

# JCJC Marriage and Family Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

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- 1. Women's life expectancy began to increase around 1930 largely due to which factor?**
  - A. Increasing support for women's suffrage.**
  - B. Results of studies on women's health and well-being.**
  - C. Medical advances reducing deaths connected with pregnancy, childbirth, and infectious diseases.**
  - D. Greater supply of nutritional foods.**
  
- 2. Which of the following is a significant factor for the siblings in a remarried family?**
  - A. The age-order position in the family may be altered.**
  - B. The age-interval position remains intact.**
  - C. The family social structure goes into regression.**
  - D. Rules are imposed impartially and inequitably.**
  
- 3. Josephine has decided to have her third child at the age of 54 years. Her daughter Irene is pregnant with her first child, and Mary's first grandchild. This phenomenon is an example of**
  - A. Poor family planning.**
  - B. Moving beyond traditional expectations of age norms.**
  - C. Mid-life crisis.**
  - D. A deviation from later-life family models.**
  
- 4. In dating a newly divorced parent, how might the children respond toward the new partner?**
  - A. The children may fantasize about their parents reconciling, and the date could feel like a threat.**
  - B. The children will not affect the relationship.**
  - C. The parent may not be a good disciplinarian.**
  - D. The children are simply rude.**
  
- 5. Which of the following contributes to shaping a grandparenting approach through media exposure?**
  - A. Childhood memories of grandparents.**
  - B. Perceptions of the way parents acted as grandparents.**
  - C. Attitudes picked up about grandparenting from the media.**
  - D. Calculation of what can be obtained from grandchildren.**

- 6. In a scenario where Mary and her father move into the apartment of Rita and her daughters, what reaction would you predict from the girls?**
- A. Melissa and Sandra will feel like unwelcome guests.**
  - B. Mary and her father will be seen as intruders.**
  - C. They will easily become one big happy family.**
  - D. Mary and Tyrone will exert their territorial influence.**
- 7. What percentage of the world's population was 60 or older in 1950?**
- A. 12**
  - B. 8**
  - C. 17**
  - D. 22**
- 8. Under which circumstance would a grandparent assume sole responsibility for a grandchild?**
- A. Grandchild expresses desire to live with grandparent.**
  - B. To avoid embarrassment of the family when the child is born out of wedlock.**
  - C. As a direct result of the incapacity of the middle generation to care for their children.**
  - D. If the child has been declared eligible for independent living.**
- 9. Rosie and her husband Samuel retired at the same time. What is the name of this pattern of retirement?**
- A. Single or traditional.**
  - B. Asynchronized.**
  - C. Synchronized.**
  - D. Dissynchronized.**
- 10. Which of the following is NOT normally affecting the stability of a remarriage?**
- A. Relatives**
  - B. Friends**
  - C. Community members**
  - D. Landlords**

## Answers

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1. C
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. C
10. D

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Women's life expectancy began to increase around 1930 largely due to which factor?**

- A. Increasing support for women's suffrage.**
- B. Results of studies on women's health and well-being.**
- C. Medical advances reducing deaths connected with pregnancy, childbirth, and infectious diseases.**
- D. Greater supply of nutritional foods.**

The key idea is that many women's deaths in previous eras came from pregnancy, childbirth, and infectious diseases, so when medical care and public health improved in those areas, women stopped dying as often, and life expectancy rose. Advances in obstetric care reduced maternal mortality from complications like hemorrhage, infection, and obstructed labor. At the same time, better prevention and treatment of infectious diseases, along with improved sanitation and access to vaccines, lowered deaths from illnesses that commonly affected women. Because maternal deaths and infectious diseases accounted for a large share of deaths among women, these medical and public health improvements had a strong impact on the average length of life for women starting around that time. The other options describe important social or nutritional factors, but they don't directly explain the sharp increase in life expectancy tied to health outcomes related to pregnancy, childbirth, and infection.

**2. Which of the following is a significant factor for the siblings in a remarried family?**

- A. The age-order position in the family may be altered.**
- B. The age-interval position remains intact.**
- C. The family social structure goes into regression.**
- D. Rules are imposed impartially and inequitably.**

In blended families, the lineup of siblings by age can really change when a remarriage brings new children or step-siblings into the mix. The arrival of a new baby or the joining of children from different households can shift who is oldest, who is in the middle, and how large the gaps are between siblings. That shifting birth order within the family has meaningful effects on dynamics, roles, and the distribution of parental attention, making the age-order position a major factor for siblings in a remarried family. The other ideas imply stability or unrelated dynamics that don't capture how birth order can be disrupted by blending families.

**3. Josephine has decided to have her third child at the age of 54 years. Her daughter Irene is pregnant with her first child, and Mary's first grandchild. This phenomenon is an example of**

**A. Poor family planning.**

**B. Moving beyond traditional expectations of age norms.**

**C. Mid-life crisis.**

**D. A deviation from later-life family models.**

The main idea here is how the timing of childbearing reflects changing social norms across generations. Seeing a grandmother give birth at 54 while her daughter is pregnant with her first child and that child will be a first grandchild shows that traditional expectations about when people should have children are expanding or shifting. This illustrates moving beyond traditional age norms rather than fitting into a negative label like poor planning, a mid-life crisis, or simply a deviation from typical late-life family patterns.

**4. In dating a newly divorced parent, how might the children respond toward the new partner?**

**A. The children may fantasize about their parents reconciling, and the date could feel like a threat.**

**B. The children will not affect the relationship.**

**C. The parent may not be a good disciplinarian.**

**D. The children are simply rude.**

When a newly divorced parent starts dating, children often feel loyalty tensions and anxiety about the family's stability. They may hold onto the hope that their parents will reconcile, and the dating situation can feel like a threat to the relationship they depend on with both parents. This mix of hope and fear leads to reactions that can include fantasizing about a return to the old family structure and feeling unsettled or cautious about the new partner. That dynamic explains why the described response fits best: it captures the child's normal concerns about changes in the family and the potential impact on their sense of security. The other statements miss that emotional core. One says there will be no effect, which ignores the typical attachment-based concerns kids have. Another introduces a trait about the parent's discipline that isn't the focus of the child's reaction to dating, and the last reduces the child to rude behavior without acknowledging the underlying feelings driving it.

5. Which of the following contributes to shaping a grandparenting approach through media exposure?
- A. Childhood memories of grandparents.
  - B. Perceptions of the way parents acted as grandparents.
  - C. Attitudes picked up about grandparenting from the media.**
  - D. Calculation of what can be obtained from grandchildren.

Media exposure shapes grandparenting approach by providing vivid images and stories that create attitudes about how involved grandparents should be. When people repeatedly see portrayals of grandparents as deeply involved, nurturing, and central to family life, they internalize those attitudes and let them guide their own behavior with grandchildren. This is social learning in action: the beliefs picked up from media become the scripts you follow in real life, influencing how often you visit, what activities you value, and how you balance boundaries and expectations. Personal memories of real grandparents or how one's own parents acted can influence behavior, but they come from lived experience or family socialization rather than media messages. Thinking about what one can gain from grandchildren reflects personal motives, not media-driven expectations. So the attitudes about grandparenting learned from the media best explain how media exposure shapes grandparenting approach.

6. In a scenario where Mary and her father move into the apartment of Rita and her daughters, what reaction would you predict from the girls?
- A. Melissa and Sandra will feel like unwelcome guests.
  - B. Mary and her father will be seen as intruders.**
  - C. They will easily become one big happy family.
  - D. Mary and Tyrone will exert their territorial influence.

When a new pair moves into an existing family home, children whose routines, space, and relationships are already established tend to interpret the newcomers as outsiders. This scenario tests how boundary and territory feelings affect children during family changes. The girls have their home, rules, and connection with Rita, and bringing Mary and her father into that space rearranges those boundaries. Because territory and belonging feel emotionally salient to adolescents, they're likely to view Mary and her father as intruders at first, reacting defensively as they negotiate these new boundaries. Over time, with supportive integration and clear plans, the dynamic can soften, but the initial reaction is a protective boundary response.

**7. What percentage of the world's population was 60 or older in 1950?**

- A. 12
- B. 8**
- C. 17
- D. 22

Think about how population aging works. In 1950, life expectancy was lower and birth rates were higher, so relatively few people reached age 60. The global share of 60+ was about eight percent, meaning roughly one in twelve people worldwide were 60 or older. That small share reflects the demographic structure of that era, before widespread longevity gains and fertility declines reshaped age composition. The other options imply a much larger elderly slice than existed then; those higher percentages are more typical of later decades or projections, not 1950. So the best answer is the roughly eight percent.

**8. Under which circumstance would a grandparent assume sole responsibility for a grandchild?**

- A. Grandchild expresses desire to live with grandparent.
- B. To avoid embarrassment of the family when the child is born out of wedlock.
- C. As a direct result of the incapacity of the middle generation to care for their children.**
- D. If the child has been declared eligible for independent living.

The situation being tested is kinship care and when grandparents become the primary guardians. Grandparents assume sole responsibility for a grandchild mainly when the middle generation cannot provide care, due to incapacity such as illness, disability, substance issues, or other factors that prevent parenting. That direct link between the parents' inability to care for their child and the grandparent stepping in is what makes this the best answer. Other scenarios don't establish the same guardianship reality: a grandchild wanting to live with a grandparent reflects a preference, not a legal or practical transfer of sole responsibility; choosing to avoid embarrassment about a birth out of wedlock is about social stigma, not the child's welfare or guardianship; and being deemed eligible for independent living suggests the child can manage on their own, not that the grandparent would take on exclusive guardianship.

**9. Rosie and her husband Samuel retired at the same time. What is the name of this pattern of retirement?**

- A. Single or traditional.**
- B. Asynchronized.**
- C. Synchronized.**
- D. Dissynchronized.**

Synchronized retirement means the couple coordinates and experiences the transition into retirement together. When both partners retire at the same time, they enter this new life phase as a unit, sharing plans, finances, and daily routines from the outset. This reflects the idea of linked lives, where major life events affect both people in a relationship and are often planned jointly. The result can be more seamless leisure time, mutual support as they adjust to new routines, and easier coordination of decisions like travel or housing. If one partner retired while the other continued working, or if retirement happened at different times for each, that would be asynchronous or dissynchronized retirement. Those patterns create mismatched daily rhythms and planning needs, which is why synchronized retirement best describes Rosie and Samuel's situation.

**10. Which of the following is NOT normally affecting the stability of a remarriage?**

- A. Relatives**
- B. Friends**
- C. Community members**
- D. Landlords**

Stability in a remarriage is shaped by the couple's social support network and how it influences the relationship. Relatives can affect expectations and provide or withdraw support; friends offer emotional backing and practical help; and community members can shape norms and supply resources that help couples cope with stress. Landlords, meanwhile, sit outside the relationship dynamics and don't typically influence how the couple interacts or stays committed—except for housing issues that could indirectly add stress, which isn't a normal direct factor in remarriage stability.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://jcjcmarriagefamily.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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