**Chapter 12—Marriage and Changing Family Arrangements**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. In the United States, the number of “traditional” families (married couples with children) has been:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | looked down upon by parents who reside in traditional households. |
| b. | discouraged by most social networks. |
| c. | decreasing steadily. |
| d. | discriminated against in the rental market. |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: C REF: The Nature of the Family OBJ: 12.6

MSC: Factual

2. Which of the following is a function of the family?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | socializing children |
| b. | providing social status |
| c. | patterning reproduction |
| d. | organizing production and consumption |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: E REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.1

MSC: Conceptual

3. Which of the following statements regarding the family's regulation of sexual behavior is correct?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | No society permits random sexual behavior. |
| b. | All societies have an incest taboo. |
| c. | Almost all societies prohibit sex between parents and children. |
| d. | all of the above |

ANS: D REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.1

MSC: Factual

4. The family is best suited to socialize young children because:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | there are always at least two adults available for the process. |
| b. | family members are most knowledgeable of the child's abilities and needs. |
| c. | family members want to interact with the children. |
| d. | parents are the experts in socializing children. |
| e. | parents have once been children themselves. |

ANS: B REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.1

MSC: Conceptual

5. Attitudes toward religious intermarriage:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | are constant across most recognized religious groups. |
| b. | vary somewhat from one religious group to another. |
| c. | are seldom discussed. |
| d. | are a part of most Sunday morning sermons. |
| e. | are taught in schools. |

ANS: B REF: 273 OBJ: 12.5 MSC: Factual

6. A nuclear family consists of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a husband-wife pair, their children, and in-laws. |
| b. | a husband-wife pair and their dependent children. |
| c. | any group of people related by common ancestry. |
| d. | all close blood relatives who live together. |
| e. | kinship groups, which are very tightly bound together. |

ANS: B REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.2

MSC: Factual

7. Which marriage pattern allows a man to have more than one wife?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | polyandry |
| b. | monopoly |
| c. | monogamy |
| d. | polygyny |
| e. | polygamy |

ANS: D REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.2

MSC: Factual

8. Dwayne and Katrina are a married couple. They have two children and live with Katrina's brother's family. This is an example of what type of family?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | extended |
| b. | polygamous |
| c. | nuclear |
| d. | blended |
| e. | combined |

ANS: A REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.2

MSC: Applied

9. Tracing your kinship through your father and other males in the family is an example of what type of kinship?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | limited |
| b. | extended |
| c. | matrilineal |
| d. | patrilineal |
| e. | male lineage |

ANS: D REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.2

MSC: Factual

10. Through what type of relationship do most American families trace descent?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | matrilineal |
| b. | paternal |
| c. | horizontal |
| d. | patrilineal |
| e. | bilateral |

ANS: E REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.2

MSC: Factual

11. The rise in matriarchal families in America is due in large part to:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the rise of single-parent families headed by mothers. |
| b. | the rise of single-parent families headed by fathers. |
| c. | widespread implementation of no-fault divorce. |
| d. | an increase in the number of childless couples. |
| e. | a change in family style preferences. |

ANS: A REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.2

MSC: Conceptual

12. Marriage is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | found in all societies. |
| b. | a legitimized union between two individuals of opposite sexes. |
| c. | intended to be a stable and enduring relationship. |
| d. | all of the above |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: D REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.3

MSC: Factual

13. Which of the following is NOT a feature of marriage in all societies?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a public and usually formal aspect |
| b. | sexual intercourse as an explicit element of the relationship |
| c. | romantic love as an important characteristic of the relationship |
| d. | the intention of a stable and enduring relationship |
| e. | essential conditions for legitimizing offspring |

ANS: C REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.3

MSC: Conceptual

14. A young couple lives with the wife’s family. This is an example of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | daughter-preference. |
| b. | patrilocal residence. |
| c. | matrilocal residence. |
| d. | polygyny. |

ANS: C REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.4

MSC: Applied

15. Which of the following is a feature of romantic love?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | love at first sight |
| b. | love wins out over all |
| c. | idealization of the loved one |
| d. | the notion of a one and only |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: E REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.3

MSC: Factual

16. The family created by a marriage union is called a(n):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | family of orientation. |
| b. | family of procreation. |
| c. | neolocal family. |
| d. | endogamous family. |
| e. | family by marriage. |

ANS: B REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.3

MSC: Factual

17. In the society where Oscar lives, members are encouraged to marry someone within their cultural economic and religious group. This is an example of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | monogamy. |
| b. | patrilineal descent. |
| c. | exogamy. |
| d. | endogamy. |
| e. | socio-cultural descent. |

ANS: D REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.4

MSC: Conceptual

18. Tina is from a social group that encourages its members to marry people from different cultural and social backgrounds. This group uses the rule of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | homogamy. |
| b. | polyandry. |
| c. | socio-cultural marriage. |
| d. | endogamy. |
| e. | exogamy. |

ANS: E REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.4

MSC: Applied

19. The marriage pattern that provides for one spouse at a time for each member is called:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | polygamy. |
| b. | monogamy. |
| c. | polyandry. |
| d. | neolocalism. |
| e. | endogamy. |

ANS: B REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.4

MSC: Factual

20. The reason polygamy occurs relatively infrequently is that:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | it is against the law nearly everywhere. |
| b. | most cultures find it morally reprehensible. |
| c. | it is expensive and only a few can afford it. |
| d. | it weakens society by restricting the ties among members. |
| e. | there are not enough societies with a surplus of women. |

ANS: C REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.4

MSC: Conceptual

21. Which is the most common pattern of marriage in the world today?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | blended families |
| b. | polyandry |
| c. | polygamy |
| d. | cohabitation |
| e. | monogamy |

ANS: E REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.4

MSC: Factual

22. Joel and Rachel marry and take up residence away from their relatives. What type of residence is this?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | patrilocal |
| b. | matrilocal |
| c. | neolocal |
| d. | mobile |
| e. | independent |

ANS: C REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.4

MSC: Applied

23. Jose and Melinda have just been married. They are expected to settle down within or near Jose's father's household. What type of residential pattern is this?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | patriarchal |
| b. | neolocal |
| c. | patrilineal |
| d. | independent |
| e. | patrilocal |

ANS: E REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.4

MSC: Applied

24. Which type of residence occurs when a married couple may choose whether to live with the husband's or wife's family of origin?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | patrilocal |
| b. | matrilocal |
| c. | bilocal |
| d. | neolocal |
| e. | interlocal |

ANS: C REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.4

MSC: Conceptual

25. Homogamy refers to:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | stable marriage-like relationships between members of the same sex. |
| b. | marriage rules that limit each individual to one spouse at a time. |
| c. | the tendency to choose a spouse with a similar social and cultural background. |
| d. | customs that prohibit the marriage of same-sex partners. |
| e. | the laws in a society determining who can marry whom. |

ANS: C REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Factual

26. Len and Ramona are both teachers. They grew up in the same city and are about the same age. They teach at the same school and spend a lot of time together, which eventually results in dating. Should they marry, we would characterize their relationship as:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | exogamy. |
| b. | homogamy. |
| c. | heterogamy. |
| d. | polygamy. |
| e. | endogamy. |

ANS: B REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Applied

27. Kenneth and Elaine are a young American couple about to be married for the first time. It is likely that:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Kenneth and Elaine will be about the same age, with Kenneth being slightly older. |
| b. | Kenneth will be at least five years older than Elaine. |
| c. | Elaine will be about five years older than Kenneth. |
| d. | Elaine will be at least ten years younger than Kenneth. |
| e. | Kenneth will be at least ten years younger than Elaine. |

ANS: A REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Conceptual

28. If mate selection were random:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | African Americans would be more likely to marry whites than other African Americans. |
| b. | upper-class people would be even less likely to marry lower-class people. |
| c. | inter-religious marriages would not exist. |
| d. | divorce rates would be much higher. |
| e. | marriage would be more inter-religious. |

ANS: A REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Conceptual

29. Over the last forty years, the median age at first marriage in the United States has:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | stayed the same. |
| b. | dropped slightly. |
| c. | risen. |
| d. | risen then dropped. |
| e. | dropped substantially. |

ANS: C REF: The Transformation of the Family OBJ: 12.6

MSC: Factual

30. Interracial marriage in the United States:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | is illegal in half of the states. |
| b. | occurs mainly among lower-class individuals. |
| c. | has declined significantly over the past twenty years. |
| d. | has risen slightly over the past twenty years. |
| e. | occurs mainly among upper-class individuals. |

ANS: D REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Factual

31. The most common type of interracial marriage in the United States involves a marriage between a:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | white man and an African American woman. |
| b. | white man and a nonwhite woman who is not African American. |
| c. | white woman and an African American man. |
| d. | white woman and a nonwhite man who is not African American. |
| e. | African American man and nonwhite woman who is not African American. |

ANS: B REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Factual

32. Interracial marriages in the United States are more likely to involve:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | brides and grooms who are older than the national average. |
| b. | at least one previously married partner. |
| c. | grooms with more education than those in racially homogenous marriages. |
| d. | all of the above |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: D REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Factual

33. By far the state with the highest percentage of interracial marriages is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Hawaii. |
| b. | Illinois. |
| c. | Florida. |
| d. | New York. |
| e. | California. |

ANS: A REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Factual

34. Social status homogamy in the United States is maintained by:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the environment of the typical high school. |
| b. | moving immediately into the workforce environment where mates are selected. |
| c. | going to college, which is its own dating environment. |
| d. | all of the above |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: D REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Conceptual

35. Industrial society requires a family structure that allows for:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | geographic mobility. |
| b. | social mobility. |
| c. | bilateral inheritance. |
| d. | all of the above |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: D REF: The Transformation of the Family OBJ: 12.6

MSC: Conceptual

36. The Industrial Revolution:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | made families less mobile. |
| b. | encouraged the formation of isolated nuclear families. |
| c. | encouraged the formation of extended nuclear families. |
| d. | guaranteed that the oldest child would inherit the family wealth. |
| e. | encouraged the development of single-parent families. |

ANS: B REF: The Transformation of the Family OBJ: 12.6

MSC: Conceptual

37. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the nuclear family as it evolved in early 20th-century industrial society?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | clear separation between work and leisure |
| b. | increased equality for women |
| c. | the child-centered family |
| d. | increased links with kinship networks |
| e. | neolocal residential patterns |

ANS: D REF: The Transformation of the Family OBJ: 12.6

MSC: Factual

38. How does the marriage rate at the end of World War II compare with today’s marriage rate?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It is higher. |
| b. | It is a little lower. |
| c. | It is substantially lower. |
| d. | There are no differences, as the rate has always been the same. |

ANS: A REF: The Transformation of the Family OBJ: 12.6

MSC: Factual

39. World War II affected the structure of the American family by:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | encouraging women to enter the work force. |
| b. | having couples delay marriage. |
| c. | discouraging marriage. |
| d. | increasing the role of the family in socializing children. |
| e. | encouraging couples to produce large numbers of children. |

ANS: A REF: The Transformation of the Family OBJ: 12.6

MSC: Factual

40. Which of the following is NOT one of the significant changes in the family that has occurred in the past 25 years?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The number of never-married people has doubled. |
| b. | Unmarried-couple households have increased sevenfold. |
| c. | The divorce rate has risen significantly. |
| d. | More than one-fourth of all births are currently to unmarried women. |
| e. | The divorce rate has fallen by half. |

ANS: E REF: The Transformation of the Family OBJ: 12.6

MSC: Factual

41. About what percent of high school seniors think cohabitation is a good idea before getting married?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 15% |
| b. | 10% |
| c. | 25% |
| d. | 62% |

ANS: D REF: The Transformation of the Family OBJ: 12.6

MSC: Factual

42. In 2010, the number of divorces per 1,000 people was:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 5.1. |
| b. | 9.4. |
| c. | 3.6. |
| d. | 38.4. |
| e. | 62.1. |

ANS: C REF: The Transformation of the Family OBJ: 12.6

MSC: Factual

43. Today, approximately what percent of single-person households consist of the elderly?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 39% |
| b. | 20% |
| c. | 40% |
| d. | 50% |
| e. | more than 60% |

ANS: A REF: 285-289 OBJ: 12.8 MSC: New

44. What percentage of all households in the United States consist of husband and wife?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 58% |
| b. | less than 50% |
| c. | 55% |
| d. | 75% |
| e. | 80% |

ANS: B REF: Family Diversity OBJ: 12.8

MSC: Factual

45. In 2010, nearly 41% of all births in the United States were to:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | unmarried women. |
| b. | married women. |
| c. | women over 30 years old. |
| d. | women over 40 years old. |
| e. | women who were employed full time. |

ANS: A REF: Family Diversity OBJ: 12.8

MSC: Factual

46. Households of gay and lesbian couples:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | face unique problems based on open-sex partner life styles. |
| b. | face far fewer problems because they do not have children. |
| c. | face far more problems related to the harassment of their children. |
| d. | face problems similar to heterosexual households, including insurance, benefits, and parenting. |
| e. | have sky-rocketing abuse problems. |

ANS: D REF: Family Diversity OBJ: 12.8

MSC: Factual

47. In regard to the divorce rate and remarriage:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the majority of people who divorce eventually remarry. |
| b. | the majority of people who divorce do not remarry. |
| c. | there is no relationship between the divorce rate and remarriage. |
| d. | homogamy rules make remarriage more difficult. |
| e. | homogamous beliefs lead people to remarry their first partner. |

ANS: A REF: What Does the Future Hold? OBJ: 12.7

MSC: Factual

48. Which of the following is not one of the patterns of homogamy in the U.S.?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | age |
| b. | race |
| c. | religion |
| d. | social status |
| e. | family of origin |

ANS: E REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Factual

49. Why doesn’t the high divorce rate produce a crisis in the reproduction of society?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Most people remarry and successfully raise their children. |
| b. | No one has a strong set of shared values anymore. |
| c. | High social and geographic mobility mean that people simply move away. |
| d. | Marriage is unnecessary to support a society. |
| e. | Divorce causes the birth rate to drop so there are fewer children to raise. |

ANS: A REF: The Transformation of the Family OBJ: 12.7

MSC: Applied

50. What is the relationship between divorce and social visibility?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | People hide the fact that they are divorced to avoid sanctions. |
| b. | When people discover someone is divorced, that person is more likely to be harassed. |
| c. | The more visible divorce has become, the more socially acceptable it is as a model. |
| d. | The more visible divorce has become, the more people are objecting to how easy it is. |
| e. | Individuals must come out as divorced so other single people will see they are eligible. |

ANS: C REF: The Transformation of the Family OBJ: 12.7

MSC: Conceptual

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. Excluding Japan, most of the world’s industrialized countries are currently experiencing an increase in out-of-wedlock births.

ANS: T REF: Family Diversity OBJ: 12.8

MSC: Factual

2. In all societies, the family is the basic unit of economic cooperation.

ANS: F REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.1

MSC: Factual

3. The incest taboo forbids sexual relations among close relatives.

ANS: T REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.1

MSC: Factual

4. Almost universally, incest rules prohibit sex between parents and their children.

ANS: T REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.1

MSC: Factual

5. In some societies, sexual behavior is essentially random.

ANS: F REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.1

MSC: Factual

6. The family is ideally suited to the task of socializing children because its members know the child from birth.

ANS: T REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.1

MSC: Conceptual

7. The nuclear family is the most basic family unit.

ANS: T REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.2

MSC: Conceptual

8. Extended families are comprised of a married couple and their children.

ANS: F REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.2

MSC: Factual

9. Polyandry is a very rare form of family structure existing in only a few societies.

ANS: T REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.2

MSC: Factual

10. In the United States, the number of non-traditional households is on the rise.

ANS: T REF: Family Diversity OBJ: 12.8

MSC: Factual

11. Most of the world's societies, including the United States, have bilateral systems of descent.

ANS: F REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.2

MSC: Factual

12. Under the matrilineal system, the generations are tied together through the females of a family.

ANS: T REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.2

MSC: Factual

13. In a patriarchal family, most family affairs are dominated by men.

ANS: T REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.2

MSC: Factual

14. Romantic love is closely associated with marriage in most societies.

ANS: F REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.3

MSC: Factual

15. Divorce rates are highest among the upper classes.

ANS: F REF: The Transformation of the Family OBJ: 12.6

MSC: Factual

16. While the number of marriages and the marriage rate has stayed relatively high, a rising share of eligible people are choosing not to marry.

ANS: T REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.4

MSC: Factual

17. The dominant negative attitude toward religious intermarriage is the same no matter which group is addressed.

ANS: F REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.4

MSC: Factual

18. Bilocal and neolocal residence allow for greater flexibility and economic advantages.

ANS: T REF: The Nature of the Family OBJ: 12.2

MSC: Conceptual

19. By far the highest percentage of interracial marriages in the United States is in Hawaii.

ANS: T REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Factual

20. Mate selection in America is essentially random.

ANS: F REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Factual

21. Using a matchmaker is one way to achieve homogamy.

ANS: T REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Factual

22. Throughout history, most people have freely chosen their own marriage partners.

ANS: F REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Factual

23. While age homogamy is true for whites, it does not hold true for African Americans.

ANS: F REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Factual

24. The most common type of interracial marriage is one between a black man and a white woman.

ANS: F REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Factual

25. Interracial marriages were legally banned in some parts of the United States into the 1960s.

ANS: T REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Factual

26. Alaska is second to Hawaii in the proportion of interracial marriages.

ANS: T REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Factual

27. As recently as 1967, anti-interracial marriage laws existed in Virginia and several other states in the United States.

ANS: T REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Factual

28. Unlike many European nations, none of the American states has ever had legislation restricting marriage between people of different religions.

ANS: T REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Factual

29. People who marry outside their religion have a lower divorce rate than people who marry within their religion.

ANS: F REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.5

MSC: Factual

30. The transformation of the family is due in large part to industrialization.

ANS: T REF: The Transformation of the Family OBJ: 12.6

MSC: Factual

31. The nuclear family is best suited to the needs of an industrial society.

ANS: T REF: The Transformation of the Family OBJ: 12.6

MSC: Conceptual

32. People today are marrying at the youngest ages since just before the 1960s.

ANS: F REF: The Transformation of the Family OBJ: 12.6

MSC: Factual

33. Since 1960, an increasing number of eligible persons have been choosing not to marry.

ANS: T REF: Family Diversity OBJ: 12.8

MSC: Factual

34. Cohabitation decreased significantly in the last 20 years.

ANS: F REF: The Transformation of the Family OBJ: 12.6

MSC: Factual

35. Companionate marriage is based upon the ideal of romantic love.

ANS: T REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.3

MSC: Conceptual

36. Attitudes toward religious intermarriage vary somewhat from one religious group to another.

ANS: T REF: Defining Marriage OBJ: 12.4

MSC: Factual

37. Over the past 30 years, the percentage of people who have never been married has increased from about 22% to 50%.

ANS: F REF: Family Diversity OBJ: 12.6

MSC: Factual

38. Gay and lesbian couples are far lessurban than heterosexual couples.

ANS: F REF: Family Diversity OBJ: 12.8

MSC: Factual

39. A nuclear family consists of a husband-wife pair and their dependent children.

ANS: T REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.2

MSC: Factual

40. Monogamy allows for more than one wife.

ANS: F REF: The Nature of Family Life OBJ: 12.4

MSC: Factual

**ESSAY**

1. Identify and discuss the six basic functions of the family. Provide examples.

ANS: Not Provided REF: The Nature of Family Life

OBJ: 12.1 MSC: Conceptual

2. In what ways do the single-parent families, gay and lesbian couples, cohabiting couples, and singles without children challenge the traditional definition of the family? Do the functions of the family still fit the diversity of household forms? How would you adapt the functions of the family to include diverse households, or do they already fit?

ANS: Not Provided REF: Family Diversity

OBJ: 12.8 MSC: Applied

3. Discuss at least five characteristics of the modern nuclear family that have been shaped by industrialism. Which of these five characteristics would you argue has been affected most by industrialization? Which family characteristic has been most positively affected and which most negatively affected by industrialization?

ANS: Not Provided REF: The Transformation of the Family

OBJ: 12.2 MSC: Conceptual

4. In the United States, most people marry a person of a similar background. Discuss the characteristics upon which the similarities are based. What does similar mean?

ANS: Not Provided REF: Defining Marriage

OBJ: 12.4 MSC: Factual

5. Families trace their relationships through generations in several ways. Identify and discuss the systems through which family is traced.

ANS: Not Provided REF: Defining Marriage

OBJ: 12.2 MSC: Factual