

## Section 1 Families Today

## Key Ideas

- ✓ If the relationships with family members are healthy, a child learns to love, respect, and get along with others, and to function as part of a group.
- ✓ Three main factors account for changes in the American family: more women in the work force, a high divorce rate, and an increase in the age at which people marry.
- ✓ Children can live in nuclear, single-parent, extended, blended, or foster families.
- ✓ In families some responsibilities clearly belong to the adults, some clearly belong to the children, and some can be shared.

## Vocabulary

- divorce (113)
- nuclear family (114)
- adoption (114)
- single-parent family (114)
- extended family (114)
- blended family (115)
- foster family (115)
- socialization (116)



## Section 2 Family Problems

## Key Ideas

- ✓ Some sources of family stress are illness, financial problems, divorce, and drug abuse.
- ✓ The violence, or abuse, that occurs in families may be physical, sexual, or emotional.
- ✓ Runaways may become ill or turn to crime. They become easy targets for people who are involved with prostitution, pornography, and drugs.

## Vocabulary

- separation (120)
- domestic abuse (121)
- physical abuse (121)
- sexual abuse (122)
- emotional abuse (122)
- neglect (122)
- runaway (123)



## Section 3 Keeping the Family Healthy

## Key Ideas

- ✓ Healthy families share certain characteristics: caring, commitment, respect, admiration, empathy, communication, and cooperation.
- ✓ Healthy families know how to resolve conflicts, express emotions, make decisions, and manage their time.
- ✓ Family agencies, family therapists, and support groups offer help to families.

## Vocabulary

- empathy (126)
- siblings (127)
- support group (130)

## Key Ideas Review

- L1** Ask students to select one of the figures from the chapter and explain the major idea illustrated in the figure.
- L2** Have students work with a partner to review and discuss the Warm-Up activities. Have each pair of students write a one-sentence summary of each Warm-Up that explains how the activity relates to a section objective. Call on several pairs of students to share their sentences.

## Vocabulary Review

- EL** Have students make glossaries in which they can record unfamiliar terms they encountered in the chapter. Allow students to work with a partner to find the definitions of these terms in a dictionary. Ask students to record a definition in their glossaries for each term.
- L3** Ask students to make a word search or crossword puzzle using the chapter vocabulary terms. Have students exchange their word puzzle with a partner.



Students can go online to take a self test on Chapter 5.

## Reviewing Key Ideas

### Section 1

1. b                      2. a
3. The child can learn to love, respect, and get along with others, and to function as a part of a group.
4. Responsibilities are shared among all members, and a strong system of support is provided for family members.
5. In both cases a child joins a family. Foster placement is temporary; adoption is permanent.
6. *Sample answer:* It will take time for family members to get to know one another. Parents may have different rules, cook different foods, or have different expectations of children.

### Section 2

7. b                      8. c
9. Emotional abuse leaves victims feeling helpless or worthless.
10. Sometimes children run away to escape an abusive situation.
11. *Sample answer:* An adult may be unable to work because he or she is too ill or must care for a sick child. With a divorce, the money that was used to support one household must support two households. Money that is spent on drugs is not available for other family expenses.
12. *Sample answer:* If an adult tells a child that his or her behavior has caused the abuse, the child is likely to believe the adult.

### Section 3

13. b                      14. a
15. *Sample answer:* Family members can use good communication skills to resolve conflicts. When members express their love and respect for one another, they are more willing to help solve problems.

## Reviewing Key Ideas

### Section 1

1. A group of close relatives living together or near each other is called a(an)
  - a. nuclear family.      b. extended family.
  - c. blended family.      d. foster family.
2. When a couple adopts a child, the unit that results is a(an)
  - a. nuclear family.      b. blended family.
  - c. foster family.      d. extended family.
3. Explain why it is important that children observe healthy relationships in the family.
4. What are some benefits of living in an extended family?
5. **Critical Thinking** How are the adoption of a child and the addition of a child to a foster family similar? How are they different?
6. **Critical Thinking** Which kinds of adjustments might the formation of a blended family require? Explain your answer.

### Section 2

7. Domestic abuse is the abuse of
  - a. a child by an adult.
  - b. one spouse by the other.
  - c. an elderly parent by a child.
  - d. one family member by another.
8. The nonphysical mistreatment of a person is
  - a. physical abuse.
  - b. sexual abuse.
  - c. emotional abuse.
  - d. neglect.
9. Why is it as important to address emotional abuse as it is to deal with physical abuse?
10. Explain the possible relationship between family violence and runaways.
11. **Critical Thinking** Explain how a serious illness, divorce, and drug abuse can all lead to financial problems.
12. **Critical Thinking** Why do you think that a child who is abused by an adult might feel responsible for the abuse?

### Section 3

13. The ability to understand another person's thoughts or feelings is called
  - a. appreciation.      b. empathy.
  - c. respect.      d. caring.
14. A network of people who help each other deal with a particular problem is called a(an)
  - a. support group.      b. family agency.
  - c. crisis center.      d. crisis hotline.
15. How can good communication skills and expressing emotions in constructive ways help families resolve conflicts?
16. Describe four types of services that a family agency might provide.
17. **Critical Thinking** Describe one advantage that a small family might have over a larger family in keeping the family healthy. Describe one advantage the larger family might have.



## Building Health Skills

18. **Advocacy** Should companies be required to give parents a leave of absence upon the birth of a child? Should this benefit apply to fathers as well as mothers? Explain your answers. **WRITING**
19. **Setting Goals** Make an action plan to spend more time with a busy parent or other family member. Are there things this person must do that you can do together? Are there things you can do for this person so he or she has more free time? Put your plan into action for a week and monitor your progress. Then adjust your action plan, if necessary. **WRITING**

## Health and Community

**Help for Families** Work with your classmates to produce a booklet listing resources in your community for families. Use Web sites, brochures, or telephone interviews to find out what services each resource provides. Include a summary of these services for each agency. **WRITING**

16. Family agencies offer counseling for families, mental-health services, protection for neglected or abused children, and help with basic needs, such as food, housing, and healthcare.
17. *Sample answer:* A smaller family might have fewer financial problems. A larger family has more members to share the responsibilities and support each other during difficult times.



## Building Health Skills

18. *Sample answer:* Businesses should offer both mothers and fathers a leave of absence. This promotes the emotional health of the family and can help attract and retain good employees.
19. Do not require students to reveal their action plans. Ask volunteers to share their plans.