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  WEB VP OUTPUT FOR FILE: Chapter 11

**Recategorized words:** None

**Note:** In the output text, punctuation (but not sentence capitalization) is eliminated; figures (1, 20, etc) are replaced by the word *number*; contractions are replaced by constituent words; type-token ration is calculated using constituents; and in the 1k sub-analysis content + function words may sum to less than total (depending on user treatment of proper nouns, and program decision to class numbers as 1k although not contained in 1k list).

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|    | Families | Types | Tokens | Percent |
|   First 500:  | ... | ... | (3656) | (73.02%) |
| **K1 Words (1 to 1000):** | 468 | 721 | **4210**  | **84.08%** |
|   Function:  | ... | ... | (2301) | (45.96%) |
|   Content:  | ... | ... | (1900) | (37.95%) |
| K2 Words (1001 to 2000): | 85 | 105 | **212** | **4.23%** |
| **AWL Words (academic):** | 110 | 149 | **295** | **5.89%** |
| **MED Words (technical):** | ... | 15 | **91** | **1.82%** |
| **Off-List Words:** | ? | 118 | **199** | **3.97%** |
|   | 663+? | 1108 | 5007 | 100% |

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| Words in text (tokens): | 5007 |  |
| Different words (types): | 1108 |  |
| Type-token ratio: | 0.22 |  |
| (Tokens per type:  | 4.52) |  |
| Function-content ratio: | 0.46 |  |
|  |  |
| Onlist Tokens: | 4717 |  |
| Onlist Types: | 975 |  |
| Onlist Type-Token: | 0.21 |  |
| Onlist Families: | 663 |  |
| Onlist Family/token: | 0.14 |  |
| Onlist Family/type: | 0.68 |  |

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**Output text: Family Structures What is the typical American family like If Americans are asked to name the members of their families family structure becomes clear Married American adults will name their husband or wife and their children if they have any as their immediate family If they mention their father mother sisters or brothers they will define them as separate units usually living in separate households Aunts uncles cousins and grandparents are considered extended family Traditionally the American family has been a nuclear family consisting of a husband wife and their children living in a house or apartment Grandparents rarely live in the same home with their married sons and daughters and uncles and aunts almost never do In the the majority of the American households were the classic traditional American family a husband wife and two children The father was the breadwinner the one who earned the money to support the family the mother was a homemaker the one who took care of the children managed the household and did not work outside the home and they had two children under the age of eighteen If you said the word family to Americans a generation ago this is the traditional picture that probably came to their minds Today however the reality is much different A very small percentage of American households consist of a working father a stay at home mother and children under eighteen Less than one quarter of American households now consist of two parents and their children and the majority of these mothers hold jobs outside the home The majority of American households today consist of married couples without children single parents and their children or unrelated people living together Perhaps most surprising percent of Americans live alone About one third of those living alone are years or older Many of them live in small towns in the upper Midwest part of the country where more people prefer to stay in their own homes as they age Others who live alone are younger people who move to places such as Atlanta and northern Virginia the Washington DC area in search of job opportunities What has happened to the traditional American family of the and why Some of the explanation is demographic In the men who had fought in World War had returned home married and were starting their families There was a substantial increase or boom in the birthrate producing the baby boomers A second demographic factor is that today young people are marrying and having children later in life Some couples now choose not to have children at all A third factor is that people are living longer after their children are grown and they often end up alone And of course there is a fourth factor the high rate of divorce But numbers alone cannot account for the dramatic changes in the family Understanding the values at work in the family will provide some important insights demographic related to a part of the population that is considered as a group The Emphasis on Individual Freedom Americans view the family as a group whose primary purpose is to advance the happiness of individual members The result is that the needs of each individual take priority in the life of the family This means that in contrast to many other cultures the primary responsibility of the American family member is not to advance the family as a group either socially or economically Nor is it to bring honor to the family name This is partly because the United States is not an aristocratic society Family name and honor are less important than in aristocratic societies since equality of opportunity is considered a basic traditional American value Moreover there is less emphasis on the family as an economic unit because relatively few families maintain self supporting family farms or businesses for more than one generation A farmer son for example is very likely to go on to college leave the family farm and take an entirely different job in a different location The American desire for freedom from outside control clearly extends to the family Americans do not like to have controls placed on them by other family members They want to make independent decisions and not be told what to do by grandparents or uncles or aunts For example both American men and women expect to decide what job is best for them as individuals Indeed young Americans are encouraged by their families to make such independent career decisions What would be best for the family is not usually considered to be as important as what would be best for the individual Marriage and Divorce Very few marriages are arranged in the United States Traditionally young people are expected to find a husband or wife on their own their parents do not usually help them In fact parents are frequently not told of marriage plans until the couple has decided to marry This means that most parents have little control and generally not much influence over whom their children marry Most Americans believe that young people should fall in love and then decide to marry someone they can live happily with again evidence of the importance of an individual happiness Of course in reality this does not always happen but it remains the traditional ideal and it shapes the views of courtship and marriage among young Americans courtship the period of time during which a man and a woman have a romantic relationship before getting married Over the years the value placed on marriage itself is determined largely by how happy the husband and wife make each other Happiness is based primarily on companionship The majority of American women value companionship as the most important part of marriage Other values such as having economic support and the opportunity to have children although important are seen by many as less important If the couple is not happy the individuals may choose to get a divorce A divorce is relatively easy to obtain in most parts of the United States Most states have no fault divorce To obtain a no fault divorce a couple states that they can no longer live happily together that they have irreconcilable differences and that it is neither partner fault irreconcilable differences strong disagreements between two people who are married given as a legal reason for getting a divorce The divorce rate rose rapidly in the United States from the through the and then leveled off Overall approximately one out of every two marriages now ends in divorce but divorce rates vary according to the age of the couple and other factors The younger people marry the more likely that they will divorce The new upper class described by Charles Murry in Coming Apart The State of White America has a much lower divorce rate than the rest of the population see Chapter They are more likely to get married usually after they have finished college stay married and raise their children in stable homes These are the very well educated and often super rich and include many of the nation leaders On the other hand among the poor there are more children born to single mothers There are fewer marriages and there is more divorce Often children are involved The majority of adult middle class Americans believe that unhappy couples should not stay married just because they have children at home a significant change in attitude since the Many people do not believe in sacrificing individual happiness for the sake of the children They say that children actually may be better off living with one parent than with two who are constantly arguing Divorce is now so common that it is no longer socially unacceptable and children are not embarrassed to say that their parents are divorced However psychologists and sociologists are still studying the long term consequences of divorce Judith Wallerstein has studied the effect of divorce on children as they grow up In her book The Unexpected Legacy of Divorce A Year Landmark Study she notes that by the year almost half of the American adults under the age of forty were children of divorced parents For twenty five years she followed a group of children whose parents were divorced and compared their experiences with others whose parents stayed together for the sake of the children She found that the key factor was whether or not the parents could set aside their differences enough to focus on the needs of their children regardless of whether the parents divorced or stayed together However even in the best cases divorce had a lasting effect on children as they grew into adulthood and formed their own relationships In fact over half of them said they did not want to have children of their own because they were afraid of causing their children the pain that they had experienced growing up The Role of the Child The American emphasis on the individual rather than the group affects children in a contradictory way On the one hand it may cause them to get more attention and even have more power than they should On the other hand because most children have mothers who are working outside the home they may not get enough attention from either parent Worse yet parents who feel guilty for not having enough time with their children may give them more material things to compensate for the lack of attention Working parents constantly struggle to find enough time to spend with their children Some American families tend to place more emphasis on the needs and desires of the child than on the child social and family responsibilities In the years after World War much stress was placed on the psychological needs of children and the number of experts in this field increased enormously Child psychologists counselors and social workers were employed to help children with problems at school or in the family Many books on how to raise children became best sellers Sometimes these books offered conflicting advice but almost all of them shared the American emphasis on the development of the individual as their primary goal counselors people whose job is to help and support people with personal problems Some Americans believe that the emphasis on the psychological needs of the individual child was carried too far by parents and experts alike Dr Benjamin Spock one of the most famous of the child rearing experts eventually came to this conclusion He said What is making the parent job most difficult is today child centered viewpoint Many conscientious parents said Spock tend to keep their eyes exclusively focused on their child thinking about what he needs from them and from the community instead of thinking about what the world the neighborhood the family will be needing from the child and then making sure that he will grow up to meet such obligations conscientious showing a lot of care and attention The current generation of parents seem more concerned about teaching their children responsibility Although Americans may not agree on how best to nurture and discipline their children most still hold the basic belief that the major purpose of the family is the development and welfare of each of its members as individuals nurture to feed and take care of a child or a plant while it is growing Equality in the Family Along with the American emphasis on individual freedom the belief in equality has had a strong effect on the family Alexis de Tocqueville saw the connection clearly in the He said that in aristocratic societies inequality extends into the family particularly to the father relationship to his children The father is accepted as ruler and master The children relations with him are very formal and love for him is always combined with fear In the United States however the democratic idea of equality destroys much of the father status as ruler of the family and lessens the emotional distance between father and children There is less formal respect for and fear of the father But there is more affection expressed toward him The master and constituted legal ruler have vanished number said Tocqueville the father remains vanished disappeared suddenly especially in a way that cannot easily be explained stopped existing suddenly What Tocqueville said of American fathers and children almost two centuries ago applies to relations between parents and children in the United States today There is much more social equality between parents and children than in most aristocratic societies or societies ruled by centuries of tradition In fact some Americans worry that there is too much democracy in the home They would argue that there has been a significant decline in parental authority and children respect for their parents This is particularly true of teenagers Some parents seem to have little control over the behavior of their teenage children particularly after they turn sixteen and get their driver licenses Another problem parents have with teenagers is monitoring their activity online It is very difficult for parents to know what sites their kids are visiting and even how much time they are spending online Having a cell phone gives teenagers a special new kind of freedom since they talk to their friends and access the Internet almost everywhere On the other hand many Americans give their young people a lot of freedom because they want to teach their children to be independent and self reliant Traditionally American children have been expected to leave the nest at about age eighteen after they graduate from high school At that time they are expected to go on to college many go to another city or to get a job and support themselves By their mid twenties if children are still living with their parents some people will suspect that something is wrong Traditionally children have been given a lot of freedom and equality in the family so that they will grow up to be independent self reliant adults Today however a significant number of young people are living with their parents Some are attending community colleges and living at home to save expenses Others are unable to find jobs that support the lifestyle they have grown up with and they continue to live at home or choose to move back in with their parents for a time These young people are sometimes called the boomerang generation because they have left the nest once but are now back again During bad economic times multi generational living may improve the standard of living for all As different generations of the family share expenses everyone may benefit However most people still have the expectation that this will not be a permanent living arrangement Four Stages of Marriage Relationships In addition to the relationship between parents and children the idea of equality affects the family structure in other ways It has a major impact on the relationships between husbands and wives Women have witnessed steady progress toward equal status for themselves in the family and in society at large According to Letha and John Scanzoni two American sociologists the institution of marriage in the United States has experienced four stages of development In each new stage wives have increased the degree of equality with their husbands and have gained more power within the family Stage I Wife as Servant to Husband During the nineteenth century American wives were expected to be completely obedient to their husbands As late as wife beating was legal in almost all the states of the United States Although both husbands and wives had family duties the wife had no power in family matters other than that which her husband allowed her Her possessions and any of her earnings belonged to her husband During the nineteenth century women were not allowed to vote a restriction that in part reflected women status as servant to the family obedient always doing what you are told to do by your parents or by someone in authority Stage II Husband Head Wife Helper During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries opportunities for women to work outside the household increased More wives were now able to support themselves if necessary and therefore were less likely to accept the traditional idea that wives were servants who must obey their husbands Even though the great majority of wives chose not to work outside the home the fact that they might do so increased their power in the marriage The husband could no longer make family decisions alone and demand that the wife follow them The wife was freer to disagree with her husband and to insist that her views be taken into account in family decisions Even though the wife power increased the husband remained the head of the family The wife became his full time helper by taking care of his house and raising his children She might argue with him and sometimes change his mind but his decision on family matters was usually final This increase in equality of women in marriages reflected increased status for women in the society at large and led to women gaining the right to vote in the early twentieth century Today the husband head wife helper marriage is still found in the United States Economic conditions in the twentieth century however carried most marriages into different stages Stage III Husband Senior Partner Wife Junior Partner During the twentieth century more and more wives took jobs outside the home In for example only percent of married women in the United States held jobs outside the home By the more than percent were employed When married women take this step according to the Scanzonis their power relative to that of their husbands increases still further The wife income becomes important in maintaining the family standard of living Her power to affect the outcome of family decisions is greater than when her duties were entirely in the home Although she has become a partner however in this stage the wife is still not an equal partner with her husband since in these marriages the husband job or career still provides more of the family income He sees himself as the senior partner and she is the junior partner of the family enterprise Even though she has a job it has a lower priority than her husband If for example the husband is asked to move to advance his career she will give up her job and seek another in a new location In the United States today there are still a number of marriages that are the senior partner junior partner type However the majority of women have jobs outside the home and some of them earn more money than their husbands do More and more marriages are what the Scanzonis call Stage IV marriages Stage IV Husband Wife Equal Partners Beginning in the late a growing number of women expressed a strong dissatisfaction with any marriage arrangement where the husband and his career were the primary considerations in the marriage By the end of the for example considerably less than half of the women in the United States still believed that they should put their husbands and children ahead of their own careers In the most American women believe that they should be equal partners in their marriages and that their husbands should have equal responsibility for childcare and household chores In an equal partnership marriage the wife pursues a full time job or career that has equal or greater importance to her husband The long standing division of labor between husband and wife comes to an end The husband is no longer the main provider of family income and the wife no longer has the main responsibilities for household duties and raising children Husband and wife share all these duties equally Power over family decisions is also shared equally The reality of life in the United States is that although most American women now have an equal say in the decisions affecting the family they sometimes earn less than men for the same work an average of cents for every dollar Also although women make up percent of the workforce most women still spend more time taking care of the children cooking and cleaning than their husbands do Many women are resentful because they feel like they have two full time jobs—the one at work and the one at home In the women were told they could have it all”—fast track career husband children and a clean house Now some women are finding that lifestyle exhausting and unrewarding Some young women are now choosing to stay at home until their children start school but many others who would like to stay home cannot afford to do so On the other hand many women are still working for true equality in the workplace Sheryl Sandberg author of Lean In Women Work and the Will to Lead believes that women should actively seek more leadership roles She notes that for the last years more American women have graduated from college than men but men still dominate politics and the corporate world Today only percent of the Fortune companies have female Chief Operating Officers Sandberg herself is the COO of Facebook and she is offering advice to women to help them reach their potential She says I believe women can lead more in the workplace I believe men can contribute more in the home And I believe that this will create a better world one where half our institutions are run by women and half our homes are run by men resentful feeling angry and upset about something that you think is unfair exhausting making someone very tired Juggling two careers and family responsibilities can be as difficult for men as it is for women especially if there is truly an equal division of duties American fathers are often seen dropping the kids off at the babysitter or taking a sick child to the doctor Some businesses are recognizing the need to accommodate families where both parents work They may open a day care center in the office building offer fathers paternity leave to stay home with their new babies or have flexible working hours Unfortunately these benefits are not yet available to all While young couples strive to achieve equality in their careers their marriages and their parenting society at large still lacks many of the structures that are needed to support them The Role of the Family in Society The American ideal of equality has affected not only marriage but all forms of relationships between men and women Americans gain a number of benefits by placing so much importance on achieving individual freedom and equality within the context of the family The needs and desires of each member are given a great deal of attention and importance However a price is paid for these benefits American families may be less stable and lasting than those of some other cultures The high rate of divorce in American families is perhaps the most important indicator of this instability The American attitude toward the family contains many contradictions For example Americans will tolerate a good deal of instability in their families including divorce in order to protect such values as freedom and equality On the other hand they are strongly attached to the idea of the family as the best of all lifestyles In fact the great majority of persons who get divorced find a new partner and remarry Studies show consistently that the vast majority of Americans believe that family life is an important value What is family life We have seen that less than one in four households consists of a traditional family—a father mother and their children Many of these are actually stepfamilies or blended families Since most divorced people remarry many children are living with a stepmother or stepfather In a blended family the parents may each have children from a previous marriage and then have one or more children together—producing yours mine and ours Such families often result in very complicated and often stressful relationships A child may have four sets of grandparents instead of two for example Blending families is not easy and sadly many second marriages fail In addition to traditional families and blended families there are a number of single parents both mothers and fathers more mothers raising their children alone Many of the single mothers are divorced but some have never married Indeed by the mid one third of all new babies were born to single mothers and this trend continues Sometimes single parents and their children live with the children grandparents for economic and emotional support There are all sorts of living arrangements In recent years a number of gay and lesbian couples have created family units sometimes adopting children Some states now recognize same sex marriages and others may recognize them as civil unions The majority of Americans are now in favor of same sex marriages and legal recognition is growing There is no doubt that the definition of family has become much broader in the The majority of Americans would now define a family as people who live together and love and support each other Challenges to the American Family Along with the problems of divorce single parenting and balancing family and career there other challenges that many Americans face Because the general population is getting older and living longer many middle aged Americans are finding themselves in the sandwich generation That is they are sandwiched between taking care of their children and taking care of their aging parents The Pew Research Center reports that almost half of middle aged Americans in their and have a parent age or older and they are either raising a young child or are giving significant support to a grown child age or over For many having to take care of adult children is a result of the last recession which hit young people harder than other groups in the population Members of the sandwich generation are pulled in many directions as they try to provide care financial support and emotional support to both their aging parents and their children Raising children in the digital age offers more challenges to sandwich generation parents The use of digital devices that connect people to the Internet is having a profound effect on the family Sociologists and psychologists tell us that the family is the best place for children to learn social skills moral values and a sense of responsibility But in order to teach children parents have to have face to face time with their kids Increasingly both parents and their children may be on separate digital devices visiting different Internet sites It is not uncommon to see parents and their teenagers sitting at a restaurant using their smartphones and not talking to each other In a New York Times article entitled The Flight From Conversation psychologist Sherry Turkle says that Americans have sacrificed conversation for connection We have become accustomed to a new way of being alone together Technology enabled we are able to be with one another and also elsewhere connected to wherever we want to be We want to customize our lives We want to move in and out of where we are because the thing we value most is control over where we focus our attention In reality people cannot truly customize their lives Successful adults must be able to respond to a variety of people in a variety of unpredictable situations requiring good social skills And developing good communication and social skills should start in the family Unfortunately children may find that their parents are unavailable to guide them and parents may not understand what help kids need For example parents may not realize that their teenagers are not learning some important social skills while they are spending time in virtual reality For example they are increasingly using their smartphones for texting instead of talking Consequently kids are not learning the social skills that conversation teaches understanding non verbal cues figuring out emotions having the patience needed for a conversation to develop and how to make small talk Surprisingly New York University recently offered incoming students a class in how to make small talk The students knew each other on Facebook but had no idea how to talk to start a conversation and get to know each other in person Today the state of the American family is frequently discussed not only by the experts but also by the press elected officials and the general public Some Americans believe that the institution of the family and family values are both in trouble But if you ask Americans how their own families are most will tell you they are generally happy with their family life In Values and Public Policy Daniel Yankelovich reports on surveys done on family values There are eleven points that a majority of Americans agree are family values Yankelovich classifies six of them as clearly traditional Respecting one parents Being responsible for one actions Having faith in God Respecting authority Remaining married to the same person for life Leaving the world in better shape The other five are a blend of traditional and newer more expressive values Giving emotional support to other members of the family Respecting people for themselves Developing greater skill in communicating one feelings Respecting one children Living up to one potential as an individual The ideal of the American family is group co-operation to help achieve the fulfillment of each individual member and shared affection to renew each member emotional strength Families can be viewed as similar to churches in this regard Both are seen by Americans as places where the human spirit can find refuge from the highly competitive world outside and renewed resources to continue the effort Although in many cases churches and families do not succeed in the task of spiritual renewal this remains the ideal of church and family in America**

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