

Student name: _____

TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- 1) A transition refers to the social changes that occur as one cohort replaces another.
 true
 false

- 2) An example of a countertransition is achieving a bachelor's degree at age 18.
 true
 false

- 3) Age grades use age as a social category to group people by religious and sexual orientation.
 true
 false

- 4) The basic assumption in measuring age effects is that changes due to aging reflect biological and physiological developments that are independent of specific times, places, or events.
 true
 false

- 5) The best example of an aging effect is the civil rights movement of the 1960s.
 true
 false

- 6) A cross-sectional research design consists of asking people in several age groups the same information.
 true
 false

7) A major advantage of the longitudinal research design is that it compares subjects from different cohorts at one point in time.

- true
- false

8) The Health and Retirement Survey is an example of a cross-sectional research study reported to the government panels making policy decisions about families.

- true
- false

9) A major disadvantage of the longitudinal research design is the cost.

- true
- false

10) One distinctive change in the duration of a life course phase is the extension of adolescence.

- true
- false

11) The extension of the period of old age is another change in the duration of the life course.

- true
- false

12) German veterans who entered the labor market after World War II had ended were least likely to be unemployed.

- true
- false

13) Children who are overweight are much more likely than slim children to be obese as adults.

- true
- false

14) Until recently, middle age was distinct from the rest of adult life.

- true
- false

15) By the 1970s, the average couple had their first child by their late 30s and had a total of four children spaced two years apart.

- true
- false

16) People who start life at an advantage are likely to experience increasing benefits as they age.

- true
- false

17) The government has the greatest impact on two phases of the life course: adolescence and old age.

- true
- false

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

18) Transitions are:

- A) social changes that occur as one cohort replaces the other.
- B) the impact of historical events on the entire society.
- C) role changes individuals make as they leave school, take a job, marry, have children, or retire.
- D) ways of using age as a social category to group people by status.

- 19) All of the following are characteristics of a trajectory except:
- A) it can be a multiple pathway in ordering and timing life events.
 - B) it ranks individuals hierarchically in a social system.
 - C) it can consist of distinct gender differences in employment.
 - D) it has an impact on women's income security in old age.
- 20) Which of the following statements is NOT a characteristic of age grade?
- A) It occurs in every society.
 - B) Most societies have more clearly marked age grades for males than for females.
 - C) Societies may vary in the number of age grades.
 - D) Individual members of society can select the age grade they want to join.
- 21) In age-graded systems, _____.
- A) people are categorized by the number of siblings in their families
 - B) each categorized group has the same role or grade
 - C) people are predominantly categorized by the differences in their ethnicity and race
 - D) males are ranked in hierarchical order according to their age group
- 22) One of the major methodological issues in research on the life course is:
- A) collecting data to test various hypotheses.
 - B) selecting the appropriate sample size.
 - C) distinguishing among age, period, and cohort effects.
 - D) distinguishing between abstract and concrete concepts for the study.
- 23) Which of the following is an example of a cohort effect?

- A) the shift in the attitudes of a country's population toward gay marriage from the 1960s till the early 2000s
- B) the shift in the average life expectancy of an older cohort from the 1960s till the early 2000s
- C) the impact of the civil rights movement on the economy of the United States in the 1970s
- D) the impact of the Great Depression on the rich and the poor

24) Which of the following is an example of a period effect?

- A) the 2020 coronavirus pandemic
- B) the change in the attitude of the millennials about the baby boomers
- C) the changes in the physical appearance of an individual over a period of time
- D) the disappearance of the Malaysian Flight 370

25) The best research study to distinguish among age, period, and cohort effects is:

- A) cross-sectional.
- B) longitudinal.
- C) secondary data.
- D) participant observation.

26) Which conclusion is correct regarding the finding that older people are more politically conservative than younger people?

- A) people become more conservative as they age.
- B) differences in political beliefs vary by cohort.
- C) political beliefs change substantially over time.
- D) this is an example of a subculture effect.

27) According to the longitudinal study of people in Germany:

- A) people coming from poorer families were happier than more affluent people.
- B) the difference between poorer people and more affluent people in happiness increased with age.
- C) unemployment reduced feelings of well-being among all people in the study.
- D) older people regardless of background were happier than young people.

28) The longitudinal research design that focuses on the role that social support and personal relationships play in healthy aging is _____.

- A) the Health and Retirement Survey
- B) the Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging
- C) the National Social Life, Health and Aging Project
- D) the Asset and Health Dynamics among the oldest-old

29) Which of the following is not a technique used in qualitative research?

- A) interviewing individuals using a survey instrument
- B) participant observation
- C) open-ended interviews
- D) observing people in a natural setting

30) All of the following are characteristics of age norms except:

- A) they are ideas about the appropriate age for making life course transitions.
- B) they are informal rules that specify age-appropriate behavior.
- C) they tell us when we are on time or off time for life events.
- D) violation of age norms can result in severe negative sanctions such as getting arrested.

31) The concept of a social clock refers to:

- A) the number of years spent in each phase of the life cycle.
 - B) the idea that women's greatest accomplishment is raising a family.
 - C) a prescriptive timetable for ordering life events.
 - D) the idea that middle-aged men are in the prime of life.
- 32) Which of the following is NOT an example of life course transition in the family sphere?
- A) parenthood
 - B) grandparenthood
 - C) entering full-time employment
 - D) marriage
- 33) An advantage of longitudinal research studies is that they:
- A) follow different groups of people at different points in time.
 - B) do not distinguish age effects from cohort effects.
 - C) provide data about differences between age cohorts.
 - D) do not require any investment as they monitor subjects at only one point in time.
- 34) A disadvantage of longitudinal research studies is that they:
- A) fail to include children and teens in their research.
 - B) fail to distinguish age effects from cohort effects.
 - C) have a tendency to be biased as some people drop out over a period of time.
 - D) can only include people of different age cohorts at a single point in time.
- 35) The _____ clock orders major life events.

- A) biological
- B) social
- C) time
- D) age

36) Which of the following is NOT true regarding the "crowded nest" phenomenon:

- A) less common among high school graduates than college graduates.
- B) more common among young women.
- C) partially due to the unavailability of other housing alternatives.
- D) partially due to increasing student debt.

37) Which statement best describes the effect of military service on German veterans of World War II?

- A) The war had the most adverse effects on the men who had served in the army.
- B) The war had the most adverse effects on the men who had served the longest.
- C) Soldiers were less likely to be unemployed than non-soldiers at the end of the war.
- D) The war had the greatest effect on those men who entered the labor force after the war ended.

38) Which is not one of the life course penalties facing people with disabilities?

- A) They are more likely than others to be unemployed.
- B) They are less able to work full-time.
- C) They are more likely to have children with a disability.
- D) They are more likely to receive fewer benefits from work.

39) For nineteenth-century women, _____ percent of their married lives were spent in childrearing.

- A) 60
- B) 20
- C) 90
- D) 50

40) One theory which seeks to explain why inequality increases with age is the:

- A) age stratification theory.
- B) age inequality theory.
- C) theory of cumulative inequality.
- D) demographic transition theory.

41) Which of the following statements is true of the theory of cumulative inequality?

- A) The past history of an individual has little relationship with the future behaviors of the individual.
- B) Inequality among people 65 or older is the lowest of all age groups.
- C) Earlier life experiences have a significant impact on the quality of life in old age.
- D) The advantage of one group over another group remains constant at any period of time.

42) The government has the greatest impact on:

- A) adolescence and young adulthood.
- B) children and older adults.
- C) adolescence and old age.
- D) middle age.

43) Why do most people think of "old age" as starting at 65?

- A) That's the age that most people retire these days.
- B) That's traditionally the age at which most health problems begin.
- C) That's the average age at which people become grandparents.
- D) That was the age at which retired workers could begin receiving Social Security benefits under the Social Security Act of 1935.

44) Which of the following was not part of the experience of the sent-down youth in China?

- A) Many were allowed to visit their families for only a few weeks every three years.
- B) Marriage and childbearing were significantly delayed.
- C) Most started out on the upper end of the occupational ladder.
- D) They were more likely to go to college and eventually had higher incomes.

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

45) Describe the typical sequencing of events in the family domain of the life course and in the realm of work. How do departures from the typical pattern of sequencing affect the later life course?

46) How do childhood disabilities affect later life outcomes?

Answer Key

Test name: Jill 2

- 1) FALSE
- 2) FALSE
- 3) FALSE
- 4) TRUE
- 5) FALSE
- 6) TRUE
- 7) FALSE
- 8) FALSE
- 9) TRUE
- 10) TRUE
- 11) TRUE
- 12) FALSE
- 13) TRUE
- 14) FALSE
- 15) FALSE
- 16) TRUE
- 17) TRUE
- 18) C
- 19) B
- 20) D
- 21) D
- 22) C
- 23) A
- 24) A
- 25) B
- 26) B

- 27) B
- 28) C
- 29) A
- 30) D
- 31) C
- 32) C
- 33) C
- 34) C
- 35) B
- 36) A
- 37) D
- 38) C
- 39) C
- 40) C
- 41) C
- 42) C
- 43) D
- 44) C

45) Sequencing can occur within one life domain such as family. In the case of family transitions, a typical sequence might be marriage, parenthood, and grandparenthood. The sequencing of transitions can also be found in the realm of work. Here a typical sequence would be education, employment, and retirement. In real life these realms are not separate and the sequencing of family events can affect work decisions and vice versa. These relationships, in turn, have long term implications across the entire life course. People who interrupt their education and have children when they are young, especially women, have lower income later in life. Unlike women who have their children in their 20s, women who wait until they are in their 30s are more likely to have completed one or more college degrees, to have launched a career, and even to have saved enough to purchase a house. Older mothers are also less likely than younger mothers to be single parents and less likely to divorce. There are also negative aspects to having children later in life. Older mothers might have to juggle caring for young children and aging parents simultaneously and might have to wait to retire because they are still paying for their children's college.

46) Younger individuals living with a disability face numerous penalties later in life. They are less likely than others to be able to work and more likely to be unemployed. When they do work, they are less likely to be able to work full-time. They are also more likely to receive lower pay and fewer benefits. As a result, when people with disabilities grow old, they are a greater risk of economic insecurity. Regardless of the duration or timing, older people who have experienced a disability are more likely to be poor and less likely to have a pension.