**Sample Test Questions: CHAPTER 13**

**Family**

2. The family is a social institution that is found in

a. most but not all societies.

b. about half of human societies.

c. high-income nations but not in low-income nations.

d. every human society.

3. Kinship is defined as two or more people who

a. know each other well.

b. are related by common ancestry, marriage, or adoption.

c. live together.

d. engage in economic cooperation.

4. Today’s television shows , such as *Modern Family,* tend to present the family

a. as two parents with children, all living together.

b. as something that most people today try to avoid.

c. as highly diverse, suggesting that there is no simple form for the family.

d. as a group of people who lack any sense of commitment.

5. Jane is a woman married to one man. When she took a sociology course, she discovered that such marriages are described as

a. polygamy.

b. exogamy.

c. endogamy.

d. monogamy.

6. A family unit that includes parents and children, as well as other kin, is called

a. a nuclear family.

b. an extended family.

c. a family of affinity.

d. a conjugal family.

7. A family composed of one or two parents and their children is called

a. a nuclear family.

b. an extended family.

c. a family of affinity.

d. a consanguine family.

8. In general, industrialization tends to change the dominant family form from

a. nuclear families to extended families.

b. extended families to nuclear families.

c. monogamous families to polygamous families.

d. endogamous families to exogamous families.

9. The concept "endogamy" refers to marriage between

a. people of the same sex.

b. people of different racial categories.

c. people of the same social category.

d. people who were married at least once before.

10. A system of marriage that unites two partners is called

a. polygyny.

b. polygamy.

c. polyandry.

d. monogamy.

11. A system of marriage that unites three or more people is called

a. endogamy.

b. polygamy.

c. monogamy.

d. exogamy.

12. Assume you are visiting a society that permits polygamy. Which of the following regions of the world would you be visiting?

a. Africa

b. North America

c. South America

d. Europe

13. The concept “patrilocality” refers to

a. rule of men over women.

b. a residential pattern by which a married couple lives near the husband’s family.

c. a system of tracing descent though males.

d. a family unit composed of only males.

14. Around the world, the most common form of marriage is

a. polygamy.

b. polygyny.

c. monogamy.

d. polyandry.

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to a system of tracing family ties only through women.

a. Patrilocality

b. Matrilineal descent

c. Matrilocality

d. Polygyny

16. Typically, high-income societies make use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to trace ancestry.

a. bilateral descent

b. matrilineal descent

c. patrilineal descent

d. neolocal descent

17. Over the course of the last century, in high-income nations such as the United States, families have become

a. more dominated by males.

b. more egalitarian with regard to gender.

c. larger in terms of number of children.

d. less likely to experience divorce.

18. Which of the following is NOT counted among the functions of the family?

a. socialization of the young

b. regulation of sexual activity

c. social placement

d. encouraging any and all family members to reproduce

19. The incest taboo

a. developed in some societies after the Industrial Revolution.

b. is found in every human society.

c. is found among every species of animals.

d. is not observed in modern, high-income societies.

20. According to the structural-functional approach, the family

a. operates to perpetuate economic inequality.

b. might be called the backbone of society.

c. is not necessary for a society to operate.

d. is a system to maintain the dominance of some racial categories over others.

21. A social-exchange analysis of family life might consider

a. how families keep society as a whole operating.

b. how families perpetuate social inequality.

c. how individuals select partners who offer about as much as they do.

d. how families regulate sexual activity.

22. The text identifies one region of the world where arranged marriage, although illegal, still takes place

in rural areas. That global region is

a. Sweden and Norway

b. Japan and China

c. Mexico and Guatemala

d. India and Sri Lanka

23. In many traditional societies, especially in rural areas, marriage is

a. arranged by the parents of the people to be married.

b. unknown except among the elites.

c. delayed until the people reach their mid-thirties.

d. based almost entirely on romantic love.

24. The concept “homogamy” means that

a. people marry because they enjoy being married.

b. women usually marry older men.

c. people marry partners who are socially like themselves.

d. people marry partners of the same sex.

25. One concern about the great importance most people in the United States give to romantic love as the basis of marriage is that

a. romantic love can fade, which may contribute to our nation’s high divorce rate.

b. romantic love brings together people who are socially quite different.

c. this focus on romance may discourage people from paying enough attention to children.

d. this focus on romance means that many marriages are not a “fair exchange.”

26. What is the effect of industrialization on the typical number of children in a family?

a. Families have more children.

b. Families have the same number of children.

c. Families have fewer children.

d. Families no longer care about how many children they have.

27. In today’s high-income societies, children are

a. an economic asset, producing income.

b. an economic liability, expensive to raise.

c. usually willing and able to repay parents for what it cost to raise them.

d. leaving home to go to work earlier than ever before.

28. Compared to fifty years ago, married U.S. women in their late twenties are

a. more likely to have at least one child.

b. less likely to be divorced.

c. less likely to have one or more children.

d. less likely to go into the labor force.

29. In most low-income nations around the world, the typical number of children per family is

a. four or more.

b. two or three.

c. one.

d. none.

30. In the United States today, the average number of children per family is about

a. four.

b. three.

c. two.

d. one.

31. The concept “empty nest” refers to

a. families whose children have grown and left the home.

b. households in which women choose to remain single.

c. women who marry but choose to remain childless.

d. couples who are unable to have a child.

32. Today’s baby boomers are often called the “sandwich generation” because

a. they so often eat on the run.

b. they must meet both family and work responsibilities.

c. they spend time caring for both children and aging parents.

d. most have had several marriages.

33. Describing the lives of working-class women, Lillian Rubin reported that most women said they

wanted husbands who

a. could talk easily and share feelings with them.

b. were good looking.

c. had steady jobs and were not violent.

d. were rich.

34. Describing the lives of middle-class women, Lillian Rubin reported that most women said they

wanted husbands who

a. could talk easily and share feelings with them.

b. were good looking.

c. had a steady job and were not violent.

d. were rich.

35. American Indians who migrate from tribal reservations to cities, typically

a. seek out others in their kin and tribal group for help in getting settled.

b. assimilate quickly and lose all traditional culture.

c. rarely associate with others of their ethnic background.

d. form conventional nuclear families with just parents and children.

36. Compared to white women of the same age, forty-year-old African American women are

a. more likely to have married several times.

b. more likely to have married.

c. equally likely to have married.

d. less likely to have married.

37. Patterns that describe many Latino families include

a. strong extended kinship.

b. very egalitarian gender roles.

c. parents who give children considerable freedom in their courtship.

d. having income well above the national average.

38. Which of the following categories of our population has the highest share of female-headed households?

a. Hispanic/Latino Americans

b. African Americans

c. Asian Americans

d. non-Hispanic whites

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of African American children are born to single women.

a. 30 percent

b. 50 percent

c. 70 percent

d. 90 percent

40.The recent trend in racially mixed marriages has been

a. upward—the numbers are increasing.

b. flat—the numbers are holding steady.

c. downward—the numbers are falling.

d. downward for men, but upward for women.

41. Jessie Bernard claimed that traditional marriages

a. benefit women more than men.

b. benefit both women and men equally.

c. benefit men more than women.

d. are harmful to both women and men.

42. Compared to what it was a century ago, the U.S. divorce rate today is

a. lower.

b. about the same.

c. twice as high.

d. more than three times higher.

43. Which of the following factors is NOT a reason for the long-term upward trend in divorce rates?

a. Our culture is marked by a rising trend of individualism.

b. Romantic love often fades over time.

c. Today’s women are more economically dependent on men.

d. Legally, divorce is easier to get.

44. Which of the following people would you pick as being at the highest risk of divorce?

a. a young couple who marry after a short courtship

b. a couple who are both highly religious

c. a couple both of whose parents have never experienced divorce

d. a couple both of whom have never had a divorce before

45. Roughly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of people in the United States who divorce go on to remarry.

a. one in five (25%)

b. one in three (33%)

c. three in four (75%)

d. nine in ten (90%)

46. In the United States, family violence is

a. considered a private family matter.

b. a serious, often criminal, problem.

c. no longer considered as serious an issue as it was in past decades.

d. mostly harmful to men.

47. Adults who abuse children typically

a. are middle-class.

b. are men.

c. were abused themselves as children.

d. were married at a very young age.

48. Research shows that growing up in a single-parent family

a. is beneficial to children.

b. has no effect on children.

c. can disadvantage children.

d. is beneficial to boys, but harmful to girls.

49. Mounting research suggests that cohabitation

a. strengthens a couple’s commitment to one another.

b. may actually discourage marriage because people get used to low-commitment relationships.

c. increases the financial security of children.

d. increases the odds of a child living with both biological parents until age eighteen.

50. As of 2010, seven countries have national laws that permit same-sex marriage—both in name and in practice. Which of the following is NOT one of them?

a. the United States.

b. Canada.

c. Sweden.

d. Spain.

51. In 1950, 90 percent of U.S. households were families, meaning that they contained two or more people related by blood, marriage, or adoption. In 2009, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of U.S. households were families.

a. 90 percent

b. 75 percent

c. 67 percent

d. 50 percent

52. Looking ahead twenty years in the United States, the one thing we can be sure of is that

a. the divorce rate will drop dramatically.

b. most people will not marry.

c. family life will be diverse.

d. stay-at-home dads will outnumber stay-at-home moms.