

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 02: Family Development: Continuity and Change**

1. The developmental approach to family life focuses upon the family's:

- a. organization and structure.
- b. pathology patterns.
- c. life cycle.
- d. operations as a social system

ANSWER: c

2. Developmental tasks:

- a. always involve children.
- b. occur at all stages of the life cycle.
- c. rarely involve family conflict.
- d. always impede family functioning.

ANSWER: b

3. A family stage marker refers to:

- a. a particular life event.
- b. a stage of life.
- c. the final decade of life.
- d. All of the answers are correct.

ANSWER: a

4. Family stage markers are events in a family's life that:

- a. demand a new adaptation.
- b. differentiate one stage of life from the next.
- c. mark the close of the childbearing years.
- d. None of the answers are correct.

ANSWER: a

5. Which of the following is an example of a discontinuous life change?

- a. Death of a grandparent
- b. Death of a young child
- c. Becoming parents
- d. None of the answers are correct.

ANSWER: b

6. Family therapists with a transgenerational view:

- a. attend to a family's intergenerational issues.
- b. reject the notion of therapist as outside expert.
- c. are less interested in a family's "stuck" places than are the social constructionists.
- d. are sometimes referred to as structuralists.

ANSWER: a

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7. Which of the following is not an example of a discontinuous life style change event in a family's history?
- a. Birth of a handicapped child
  - b. Father's retirement
  - c. Birth of a child to midlife parents
  - d. Birth of a child to a teenage girl

ANSWER: b

8. From a family life cycle perspective, psychiatric symptoms in a family member represent:
- a. intrapsychic distress.
  - b. interpersonal distress
  - c. a signal that the family is having problems mastering the tasks at that stage in the cycle
  - d. a learned response to anxiety.

ANSWER: c

9. The developmental framework for studying families was first proposed by family:
- a. therapists.
  - b. counselors.
  - c. sociologists.
  - d. social workers.

ANSWER: c

10. The leading advocates today of a multidimensional, multicultural view of the life cycle concept are:
- a. Duvall and Hill.
  - b. Duvall and Miller.
  - c. Carter and Strauss.
  - d. Carter and McGoldrick.

ANSWER: d

11. The major transition to be achieved before launching children involves:
- a. introducing them to school.
  - b. introducing them to social groups
  - c. experimenting with late teen independence.
  - d. parents letting go and facing each other.

ANSWER: c

12. Which of the following constitutes a horizontal stressor?
- a. Family expectations
  - b. Birth of a handicapped child
  - c. Ethnic loyalties
  - d. Family secrets

ANSWER: b

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13. An example of a vertical stressor is:
- a. a family coping with changes over time
  - b. dealing with family transitions.
  - c. precocious physical development in a child.
  - d. attitudes passing down over generations.

ANSWER: d

14. Most of today's immigrants to the United States come from:
- a. Eastern Europe
  - b. Western Europe.
  - c. Asia and Latin America
  - d. Europe and Asia.

ANSWER: c

15. A shortcoming in the family life stage perspective is:
- a. it is explanatory rather than descriptive.
  - b. it offers normative data on extended families only.
  - c. it emphasizes individual difference in the timings of modal events.
  - d. it does not deal with transition periods between stages.

ANSWER: d

16. Combrinck-Graham suggests that family development frequently alternates between:
- a. centripetal and centrifugal periods.
  - b. horizontal and vertical stresses.
  - c. stage oscillations.
  - d. linear and circular causality.

ANSWER: a

17. Breunlin contends that family development usually:
- a. occurs in discrete shifts from stage to stage
  - b. occurs in discontinuous shifts from stage to stage.
  - c. involves centripetal and centrifugal periods.
  - d. occurs as gradual oscillations.

ANSWER: d

18. Which of the following characterizes emerging adulthood?
- a. A heightened sense of assuming responsibilities
  - b. Launching children
  - c. Initial experiences of sexual exploration
  - d. Consolidating gender

ANSWER: a

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19. A young adult's primary developmental task is:
- a. separating from one's parents without cutting off from them.
  - b. finding a suitable mate
  - c. realigning relationships with extended families
  - d. becoming a parent.

ANSWER: a

20. According to the authors, the most significant milestone in a family's life cycle is usually:
- a. deciding to marry.
  - b. choosing a career
  - c. the arrival of children.
  - d. deciding on a life style.

ANSWER: c

21. The term "suprasystem" refers to:
- a. husband, wife, and first child.
  - b. husband, wife, and all children.
  - c. husband, wife, children, and extended family members.
  - d. husband, wife, and in-laws.

ANSWER: c

22. Families with an adolescent frequently must deal with:
- a. rule changing.
  - b. limit setting.
  - c. role renegotiation
  - d. All of the answers are correct

ANSWER: d

23. As children grow up and leave home, the family's developmental task involves:
- a. focusing attention on career development.
  - b. considering retirement shortly.
  - c. dealing with disabilities and death of grandparents.
  - d. creating adult-to-adult relationships between parents and children.

ANSWER: d

24. What Carter and McGoldrick refer to as "launching children and moving on" is called what by Gerson?
- a. Expansion
  - b. Contraction
  - c. Life cycling
  - d. None of the answers are correct.

ANSWER: b

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25. About how many divorces occur annually in the US today?

- a. 2 million
- b. 1 million
- c. Over 5 million
- d. Between 1/2 and 3/4 of a million

ANSWER: b

26. In a joint legal custody arrangement, both parents:

- a. remain living together but in separate quarters of the home
- b. have physical custody of the children for several days each week
- c. share decision-making regarding child raising issues
- d. none of the answers are correct

ANSWER: c

27. Most heads of one-parent households:

- a. eventually remarry.
- b. are sufficiently financially secure so that they do not seek remarriage.
- c. avoid remarriage until their children are grown.
- d. can be considered to be non-custodial parents.

ANSWER: a

28. Custodial and non-custodial single parents share the following problems:

- a. arranging day-to-day child care.
- b. conflicting loyalties.
- c. rebuilding social networks.
- d. returning to their family of origin homes.

ANSWER: c

29. Stepfamilies typically:

- a. cause a disruption in the family life cycle.
- b. add an additional phase to the life cycle.
- c. require a restructuring of parent-child relationships
- d. All of the answers are correct

ANSWER: a

30. Developmentally speaking, gay and lesbian adolescents:

- a. face entirely different demands to become independent as heterosexual adolescents.
- b. may experience greater anxiety, secrecy, and shame than heterosexual adolescents.
- c. have a relatively easy time “coming out” to their parents.
- d. experience the same anxiety over their erotic feelings as heterosexual adolescents

ANSWER: a

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31. Which statement below is *not* characteristic of lesbian parents:
- a. They have similar life cycle stresses to heterosexual parents.
  - b. They may rely on donor insemination to have children
  - c. They may adopt children.
  - d. They have children who are just as gender stereotyped as heterosexual parents

ANSWER: d

32. Which of the following is not true?
- a. Gay adults are less fit parents than straight adults
  - b. Lesbian women do not differ from heterosexual women in their child rearing practices
  - c. There are 12 to 15 million children living with gay or lesbian parents in the US
  - d. Gay and lesbian families are as diverse as heterosexual families

ANSWER: a

33. These are activities or experiences that need to be mastered at various stages in the family life cycle to enable the family to move to the next developmental stage.
- a. Life cycles
  - b. Family framework
  - c. Developmental tasks
  - d. Multidimensional stage

ANSWER: c

34. Any generalizations in the family life cycle model should be seen within the context of what?
- a. Class, culture, and historical period
  - b. Marital status
  - c. Developmental stage
  - d. Sexual orientation

ANSWER: a

35. What is the approximate percentage of gay or lesbian parents?
- a. 1%
  - b. 5%
  - c. 10%
  - d. None of the answers are correct

ANSWER: a

36. \_\_\_\_\_ The series of longitudinal stages or events that mark a family's life, offering an organizing schema for viewing the family as a system proceeding through time.

ANSWER: Family life cycle

37. \_\_\_\_\_ A higher-level system in which other systems represent component parts and play subsystem roles.

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*ANSWER:* Suprasystem

38. \_\_\_\_\_ Problems to be overcome and conflicts to be mastered at various stages of the life cycle, enabling movement to the next developmental stage.

*ANSWER:* Developmental tasks

39. \_\_\_\_\_ A post divorced family structure in which the former spouses reside in separate households and function as two separate units; although living separately, their nuclear family is thus restructured but remains intact.

*ANSWER:* Binuclear family

40. Critique the stage model by identifying some of the strengths and potential weaknesses of looking at a family with this particular framework.

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

41. Define the role of culture in the family life cycle. How does it strengthen or weaken a family's resources through transition periods.

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

42. Do you agree that all families go through a family life cycle? Should family scientists try to understand the observable and definable transition periods that all families go through? Why or why not?

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

43. As a helping professional what do you anticipate are the most difficult family life cycle stages? Why? How do you anticipate drawing attention to life cycle issues in the therapy room?

*ANSWER:* Answer may vary.

44. Discuss how gay and lesbian families are the same and potentially different than heterosexual families. How might a family therapist approach do therapy with such a family? Give an example

*ANSWER:* Answer may vary.