

FHS 2400 Marriage and Family
Text: The Marriage and Family Experience, 10th edition
Chapter 1: The Meaning of Marriage and Family
Study Questions

Multiple Choice

1. The definition of the family as used by the U.S. Census Bureau is (p 6)
 - a. a group of two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption but not necessarily living in the same household
 - b. a group of two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together in a household.
 - c. a group of persons living in the same household such as family or roommates.
 - d. mother, father and children.

2. Children as young as six years may marry other children and sometimes adults although they may not live together until they are older in (p 8)
 - a. some areas of Africa
 - b. some areas of Asia
 - c. some areas of India
 - d. all of the above

3. Affiliated kin are (p 7)
 - a. unrelated individuals who are treated as if they are relatives
 - b. kin that you keep in touch with
 - c. clan
 - d. compadres

4. The term “ie” is a Japanese term referring to (p 20)
 - a. grandparents
 - b. deceased family members
 - c. yet to be born family members
 - d. all of the above.

5. Which of the following is true about polygamists living in Utah and Arizona: (p 13)
 - a. They are part of the LDS Mormon faith
 - b. There are no efforts by the states to charge polygamists with any crime.
 - c. All wives in a polygamous union have the legal status of a wife in spite of their illegal unions.
 - d. None of the above.

6. Diane and Jerry are married to each other and live together with their two biological children. This group meets the definition of (p 7)
 - a. fictive kin
 - b. affiliated kin
 - c. a nuclear family
 - d. an extended family
7. Ray and Debra are a middle-class couple with three children. Ray has a full-time job and supports the family financially. Debra stays home and takes care of the children. Ray and Debra's family meets the definition of (p 7-8)
 - a. a modern family
 - b. affiliated kin
 - c. a traditional family
 - d. an extended family
8. More than _____ of the population of the United State, age 15 and older, is currently married. (p 8)
 - a. 25%
 - b. 43%
 - c. 50%
 - d. 72%
9. Although cultural and historical variation abounds, which of the following seem to be shared among all arrangements defined as marriages? (p 9)
 - a. Marriage typically established rights and obligations.
 - b. Marriage establishes specific roles within the wider community and society.
 - c. Marriage allows the orderly transfer of wealth and property from one generation to the next.
 - d. All of the above are true.
10. All anthropologists believe that (p 18-19)
 - a. fathers and mothers are necessary for a healthy family.
 - b. only one parent is necessary for a healthy family
 - c. only mothers are necessary for a healthy family
 - d. None of the above
11. In China, a spirit marriage is one between (p 20)
 - a. two religious leaders.
 - b. two people who are not physically present at the time of the marriage but exchange vows by phone.
 - c. two close relatives who vow not to have sex.
 - d. two people who are both dead.

12. The federal law established in 1996 which denies federal recognition to same-sex marriages is called the (p 10)
 - a. Defense of Family Act
 - b. Defense of States Laws
 - c. Defense of Marriage Act
 - d. None of the above.
13. Serial monogamy or modified polygamy is described as (p 13)
 - a. having several spouses over a life time, but only one at a time.
 - b. having several spouses over a life time and being married to more than one at a time.
 - c. being married for the first time to someone who has been married before.
 - d. cohabiters who never marry and who trade partners often.
14. The shaping of individual behavior to conform to social or cultural norms is referred to as (p 16-17)
 - a. acculturation
 - b. socialization
 - c. societal imaging
 - d. cultural modeling
15. Intimacy (p 13-14)
 - a. is a primary human need.
 - b. influences our physical and mental health
 - c. is associated with marriage and family
 - d. all of the above.
16. The “family of orientation” is a phrase for describing (p 17)
 - a. the family that we create by marriage
 - b. the family we create by giving birth
 - c. the family in which we grow up
 - d. husbands and wives and their children
17. According to the text, the status we are given in society is largely acquired through our (p 17)
 - a. neighbors.
 - b. employment.
 - c. families.
 - d. own efforts.
18. Sue is Kay’s mother-in-law. Their relationship is (p 20)
 - a. conjugal.
 - b. consanguineous.
 - c. affiliative.
 - d. a load of fun, just like all relationships with in-laws

19. Families are often diverse meaning p. 21
- a. that they will undergo considerable change in functions over a life time.
 - b. that they may not experience events or circumstances in the same way because of culture or race.
 - c. that they will stay the same except for when they venture outside of approved practices.
 - d. that husbands see experiences differently than wives see the same experiences.
20. _____ is the irreplaceable means by which most of the social skills, personality characteristics, and values of individual members of society are formed. (p 23)
- a. Family
 - b. Education
 - c. Media
 - d. Government
21. Professor Brooks is a centrist. This means he is (p 25)
- a. conservative
 - b. liberal
 - c. an idealist
 - d. conservative about some issues and liberal about other issues
22. When it comes to opinions and values about marriage and family relationships (p 28)
- a. the wider society is conflicted but academic disciplines are not
 - b. academic disciplines are conflicted but wider society is not.
 - c. both the wider society and academic disciplines are conflicted.
 - d. neither the wider society nor academic disciplines are conflicted.
- 23, According to Popenoe, a sociologist, (p. 27)
- a. divorce increases the risk of interpersonal problems with children.
 - b. children of divorced parents have problems even in adulthood
 - c. only children in high conflict marriages benefited from their parent's divorcing.
 - d. all of the above.

True and False

24. To study family patterns and issues, we need to understand that our attitudes and beliefs about families may affect and distort our efforts. (p 4)
- a. True
 - b. False

25. Emotional closeness may be more important than biology or law in defining family. (p 7)
a. True
b. False
26. Civil unions are the same as common law marriages. They don't need to be officially dissolved if they fail. (p 10)
a. True
b. False
27. According to our text book, Utah officially abandoned the practice of polygamy because in order to become a state they had to abandon the practice. (p 13)
a. True
b. False
28. Married couples and adults living with others are generally healthier than divorced, separated, or never-married individuals. (p 14)
a. True
b. False
29. As society has become more industrialized and impersonal, families have increased in importance as a source of intimacy. (p 14)
a. True
b. False
30. The contemporary family is a unit of economic cooperation where the husband and wife still divide labor along traditional lines. (p 15)
a. True
b. False
31. In china a spirit marriage is one between two close relatives who vow not to have sex. (p 20)
a. True
b. False
32. Consanguineous relationships include those of grandparents and grandchildren. (p 20)
a. True
b. False
33. A person may only occupy one position at a time in the basic kinship system in American society. (p 20)
a. True
b. False

34. The ex-kin role does not have clearly defined rules in today's society. (p 21)
- a. True
 - b. False
35. The so-called "culture wars" over "hot button" issues may really be conflicts over differing conceptions of the family. (p 23)
- a. True
 - b. False