***Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** (2 pts) ***Mini-Review 2 (take-home version)***

To answer in the document (points will be deducted for not following these instructions)…

* **Bold** your answer for multiple choice & T/F,
* Type in *italics* to answer open-ended or fill-in-the-blank,
* Type the # or letters of your choice in the space next to matching or identification questions, and
* Don’t change formatting (spacing/lines) in the main document itself!

1. Identify which ONE type of definition (Fitzpatrick & Wamboldt, 1990) best fits each of the following statements by putting the letters in the blank. (½ pt each = 2.5 pts)

**ST** = Structural **PS** = Psychosocial **TR** = Transactional

\_\_\_\_ “A family is anyone who is joined through the rites of marriage in a church”

\_\_\_\_ “A family includes at least one person who is a parent and at least one child”

\_\_\_\_ “There must be a mom *and* a dad for a family to exist”

\_\_\_\_ “Now that we’ve gotten engaged, we’re officially starting our family”

\_\_\_\_ “My family includes everyone who provides social support to me when I need it.”

1. Holtzman (2008) described three criteria the government (U.S. Census) uses to define what constitutes a family. Which of the following is NOT one of those our government uses? (2 pts)
   1. Choice
   2. Blood/reproductive ties
   3. Marriage
   4. Adoption
2. Which was NOT a feature that increased people’s perceptions of feeling like a family (Baxter et al., 2009)? (2 pts)
   1. Being intact
   2. Being married
   3. Sharing a residence
   4. Absence of children
3. Which is one reason moms felt they had to communicate “good mother” face (Heisler & Ellis, 2008) to others? (2 pts)
   1. To show they didn’t care what other people thought
   2. To reinforce their own sense of self/identity
   3. To be independent and do it all on their own without support
   4. To make sure their family boundaries were maintained
4. T or F *The primary way we’re socialized by our parents is usually through indirect observation of them.* (2 pts)
5. For each of the following socialization strategies, give a brief example of it in your own words: (2 pts each = 12 pts)
   1. Direct instruction skills:
   2. Direct instruction rules:
   3. Intentional indirect modeling:
   4. Un-intentional indirect modeling:
   5. Opportunity provision:
   6. Control provision:
6. Which is TRUE about Warmth and Control – 2 aspects to assess parental behavior? (2 pts)
   1. Parents who use a lot of control are usually abusers
   2. Parental warmth has hardly any influence on the emotional climate of a family
   3. Warm parents cannot also be controlling
   4. The way parents use warmth & control often predicts the way their kids will use it someday
7. Control effectiveness is measured by how much (amount) and how well (appropriate) it’s used in different situations. For each aspect, give a specific example of how it would be used appropriately. (1 pt each = 5 pts)
   1. Age standards -
   2. Effective modeling/help –
   3. Effective rewards –
   4. Consistency –
   5. Reasoning -
8. T or F *A mom or dad’s parenting style usually remains pretty much the same across their child’s lifespan.* (2 pts)
9. T or F *Mikkelson et al. (2011) found all twins used more relational maintenance strategies than did full siblings.* (2 pts)
10. For each finding, identify which ONE parenting style best fits by putting those letters in the blank: (½ pt each = 5 pts)

**AN** = Authoritarian **AV** = Authoritative **I-P** = Indulgent-Permissive **I-U** = Indifferent-Uninvolved

\_\_\_\_\_ a. Rarely ever uses discipline because they’re not around or don’t care

\_\_\_\_\_ b. Discipline consists of frequent spanking with anger shown

\_\_\_\_\_ c. Style that may be best for kids in high-risk environments

\_\_\_\_\_ d. Tries to explain why and how whenever disciplining

\_\_\_\_\_ e. Considered the “ideal” strategy by family researchers

\_\_\_\_\_ f. Kids are largely noncompliant because they feel like the center of the universe

\_\_\_\_\_ g. “My kid struggles sometimes, but we work it out together.”

\_\_\_\_\_ h “My child can do no wrong; they’re a perfect angel.”

\_\_\_\_\_ i. “I’m the boss in my house and my kid knows it!”

\_\_\_\_\_ j. “I’m not sure what’s going on in my kid’s life.”

1. Which of the following is actually true, according to parenting research discussed by Grossman & Volkman? (2 pts)
   1. Normal parents feel an instant emotional bond with their child when born
   2. Social support parents get from their social network right after giving birth usually continues long after
   3. Parental problems with childbirth (e.g., infertility, miscarriage, etc.) are actually very common
   4. Marital-relational satisfaction will be really high when you first have your baby
2. According to what we know based on credible family research studies, which of the following is true? (2 pts)
   1. If a kid perceives a parent favors his/her sibling, it will likely negatively impact their self-esteem
   2. The fact that we take on different roles may be based on our birth order
   3. The fact that we have different personalities is largely based on our birth order
   4. Most sibling abuse is just rivalry that looks extreme
3. Of the 4 ways to detect sibling abuse, which would be considered an abusive relationship? (2 pts)
   1. A 4-year old gets angry at her brother so she hits him.
   2. I scare my younger sibling into believing strangers will come take him unless he does everything I want.
   3. Whenever a 12-year-old is babysitting his younger siblings, he tells them what to do to clean the house.
   4. I am mad at my sister for stealing my clothes so I take her earrings without asking.
4. Give a *specific* example for each way Tannen (2004) found pets used as a family comm. resource: (1 pt each = 6 pts)
   1. Buffer criticism –
   2. Shift frames –
   3. Deliver praise –
   4. Teach values –
   5. Mediate/avoid conflict –
   6. Reflect/constitute family identity –
5. According to Coleman & Ganong (2011), different things increase/decrease aging grandparents’ support from family members. Identify if support likelihood goes UP or DOWN with each characteristic listed. (½ pt each = 2.5 pts)

\_\_\_\_\_ a. Blood-related to family members

\_\_\_\_\_ b. Step-family started when kids were very young (e.g., grand’s been around a long time)

\_\_\_\_\_ c. Adult children feel as though they weren’t very well cared for by their parents (the grands)

\_\_\_\_\_ d. Adult children have a great bond with the grandparents

\_\_\_\_\_ e. Grandparents were *highly* involved in the grandchildren’s lives

1. T or F *Aunts/Uncles who have children become less involved in a nephew’s life than before they had kids.* (2 pts)
2. T or F *Cousins’ relationships are not really affected by their parents’ sibling-relationship quality.* (2 pts)
3. T or F *The biggest predictor of how one interacts with in-laws is the way your spouse deals with* *them.* (2 pts)
4. Match the type of kin with the example that best fits it. Put the # of the match in each space to the left. (1 pt each)

\_\_\_\_ Kin promotion 1. After divorce, I live with my mom, but still hang out with my dad

\_\_\_\_ Kin exchange 2. My sister died when I was young, so I never got to know her

\_\_\_\_ Kin retention 3. My brother lives in the same town as our step-grandma so visits her a lot,

whereas our blood grandparents live in another state.

\_\_\_\_ Kin loss 4. My friend hangs out at our house so much, he’s basically family

\_\_\_\_ Non-kin conversion 5. When I married my husband, we both got new family in-laws

1. In Braithwaite et al.’s (2010) study, they found that people communicatively constructed family according to different needs. Which numbered example from question 21 (above)… (4 pts)

\_\_\_\_ Best illustrates a substitute family?

\_\_\_\_ Best illustrates a supplemental family?

\_\_\_\_ Best illustrates a convenience family?

\_\_\_\_ Best illustrates an extended family?