

# Study Guide

**Directions:** Answer each question with the information you learned in Chapter 9. Write your answers in complete sentences on the lines provided.

1. What do families provide to society?

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2. What are five ways that families help a person with the growth process?

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3. How is a single-parent family different from a nuclear family?

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4. How is an adoptive family different from a foster family?

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5. How is a blended family formed?

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6. Who forms an extended family?

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**Chapter 9 Building Strong Families** *Continued*

**7.** What is the family life cycle?

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**8.** Describe the beginning stage of the family life cycle.

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**9.** What are the three things required during the parenting stage to care for the children's needs?

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**10.** Describe the launching stage of the family life cycle.

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**11.** How does life change for parents once children leave the family home, creating the empty nest?

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**12.** What do people often do during the retirement stage?

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**13.** How do families who value their cultural history make a point of carrying on their beliefs?

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**Chapter 9 Building Strong Families** *Continued*

**14.** What are two roles a person can hold in a family?

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**15.** What are major responsibilities that parents have in a family?

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**16.** What are responsibilities that children have in the family?

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**17.** What are siblings?

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**18.** List three ways a family can become stronger.

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**19.** In what ways can teens strengthen their relationships with their parents?

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**20.** What factors play a role in your relationship with your siblings?

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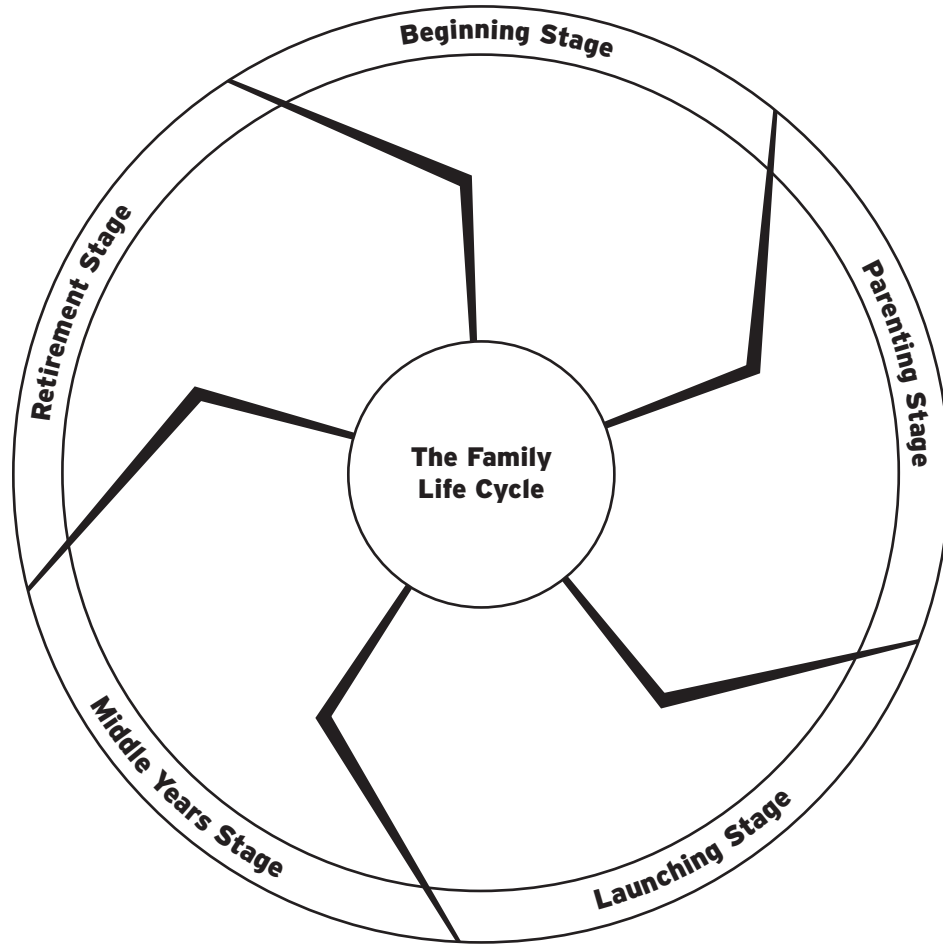
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# The Family Life Cycle

**Part I. Directions:** The process families go through as they grow and change is called the family life cycle. Below is a representation of the stages in the family life cycle. List examples of what families do during each stage.



**Part II. Directions:** These life cycle stages will vary for some families. List three things that may cause variation.

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# Building Family Strengths

**Directions:** Building strong families takes time and effort from everyone involved. For each method of building family strengths listed below, list one real-life example showing how a family stays strong.

1. Have a positive attitude about life and family.

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2. Arrange to spend time together; take time to laugh and play.

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3. Show appreciation and love for one another.

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4. Share beliefs, values, and goals.

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5. Stay committed to one another.

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6. Show consideration and respect; be tolerant and forgiving.

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7. Share traditions and family history.

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# Building Family Cooperation

**Directions:** Disagreements among family members do happen. However, building a partnership with family members makes family ties stronger. For each category, give two examples of how a person could work better with his or her family members to build family cooperation.

Ways to Work with Your Family	Examples
1. Ways to involve family members in chores.	
2. Ways teens can involve family members in plans and activities.	
3. Ways teens can help their families.	
4. Ways that teens can share with their families.	
5. Ways that teens can help care for the emotional and mental health of their families.	