6. In *Reconnecting Disadvantaged Young Men*, the authors review programs that have been rigorously tested, and which do successfully reconnect these young men to school and work. In order to succeed, a program must attract and retain participants. Which of the following factors is not among those listed as helpful in attracting and retaining participants?
   a. financial incentives (paid work, etc.)
   b. **modeling the program on a military "boot camp"**
   c. strong social support from caring adults
   d. building peer group support for attempts to succeed in the job market

7. "Career Academies," which are small high schools with a particular theme and focus, raise disadvantaged young men's average earnings by approximately 18% in the four (4) years after graduation. The best evidence indicates that this success is due to:
   a. higher achievement in math & science during high school
   b. higher levels of literacy
   c. **high quality work-based learning experiences during high school, and employment recommendations from teachers**
   d. having a wide variety of teachers in high school
   e. all of the above

8. Youth are likely to find jobs in the “primary labor market”
   a. in the first year after high school
   b. more quickly now then used to be the case in the 1950’s
   c. **only after they have spent a number of years in the “secondary labor market”**
   d. while they are still in high school

9. Changes in the availability of jobs in the “primary labor market” since the 1950’s have made which of the following youth behavior patterns less likely (among those with high school education or less)?
   a. **marrying soon after leaving high school**
   b. living at home for years after leaving high school
   c. working for short-term economic goals rather than as part of a long-term commitment to the job
   d. taking “under the counter” or clearly illegal jobs
10. Which of the following situations is most likely to increase an adolescent’s “marginality” in society? Dropping out of school and:
   a. getting a full time job  
   b. **being unemployed**  
   c. becoming a mother  
   d. entering an apprenticeship program

11. According to Mercer Sullivan’s research, which of the following is true? In these low-income neighborhoods
   a. most people expressed open approval toward “outsiders”  
   b. very few people are willing to buy goods that might have been stolen  
   c. **thefts that brought “outside” money and goods into the neighborhood were seen as not quite as bad as thefts from local people**  
   d. marijuana dealers were never involved in legitimate businesses, but lived in a separate “underworld”

12. According to extensive research, the average achievement scores of low-income students would improve greatly if:
   a. **class size were reduced to 17 students or less in the early grades**  
   b. school buildings were made more attractive  
   c. low-income schools rotated teachers from classroom to classroom  
   d. low-income schools tried out new instruction methods every year

13. Recent research demonstrates that the persistent gap between the employment rates of minority and “white” youth in the USA:
   a. has nothing to do with the “spatial mismatch” theory  
   b. can be almost entirely explained by family structure itself, regardless of income  
   c. **could be reduced greatly if minorities (especially “blacks”) had equal contact with “white” and “non-poor” households in their job search**  
   d. can be entirely explained by individual “human capital” characteristics

14. When professional social science researchers find that a newly instituted experimental school has produced a definite improvement in morale and achievement scores:
   a. they immediately recommend that this reform be carried out in all school  
   b. they try to influence public opinion by endorsing the program on television and in newspapers  
   c. **they recommend that the reform program should be re-evaluated over a period of years, to find out if these gains are the temporary result of the “Hawthorne” effect**  
   d. all of the above
15. The best-designed research on “schools of choice” reforms demonstrates that:
   a. the apparent success of these schools results primarily from self-selection of those who transfer to the “choice” schools (a “creaming off” phenomenon)
   b. in most cities with “schools of choice” program, competition between schools raises the achievement scores of students who did not choose to go to a different school
   c. “schools of choice” and “magnet schools” primary benefit the most disadvantaged students
   d. all of the above

16. In the American cities, African-American parents are much more likely than “whites” to live in high-poverty areas. In “Managing to Make It”, Furstenberg found that:
   a. these parents were more likely than “whites” to make special efforts to involve their children in constructive activities outside the home, but often could not find them.
   b. these parents were much less likely than “whites” to have easy access to organized constructive after-school activities for young teenager
   c. these parents were more likely to live in areas where funding for schools and community centers had been drastically cut back in recent years
   d. all the above

17. According to the lecture (on Mercer Sullivan’s Getting Paid) youth involvement in theft followed generally similar patterns in the white” working-class” neighborhoods and lower-income black and Puerto Rican neighborhoods Sullivan studied. In which of the following ways were the patterns different? Youth in the low-income minority neighborhoods who were involved in stealing were more likely than the “white working class” youth to:
   a. start stealing for “thrills”
   b. start stealing before getting their first legitimate job
   c. combine some stealing with causal employment in their “mid-teens”
   d. be unable to find legitimate jobs, and fall back on high-risk, low-return theft as their only source of income

18. Socialization into the attitudes and behavior patterns appropriate to adult work roles
   a. occurs among almost all youth in the USA between the ages of 20-25
   b. occurs earlier among youth who have more job opportunities in their neighborhood
   c. is the time when youth are as reliable and committed as older workers
   d. is more likely in an industrial society than in a hunting and gathering, or agricultural society
19. The research presented in the class demonstrates that long prison terms for youthful “property” offenders are likely to lead to:
   a. a lower rate of “recidivism” (the same offenders being re-arrested) since they will “rationally calculate” that the punishment will out-weigh the rewards
   b. a higher rate of “recidivism” as a result of the prison sub-culture, and the face that the long prison term will make it even more difficult to find a legal steady job and “settle down” when they come out of prison
   c. higher rates of violent crime, but lower rates of property crimes, since property crime is more likely to be the result of “rational calculation”
   d. great savings in the amount of money spent on the criminal justice system

20. In Mercer Sullivan’s research, if you were to try to predict which of the young men involved in casual “thrill-seeking” theft would go on to steady involvement in “high risk, low-return” theft, which of the following variables would give you the best prediction?
   a. scores on intelligence tests
   b. personality variables, such as sociability, shyness and the like
   c. the opportunity structure in the local neighborhood
   d. family structure (such as presence of a father)

21. In *Getting Paid*, one interviewee recalled that “There’s this one trucking company where we used to climb around on the roofs, all smashed out of our minds…. One time one of my friends fell through the skylight, and he goes, ‘I don’t want to leave. There’s toys down here, bicycles, everything’… We were pulling stuff up through the roof.” This is an example of:
   a. early experimental, opportunistic theft
   b. a type of stealing much more common among early teen-agers than among adults
   c. a type of stealing often found among youth from many different levels of socio-economic status
   d. all of the above
22. According to research presented in class, which of the following statements is not true?
   a. in industrial societies, the major source of income for most people is their occupation rather than ownership of land or other property
   b. in the United States, the socio-economic status of the parents is usually a much better predictor of long-term school success than “IQ”
   c. one of the best ways to improve the school performance of children form low-income poorly educated families is to provide more teachers and helpers in the early grades
   **d. the best way to keep low-income students in college is to offer loans rather than grants: if they know they must pay back a loan, they will take college more seriously**

23. Most of the young men Mercer Sullivan’s team studied in *Getting Paid* were
   a. unable to work at any job
   b. totally committed to illegal careers
   c. not really committed to lifelong careers
   **d. unable to settle into steady, legal work at any time in their lives**

24. In the neighborhoods studied by mercer Sullivan, local markets for stolen goods often included
   a. other young people
   b. older adults
   c. local store owners
   **d. all of the above**
   e. all of the above except the local store owners

25. According to Mercer Sullivan’s research, which of the following is true? In these neighborhoods,
   a. the only effective social control came from police investigation and force
   b. the best way for a business to deter theft was to avoid personal contact with any local people
   c. some businesses that had good contact with local people could rely on informal social control as their first line of defense against theft
   d. all social control had broken down
26. Macallair, in “Reaffirming Rehabilitation,” reviews the Massachusetts experiment, in which old-style juvenile “reform schools” were closed, and a much more effective system was substituted. Which of the following was not a characteristic of the new system?
   a. use of trained foster parents
   b. keeping most “juvenile delinquents’ in their original homes, with the addition of supportive services
   c. residential treatment/confine ment centers that are relatively small
   d. using ex-convicts’ testimony to make prison seem more frightening and dangerous

27. Mercer Sullivan’s research led him to make the following recommendation(s):
   a. an effective “law and order” campaign must include the efforts and participation of poor and disadvantaged people in their own neighborhoods
   b. individuals from disadvantaged neighborhoods should not be asked to help the police
   c. it is unrealistic to expect residents of disadvantaged communities to make any real effort to control crime
   d. all of the above

28. Mercer Sullivan’s research was primarily designed to
   a. predict which young men would become involved in illegal activity, and which would not
   b. discover new individual characteristics (such as personally variables) that might be related to delinquency
   c. reveal the “social ecology” characteristics of neighborhoods and treat these different characteristics as variables in predicting illegal “careers”

29. Recent studies of the work histories of “working class” and low-income youth show that the most important factor determining access to the remaining blue-collar “primary labor market” job is:
   a. educational credentials
   b. work skills
   c. work experience
   d. network connections
30. In the United States, illegal jobs (black markets, etc.) have been primarily held by:
   a. black Americans, since the end of slavery
   b. Italians (as in the “Mafia,” etc.)
   c. the Irish
   d. whatever “low-status” group has difficulty finding legitimate economic opportunity
   e. whatever happens to be the ethnic group which has most recently arrived in the country

31. The research presented in this class demonstrates that long prison terms for youthful “property” offenders are likely to lead to:
   a. a lower rate of recidivism (the same offenders being re-arrested) since they will ”rationally calculate” that the punishment will out-weigh the rewards
   b. a higher rate of “recidivism” as a result of the prison sub-culture, and the fact that the long prison term will make it even more difficult to find a legal steady job and “settle down” when they come out of prison
   c. higher rates of violent crime, but lower rates or property crimes, since property crime is more likely to be the result of “rational calculation”
   d. great savings in the amount of money spent on the criminal justice system

32. In “Managing to Make It,” Furstenberg studied a large sample of young teenagers and their families. When the researchers tested various factors as predictors of delinquency (of “bad behavior” outside the home), they found that:
   a. the only factor that really mattered was the quality of relationships in the family
   b. the poverty-level parents were not making serious efforts to keep their children away from delinquent peer groups
   c. opportunities for “pro-social” peer group activity were as important as the quality of relationships in the family
   d. teenagers who had poor relationship with teachers were equally likely to become “delinquent” in any neighborhood
33. In the following list, find the characteristic that is an essential part of a “functional community” (as defined in “Managing to make It”)
   a. the people involved in the “functional community” live within walking distance of each other
   b. the “functional community” has a collective purpose, reinforcing parents’ beliefs and values
   c. all the parents involved score well on measures of mental health
   d. the majority of the parents are at least “middle-class” in socio-economic status
   e. all of the above are necessary