Please follow the rules written below.   This essay writes an interview with a family in a sociology class.   As a premise, I am a Japanese exchange student currently in Japan.   Please write this interview in the setting that I interviewed my American friend's parents.   Please write about family members you know in this interview, such as your parents and relatives.   Please remember that I am Japanese and currently do not live in the United States.   Write as a formal essay without using words such as "I" and "can't".   Write four to five pages.   Please read the essay rules below carefully.

 I also copied my class homework for the information I needed to write my essay.   If you look at the homework, you should be able to see what I have learned about.   However, the answer part of the homework is not perfect until Chapter 4, so please read it only as a reference.   4 onwards is the perfect answer.   This essay should also include the theories you learned in class, so please look at the homework questions and see what theories and content you learned and include them in your essay.

 Read the rules for other things to include in your essay.   Please let me know if you have any questions.

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, you have the option to interview your respondents in person or online through Zoom, FaceTime, Skype, or another platform. Part of the assignment is to observe while interviewing; take note of the interview setting and interactions during the interview. You can still take note of verbal and nonverbal communication while conducting your interview online.

This assignment should take you the greater part of the term to complete since you will be incorporating practical applications, critical thinking skills and writing skills into a demonstration of your knowledge and understanding of some of the key concepts of sociology.

You will submit a formally written paper of 4-5 pages in length describing and analyzing the functioning of a family. You will study marital/family interaction by personally interviewing and observing the members of a specific family of your

own choosing. This will not include your immediate family, however. You will develop a set of interview questions prior to the interview (minimum of 10 questions). Your interview questions will be worth 10 of the 60 points.

You can interview any type of family, including a nuclear family, single parent family, childfree couple, foster family, cohabitating couple, etc. You can interview anyone except your own *family of orientation*, meaning the family into which you were born, or your *family of procreation*, meaning the family a person forms by marrying or having or adopting children. In other words, you cannot interview your parents or your spouse/partner. You can interview anyone else, including your grandparents (unless they have raised you), your brother or sister's family, or other family or friend's family members. Also, this assignment should be based on the respondents' own family they created through marriage, partnering, and/or parenting. For example, if you choose to interview your friend's family, and if your friend doesn't have their own family, you must interview the people who raised your friend, not your friend. Contact me if you need clarification about this.

You will analyze the data that you collect using concepts covered in this course, including class discussion and text material. For each description of an event, offer an interpretation of the meaning of the event using various sociological concepts. At least ten course concepts from diverse sections of the textbook should be applied throughout the paper.

Do not write this paper in first person; in other words, do not refer to yourself in the context of the paper (do not say "I" or "my," etc.). This paper should be completely objective; do not refer to your experiences and do not state your opinion in this paper.

Also, do not include your interview questions in the context of the paper. You are to include the list of your interview questions as a separate page at the end of your paper (worth 10 of the 60 points total). I will see the answers to your questions as you write about the family you interviewed. For example, I do not want to see, "I asked the family who is primarily responsible for the household chores… and they said…" Instead you would say, "Mrs. Smith is primarily responsible for the household chores…"

Assure your respondents they are not required to provide their names in order for this assignment. In your paper, use fictional names for each family member. Additionally, assure them that you will not discuss their responses outside of your paper, which will solely be used to fulfill a course requirement. The Instructor is also bound by the same ethical obligation to maintain confidentiality of the identities of the respondents and the issues raised by your interviews.

Include:

- Explanation about the type of family interviewed (for example, traditional nuclear family, single parent family, stepfamily, etc.).
- Description and interpretation of setting and interactions. Observe while interviewing. As you are interviewing, also notice the setting and the nonverbal communication during the interview.
- Include factors such as gender, age, race, ethnicity, and social class, and how such statuses influence family dynamics.
- Include open- and close-ended questions. Respondents' answers to open ended questions may raise additional information and questions for you.
- This project is considered an academic paper, therefore the explanations must be written in formal language (no slang, and limit contractions, such as can't, don't, won't).
- Do not write this paper in first person; in other words, do not refer to yourself in the context of the paper. This paper should be completely objective. You are welcome to discuss your work in progress anytime prior to submission.

The following is the format in which the project will be organized:

- The body of your paper should include **at least 10** sociological concepts. The main thing I am looking for is how well you apply and explain the various course concepts throughout the paper.
- You should apply **SPECIFIC** sociological terms and theoretical concepts, which should be typed in **bold**font or underlined. By the time this assignment is due you will have read many chapters. I expect that you will be able to section out specific examples of different sociological phenomena and label it appropriately. I also expect you to expand on explanations of each sociological concept as they apply to your interview

findings.

IMPORTANT:

Explanations must be ***completely in your own words***. Do not copy definitions from the textbook or other source to explain the course concepts. Points will be deducted if explanations are copied from the textbook or other sources.

- Introduce your paper with a sociological issue that is evident in this family. In other words, open with a central theme about this family (for example, a traditional family, single parent family, stepfamily, etc.)
- Conclude your paper with an overall explanation of the family's functioning.
- Include your interview questions at the end of your paper, as a separate page.
- Completed papers should be ***4-5 pages*** (not including your interview questions), typed in black ink, 12-point font, double-spaced, with 1" margins.   This paper must be written in a standard academic font (Times New Roman, Arial, or Cambria).
- Pages must be numbered
- Organize ideas in separate paragraphs.
- Grammar, spelling, and format are important. Be sure to use your spell/grammar check and proof read your work. *Suggestion*: It always helps to have a second pair of eyes view your work. You may want to have another person read your paper prior to turning it in. Excessive spelling/grammatical errors will result in a reduction of points.
- Late papers will *not* be accepted. ***No exceptions!***
- Any deviations from this format will result in points being deducted from the assignment grade.
- Your grade will be determined by how successful you are in following the specified instructions, and *especially* in addressing and expanding upon each of the sociological concepts. Show me that you understand the course material.

1.(Ch1) Explain the six functions of the family. (5pts)

1) socialization
of children

Socialization is associated with many other parts of childhood development. It lasts from birth to adulthood and forms each stage of development throughout. Socialization is independent of the child's age All interactions help learn language skills, deal with emotions, and work within social norms.

As children grow up, they begin to learn how to identify their thoughts and feelings. They can recognize the feelings of those around them and decipher whether they are happy or sad. In addition, they learn how to manage stress, resolve conflicts, and adapt by communicating with others around them.

2) maintienace &
physical care

The family needs to provide physical care to all members (adults, children and other dependents). It includes health care, proper diet (nutrition), place to live and clothing. Without them, individuals could be at risk unless society replaces this function.

3) love &
nurturance

The family maintains the morale of the members and encourages them to participate in society.

Parents nurture their children's emotions by providing affection to their children.

It is said that the foundation of personality is formed around the age of 3 and will be confirmed by the age of 10.

And the most important thing for personality formation is to feel that you are "loved by people" and that you are "needed". It is said that such a sense of self-affirmation reduces the risk of committing a crime in the future and makes a person who can live powerfully even in the face of difficult difficulties.

Parental parenting attitudes also have a profound effect on a child's personality development. For example, overprotection and overspoiling can often make children selfish and rebellious. Also, if you try to do whatever your parents say, you may end up with a passive and lacking spontaneity.

4) production of
goods & services

The family is the basic economic unit of all societies. Adult office workers provide services to society and produce products for society. It also provides

young people with economic necessities. They also tend to consume goods and services with their families. When farming is a job, children are also expected to provide a workforce.

5) social control
of children

Social control can be defined as a system of "measures, proposals, persuasion, restraint and coercion" in which society adapts people to an accepted code of conduct. There are many forms of direct and indirect social control. The family has always provided a strong means of social control in that it directly influences the behavior of its members. However, the changing nature of family composition in modern times raises questions about the family's ability to provide effective means of social control.

There are two different forms of social control: direct control and indirect control. Direct social control works when someone, such as a family member, directly affects a person because they are nearby. Indirect social control is provided by other factors physically removed from humans, such as institutions, traditions, customs and cultures.

6) addition of
new members

To maintain a stable population, society needs to continue to grow its members. If the proportion of the working-age population in the total population increases, not only will the abundant labor force activate economic activities, but the social welfare burden such as education, medical care, and pensions will decrease. As a result, you will be able to divert your money to new businesses. In countries where the birth rate is declining, the aging of the population will be serious. Family members in the past were also regarded as a socially acceptable means of ensuring that adult sexual desires were met.

2.(Ch1) Explain structural functionalist theory and conflict theory as they apply to the family. (5pts)

The perspective of structural functionalism is marriage, and family is a basic component of society. Marriage and family are essentials of a stable society. Marriage and family perform many necessary functions and provide a structure that allows them to give birth and raise children.

Functionalism focuses on the positive functions of the nuclear family, such as secondary socialization and stabilization of the adult personality.

Parsons' family theory argued that the loneliness and functional differentiation

of the nuclear family are the characteristics of modern industrial society in relation to the social system. He also pointed out that the family is an intermediary between individuals and society. (Functions of socialization of children and stability of adult personality) He thought that it was the role of adult men to connect the lonely nuclear family and society, and that the division of labor was an inevitable result.

The theory of conflict within the family begins with the premise that the family experiences conflict and discord. This study includes family dynamics and the roles played by different families. The source of power and the cause of the conflict need to be identified. Conflict theories that apply to families include clarifying how families deal with change and adversity. Once the family is dissected and the sources of conflict and power are identified, the family can find better and more effective ways of communicating. Understanding leads to a desire for change and can motivate families to participate in building more positive relationships. Through the study of family dynamics, members may become more empathetic and understand the root cause of their conflict.

3. (Ch2) Explain the ways in which our agents of socialization are responsible for gender socialization. (5pts)

Regardless of theory, gender observation, organization, and learning take place through four key socialization factors: family, education, peers, and the media. Each agent is responsible for strengthening the gender role by creating and maintaining normative expectations for gender-specific behavior.

An "agent" of gender socialization is any person or group that plays a role in the childhood gender socialization process. The four primary agents of gender socialization are parents, teachers, peers, and the media.

Men and women have different physical structures but are equal. However, in today's society, lifestyle and work style options and opportunities are determined not by individual wishes and abilities, but by gender, such as roles and responsibilities that are suitable for men and roles and responsibilities that are suitable for women. It may end up.

  By changing laws and systems, and raising awareness through education and the media around the world, we will re-question socially and culturally created gender and share responsibilities while respecting the human rights of each individual. , Efforts are being made to create a society that can fully demonstrate its individuality and abilities regardless of gender.

4. (Ch2) Explain the consequences of poverty. (5pts)

Poor people may have several types of family problems, such as divorce and family conflicts. Poor people may also have some kind of health problem. As a result, children raised in poverty are less likely to graduate from high school or go on to college and are more likely to commit street crimes.

There is more than one definition of poverty. For example, there are "absolute poverty" where the minimum standard of living is not met, and "relative poverty" which is poorer than the standard of a certain social group. There are many reasons for falling into poverty. For example, you can lose everything in an instant due to a natural disaster or conflict. In some countries with social divisions, the poor are fixed. There are many things that cannot be helped by individual power, and without support, we are in a chain of poverty. Therefore, there is no chance to get out. People in poverty can easily enter the chain of poverty without safety nets such as support from governments and aid agencies and mutual help within communities. The chain of poverty is very complicated. For example, in some countries it is not possible to send a child to school without money. Not being educated can also lead to loss of skills and knowledge. If that happens, you will have fewer choices in your profession, and you will only be able to get unstable jobs with low wages. In addition, low income and lack of nutritional knowledge make it difficult to eat a healthy diet. Even if I get sick, I cannot receive treatment. If you are unhealthy, you will not be able to work. Access to government services and information will also be difficult. They are left out of society and fall into a virtuous cycle of poverty. Also, when parents are poor, it is often difficult for children to get out of the environment. There are various causes for the intergenerational chain of poverty, but it is said that one of the causes is lack of education. Parents who do not have enough money and do not know the importance of education will use their children as a workforce instead of going to school. Uneducated children, like parents, grow up unaware of the importance of education. They can only get unstable and low-paying jobs because they can't get the knowledge and skills. Eventually, parents will not be able to make money to educate their children and will remain unaware of the need for education. In this way, poverty is often linked and fixed between generations. Education is one of the effective ways to break the chain of poverty. The SDGs mentioned earlier also have the goal of "providing quality education to everyone."

The impact of the gap between rich and poor on education is serious. The rate of children in the poorest households who do not go to school is four times higher than that in the richest households. Educational disparities also occur in urban

and rural areas, gender, ethnicity, and language differences. Closing educational disparities is essential for sustainable development.

Explain the micro-level and macro-level factors associated with dating. (5pts)
There are two analytical methods in sociolinguistics, micro-level and macro-level. The micro-level analysis is a high environmental and complex analysis, and the macro-level analysis focuses on social processes and systems. In addition, there are two types of language conversion in linguistic sociolinguistics: figurative conversion and situational conversion. Figurative transformations are made for emphasis or contrast, and situational transformations are dominated by normative views and rules whose use of language has spread throughout the dating.

The micro-level analysis method elucidates the social patterning of mutations using role relationships and social conditions. Macro-level analytical methods, on the other hand, use domains to reveal the regularity that exists between varieties and socially recognized functions. Domains and social conditions show the link between micro-level linguistic sociolinguistics and macro-level linguistic sociolinguistics.

Since the data of micro linguistic sociology is inadequate, it is necessary to look at research based on the views and assertions of social linguistic norms. These studies focus on the relative importance of social factors and the factors that influence the required language use in their respective areas.

There are several levels and approaches to linguistic and sociological descriptions, and within each, there are numerous linguistic, sociological, and sociological hypotheses. The same analytical method is not sufficient for various problems and purposes, and the quality of social research can be scientifically guaranteed by selecting the appropriate method according to the problem. In addition, there is a connection between the micro-temporary structure and the method, and the macro-temporary structure and the method, which complement each other conceptually and methodologically.

(Ch3) two reasons may explain the positive relationship between cohabitation and divorce – the selection effect, and that the relationship between cohabitation and divorce is spurious. Explain these two reasons people who cohabit may be more likely to divorce. (5pts)
Why people living together are more likely to get divorced
(Selection effect)
The selection effect is that when collecting statistics, the method of selecting samples and the method of collecting statistics affect the statistical results.
  When investigating the relationship between cohabitation and divorce, the variables in the statistics are related to whether they are of the same religion, the level of education of each

other, the difference in income, the background of each other's family, and so on.

In general, people who were more likely to live together before marriage was characterized by having

more problems with marriage than those who did not live together. However, some of the problems that arise between cohabitation and couples (after marriage) are not affected by cohabitation itself. Divorce is often caused by the variable part (background, years of marriage), but the result is that people living together are more likely to divorce due to the selection effect.

(Relationship between cohabitation and divorce)

In recent years it is common for many couples to live together before marriage. However, recent studies have shown that cohabitation increases the likelihood of divorce, according to researchers. This result affected many people and became one of the factors that cohabitation is said to be related to divorce.

However, this study also includes cases where the number of years of marriage is limited or the period of cohabitation is long, with children between the couple. Also, this study focuses only on the probability of divorce and does not consider the quality of marriage at all. Therefore, divorce based on cohabitation is not directly related to cohabitation and is a matter of choice.

Ch4) Explain the wheel theory of love, according to Reiss. (5pts)

Ira Reiss's Wheel Theory of Love was one of the first developmental models to conceptualize love for people, the development of relationships, and the choice of marriage partners. Wheel Theory of Love at four levels going in a circle and back Rapport, Self-revelation, Mutual Dependency, and Personality, Need Fulfillment.

We will also talk about wheels outside the concept of socio-cultural background and role. As explained in the Wheel Theory of Love, these types do not appear as a moving stage. Moreover, it does not explain how the concept of socio-cultural background and role influences the relationship of love.

The advantage of this theory is that it can be applied to any unnecessary love relationship between a friend and a romantic partner. It also applies to parent-child relationships. In addition, the theory shows that these stages of love can be a continuous process if love people want to maintain love in a relationship.

These four processes are influenced by the concept of cultural roles that help make decisions of expression, perception, and expectation in a loving relationship.

(Ch4) There is a myth that women are more obsessed with love than men. However, many surveys show that men are more focused on love, and fall in love more quickly compared to

women. Explain the reasons for the myth that women are more interested in love. (5pts)

Speed is the reason why men are said to be more obsessed with love. Men are very likely to fall in love at first sight, depending on the approach of women, to judge whether a man is a love target from the first impression. As a result, the speed of falling in love is faster than that of women. This difference in speed is the reason why men are said to be more attached to love than women.

A woman tends to choose realistically when looking for her spouse. Therefore, women slowly develop love. Women tend to think cautiously before becoming a lover. It is also said in evolution that women are selective when deciding who to marry. It has biologically important reasons. It is that a woman can give birth to a child and must protect and raise the child after giving birth. It requires a lot of investment. It takes time for a baby to be born, so women need to choose men carefully. Women place more importance on trust and security than men make judgments based on visual factors such as appearance.

Confidence and security include various factors such as male personality, way of thinking, income, work, and educational background. Therefore, the speed at which women love men slows down. As a result, women often take love more seriously, and it is said that women are more obsessed with love than men.

I think women are more careful in choosing who to fall in love with, and that's why they stick to them after they fall in love. In Japan, many people get divorced, but most of them have an affair with men. This shows that men are more likely to be interested in other women and is the result of women's long love for men. Men are still interested in other women even after marriage because they instinctively try to have children for species conservation. However, women have the instinct to protect their families and raise children. As a result, women continue to love the one man who decides to marry them, so I think women seem to have a deeper attachment to love.

Ch5) How do macro-level factors influence sexuality? (5pts)

The macro level is aimed at the transformation and improvement of society as a whole. These are communities, nations, and international systems, including policies and institutions. It is to work on the social system and the social consciousness of the general public at home and abroad so as to eliminate social injustices such as discrimination, oppression, poverty and exclusion. Macro factors affect the entire population and indirectly affect individuals and families. It also includes sexuality.

Our sexuality is made by our parents, peers, the media, and so on. Where we were born, who our parents and family are, our religion, culture and social situation have a great impact on our sexuality.

For example, socio-economic and cultural changes associated with high wages and incomes in a country affect sexual supply and demand. Increased employment opportunities for women other than prostitution and genre lead to a reduction in the supply of dangerous sexuality. It was

Religion is also involved as a macro-level force, but religion will also affect sexuality. For example, the Christian community has a history of excluding those who deviate from gender and sexuality norms. Hinduism prohibits homosexuality and sexual activity between men.

These facts lead to limiting people's sexual orientation.

In Japan, where diversity of sexuality is still rarely recognized, sexuality may cause dismissal, cancellation of a job offer, or forced resignation. I think the cause is Japanese law. In Japan, the law stipulates that same-sex marriage is not possible. Therefore, many people think that homosexuality is not recognized by society. It can be said that this is a macro-level factor that affects people's sexuality. As a result, it is difficult for homosexuals to come out and live in Japanese society. If the law changes, more people will be free to love, marry and work.

Many countries have not yet fully recognized the diversity of sexuality due to macro-level factors.

I think that sexuality is not limited to heterosexuality and homosexuality, but is a way of having sex. There are many forms of love and sex. Some people say that they don't have romantic feelings, some people think that they have romantic feelings, but they don't need sexual activity, and some people of the opposite sex don't want to register. I think it is necessary to flexibly change the macro-level factors themselves so that such people can freely speak and live.

(Ch5) Explain the sexual scripts for men and women and the double standard in sexual behavior.

A sexual script is an idea of how men and women behave and behave and interact with each other in a sexual or romantic situation.

For example, a well-known sexual script where men should start having sex and women should have a shy and quiet personality.

The double standard of sexuality is the assumption that men are perceived differently than women when they take the same actions related to gender and relationships. How society determines the behavior of men and women

determines what is right and what is not. It is based on standards set by society as opposed to individual desires and desires.

Double standards of sexuality are influenced by various social factors such as media, family, friends, etc. These double standards usually derive from the idea that women want to get married, have children, and have a family, but men want to be free to enjoy singleness.

The well-known double standard of sexuality is about sexual relations. Women are usually judged negatively by those around them for engaging in casual sex or having many sexual partners. But men are praised for it, and women who do the same thing seem to be sluts.

There is no such thing as a sexual script. There are no correct or incorrect answers. Because they are mainly created by influences that we cannot control ourselves. But if we have a script, we should consider whether it hurts our sexual relationship.

Ch6) Explain how electronic communication has changed the way we communicate. (5pts)

The origin of communication means began with gestures to communicate with people. After that, letters and words were created, and it became possible to convey information with pictures and letters. Since then, communication methods have changed in various ways, and it has become possible to send letters and postcards both far and near by paying a fixed fee. Advances in electrical technology have led to the development of radiotelephone technology, which leads to current mobile phone technology. Nowadays, the method of communication has changed due to the development of electronic communication. The development of electronic communication has increased our communication options. For example, you have more choices for email, video chat, text messages, and more. With the development of electronic communication, the speed at which information is transmitted has also changed. Images and messages can now be sent to the world in an instant. In the old days, people often relied on the telephone, and there was a charge for international calls, and there was a limit to what could be communicated by telephone. Also, the advent of the Internet has made it easier to communicate with people from different countries. Social media is a typical example. It has become possible for us to easily learn about events around the world and communicate with various people. For example, in the case of Twitter, as

soon as your opinion is sent, you can see the reaction of others. Those who agree with the opinion will press the comment or like button. Also, those who disagree will return comments. Since this is sent to the world, we will receive responses from people who have nothing to do with it. I think this is a very big evolution in communication. Until now, we had created a community and communicated among the people involved, but now we have a wide range of communication layers with various applications. As a result, I have become able to communicate with people who have nothing to do with me. As a result, you can communicate with anyone anywhere in the world. Nowadays, its communication speed is also evolving. In the future, there may come a future in which hologram technology allows you to operate in the air without touching the screen and have a conversation with the other party using holograms. Also, we are now easier to communicate, with but more dangerous. That means more access to fraud and crime. Therefore, we need to think carefully for ourselves and communicate using electronic communication.

Ch6) Explain the differences between women's and men's communication patterns. (5pts)

There are several types and stages of communication. It is said that women often prefer communication at the "emotional stage", and men often prefer communication at the "thought / creed stage" and "fact / number stage". Women just want to hear and understand the emotions they feel. However, men often give advice because they think it would be good to give an answer. The advice in this case sounds like the message "Your way of doing things is different", so women feel that they don't understand. Communication for women is aimed at "sharing thoughts." Communication for men is about "getting something".

These characteristics are based on the mechanism of the brain, and we have been growing up using this mechanism of the brain since we were children. This mechanism of the brain has a great influence on communication in our lives, for better or for worse.

It is said that communication is responsible for 70% of the problems that occur between people at work and at home. Actually, this ratio has not changed much no matter how much communication tools such as SNS develop. It turns out that the difficulty of communication and its impact on us are great.

In order to maintain and improve relationships through communication, it is important for women to compliment and listen to men to stimulate their desire for approval. It is important for men to listen to women. It is important for men to see, eat, feel, and rejoice in the same thing without refuting analysis or women's stories. It is important to have an attitude of imagining the feelings of the other person.

1. (Ch7) Explain the marriage premium. (5pts)

"Marriage premiums" mean that married children are wealthier and more highly educated than unmarried children, and can lead a healthy, mentally and physically happy life.

Currently, more and more people in the United States are raising children unmarried. The number of couples living with children under the age of 18 has almost tripled since the late 1990s, rising from 1.2 million in 1996 to 3.1 million in 2014.

Many happy couples live together without getting married, but their children have different levels of well-being.

Famous family scholars said, "Cohabitation and marriage are not functionally the same."

Therefore, the difference between an unmarried couple and a married couple is not only the presence or absence of a marriage license. It makes more difference if both of them have children. Children of unmarried parents often have a "complex" family shape than children of married parents. It indicates that the separation of parents is likely to result in the family division, and a poor environment and abuse are likely to result in inadequate education.

Children born to unmarried parents are three times more likely than children born to married parents to divorce their parents and split their families.

Also, the complex family shape does not mean that parents are separated and live with one parent all the time. It also means that new mothers and fathers will later become families. According to FFCW, 40% of unmarried mothers will partner with their new father after parting with their child's father. They also often have children with their new father. Therefore, family relationships become more complicated. These family relationships are likely to affect children. In particular, the child's environment is very important because the child's spirit and personality are formed under the

influence of the environment in which he was raised.

Also, the children of unmarried parents are often poorer than the children
of married parents. According to a university survey, the poverty rate for
children of married parents was 11% and that of unmarried parents was 47%. Unmarried
parents are less well-educated, have less income, and
have more volatile employment than married parents. In addition,
unmarried parents are more likely to break up and their children are more
likely to live with one parent and therefore tend to grow up in an
economically unstable environment.

In addition, a child abuse study found that children living with biologically
cohabiting parents were more likely to be physically, sexually, and
emotionally abused than children living with married parents. Is more than
four times higher.

Overall, children living with unmarried parents are more educational,
social, and spiritual than children living with married parents, even after
adjusting for factors such as race, income, and parental education. Can't
grow well. According to the National Marriage Project, children in
unmarried families are more likely than children in married families to use
illegal medications, suffer from mental illnesses such as depression, and quit
school.

Unmarried parents may appear to be married. However, it carries the risk
of damaging the future of the child.

Not all children of unmarried parents will be unhappy, but we need to know
the risks of being unmarried.

Recently, there are various family forms such as same-sex couples and
couples raising children without having children. Therefore, it is necessary
to create a society that can reduce the disparity between children of various
types of families as well as children of unmarried parents.

1. (Ch7) According to the textbook, what factors contribute to a
successful marriage? (5pts)

Many factors make a successful marriage. But those are not certain. The
first is the parent. Backgrounds such as parental income, work, and divorce
experience are very important. That is because it can be inherited by
children. If parents have divorced, their children are more likely to divorce
in the future. Also, when parents abuse or violence their children, the
children often do the same in the future. This has been shown in research. Therefore, the

information about the parents of the married
person is very important. The second is whether the partners have
common values and personalities. Different values mean different ways of
thinking about things, which means that there are conflicting opinions on
everything. In addition, it is difficult to live with a partner who has different
values because they affect the education of children and how to spend
money. For example, if the husband thinks that it is his wife's job to do the
housework, and the wife thinks that the housework should be shared, there
is a conflict. Therefore, it is important to have the same values. The same
personality is also important. Personality means the person's way of
thinking and nature. When living with partners with different personalities,
they often feel stressed by each other. For example, if a person who acts
slowly and a person who acts quickly do everything together, they will feel
stressed by each other. Therefore, values and personality are also very
important factors for a successful marriage. The third is the same
religion. Habits and ways of thinking often differ depending on the
religion. For example, different religions have different foods and different
ways of living. In terms of thinking, the way of thinking about abortion and
same-sex marriage is also different. These differences can be stressful to
live with. It doesn't matter what your partner's religion is. However,
marriages of the same religion last longer. There are also points added
about religion. The point is that those who are enthusiastic about religious
activities value their families and act for them. Therefore, the degree of
happiness after marriage is high. The fourth is the frequency of sex with
partners. Couples who have frequent or regular sex are less likely to get
divorced. It has to do with getting mental stability. Fifth is the
communication ability of the partner. Partners with high communication
skills are good at building relationships. Therefore, when there is a
disagreement, a solution can be created immediately. This is an important
skill. Partners who only assert their own opinions will inevitably increase
stress. There are always problems in our lives. This ability is very
important because if a partner has a high communication ability, we can
work together to solve any problems. There is no right answer to ensure a
successful marriage, but the risk of divorce can be reduced. Therefore,
when we get married, we should think carefully about our partner, not our

temporary feelings. (Ch9) Explain the ways in which social class affects socialization. (5pts)

Socialization has the meaning of "the process of acquiring the values and attitudes appropriate for the society as the person grows up." The family is the first to influence our socialization. Parents educate their children. It teaches not only study but also important things in our lives such as daily life, way of thinking of things, and how to interact with people. This education affects socialization.

In addition, this education is highly influenced by the social class. Therefore, it can be said that the social class influences socialization. Socialization is influenced by social factors such as race, religion, and social class. Among them, the influence of the social class is particularly large. Poor families (lower social classes), for example, teach their children to follow and adapt to orders and rules when educating them. Wealthy families (those of higher social class) teach determination and creativity. The difference is that working-class parents are not well-educated and often do simple tasks that help them follow the rules and adapt. Wealthy parents are highly educated, so they work in managerial positions and creativity-based careers to solve problems. Therefore, they educate their children so that they can do the same job as they do. In this case, wealthy children have more opportunities to get better-paying jobs and more choices of work types. This education is raised so that children take over the work of their parents, thereby recreating the class system.

(For Japan)

When I was a high school student, my high school had many children from wealthy families. I'm a middle class kid, but the students around me were upper class kids. Therefore, I was surprised at the difference in my values and customs with my high school classmates. Many Japanese are taught to live in harmony, so they often agree with the people around them. However, they valued their personal ideas and their own opinions. This difference in thinking was significant. Because doing something different from those around you leads to bullying in Japan. However, the students at this school had no problem doing something different. The people around me accepted the difference. As a result, there was no bullying in this school. I was really surprised because there was always a problem of bullying in the elementary school and junior

high school I attended. This difference in thinking was passed down from parents to children. In other words, the difference in social class also influenced the way of thinking and values of children.

In addition, the social class shows that there is a deep connection between the classes. This means that children of the upper social class will associate with people of the same class. They make friends, get married and get a job in that class. Therefore, their socialization is different from those of the lower classes. It is easy for people in the upper ranks to interact with people in the lower ranks, but it is difficult for people in the lower ranks to interact with people in the upper ranks. Therefore, this class difference cannot be reduced.

As long as there is this social class, the impact on socialization will be great, and societies with disparities will not change. Therefore, in order to change this society, we must deepen our understanding of social class and socialization and devise solutions.

1. (Ch9) Compare and contrast the three parenting styles. (5pts)

Authoritarian parenting style

This style is a style that allows the child to obey without hesitation, regardless of the child's intentions and emotional needs. If you do not comply, you will be punished.

Children who grow up in this parenting style look well-behaved and "good", but often suffer from lack of social skills, anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem in the future.

Parents of this style set rules and expect their children to follow the rules without exception. We also use a system of rewards and praise to severely punish children for violating family norms without hearing an explanation. Also known as a military mode of child support for obedience, it can even use violence.

Children raised in this style of education follow the rules set by their parents and have excellent academic performance. However, there are problems such as the risk of deterioration of social skills, the problem of self-esteem, and the tendency to be aggressive.

Permissive parenting style

This style is a passive style that is reluctant to set and keep limits by focusing on the child's intentions.

It has a warmth that envelops the emotional needs of children, and after

growing up, it is less likely to suffer from anxiety and depression, and tends to have a high self-esteem.

However, it is easy to lose various temptations and it is difficult to achieve something.

Parents of this style have not established a standard of behavior for their children and are very tolerant. However, it is characterized by the fact that the child's behavior is unstable and the situation can hardly be controlled.

Studies show that children raised in this parenting style environment tend to have poor academic performance. There may be more behavioral problems, probably because they ignore authority and rules.

Authoritative parenting style

This style respects the child's intentions, sets limits, encourages them to follow the rules, and explains why parents expect. This is a style that takes responsibility for the emotional needs of children.

Many studies have shown that children who grow up in a democratic parenting style can control their emotions, have good sociality, and are confident in their abilities.

This style of parent sets limits for the child, but also considers the child's perspective. Consider that there are exceptions to the limits and explain the consequences of negative behavior to the child rather than applying punishment.

Children raised in this style of education tend to develop determination, self-esteem, responsibility, and be happy and successful in the future.

It doesn't matter if your child-rearing style is different. It is important to balance between different parenting styles. Therefore, it is important to raise children without deciding on one style.