1. **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.

2. **Marriage is a legal relationship that usually involves:**
   
a. economic cooperation.  
b. sexual activity.  
c. the bearing and rearing of children.  
d. All of the above are correct.

3. **Jane is a woman married to one man. When she took a sociology course, she discovered that such marriages are called:**
   
a. polygamy.  
b. exogamy.  
c. endogamy.  
d. monogamy.

4. **Many people now think of kinship in terms of people who may or may not have legal or blood ties but who feel they belong together and wish to define themselves as a family. Such groups are called:**
   
a. nuclear families.  
b. extended families.  
c. families of affinity.  
d. consanguine families.

5. **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.

6. **A system of marriage that unites three or more people is called:**
   
a. polygyny.  
b. polygamy.  
c. polyandry.  
d. All of the above are correct.

7. **Around the world, the most common form of marriage is:**
   
a. polygamy.  
b. polygyny.  
c. monogamy.  
d. None of the above is correct.
8. Which of the following concepts refers to a system of tracing family ties only through women?
   a. patrilocality
   b. matrilineal descent
   c. matrilocality
   d. polygyny

9. Which of the following are counted among the functions of the family?
   a. socialization of the young
   b. regulation of sexual activity
   c. social placement
   d. All of the above are correct.

10. 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.

11. In many traditional societies, especially in rural areas, marriage is:
    a. set up by the parents of the people to be married.
    b. unknown.
    c. delayed until the people reach their thirties.
    d. based almost entirely on romantic love.

12. The concept "homogamy" means that:
    a. people marry because they enjoy being married.
    b. women usually marry older men.
    c. people marry others who are socially like themselves.
    d. people marry partners of the same sex.

13. 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 placed great importance on physical passion, which is not always lasting.
    b. feelings are not always a stable foundation for marriage.
    c. this focus on romance may end up contributing to a high divorce rate.
    d. All of the above are correct.

14. 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.
15. In 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.

16. The concept "empty nest" refers to:

   a. families whose children have grown and left 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.

17. 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.

18. 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 handsome.
   c. had a steady job and were not violent.
   d. were rich.

19. 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.

20. Patterns that describe many Latino families include:

   a. strong extended kinship.
   b. rather conventional gender roles.
   c. parents who exert much control over children's courtship.
   d. All of the above are correct.

21. What share of African American children are born to single women?

   a. 29 percent
   b. 49 percent
   c. 69 percent
   d. 89 percent
22. Compared to what it was a century ago, the U.S. divorce rate is now:

   a. about the same.
   b. lower.
   c. twice as high.
   d. about ten times higher.

23. Which of the following are reasons for the rise in divorce rates in the United States?

   a. rising individualism
   b. romantic love often fades
   c. women are less economically dependent on men
   d. All of the above are correct.

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

   a. young people who marry after a short courtship
   b. a couple who are highly religious
   c. a couple whose parents never experienced divorce
   d. All of the above are correct.

25. Roughly what share of people in the United States who divorce go on to remarry?

   a. one in five
   b. two in five
   c. three in five
   d. four in five

26. 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.

27. Evidence that the traditional family is changing includes the fact that:

   a. cohabitation is more common.
   b. the divorce rate is up.
   c. more children are born to single mothers.
   d. All of the above are correct.

28. 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. women will play an ever-smaller role in child rearing.
29. **Durkheim explained that what people understand as profane are things:**
   
   a. in the past.
   b. that are set apart as "forbidden."
   c. that involve ultimate meaning.
   d. common to everyday life.

30. **Faith is a way of knowing based on:**

   a. scientific research.
   b. human senses.
   c. cultural tradition.
   d. belief rather than scientific evidence.

31. **Which of the following is a correct criticism of the structural-functional approach to religion?**

   a. It ignores the way religion can provide meaning to people.
   b. It does not say much about what religion does in today's world.
   c. It ignores religion's ability to cause social conflict.
   d. It ignores the positive consequences of religion for society.

32. **Based on the symbolic-interaction approach, we would study how religion and religious ideas:**

   a. are socially constructed.
   b. give rise to social conflict.
   c. play a part in helping society to operate
   d. All of the above are correct.

33. **Karl Marx believed that religion:**

   a. focuses life on the present rather than the future.
   b. reinforces patterns of social inequality.
   c. treats existing society as secular and corrupt.
   d. weakens the power of the state.

34. **As the official Church of England, the Anglican church is best described as a:**

   a. sect.
   b. state church.
   c. cult.
   d. All of the above are correct.

35. **A sect is a type of religious organization that:**

   a. supports the political state.
   b. is closely linked to the larger society.
   c. is highly formal, with formally trained leaders.
   d. stands apart from the larger society.
36. **A charismatic leader would most likely be found in a:**
   
a. church.  
b. cult.  
c. denomination.  
d. state church.

37. **Animism is closely associated with ________ societies.**
   
   a. Asian  
   b. European  
   c. Native American  
   d. Hispanic

38. **Secularization refers to the historical:**
   
   a. importance of religion in people's lives.  
   b. increase in religion and the rising importance of the sacred.  
   c. decline in religion and the falling importance of the sacred.  
   d. concern within the church about the high rate of social change.

39. **Which of the following is an example of civil religion?**
   
   a. patriotism  
   b. tax exemptions for churches  
   c. the sexual abuse scandal in the Catholic Church  
   d. high religiosity among members of sects

40. **Which of the following is NOT a trait of religious fundamentalism?**
   
   a. endorsing conservative political goals  
   b. seeking the personal experience of God's presence  
   c. interpreting religious texts literally  
   d. accepting religious pluralism