for families.
 - e) Unemployment hovers around 19 percent.

Answer: C, Pages 19-20, Factual, Diff: 3, LO 1.8

Fourteen states have increased the federal minimum wage.

Learning Objective 1.9: How does social science research help us understand families?

25. A/an _____ answers questions through a systematic collection and analysis of data, including a description and a determination of cause and effect.

- a) theory
- b) bilateral
- c) family systems theory
- d) qualitative
- e) empirical approach *

Answer: E, Page 22, Conceptual, Diff: 2, LO 1.9

This is the definition provided in the text. The other answer categories have different meanings.

Learning Objective 1.10: What methods do family scholars use to study families?

26. Adrian is a researcher studying attitudes and opinions people have about being childfree. She wants detailed and elaborate information from her research participants. Which method would be best to use?

- a) in-depth interview *
- b) experiment
- c) observation
- d) secondary analysis
- e) survey

Answer: A, Pages 23-24, Applied, Diff: 2, LO 1.10

In-depth interviews, more than other methods, allow detailed responses.

27. What are the advantages and disadvantages of an experiment?

- a) Advantage: good for gathering information about issues that are not directly observed; Disadvantage: the data were collected for another purpose and therefore the researcher cannot control what variables were included.
- b) Advantage: good for exploratory and descriptive study in a natural setting; Disadvantage: a potential for a low response rate.
- c) Advantage: group interaction may produce more valuable insights than individual surveys; Disadvantage: research must balance roles of participant and observer.
- d) Advantage: saves the expense and time of original data collection; Disadvantage: there are none.
- e) Advantage: provides greatest opportunity to assess cause and effect; Disadvantage: the setting may have an artificial quality about it. *

Answer: E, Pages 24-25, Conceptual, Diff: 3, LO 1.10

Experiments can isolate cause and effect, but since they often occur in a lab they

may have an artificial quality.

28. Jason is analyzing some data collected by the Census Bureau for his senior project. What type of research is he doing?

- a) experiment
- b) secondary analysis *
- c) survey
- d) in-depth interview
- e) focus group

Answer: B, Pages 24-25, Applied, Diff: 2, LO 1.10

Jason is using data collected for some other purpose.

Learning Objective 1.11: How can theory help us understand families and family research?

29. Macro theories represent a general framework that focuses on:

- a) personal dynamics and face-to-face interaction.
- b) the social interaction between family and members of other groups, and is concerned with the meanings and interpretations that people have.
- c) the family into which you were born.
- d) societal patterns. *
- e) cross-cultural patterns only.

Answer: D, Pages 26-27, Conceptual, Diff: 2, LO 1.11

Macro theories look at broad societal patterns; they can focus on our own culture or another culture.

30. Which theoretical perspective emphasizes issues surrounding social inequality, power, and social change?

- a) developmental theory
- b) structural functionalist theory
- c) conflict theory *
- d) micro theory
- e) family systems theory

Answer: C, Page 27, Conceptual, Diff: 1, LO 1.11

This is the definition provided in the text. The other answer categories have different meanings.

31. Which theory is an example of a micro theory?

- a) structural functionalism
- b) conflict
- c) feminist
- d) systems *
- e) focus group

Answer: D, Pages 27-28, Conceptual, Diff: 1, LO 1.11

Answers A-C are micro-level theories, while E is a data collection method.

32. Structural functionalist theory focuses on:

- a) social interaction between family members and other groups and is concerned with the meanings and interpretations that people have.
- b) gender as the central concept for explaining family structures and family dynamics.
- c) collecting data that can be measured numerically.
- d) the distinct stages of families and family members with their set of tasks, roles, and responsibilities.
- e) a belief that all social institutions, including the family, exist to fill a need in society. *

Answer: E, Page 27, Conceptual, Diff: 2, LO 1.11

Structural functionalist theory focuses on functions.

Learning Objective 1.12: Are Americans rejecting marriage and families?

33. A number of changes in families have taken place over the past several decades, including:

- a) both men and women are postponing the age of marriage. *
- b) the percentage of persons who have never married has declined significantly.
- c) the divorce rate has increased.
- d) Blacks are the largest minority group in the United States.
- e) the teenage birthrate has been increasing for the last two decades.

Answer: A, Pages 30-32, Factual, Diff: 2, LO 1.12

Answer A is the only correct statement.

34. Which of the following represents how high school seniors feel about marriage and family life?

- a) About 90 percent of both boys and girls believe that it is likely that they will stay married to the same person for life.
- b) Boys are somewhat more likely than girls to say that it is likely that they will stay married to the same person for life.
- c) The percentage of high school seniors who believe that having a good marriage and family life is extremely important has not changed much over the past thirty years. *
- d) Three-quarters of girls and over half of boys believe that most people will have happier and fuller lives if they choose legal marriage rather than staying single or just living with someone.
- e) Boys are more likely than girls to believe that having a good marriage and family life is extremely important.

Answer: C, Pages 29-30, Factual, Diff: 3, LO 1.12

Answer C is the only correct statement.

35. Data from the U.S. Census Bureau show that fewer people are married today than in 1970. What might explain this trend?

- a) Women are increasingly rejecting marriage, although men are not.
- b) Men and women are delaying the age at which they marry.*
- c) Men are living longer.
- d) Human agency is increasing.
- e) Hispanics are less likely than other groups to marry.

Answer: B, Pages 31-32, Factual, Diff: 2, LO 1.12

B is correct; it is the only statement that explains why fewer people are married today than in 1970.

Part II: True – False Questions

Level of Difficulty: A ranking of “1” relies upon recall of definitions; a ranking of “2” or “3” requires application or recall of more complex information.

1. The U.S. Census Bureau defines a family as two or more people living together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Answer: T

Diff: 1, Page 4, LO 1.1

2. A “family of orientation” is the family you make through marriage, partnering, and/or parenthood.

Answer: F

Diff: 1, Page 4, LO 1.1

3. Your brother Bob is an example of “fictive kin.”

Answer: F

Diff: 2, Page 5, LO 1.2

4. “Domestic partners” are an unmarried couple, either heterosexual or homosexual, in a long-term committed relationship.

Answer: T

Diff: 1, Page 7, LO 1.2

5. Marriage is an institutional arrangement between persons to publicly recognize social and intimate bonds.

Answer: T

Diff: 1, Page 6, LO 1.3

6. One of the universal functions of marriage is to regulate sexual behavior.

Answer: T

Diff: 1, Pages 6-8, LO 1.3

7. One theme of this text is that micro-level factors are more important than macro-level factors in understanding families.

Answer: F

Diff: 1, Page 8, LO 1.4

8. The social structure of society is an example of a micro-level factor that shapes families.

Answer: F

Diff: 2, Pages 8-9, LO 1.4 and 1.5

9. A country’s economic system, such as capitalism or socialism, is an example of social structure.

Answer: T

Diff: 2, Pages 8-9, LO 1.5

10. A person’s personality is an example of a “master status.”

Answer: F

Diff: 2, Page 9, LO 1.5

11. “Human agency” is the ability of human beings to create viable lives even when they are constrained or limited by social forces.

Answer: T

Diff: 1, Page 11, LO 1.5

12. John has two wives: Lorraine and Samantha. This is an example of polyandry.

Answer: F

Diff: 2, Page 12, LO 1.6

13. No known cases of true matriarchies have ever been recorded.
Answer: T
Diff: 2, Page 13, LO 1.6
14. The United States leans towards a matrilineal pattern of descent.
Answer: F
Diff: 2, Page 13, LO 1.6
15. China enacted a policy limiting most families to having only one child.
Answer: T
Diff: 1, Pages 14-15, LO 1.7
16. Extended families were common in colonial America.
Answer: F
Diff: 1, Page 16, LO 1.8
17. The slave trade in the United States was well underway by the late 19th century.
Answer: F
Diff: 1, Page 17, LO 1.8
18. Freed African American slaves were allowed to vote, and to attend white schools and churches.
Answer: F
Diff: 1, Page 17, LO 1.8
19. Industrialization transformed the economy from a system based on small family farms to one of large urban industries.
Answer: T
Diff: 2, Page 18, LO 1.8
20. Urbanization often brought extended families closer together.
Answer: F
Diff: 2, Page 18, LO 1.8
21. A companionate family model based on mutual affection, sexual attraction, compatibility, and personal happiness emerged in the 20th century.
Answer: T
Diff: 2, Page 19, LO 1.8
22. Sociologists and other family scientists use an empirical approach, which answers questions through a systematic collection and analysis of data.
Answer: T
Diff: 1, Page 22, LO 1.9

23. Min is researching the health care needs of poor families in her community. She is collecting data using a series of focus groups, which will offer narrative description rather than numbers. In other words, she is using quantitative methods.

Answer: F

Diff: 2, Pages 24-25, LO 1.10

24. When the researcher collects data that can be measured numerically, he or she is likely using quantitative methods.

Answer: T

Diff: 1, Page 25, LO 1.10

25. An experiment is a controlled method for determining cause and effect.

Answer: T

Diff: 1, Pages 24-25, LO 1.10

26. A theory is a general framework, explanation, or tool used to understand and describe the real world.

Answer: T

Diff: 1, Page 26, LO 1.11

27. Conflict theory is an example of a micro theory, while structural functionalist theory is an example of a macro theory.

Answer: F

Diff: 2, Pages 26-27, LO 1.11

28. Social exchange theory suggests that individuals are rational and their behavior reflects an evaluation of costs and benefits.

Answer: T

Diff: 1, Page 27, LO 1.11

29. Teenagers' attitudes toward marriage and family life have become significantly more negative over the past few decades.

Answer: F

Diff: 2, Pages 29-30, LO 1.12

30. The data are clear: Americans are rejecting marriage.

Answer: F

Diff: 2, Pages 30-32, LO 1.12

Part III: Short Answer/Fill in the Blank Questions:

Level of Difficulty: A ranking of “1” relies upon recall of definitions; a ranking of “2” or “3” requires application or recall of more detailed or complex information.

1. _____ are relationships by blood, marriage, or affection, in which members may cooperate economically, may care for any child, and may consider their identity to be intimately connected to the larger group.

Answer: Families

Diff: 1, Page 4, LO 1.1

2. Your children just love Auntie Natalie; however, she isn't really an aunt at all but just a very good friend of the family. Social scientists refer to her as _____.

Answer: Fictive Kin

Diff: 2, Page 5, LO 1.1

3. List the six functions of marriage.

Answer: (1) Regulation of sexual behavior; (2) Reproducing and socializing children; (3) Property and inheritance; (4) Economic cooperation; (5) Social placement, status, and roles; (6) Care, warmth, protection, and intimacy.

Diff: 3, Pages 7-8, LO 1.3

4. A _____ perspective examines the ways in which marriage, families, and intimate relationships are interconnected with the rest of society and with other social institutions.

Answer: macro-level

Diff: 1, Page 9, LO 1.4

5. A micro-level perspective on families tends to focus on _____, whereas a macro-level perspective focuses on _____.

Answer: (a) the individual and his or her interactions in specific settings; (b) the interconnectedness of marriage, families, and intimate relationships with the rest of society.

Diff: 3, Pages 8-9, LO 1.4 and 1.5

6. List the various types of marriage patterns found in the world today.

Answer: monogamy, polygamy, polygyny, polyandry

Diff: 2, Page 12, LO 1.6

7. Which pattern of authority is common throughout the world?

Answer: Patriarchy

Diff: 1, Page 13, LO 1.6

8. The United States practices a _____ descent pattern.
Answer: bilateral
Diff: 1, Page 13, LO 1.6
9. What country attempts to control population growth by allowing most families to have only one child?
Answer: China
Diff: 1, Pages 14-15, LO 1.7
10. Family historians have shown that families were the cornerstone of colonial society. They were the primary social institution, taking over the functions of what other social institutions?
Answer: Business, schools, churches, correctional institutions, hospitals, social welfare institutions
Diff: 2, Pages 15-16, LO 1.8
11. The companionate family model that emerged in the 20th century is based on which four patterns?
Answer: Mutual affection, sexual attraction, compatibility, and personal happiness
Diff: 1, Page 19, LO 1.8
12. What are the goals of family research?
Answer: (1) Describe some phenomenon; (2) Examine the factors that predict or are associated with some phenomenon; (3) Explain the cause-and-effect relationships or provide insight into why certain events do or do not occur; (4) Examine the meaning and interpretations of some phenomenon.
Diff: 3, Page 22, LO 1.9
13. A/an _____ answers questions through a systematic collection and analysis of data.
Answer: empirical approach
Diff: 1, Page 22, LO 1.9
14. Why is a random sample the key to being able to generalize your findings?
Answer: A random sample allows every "person of interest" an equal chance of being selected for your research study.
Diff: 2, Page 23, LO 1.10
15. List the six research methods discussed in your text.
Answer: (1) Survey; (2) In-depth interview; (3) Experiment; (4) focus group; (5) observational studies; (6) secondary analysis.
Diff: 2, Pages 23-25, LO 1.10
16. What are the advantages and disadvantages of secondary analysis?

Answer: Advantages: saves expense; saves time; can be longitudinal; good for analyzing national attitudes, trends, and historical issues. Disadvantages; researcher has no control over variables, sampling, or other issues that could bias the data.

Diff: 3, Pages 24-25, LO 1.10

17: _____ focuses on data that can be measured numerically, such as found in surveys or experiments, whereas _____ refers to a narrative description with words rather than numbers to analyze patterns and their underlying meanings.

Answer: Quantitative research; qualitative research

Diff: 2, Page 25, LO 1.10

18. A/an _____ is a general framework, explanation, or tool to understand and describe the real-life world.

Answer: theory

Diff: 1, Page 26, LO 1.11

19. List the 7 main theories discussed in this chapter that are used in the study of families?

Answer: (1) Structural functionalist theory; (2) Conflict theory; (3) Feminist theory; (4) Social exchange theory; (5) Symbolic interaction theory; (6) Developmental theory; (7) Systems theory.

Diff: 3, Pages 26-28, LO 1.11

20. Is the family in a state of decline? Briefly, what are the main arguments of each side?

Answer: (1) People who feel that families are being threatened worry that Americans are rejecting traditional marriage and family life, that family members are not adhering to roles within families, and that many social and moral problems result from the changes in families. (2) Others remind us that the golden years of the past never really existed. They argue that families have always faced challenges, including desertion, poverty, children born out of wedlock, alcoholism, unemployment, violence, and child abuse. Yet, despite these recurring problems, attempts to strengthen families through improved social services and financial assistance have been met with resistance.

Diff: 3, Pages 28-29, LO 1.12

Part IV: Essay Questions:

1. Define “family,” and explain why definitions are important.

Page 4

2. Describe the six functions of the family – are these universal?

Pages 6-8

3. Compare and contrast a macro-level and micro-level perspective on families. Be sure to provide examples to illustrate your points.

Pages 8-9

4. What evidence can you provide to defend the statement, “families are always changing”?

Page 12

5. Describe alternative (a) marriage patterns; (b) patterns of authority; (c) patterns of descent; and (d) residence patterns.

Pages 12-14

6. Describe the changing marriage and family patterns in China.

Pages 14-15

7. Compare and contrast family life in colonial America between the White Europeans and African American slaves.

Pages 15-17

8. List and describe the research methods presented in the text, outlining their advantages and disadvantages.

Pages 22-26

9. Define “theory.” List and briefly describe the theories that are common in the study of families.

Pages 26-28

10. Are Americans rejecting marriage and family relationships? Write an essay using the data summarizing Americans’ attitudes and behaviors.

Pages 28-33