**Chapter 1—Families and Family-Like Relationships:**

**Definitions, Theories, and Research**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Which of the following statements about Canadian families is correct?
	1. Families are valued because they provide economic and emotional benefits.
	2. Family relations are decreasing in importance.
	3. Young people value family life less than older people.
	4. Older people are rejecting traditional family life.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 3

1. Which of the following is cited as evidence that “the family” is in trouble?
	1. an increasing divorce rates
	2. same sex marriage
	3. women delaying marriage and childbearing
	4. low fertility rate

Answer: A

Page Ref: 3

1. Which of the following of Murdock’s basic relationships of family are defined by two adults of different sexes whom maintain a socially approved sexual relationship, and have one or more children, own or adopted?
	1. economic cooperation
	2. communal living
	3. reproduction
	4. co-residence

Answer: C

Page Ref: 4-5

1. Which of the following of Murdock’s basic relationships of family is defined as a social group that shares a single household?
2. economic cooperation
3. communal living
4. reproduction
5. co-residence

Answer: D

Page Ref: 4-5

1. Which of the following of Murdock’s basic relationships of family is defined as a social group that shares resources and provides financial support for its members?
2. economic cooperation
3. communal living
4. reproduction
5. co-residence

Answer: A

Page Ref: 4-5

1. , Which of the following is considered a family, based on Murdock’s (1949) definition?
	1. siblings sharing an apartment
	2. a single parent with two children
	3. a same—sex couple
	4. a married couple with children

Answer: D

Page Ref: 5

1. Which of the following is a reason that Murdock’s (1949) definition of the family is insufficient?
	1. It fails to allow for the variability found among families today.
	2. It ignores the importance of economic co-operation.
	3. It places too much emphasis on co—residence.
	4. it does not acknowledge the importance of love in relationships.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 5

1. Which of the following describes the definition of a “census family”?
	1. It is the definition preferred by all family sociologists.
	2. It is a process-based approach to defining the family.
	3. It is more inclusive than the Murdock (1949) approach.
	4. It is less inclusive than the Murdock (1949) approach.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 5

1. Which of the following groups would be excluded from Statistics Canada’s (2011) definition of family?
	1. a same—sex common—law couple raising children
	2. a lone parent with one child
	3. a divorcee with shared custody of children
	4. a 26-year-old daughter visiting her mother

Answer: D

Page Ref: 5

1. Which of the following is an example of a non-family household?
	1. two sisters sharing an apartment
	2. grandmother and granddaughter living together
	3. divorced parents living in separate homes sharing custody of children
	4. three university students sharing a tiny two-bedroom apartment

Answer: D

Page Ref: 6

1. Which of the following statements is a definition of an “extended family”?
	1. A kinship system in which the inheritance of property is determined through both male and female lines.
	2. A nuclear family that maintains close ties with relatives.
	3. A family system of three or more generations living together and sharing social rights and obligations.
	4. A group of families who have social obligations towards each other.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 5, 26

1. Which of the following is a major limitation of using households as a substitute for families while conducting research?
	1. it is difficult for surveyors and census-takers to count every household.
	2. families move into new residences faster than census-takers can count them.
	3. it fails to acknowledge divorced parents living in separate residences as one family.
	4. it excludes homeless families.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 6

1. Which of the following assumptions do researchers and census-takers make about families and households?
	1. That families and households coincide.
	2. That families and households are temporary living arrangements.
	3. That families and households should be researched separately.
	4. That families and households may include different members.

Answer: A

Page Ref:5-6

1. Which province passed the “Adult Interdependent Relationship Act” in 2003?
	1. Prince Edward Island
	2. British Columbia
	3. Alberta
	4. Ontario

Answer: C

Page Ref: 7

1. Which criteria does the United Nations (1991) use to define families?
	1. Blood relations
	2. Socioeconomic functions
	3. Household structure
	4. Sociocultural factors

Answer: B

Page Ref: 7

1. Which of the following is the definition of family developed by the Vanier Institute of the Family and the Canadian Committee for the International Year of the Family (2013)?
	1. Families are ultimately defined by the shape they take rather than by what they do.
	2. Families are ultimately defined by what they do rather than by the shape they take.
	3. Families are ultimately defined by the role they play in society.
	4. Families are too diverse to be defined at all.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 6

1. Which of the following changes have Canadians come to accept in defining family?
	1. the inevitability of divorce
	2. a broad process—based definition of family
	3. the collapse of family life
	4. the superiority of living common—law rather than marrying

Answer: B

Page Ref: 7

1. Which of the following is a common element found in family life?
	1. protection
	2. power
	3. intimacy
	4. communication

Answer: A

Page Ref: 8

1. Which of the following is a common element found in family life?
	1. power
	2. intimacy
	3. reproduction
	4. communication

Answer: C

Page Ref: 8

1. Which of the following statements about the common family element of dependency and intimacy is correct?
	1. Families tend to form short-term commitments to each other.
	2. Emotional dependency only occurs between a parent and child.
	3. All close relations have in common attachment and some dependency or interdependency.
	4. Emotional dependency is unique to family life within the household.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 8

1. Why is the common element of family life called protection considered an ideal?
	1. It is an ideal because in reality, family members often fail to protect each other.
	2. It is an ideal because it reflects the values of the 1950s “Golden Age.”
	3. It is ideal because it demonstrates patriarchal values.
	4. It is an ideal because it is portrayed in Hollywood films.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 9

1. Which of the following is a reason that, historically, men have dominated the family unit?
	1. Women have always preferred to play the nurturing role in the household.
	2. Family law and policy support male domination.
	3. The family is a male—created institution.
	4. Men place more importance in family life than women or children.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 9

1. Which of the following defines a “kinship group”?
	1. a group of people distinguished by blood relations and/or marriage with positions in a hierarchy of rights over property
	2. a group of people distinguished by positions in a hierarchy of rights over property only
	3. a group of people distinguished by a shared domestic dwelling
	4. a group of people distinguished by shared culture and tradition

Answer: A

Page Ref: 10

1. Which of the following is a kinship system whereby an individual gains property rights as a consequence of being the child of their mother?
	1. patrilineal
	2. matrilineal
	3. patriarchal
	4. matriarchal

Answer: B

Page Ref: 10

1. Which of the following statements about family kinship systems is correct?
	1. A cohort is a group of people who share a relationship through blood relations and/or marriage.
	2. In a patrilineal system, relationships are counted through both male and female lines.
	3. Western European and North American societies are mildly patrilineal.
	4. A society with a matrilineal kinship system can only be dominated by females.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 10

1. Which kinship system is practiced in North America?
	1. strongly patrilineal
	2. mildly patrilineal
	3. mildly matrilineal
	4. strongly matrilineal

Answer: B

Page Ref: 10

1. Which of the following is a consequence of women being traditionally defined as the primary kin-keepers in a household?
	1. Children maintain closer contacts with their mothers when they grow old.
	2. If their parents’ separate, grown children tend to visit both parents equally.
	3. Fathers are relied upon by young children more than mothers.
	4. Children grieve more when their mothers die than when their fathers die.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 11

1. Which of the following is a benefit of the life course approach to studying family relations?
	1. It captures the myriad ways in which a family experience can be interpreted by its members.
	2. It recognizes that families do not stay the same over time.
	3. it focuses on the functions that families play in society.
	4. It allows comparison of different cohorts in society.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 11

1. Which approach to understanding families examines the social and interpersonal dynamics of close relations and how they change over time?
	1. structural functionalism
	2. symbolic interactionism
	3. life course theory
	4. postmodern theory

Answer: C

Page Ref: 11

1. Which approach to understanding families argues that the family was an essential

social institution, well adapted to fit into society?

* 1. structural functionalism
	2. symbolic interactionism
	3. life course theory
	4. convergence theory

Answer: A

Page Ref: 18

1. What is an advantage of studying families from the perspective of different members?
	1. It explores the ways in which family’s cope with external forces and new requirements.
	2. it can track changes in the family as individual members age.
	3. It reveals the differences in how family members interpret shared experiences.
	4. It views the family as existing within a broad social network.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 11

1. Statistics Canada’s (1996) Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) is an example of which sociological research approach?
	1. the life course approach
	2. examining family dynamics from multiple perspectives
	3. longitudinal data collection on family diversity
	4. post-modern theory

Answer: C

Page Ref: 12

1. Which of the following policies was the Canadian government enforcing when Aboriginal children were forced into residential schools?
	1. Aboriginal traditional family values
	2. forced assimilation
	3. cultural integration of Aboriginal and Canadian families
	4. Aboriginal family reunification

Answer: B

Page Ref: 12

1. When, according to Flandrin (1979), was “family” as a social concept first used?
	1. among nomadic hunter-gatherer cultures
	2. during the formation of the first agricultural communities
	3. in 18th century Europe
	4. after WWI

Answer: C

Page Ref: 14

1. Which of the following describes the process of childbearing among foraging societies?
	1. It was often postponed until later in life more often than in early agricultural societies,
	2. It was encouraged because it meant more people to help gather food.
	3. It occurred earlier in life than it did in agricultural societies.
	4. It was looked up as a religiously significant event.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 14

1. Which of the following, according to Engels ([1884] 1972), was when the “family’ became an important and distinct social concept?
	1. The government began consistent census-taking.
	2. An economic surplus was made possible within communities.
	3. The ease and rate of divorce increased.
	4. Children began working in factories.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 14-15

1. Which of the following pairs of sociological theorists shared similar ideas about how families adapting in response to economic and market changes?
	* 1. Engels and Le Play
		2. Engels and Durkheim
		3. Engels and Cheal
		4. Durkheim and Malinowski

Answer: A

Page Ref: 15

1. Which of the following, according to Le Play’s theory of family, was what led to the emergence of smaller families during the feudalism period?
	1. agricultural advancements
	2. the development of towns and markets
	3. the increased presence of women in the workforce
	4. universal and mandatory education for children

Answer: B

Page Ref: 15

1. Which of the following would be considered a “stem family”?
	1. A large group of people who are related by blood living together.
	2. A family that runs a small shop while the rest of the members move on or stay behind.
	3. A family in which the male head of household is absent.
	4. A family where children are raised by their grandparents.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 15

1. Which of the following was a popular way of thinking about the family prior to the 1850s?
	1. symbolic interactionism, which focused on the roles of each family member
	2. matriarchies where women were thought to hold the most authority
	3. capitalism and the economy as the main force of family formation
	4. Judeo-Christian religious beliefs largely characterized by patriarchy theory

Answer: D

Page Ref: 15

1. What happened to the family as industrialization continued in the nineteenth century?
	1. Families became more important than work.
	2. Families increasingly worked together in family-run businesses.
	3. Family and work became more intertwined.
	4. Family and work became more separate.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 16

1. Which of the following was one aspect of Durkheim’s theories about family?
	1. the law of expansion
	2. the law of family dynamics
	3. the law of contraction
	4. the law of regulation

Answer: C

Page Ref: 16

1. Which of the following explains how Durkheim viewed the marriage relationship?
	1. permanent, unequal, and highly regulated by society.
	2. impermanent, unequal, and highly regulated by society.
	3. impermanent, equal and unregulated by society.
	4. impermanent, unequal, and unregulated by society.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 16

1. Which of the following describes how Durkheim saw the family as social institution?
	1. a religious creation
	2. a natural creation
	3. a social creation
	4. an illusionary concept

Answer: C

Page Ref: 16

1. Which of the following was considered an emerging debate in the 1850s about families?
	1. The role of women in family and society.
	2. The value of agricultural labour.
	3. The family as a site for all forms of labour.
	4. The family reinforced matriarchy and industrialism.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 16-17

1. Which of the following statements capture the essence of family theory in 1950s North America?
	1. Family is based upon economic inequality..
	2. It is willfully ignorant of family violence and the dissatisfaction of women.
	3. It is largely derived from the structural functionalist school.
	4. The extended family is the ideal family arrangement.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 17

1. Which of the following is a key aspect of Malinowski’s theories about family?
	1. family is based upon economic inequality.
	2. the nuclear family specialized by gender is essential to society.
	3. the extended family is the ideal family arrangement.
	4. industrialization has been destructive to family relations.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 18

1. Which of the following is a definition of the SNAF?
	1. “standard North American” family
	2. “suburban North American” family
	3. “structural North American functionalists”
	4. “symbolic North American” family

Answer: A

Page Ref: 18

1. Which of the following, according to Cheal, have sociological theories of the family been heavily influenced by since the 1970s?
	1. globalization
	2. capitalism
	3. feminism
	4. post-modernism

Answer: C

Page Ref: 19

1. Which of the following does Feminist Sociology recognize?
	1. The recognition that families are in stable units.

* 1. The belief that the family is a private institution.
	2. The belief that family must consist of a male breadwinner and female caregiver
	3. The belief that families are power based.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 19

1. Which of the following is a key feminist insight into the family?
	1. The family is only an ideology.
	2. The family is based on equality.
	3. The family is a public institution.
	4. The family is a global institution.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 20

1. Which of the following theories recognizes shared meaning between family workers?
	1. Symbolic interactionism
	2. Marxist theory
	3. Feminist theory
	4. Post-modem theory

Answer: A

Page Ref: 21-22

1. Which of the following theories maintains social change in the family unit has negative consequences for society?
	1. Symbolic Interaction
	2. Structural Functionalism
	3. Feminist theory
	4. Marxist theory

Answer: B

Page Ref: 21-22

1. Which of the following represents a Post-modem sociological perspective on the family?
	1. Families are in crisis.
	2. There are numerous ways for families to co-exist.
	3. Families are natural creations.
	4. Common-law relationships are healthier than marriage relationships.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 24-25

1. Which of the following represents a Convergence theory perspective on the family?
	1. Families are being forced to change.
	2. Families are choosing to change.
	3. Families will continue to differ.
	4. Some family changes are more effective than others.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 25

1. Which of the following is a flaw of Convergence theory?
	1. It assumes that all modern families are different to one another.
	2. It assumes that all modern families are like traditional families.
	3. It assumes that industrialization has disadvantaged families.
	4. It assures the need for distinct gender roles.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 24

1. Which of the following, according to Goode (1982), is a reason why societies that industrialize fail the needs of families?
	1. The industrial system treats workers as members of a family.
	2. Few employers offer childcare and other work—life programs that assist women in the workforce.
	3. The elderly are forced to work to survive.
	4. children are forced to work to survive.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 25

1. Which of the following, according to Goode (1982), is an impact of industrialization?
	1. It provides a workplace for the elderly.
	2. It demands geographical mobility of the individual worker
	3. It ensures job security.
	4. It offers programs for adults and children coping with crisis.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 25

1. Which of the following statements about life course perspective is accurate?

* 1. Life course perspective has been used in family studies for centuries.
	2. The life course perspective is commonly used to understand families and family change.
	3. The life course perspective is limited to the study of nuclear families.
	4. The life course perspective accounts for patriarchy in families.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 26

1. Which of the following is one of the five principles of the life course theory?
	1. Human development occurs throughout life.
	2. Individuals have little or no control over the course of their lives.
	3. The same events affect individuals and families in the same way.
	4. Individuals construct their lives through social interactions with family members.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 26

**Short Answer Questions**

1. Describe how Statistics Canada defines a Census Family.

 See Pgs 5-6

1. Distinguish process-based definitions of family with structural-based definitions of family.

 See Pgs.5-6

1. Identify and briefly explain any three common elements of family life as described in chapter one of your text.

 See Pgs. 8-10

1. Who have been primarily defined as kin-keepers in Canada and what effects does this have on family relationships?

 See Pg. 10-11

1. Describe what forms of lineage apply in Canadian families.

 See Pg. 10

1. Discuss why Cheal called feminism a “big bang” in sociological theories on families.

 See Pg.19

1. Briefly describe three reasons why it is difficult for sociologists to forecast future changes in the family.

 See Pgs. 13-14

1. Briefly elaborate on Engel’s connection between food surplus and family inheritance.

 See Pg. 13-14

1. Briefly explain the connection between the separation of the public world of work and the private world of home and distinctive sex roles as described by Durkheim.

 See Pg. 16-17

1. Briefly elaborate on what structural functionalists refer to as the “golden age “of the nuclear family.

 See Pg 18

**Long Answer Questions**

1. Structural functionalists suggest marriage partners complement each other while feminists would argue they compete. Demonstrate both theoretical sides of this argument from the perspective of that theory.

 See Pgs. 20-22

1. Social change is very significant to both symbolic interactionists and post modernists. Elaborate on why this is the case for each from the perspective of that theory.

 See Pgs. 23, 25

1. Elaborate on how Marx and Engels theorized the development of monogamous relationships between husbands and wives.

 See Pgs. 23