**Families - Test**

**Chapters 3 and 4**

 **\_\_\_\_\_/60**

**Part A: True or False 19 marks**

Please select the best possible answer and fill in the appropriate Scantron box.

1. **Becoming an adult is a process that involves four components: becoming an adult in your own eyes, in the eyes of your parents, the law, and the society in which you live.**
	1. True
	2. False
2. **The transition to adulthood has become more difficult, because there is a greater diversity in family of origin than there has ever been in the past.**
	1. False
3. In pre-industrial societies, it was common for children to die before the age of 20.
	1. True
	2. False
4. During industrialization in the nineteenth century, female youths of the middle class were sent away to be educated.
	1. True
	2. False
5. **There is an increased time span between the age at which young people reach physical maturity and the age at which they become adults.**

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* 1. True
	2. False
1. **A cohort is a grouping of individuals based on their age.**
	1. True
	2. False
2. The invention of the printing press meant that education was more accessible to the general population.
	1. True
	2. False
3. **Attainment of adult status involves physiological, psychological, and sociological changes.**
	1. True
	2. False
4. **Credentialism refers to the intrinsic value of education**
	1. True
	2. False

1. **Social history refers to the events and trends that happened to a specific segment of society.**
	1. True
	2. False
2. Each of Erikson’s eight stages of development are characterized by a dilemma that a person must deal with to be able to meet the challenges of the next stage in life.
	1. True
	2. False
3. **The boomerang age describes a generation that moves in and out of employment resulting in continual dependency on the family of origin.**
	1. True
	2. False
4. **Research in the life-course approach often uses only one method of questioning participants .**
	1. True
	2. False
5. **The baby-boom echo has greatly affected the media, such as television programming, as well as the auto industry.**
6. True

b. False

1. **One way that family can act as a significant factor in the formation of identity is by the way that it filters cultural events, friends, and social events.**
	1. True
	2. False
2. **Through extensive research Jeffery Arnett has identified emerging adulthood as its own distinctive stage of the life cycle.**
	1. True
	2. False
3. **Resocialization is the process by which an individual learns the expectations of a new role and discards the expectations of the old roles.**
	1. True
	2. False
4. Schools not only offer opportunities for developing competencies, but also for doing things that are worthwhile.
	1. True
	2. False
5. **Autonomous self is the term Freud used to describe maturation of the ego.**
	1. True
	2. False

**Part B: Multiple Choice 30 marks**

Please select the best possible answer and fill in the appropriate Scantron box.

1. **Which of the following documents would social historians be least likely to use for information?**

a. Novels

b. Newspapers

c. court records

d. observations of actions

1. **In industrialized society, what was the effect on the family of moving to the city?**

 a. youth no longer had to work

b. parents became less attached to their children

c. children could work longer hours

d. youth could earn an income without leaving home

1. **Which of the following is not a socially recognized cohort?**

a. Generation X

b. baby-boom echo

c. baby boom

d. baby bust

1. **For Canadians, how is leaving home usually described?**

a. as a gradual process

b. as an event

c. as part of social history

d. as a necessary service to parents

1. **Which of the following is not usually influenced by a cohort?**

a. stock market

b. declining fertility

c. Media

d. consumer goods

1. Which group of people are most likely to pursue further education or training?

a. people that leave school before graduating from high school

b. people that perceive a value in education and continue into post-secondary studies

c. single mothers looking to increase job potential

d. single males looking to increase income potential\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to adult.

1. **Which method of discipline is preferred by most adolescents?**

a. authoritative

b. permissive

c. authoritarian

d. all of the above

e. pointy sticks

1. Adolescence was idealized as a time of learning and leisure for children of the growing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class.
	1. upper
	2. lower
	3. middle
	4. leisure
2. What accompanied the abolition of child labour?

a. the introduction of schooling

b. increase in available jobs

c. children boarding in the homes of others

d. greater independence of youth

1. Primary school was established in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ century in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all children.
	1. 18th, control
	2. 20th, train
	3. 19th, educate
	4. 18th, educate
2. **What is the term given to the significant turning points in people’s lives that are often celebrated in society?**

a. marriage

b. rite of passage

c. second stage transition

d. religious ceremony

1. **As a psychologist, Erikson was the first to...**

a. describe predictable stages of human development.

b. change his name to reflect his parentage.

c. describe growth and development of humans without the use of stages.

d. describe the fast pace of physical maturity as a result of better nutrition.

1. What is the meaning of ego?
	1. understanding of development
	2. understanding of self
	3. understanding of tradition
	4. understanding of infancy
2. What is the term that describes full development of the ego?
	1. ego autonomy
	2. individuation
	3. ego support
	4. autonomous self
3. **Which is not a task that enables individuals to become self-sufficient adults, according to the family life-cycle framework?**

a. develop intimate relationships with peers

b. commit to a career or workplace role

c. individuation

d. conform

1. What is the motivator for change in the family life-cycle framework?
	1. crisis
	2. love
	3. individuation
	4. the Dream
2. Whose theory emphasizes the importance of the life structure?
	1. Erikson
	2. Levinson
	3. Gilligan
	4. Loevinger
3. **Which of the following has the major role of socializing individuals for occupations?**

a. parents

b. governments

c. education systems

d. mentors

1. What is a cohort effect?
	1. the influence that the baby-boom generation has on the media and consumer goods
	2. the influence or changes that occur in response to a common social clock
	3. the influence that the baby-boom generation has on current research
	4. the influence or changes that Sheehy sees in mid- and later life
2. What is the meaning of anticipatory socialization?
	1. learning and practising new behaviours before they are necessary
	2. learning new behaviours and discarding old ones
	3. learning and practising the norms and values of a parents’ generation
	4. learning the norms and values of a society
3. What is the importance of anticipatory socialization?
	1. it allows others the opportunity to watch what a person is doing, then critique it
	2. it allows others the opportunity to practise an identity
	3. it gives a person an opportunity to practise new behaviours and skills
	4. it gives a person an opportunity to tell others what they are doing wrong
4. What identity factors do an individual’s family contribute?
	1. race
	2. status
	3. religion
	4. all of the above
5. Which is not one of the four parenting styles?
	1. authoritarian
	2. authoritative
	3. autocratic
	4. permissive
6. Which parenting style results in children that have high self esteem and are happy and competent?
	1. authoritarian
	2. authoritative
	3. autocratic
	4. permissive
7. Which parenting style employs a “because I said so” attitude towards any perceived challenge of authority?
	1. authoritarian
	2. authoritative
	3. autocratic
	4. permissive
8. The ceremonies and traditions that mark the passage from adolescence to adulthood are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. ego development
	2. rights of passage
	3. rites of passage
	4. growing up
9. What identity factors do an individual’s family contribute?

a. race

b. status

c. religion

d. ethnicity

e. all of the above.

1. Adult status is achieved when one reaches \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, biological, psychological, and social maturity.
	1. emotional
	2. economic
	3. political
	4. chronological
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clock sets the timetable for society’s expectations concerning when certain events should occur in the lives of individuals.
	1. social
	2. biological
	3. psychological
	4. economic
3. When people say that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for reaching adulthood has slowed down over the past two generations, they mean that events such as leaving home are done at a later age than in the past.
	1. social clock
	2. biological clock
	3. psychological clock
	4. economic clock
4. Family members act as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the formation of a child’s identity.
	1. peers
	2. colleagues
	3. friends
	4. role models

**Part C: Short Answer 5 marks**

Answer the question on the paper provided.

1) What rites of passage do many North Americans experience that indicate adulthood? (5 marks)

**Part D: Short Answer 2 x 3 marks = 6 marks**

Answer two of the questions on the paper provided.

2) Why might researchers use such a wide age boundary (ages 18 to 34) to define emerging adults? (3 marks)

3) What is the importance of social history? (2 marks)

4) Identify and explain how a large cohort could impact a population both socially and economically. ( 3 marks)

5) Which socializing element — family, school, or part-time job — has had the most impact on your career aspirations?

 (3 marks)

6) Describe the influencing forces on individuals as they form their identity and form their occupation. (3 marks)