

***Marriages and Families Diversity and Change 8th
edition Schwartz Test Bank***

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CHAPTER TWO

WAYS OF STUDYING AND EXPLAINING MARRIAGES AND FAMILIES

	True/False	Multiple Choice	Short Answer	Essay	Total Qs
Remember	16	38	0	0	54
Understand	13	20		3	36
Apply	1	5		0	6
Analyze				3	3
Evaluate				1	1
Create					
	30	63	0	7	100

TRUE-FALSE

- Research and theory are not related to each other.
Answer: False
Page: 34
Difficulty=1
- Since theories are scientific in nature, they are therefore unbiased.
Answer: False
Page: 34
Difficulty=2
- Scientific research provides observable evidence as a foundation for knowledge or theories.
Answer: True
Page: 34
Difficulty=2
- Since the hypothesis is a statement of explanation, it does not need to be tested.
Answer: False
Page: 34
Difficulty=1
- The scientific method is used only in the natural sciences.
Answer: False
Page: 34
Difficulty=1
- Objectivity is always a potential problem when conducting scientific research.
Answer: True
Page: 39
Difficulty=2

7. In 2010, the U.S. Supreme Court put restrictions on the right to bear arms.
- Answer: False
Pages: 38
Difficulty=1
8. The National Rifle Association (NRA) is in favor of a federal regulation of guns.
- Answer: False
Pages: 38
Difficulty=1
9. The quantitative method focuses on processes, while the qualitative method emphasizes numerical analyses.
- Answer: False
Pages: 41
Difficulty=1
10. Surveys are useful when we want to know about people's private lives.
- Answer: True
Page: 41
Difficulty=1
11. An interview is the same as a questionnaire.
- Answer: False
Page: 41
Difficulty=2
12. Qualitative analysis focuses on patterns of similarity or difference among data regarding the research subjects.
- Answer: True
Page: 41
Difficulty=1
13. If a professor wanted to study the sexual behavior of students in his class, it would be appropriate for him to use the participant observation method.
- Answer: False
Page: 42
Difficulty=3
14. The Hawthorne Effect can lead to inaccurate results.
- Answer: True
Page: 42
Difficulty=2
15. Sociologists who study a particular category of people or a particular situation typically do so as a case study.
- Answer: True
Page: 43

Difficulty=1

16. Case studies use only newly collected data.

Answer: False

Page: 43

Difficulty=1

17. Little research is carried out on upper-class families across race and gender lines.

Answer: True

Page: 44

Difficulty=1

18. Conventional topics studied by sociologists lead us to ignore issues that would help us understand women's lives.

Answer: True

Page: 45

Difficulty=1

19. Daniel Moynihan's 1965 report placed unfair blame for an alleged family pathology on African American men.

Answer: False

Page: 45

Difficulty=2

20. Cross-cultural research challenges the idea of a single model of marriage and family life and helps highlight the flexibility of humans in creating diverse cultures.

Answer: True

Page: 47

Difficulty=2

21. The structural functionalist uses the analogy of the human system to illustrate its approach.

Answer: True

Pages: 47

Difficulty=1

22. Although not a primary role, schools serve as a kind of babysitter for students. This role would be described as a latent function.

Answer: True

Page: 49

Difficulty=2

23. Karl Marx made Conflict Theory popular.

Answer: True

Page: 50

Difficulty=1

24. Conflict theorists believe that conflict is a destructive force in society and should therefore be avoided.

Answer: False
Pages: 50
Difficulty=2

25. Symbolic interactionists believe that language is the most important sets of symbols utilized by humans.

Answer: True
Page: 51-52
Difficulty=1

26. Exchange theory examines social interactions with a focus on costs and benefits.

Answer: True
Page: 53
Difficulty=2

27. Feminist theorists speak in one cohesive voice.

Answer: False
Page: 55
Difficulty=2

28. Any theory that deals with gender issues is a feminist theory.

Answer: False
Page: 55
Difficulty=2

29. An increasing number of young husbands have joined their wives in birth courses.

Answer: True
Page: 58
Difficulty=1

30. A major criticism of the new politics of masculinity concerns its view of men as innocent victims of women and our society.

Answer: True
Page: 58
Difficulty=2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

31. _____ go beyond our individual experiences to study marriages and families in social, historical, political, and cross-cultural contexts.

(a) Anthropologists
(b) Psychologists
(c) Politicians
(d) Sociologists

Answer: (d)
Page: 59
Difficulty=2

32. _____ make connections between ideas and observations and help to better explain them.

(a) Theories

- (b) Variables
- (c) Hypotheses
- (d) Case studies

Answer: (a)

Page: 34

Difficulty=2

33. A theory
- (a) organizes an individual's ideas during a discussion.
 - (b) attempts to explain some phenomenon.
 - (c) sorts out advantages from disadvantages.
 - (d) is employed by a scientist in the opening stages of an experiment.

Answer: (b)

Page: 34

Difficulty=1

34. The goal of scientific research is to
- (a) assist in the advancement of society.
 - (b) expose corruption in society.
 - (c) provide intellectual stimulation for individuals who are scientifically inclined.
 - (d) provide empirical evidence.

Answer: (d)

Page: 34

Difficulty=1

35. Empirical evidence is information
- (a) that is supported by common sense.
 - (b) that everyone agrees with.
 - (c) that can be confirmed through our human senses.
 - (d) that is based on faith.

Answer: (c)

Page: 34

Difficulty=1

36. Statements of relationships between two or more variables are
- (a) pilot studies.
 - (b) hypotheses.
 - (c) experiments.
 - (d) surveys.

Answer: (b)

Page: 34

Difficulty=1

37. A researcher speculates that financial woes lead to marital problems. This speculation is considered a(n)
- (a) theory.
 - (b) concept.
 - (c) hypothesis.
 - (d) experiment.

Answer: (c)

Page: 34

Difficulty=3

38. What is the term used for the set of procedures that ensures accuracy and honesty during the research process?
- (a) theory
 - (b) hypothesis
 - (c) correlation
 - (d) scientific method

Answer: (d)

Page: 34

Difficulty=1

39. In studying the relationship between financial difficulties and marital problems, the researcher follows a systematic set of procedures. In doing so, the researcher is using the
- (a) theoretical perspective.
 - (b) experimental approach.
 - (c) scientific method.
 - (d) field study.

Answer: (c)

Page: 34

Difficulty=2

40. Which of the following best describes the relative importance of theory and research?
- (a) Theory is more important than research.
 - (b) Theory and research are equally important.
 - (c) Research is more important than theory.
 - (d) Theory and research are difficult to distinguish.

Answer: (b)

Page: 35

Difficulty=2

41. Which of the following is *not* true regarding guns and gun control in America?
- (a) Every day in America, guns claim 84 lives.
 - (b) The firearms death rate in the United States is eight times higher than in other high-income countries.
 - (c) Currently, firearm homicide is the tenth leading cause of death for Black men ages 15 to 34.
 - (d) It is estimated that almost 2 million children live in homes with loaded and unlocked guns.

Answer: (c)

Page: 35

Difficulty=2

42. The racial composition of welfare families is
- (a) fairly evenly distributed across racial and ethnic groups.
 - (b) predominantly African American.
 - (c) predominantly Latina(o).
 - (d) predominantly Native American.

Answer: (a)

Page: 40

Difficulty=1

43. Methods that study variables that can be measured numerically are termed

- (a) qualitative.
- (b) numerical.
- (c) mathematical.
- (d) quantitative.

Answer: (d)

Pages: 41

Difficulty=1

44. Quantitative methods are designed to study variables that can be measured
- (a) ethnographically.
 - (b) numerically.
 - (c) through processes.
 - (d) by characteristics.

Answer: (b)

Pages: 41

Difficulty=1

45. A particularly useful research method for learning the attitudes of a group of married people would be
- (a) an experiment.
 - (b) a theoretical study.
 - (c) a survey.
 - (d) content observation.

Answer: (c)

Page: 41

Difficulty=2

46. If you presented a set of printed questions to participants in a study you would be using a(n)
- (a) observation.
 - (b) questionnaire.
 - (c) survey.
 - (d) experiment.

Answer: (b)

Page: 41

Difficulty=1

47. One disadvantage of using the survey format is that
- (a) the respondent's answers cannot be verified.
 - (b) it does not allow for follow-up questions.
 - (c) the interviewer has to make up questions on the spot.
 - (d) the researcher may unintentionally influence the respondent.

Answer: (d)

Page: 41

Difficulty=2

48. Observational studies are especially useful when the researcher is attempting to
- (a) influence the behavior of the respondents.
 - (b) compare individuals from different social classes.
 - (c) study people or situations they might not otherwise have access to.
 - (d) work under cover.

Answer: (c)

Page: 42
Difficulty=2

49. In using the participant observation method, the researcher
- (a) guides the subjects through a series of activities.
 - (b) becomes part of the interaction he/she is studying.
 - (c) assumes a low profile.
 - (d) controls the responses of the subjects he/she is studying.

Answer: (b)
Page: 42
Difficulty=1

50. A major advantage of observation study is that this method
- (a) saves time.
 - (b) is inexpensive.
 - (c) yields useful information on nonverbal behavior.
 - (d) provides valuable reflective time for the researcher.

Answer: (c)
Page: 42
Difficulty=1

51. The Hawthorne effect refers to
- (a) the distortion of research as a result of the researcher's bias.
 - (b) the use of a nonrandom sample.
 - (c) the deliberate or subconscious change in behavior by those being studied.
 - (d) subjects having to withdraw from a study.

Answer: (c)
Page: 42
Difficulty=2

52. Having learned the real purpose of the study he was participating in, John started behaving according to the assumptions of the researcher. This is a good example of
- (a) the Hawthorne effect.
 - (b) kissing up.
 - (c) subject bias.
 - (d) unreliability.

Answer: (a)
Page: 42
Difficulty=3

53. When a sociologist wants to study a single unit of people or study people in a single setting, the research method frequently used is the
- (a) experiment.
 - (b) survey.
 - (c) correlational method.
 - (d) case study.

Answer: (d)
Page: 43
Difficulty=2

54. In attempting to find out how a particular family copes with the loss of a family member, a researcher collected and analyzed data on each family member. This method is called a/an
- (a) trauma study.
 - (b) case study.
 - (c) crisis intervention.
 - (d) experiment.

Answer: (b)

Page: 43

Difficulty=2

55. Used in sociological research on the family, _____ can provide a comprehensive and holistic understanding of social events within a single setting.
- (a) surveys
 - (b) case studies
 - (c) experiments
 - (d) observations

Answer: (b)

Page: 43

Difficulty=2

56. One disadvantage of _____ is that this method focuses on a very specific circumstance or situation and thus cannot be generalized to the larger population.
- (a) the survey
 - (b) the case study
 - (c) the experiment
 - (d) observation

Answer: (b)

Page: 43

Difficulty=2

57. _____ is a research technique for describing a social group from the group's point of view.
- (a) Case study
 - (b) Ethnography
 - (c) Observation
 - (d) Cross-sectional study

Answer: (b)

Page: 42

Difficulty=1

58. An advantage of _____ studies is that they provide firsthand accounts of those whose lives we are studying.
- (a) case
 - (b) participant
 - (c) ethnographic
 - (d) observation

Answer: (c)

Page: 42

Difficulty=1

59. Over the past few decades, _____ scholars have become increasingly concerned with whom researchers study, how they study them, and the omission of women.

- (a) historical
- (b) legal
- (c) feminist
- (d) political

Answer: (c)

Page: 43

Difficulty=2

60. A feminist researcher of family issues would most likely use which of the following methods?

- (a) quantitative
- (b) qualitative
- (c) feminine mystique
- (d) analytical

Answer: (b)

Page: 43

Difficulty=1

62. A major advantage of how feminists do their research is the

- (a) respectful way that they conduct it.
- (b) way they define and act out the roles of researcher and subject.
- (c) way they define their hypothesis.
- (d) sensitive manner in which they conduct their research.

Answer: (b)

Page: 41

Difficulty=2

63. The text cites the research of _____ as reflecting a central assumption of the feminist researcher that behavior can best be understood from the perspective of the persons involved.

- (a) Mary Romero
- (b) BarBara Scott
- (c) Marjorie DeVault
- (d) Howard Becker

Answer: (a)

Page: 44

Difficulty=1

64. A major criticism of feminist research is that it tends to be

- (a) overly objective.
- (b) subjective.
- (c) idealistic.
- (d) submissive.

Answer: (b)

Page: 44

Difficulty=1

65. Traditionally, the bulk of research on the family has focused on _____ families.

- (a) African American
- (b) immigrant
- (c) white middle-class
- (d) lower class

Answer: (c)
Page: 45
Difficulty=1

66. A family researcher who follows the traditional mode is likely to use which of the following groups as a standard against which other groups are measured?
- (a) the upper class
 - (b) the newly arrived immigrant family
 - (c) the European family
 - (d) the white middle-class family

Answer: (d)
Page: 45
Difficulty=1

67. When women were included in traditional research, they were usually characterized as
- (a) wielding considerable power.
 - (b) stereotypically nurturing care givers.
 - (c) dominant and controlling.
 - (d) sex goddesses.

Answer: (b)
Page: 45
Difficulty=1

68. According to the text, traditional research on the family has ignored not only women in general but also _____.
- (a) children
 - (b) people of color
 - (c) fathers
 - (d) grandparents

Answer: (b)
Page: 44
Difficulty=1

69. The _____ Report perpetuated the myth of the "black matriarchy."
- (a) Kerner
 - (b) Roots
 - (c) Moynihan
 - (d) Family Crisis

Answer: (c)
Page: 45
Difficulty=1

70. Compared with research about other groups in U.S. society, very little research has been done on _____ families.
- (a) Native American
 - (b) Hispanic
 - (c) African American
 - (d) matrilineal

Answer: (a)
Page: 45
Difficulty=1

71. In sociology, *theoretical perspective* is defined as
- (a) the subjective analysis of past events.
 - (b) individual views on family issues.
 - (c) using a particular point of view to explain social reality.
 - (d) comparing different aspects of society.

Answer: (c)

Page: 47

Difficulty=1

72. Sociologists approach the study of human behavior and society with a particular set of theoretical
- (a) biases.
 - (b) beliefs.
 - (c) assumptions.
 - (d) points of view.

Answer: (c)

Page: 47

Difficulty=1

73. Which of the following is *not* considered one of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology?
- (a) systematic
 - (b) structural functionalism
 - (c) symbolic interaction
 - (d) conflict

Answer: (a)

Page: 47

Difficulty=1

74. The structural functionalist perspective is known for its focus on
- (a) social tensions, competition, and change.
 - (b) people interacting with one another.
 - (c) the varied applications in sociology.
 - (d) society's structures functioning to maintain stability.

Answer: (d)

Pages: 47

Difficulty=1

75. In an address to a group of high school students, a speaker employs the analogy of the body, with its various parts and subsystems all working together in explaining one of the theoretical approaches in sociology. This would be the _____ perspective.
- (a) conflict
 - (b) social exchange
 - (c) structural functionalism
 - (d) symbolic interactionism

Answer: (c)

Pages: 47

Difficulty=2

76. Functionalists are interested in both the manifest and the _____ functions of social institutions.
- (a) overt
 - (b) intended

- (c) expressed
- (d) latent

Answer: (d)

Page: 49

Difficulty=1

77. The primary goal of the welfare system was to provide temporary assistance to families in need. Unfortunately, the system has also fostered dependency. Functionalists would call this dependency a(n)_____ function of the welfare system.
- (a) manifest
 - (b) latent
 - (c) overt
 - (d) abuse

Answer: (b)

Pages: 49

Difficulty=3

78. Following the birth of their third child, Mary and John realized that Mary had to go back to work to help make ends meet financially. This meant, however, that they would spend less time together as a family. Sociologists would say that Mary going back to work was both
- (a) disruptive and unproductive.
 - (b) selfish and uncaring.
 - (c) functional and dysfunctional.
 - (d) productive and functional.

Answer: (c)

Pages: 49

Difficulty=3

79. _____ traits encourage self-confidence, rationality, competition, and coolness.
- (a) Overt
 - (b) Expressive
 - (c) Intended
 - (d) Instrumental

Answer: (d)

Page: 49

Difficulty=1

80. The civil rights movement in the 1960s often involved violence. A conflict perspective explanation might say this violence resulted from
- (a) the face-to-face encounter of people from different racial backgrounds.
 - (b) a confrontation between bigots and liberals.
 - (c) inequality and a battle over scarce resources.
 - (d) Marxist influences in the United States.

Answer: (c)

Pages: 50

Difficulty=3

81. A researcher on family systems focuses his research on how social inequality is built into the structure of marriage and the family. What theoretical perspective is the researcher using?
- (a) functionalism
 - (b) conflict

- (c) social institution
- (d) interactionism

Answer: (b)

Pages: 50

Difficulty=2

82. Sociologists guided by the _____ approach focus on micropatterns of face-to-face interaction among people in specific settings.
- (a) functional
 - (b) conflict
 - (c) symbolic interactionist
 - (d) exchange

Answer: (c)

Page: 51

Difficulty=1

83. Doreen, a graduate student studying human behavior in a college cafeteria, observed a young man who sat down next to a young woman. When the young man smiled, the young woman frowned, stood up, and moved to another table. Which theoretical perspective was Doreen using?
- (a) conflict
 - (b) symbolic interactionism
 - (c) functionalism
 - (d) exchange

Answer: (b)

Page: 51

Difficulty=3

84. A guiding principle of the _____ perspective is that human experience is not uniform and cannot be generalized to all people.
- (a) conflict
 - (b) functionalist
 - (c) interactionist
 - (d) social-constructionist

Answer: (d)

Pages: 52

Difficulty=2

85. The authors consider the _____ perspective to be the most widely used in studying marriages and families.
- (a) functionalist
 - (b) social exchange
 - (c) conflict
 - (d) interactionist

Answer: (b)

Page: 53

Difficulty=1

86. _____ theory assumes that humans are rational, calculating beings.
- (a) Conflict
 - (b) Social exchange
 - (c) Developmental family life cycle

(d) Functionalist

Answer: (b)

Page: 53

Difficulty=1

87. A(n) _____ perspective provides us with a unique framework for explaining many face-to-face relationships.
- (a) exchange
 - (b) conflict
 - (c) developmental family life cycle
 - (d) functionalist

Answer: (a)

Page: 53

Difficulty=1

88. _____ theory pays close attention to changes in families over time and attempts to explain family life in terms of a process that unfolds over the life course of families.
- (a) Conflict
 - (b) Social exchange
 - (c) Developmental family life cycle
 - (d) Functionalist

Answer: (c)

Page: 54

Difficulty=2

89. The _____ perspective is based upon the idea that families change over time in terms of both the people who are members and the roles they play.
- (a) social exchange
 - (b) conflict
 - (c) functionalist
 - (d) developmental family life cycle

Answer: (d)

Page: 54

Difficulty=1

90. Stage 3 of the developmental family life cycle model is families with
- (a) teenagers.
 - (b) schoolchildren.
 - (c) preschool children.
 - (d) infants.

Answer: (c)

Page: 54

Difficulty=1

91. _____ studies begin with the basic premise that there is no hierarchy of oppression.
- (a) Men's
 - (b) Feminist
 - (c) African American
 - (d) Gay and lesbian

Answer: (a)

Page: 57
Difficulty=1

92. One of the major criticisms of the emerging politics of masculinity is that it
- (a) is too little too late.
 - (b) depicts men as innocent victims of conniving women.
 - (c) plays into the hands of radical feminist groups.
 - (d) serves to glorify the role of the male provider.

Answer: (b)
Page: 58
Difficulty=1

93. According to the text, the variety of theories and perspectives used to understand marriages and families
- (a) are incompatible with one another.
 - (b) frequently complement each other.
 - (c) are mutually exclusive.
 - (d) are complete in and of themselves.

Answer: (b)
Page: 59
Difficulty=1

ESSAY

94. What role does the scientific method play in research? How is its use justified in research on marriage and the family?
Difficulty=4
95. Define and discuss the structural functional, conflict, and exchange perspectives.
Difficulty=2
96. Describe the eight stages of the Developmental Family Life Cycle Model. What have been the major criticisms of this model?
Difficulty=2
97. Discuss the social constructionist perspective. How does this perspective assist in understanding the family?
Difficulty=4
98. There are several different theoretical perspectives involved in the sociological study of marriage and the family. Discuss the advantages/disadvantages of having multiple perspectives. Why can we not have just one perspective?
Difficulty=5
99. Describe why the Japanese population is declining and what has been done to try to increase fertility. How effective have these measures been?
Difficulty=4
100. Discuss the pros and cons that social media has on parenting.
Difficulty=3