# Chapter 13

Title: 13-01Cpp.231

1. “I swear, if I have to buy one more wedding gift or another dress to wear to a commitment ceremony, I’m not going to have a dime to my name!” Kira exclaims as she opens the invitation to Gina and Charles’s engagement party. Kira is 29 and over the last 2 years she’s watched most of her friends from high school and college find partners and settle into some form of domesticity. She married last June and is now expecting her first child. “Great,” she thinks to herself. “A couple of years from now my social calendar will be filled with baby showers.”

The fact that Kira and many of those she grew up and went to school with are entering into long-term exclusive relationships around the same time is likely the result of which sociological phenomenon?

a. period effects

\*b. cohort effects

c. historical effects

d. population structure

Title: 13-02Cpp.230

2. What do sociologists mean when they refer to the “graying” of the U.S. population?

\*a. The proportion of the population over age 65 has grown and is likely to continue growing over the next decade

b. People over the age of 65 exert a disproportionate amount of control over social and economic policies

c. People over the age of 65 control the majority of wealth

d. It is unclear whose values and beliefs—those of older generations or those of younger generations—should prevail

Title: 13-03C/Fpp.231

3. In the United States, the turnover rate for workers under age 30 is \_\_\_ times higher than the turnover rate for those over age 50.

a. 2

b. 4

\*c. 6

d. 10

Title: 13-04Cpp.227

4. This broad term refers to movement from one geographic location to another:

a. internal migration

b. immigration

\*c. migration

d. mitosis

Title: 13-05Cpp.227

5. Stanis, a coastal city, has grown rapidly over the last decade. The population growth is not the product of the longevity or high birth rates of its residents but the result of migration. During the early part of the 21st century, a number of multinational corporations set up factories in Stanis and began hiring. People from rural areas flocked to Stanis seeking jobs in the factories, with the hope of building better lives for themselves and their families.

Which concept best describes why the population in Stanis has increased?

a. colonialism

b. infralization

c. structuration

\*d. urbanization

Title: 13-06C/Fpp.223

6. Those who study trends in population characteristics are known as

\*a. demographers

b. seismologists

c. cartographers

d. topographers

Title: 13-07Cpp.

7. This refers to a population’s balance of old and young people:

a. demoflux

b. social structure

\*c. age structure

d. cartography

Title: 13-08Cpp.221

8. In 2008, the United States experienced a cascade of economic crises: major banks found themselves on the brink of collapse, real estate values plummeted, workers were laid off as businesses looked to cut costs, unemployment rates rose, workers who hadn’t yet been laid-off began to prepare for the possibility of it, stock prices dropped, and people began to fear not only for their own economic well-being but for the future of their children. The economic recession that began in 2008 is likely to have a profound effect on the ways Millennials view education, politics, work, and family. It may also affect their abilities to—and desires to—purchase a home, marry, and have children. The influence of the 2008 recession on the attitudes, orientations, and behaviors of Millennials is known as

a. a cohort effect

b. periodicity

\*c. a period effect

d. a topographic effect

Title: 13-09Cpp.229

9. In the United States, the proportion of immigrants who are non-white, non-English speaking is likely to decline sharply over the next 10 years.

a. True

\*b. False

Title: 13-10Cpp.225

10. China’s “four-two-one problem” refers to the concern that a generation of “only” children—those who do not have siblings—will be bear the burdens of caring for both their aging parents and grandparents.

\*a. True

b. False

Title: 13-11Cpp.222

11. The U.S. generation born between 1946 and 1964 is known as the Baby Boom generation.

a. True

\*b. False

Title: 13-12Cpp.222

12. In the U.S., the Millennium Generation is smaller (numerically) than Generation X.

\*a. True

b. False

Title: 13-13Cpp.222

13. Baby Boomers were the first to grow up as so-called “latchkey” children.

a. True

\*b. False

Title: 13-14Cpp.222

14. Members of Generation X are more likely to be unmarried and without children than previous generations.

\*a. True

b. False

Title: 13-15Cpp.223

15. Those in the Millennium cohort are more likely to self-identify as “liberal” than older cohorts.

\*a. True

b. False