

FHS 2400 Marriage and Family
Text: The Marriage and Family Experience, 10th edition,
Chapter 9, Marriage in Society and Individual Context

Study Questions

Multiple Choice

1. The marriage debate refers to the debate about whether (p 323)
 - a. marriage is becoming more or less popular.
 - b. marriage has become more or less stable over time.
 - c. the family is in decline or dynamic, changing, and resilient.
 - d. the duration of marriage effect truly exists.

2. People in which of the following groups are LEAST likely to be married? (p 325)
 - a. Caucasians
 - b. Asian Americans
 - c. African Americans
 - d. Hispanic Americans

3. Which of the following is true regarding education and marriage? (p 326)
 - a. Among college-educated white women, the prospect of marrying has grown greater.
 - b. for both women and men, educational attainment is positively associated with the likelihood of marriage.
 - c. In the 1980s and 1990s marriages among college-educated women were more stable than they had been in the previous decade.
 - d. All of the above

4. _____ of high school dropouts disapproved or strongly disapproved of living together with no intention to marry. (p 327)
 - a. one-third
 - b. two-thirds
 - c. one-fourth
 - d. half

5. Barriers to marriage for low-income unmarried couples with children include all of the following **except** (p 327)
 - a. financial concerns.
 - b. relationship quality.
 - c. fear of and opposition to divorce.
 - d. concerns about relationships with new in-laws.

6. According to the text, _____ have the GREATEST likelihood of divorce and _____ have the LOWEST likelihood of divorce? (p 328)
 - a. Jews, Mormons
 - b. Methodists, Catholics
 - c. Baptists, Mormons
 - d. Catholics, Jews

7. The _____ refers to the weakening of the social norms that define people's behavior in a social institution such as marriage. (p 328)
 - a. institutional weakening phenomenon
 - b. deinstitutionalization of marriage
 - c. individualized marriage
 - d. marital decline phenomenon

8. The following stages, trust versus mistrust, and Industry versus inferiority, are part of which theory: (p 334)
 - a. Erikson's psychosocial stages
 - b. Skinner's learning stages
 - c. Bronfenbrenner's applied stages.
 - d. Piaget's cognitive learning stages.

9. Which of the following marriages are especially likely to end in divorce? (p 336)
 - a. adolescent marriages (where either party is younger than 20).
 - b. marriages where both are 20 years old or older and one person is 10 years older than the other.
 - c. marriages of those who are 30 years old or older.
 - d. none of the above.

10. Which of the following is true about courtship? (p 336)
 - a. Length of courtship is related to marital happiness.
 - b. You can date "too long" which is a sign of a slow-to-commit, up-and-down relationship..
 - c. Length of courtship is not related to marital happiness.
 - d. a and b are correct

11. The tendency of newlyweds to overlook problems is called (p 337)
 - a. blind love
 - b. new marriage effect
 - c. honeymoon effect
 - d. Newlyweds do not overlook problems.

12. According to the text, each of the following is a function of engagement **except** (p 338)
 - a. the legitimization of sexual intercourse.
 - b. preparing couples for marriage by requiring them to think about the realities of life.
 - c. the beginning of kinship with each other's families.
 - d. the strengthening of the partners as a couple.

13. The honeymoon originated when (p 339)
 - a. couples isolated themselves for a month.
 - b. couples drank honey wine each night for a full cycle of the moon.
 - c. women prepared honey for their husband's first breakfast.
 - d. none of the above

14. Studies indicate which of the following about cohabitation? (p 339)
 - a. Cohabitation is not afforded the same social legitimacy.
 - b. Cohabitants are considered kin by relatives.
 - c. Cohabitation does perform some of the same functions as engagement, such as preparing the couple for some realities of marriage.
 - d. a and c

15. The exchange of wedding rings has special significance because (p 339)
 - a. It provides a retail outlet for diamonds and jewelers.
 - b. It marks the end of the wedding ceremony.
 - c. It symbolizes trust, unity and timelessness.
 - d. The wedding ring is a nice piece of jewelry.

16. The experiences associated with falling in love are part of the (p 340)
 - a. emotional marriage.
 - b. psychic marriage.
 - c. community marriage.
 - d. economic marriage.

17. Failure to complete marital tasks may lead to (p 342)
 - a. identity bargaining.
 - b. the honeymoon effect.
 - c. the duration-of-marriage effect.
 - d. none of the above

18. Marital adjustment tasks include all of the following **except** (p 342)
 - a. establishing family and employment priorities.
 - b. participating in the larger community.
 - c. establishing kin relationships.
 - d. learning to seek emotional support from friends.

19. Establishing boundaries with relatives and friends (p 343-346)
- is important for newlyweds to do.
 - means newlyweds negotiating a different relationship with them.
 - means shifting loyalties from family of orientation to the new married partner without breaking the bonds of relatives and friends.
 - all of the above
20. For adoptive parents, (p 348)
- The transition to parenthood may differ from that of biological families.
 - Adoptive parents report more positive expectations about having a child
 - Considerable effort and expense must be undertaken to become parents.
 - All of the above are true.
21. What does the “empty nest syndrome” mean? (p 350)
- A type of depression parents get when they learn they can’t have children.
 - Fathers feeling rejuvenated when the last child is gone and they are no longer financially responsible for them.
 - Mothers experiencing depression and an identity crisis when their youngest child departs from home.
 - None of the above.
22. The sandwich generation means (p 352)
- Mom and Dad taking care of children as well as a parent or parents.
 - Mom and Dad taking care of adult children who have returned home.
 - Mom and Dad taking care of parents after children have grown and left home.
 - Mom and Dad taking care of special need children.
23. According to the text, average life expectancy is about _____ for men and _____ for women. (p 351)
- 71; 74
 - 72; 76
 - 73; 78
 - 74; 79
24. _____ begin with high levels of emotional intensity that over time have dwindled. (p 355)
- conflict-habituated marriages
 - devitalized marriages
 - passive-congenial marriages
 - total marriages

25. Rowe and Lasswell studied long-term marriages lasting 50 years or more and found that _____ percent were very happy and _____ percent were very unhappy. (p 354)
- a. 25; 10
 - b. 30; 15
 - c. 20; 20
 - d. 30; 30

True and False

26. A typical college student would face the Eriksonian “intimacy versus isolation” stage. (p 334)
- a. True
 - b. False
27. Marriage tends to change people for the better. (p 336)
- a. True
 - b. False
28. One’s childhood environment, such as attachment to parents and parents’ marital happiness, is associated with marital happiness. (p 336)
- a. True
 - b. False
29. It is impossible to date “too long.” (p 336)
- a. True
 - b. False
30. Parental divorces increases risks to married children because those who grew up in household where parents divorced are more likely to experience a divorce themselves. (p 336)
- a. True
 - b. False
31. The idea that “opposites attract” is borne out by studies of marital satisfaction, which indicate that partners are more compatible when they fulfill complementary needs and roles. (p 337)
- a. True
 - b. False
32. The typical engagement in our American culture lasts between six and ten months. (p 338)
- a. True
 - b. False

33. "The change in one's identity from that of an autonomous individual to that of a partner in a couple" describes the emotional marriage. (p 340)
 - a. True
 - b. False
34. Researchers have found that the duration-of-marriage effect and the presence of children explain why marital satisfaction declines soon after marriage. (p 344)
 - a. True
 - b. False
35. Adult children who return to their family of origin home after a temporary or lengthy absence are referred to as the rebound generation. (p 350)
 - a. True
 - b. False
36. The three most important factors affecting middle-aged and older couples are health, retirement, and widowhood. (p 351)
 - a. True
 - b. False
37. Most older people's marriages end by divorce, not by death. (p 353)
 - a. True
 - b. False