

***Journeys through Emerging Adulthood - An
Introduction to Development from Ages 18-30
Around the World 1st edition Reifman Test Bank***

SKU: 9780367742041-TEST-BANK

CHAPTER 2 (Cultural and Demographic Variation) -- Test-item bank for *Journeys through Emerging Adulthood: An Introduction to Development from Ages 18-30 Around the World* by Alan Reifman

1. According to one study, for immigrants to the US from _____ countries, an EA-type lifestyle (e.g., living with parents, delayed marriage) took hold relatively quickly, whereas immigrants from _____ nations adopted an EA lifestyle only after a longer time in the US.

- A. Latin; Asian
- B. European; Asian
- C. Asian; Latin
- D. Latin; Canadian

Answer: C

2. Which of the following is/are true of the Philadelphia study, which initially surveyed “at risk” 11-15 year-olds and then conducted follow-up interviews with each person eight years later to see how they were doing?

- A. The authors developed a system for classifying youth as “off track” when having difficulties with educational and work transitions
- B. The poorest areas with predominantly White residents were not as severely deprived as the poorest areas with mostly minority residents
- C. Minority women did just as well on the education/work success measure as white women
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

3. The term “WEIRD” (Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, Democratic) refers to:

- A. The kinds of populations most participants in social science research come from
- B. The kinds of college students who get involved in extracurricular activities
- C. The kinds of populations in which the age at first marriage is getting younger
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

4. Among the nations studied in the book *The Accordion Family*, the one where parents are most supportive of their children remaining at home during their 20s and 30s is _____, whereas the one where parents are most opposed is _____:

- A. Italy; Japan
- B. United States; Spain
- C. Japan; Denmark
- D. Sweden; United States

Answer: A

5. One criterion for considering someone an adult that was commonly stated in some African and Asian nations, but was not among the leading criteria found initially in the US, is:

- A. Getting married
- B. Controlling one's emotions
- C. Serving as a mentor to younger relatives
- D. Having a nice car

Answer: B

6. According to *Guyland* author Michael Kimmel, young men exceed young women during the transition to adulthood in:

- A. College academic performance
- B. Preparation for a successful career
- C. Preparation for a successful marriage
- D. Heavy drinking, viewing of pornography, and sexual hookups

Answer: D

7. According to Silva's qualitative interviews with working-class individuals in the US, their experiences in trying to take on adult roles (e.g., education, work, relationships) led them to adopt an extreme attitude of :

- A. Optimism
- B. Compassion
- C. Individualism
- D. Trust in government and institutions

Answer: C

8. In studies of the five features of Arnett's theory of emerging adulthood:

- A. Men tend to score higher on most of the features
- B. Women tend to score higher on most of the features
- C. Men and women tend to show roughly equal levels of each feature
- D. No studies of this kind have been done

Answer: B

9. The terms "red" and "blue" states in the US:

- A. Describe only whether a state tends to vote Republican (conservative) or Democratic (liberal)
- B. Describe differences in marriage age, as well as political leanings
- C. Describe differences in identity formation, as well as political leanings
- D. Describe differences in career goals, as well as political leanings

Answer: B

10. The study of how combinations of demographic characteristics (e.g., being a Black woman, as opposed to a Black man or White woman) affects someone's life opportunities is known as:

- A. Paired vulnerability
- B. Cross-sectionality
- C. Intersectionality
- D. Double jeopardy

Answer: C