**CHAPTER 6 TEST:**

*Marriage, Intimate Relationships, and Society*

Instructions: Answer Section A and B on a Scantron sheet and use the space provided for Section C, D and E. The test is out of a total of 45 marks.

SECTION A: TRUE/FALSE (1 mark each)

1. According to anthropologist Helen Fisher, the durability of the pair-bond is essential to the survival of humans.
2. Marriage is a social invention.
3. One of the historical purposes of marriage was so that men knew who their offspring were for the purpose of inheritance.
4. Polygamy was popular in societies where men were too poor to support more than one wife.
5. The ancient Romans practiced a patrilocal system of housing, in which the newlywed couple lived near the groom’s family.
6. Banns refer to the wedding rings that are exchanged during a marriage ceremony.
7. Divorce remained illegal in Ontario until 1930 and in Québec until 1968.
8. Marriage is still considered to be the most significant adult rite of passage.
9. In egalitarian relationships, men and women share the responsibilities rather than base them on gender roles.
10. The largest conjugal status in Canada based on the result from Statistic Canada (2009) are common law couples of the opposite sex.

SECTION B: MULTIPLE CHOICE (1 mark each)

1. What is the origin of marriage?

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| --- | --- |
| a. | invented by the ancient Hebrews |
| b. | an invention of society |
| c. | an anthropological invention |
| d. | a natural outgrowth of cohabitation |

1. Which of the following is not a reason for marriage?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | to gain adult status |
| b. | to have free labour |
| c. | to have children |
| d. | to have companionship |

1. Which form of marriage occurred most often throughout history?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Monogamy |
| b. | Polyandry |
| c. | Polygamy |
| d. | Polygyny |

1. How were the First Nation tribes characterized?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | neolocal and egalitarian |
| b. | matriarchal and neolocal |
| c. | patrilineal and patrilocal |
| d. | matrilineal and matrilocal |

1. Which group of people had marriage contracts?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | employees of the Hudson Bay Company |
| b. | Ojibwa and Iroquoian people |
| c. | British and French |
| d. | Jesuits |

1. Which factor influenced the age at which the early settlers married?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | when they made large financial investments |
| b. | when they fell in love |
| c. | when they could afford a residence of their own |
| d. | prosperous economic times |

1. Which of the following is not a common reason for postponing marriage?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | individuals need time to find the right person and get to know their families |
| b. | men need time to achieve financial security |
| c. | couples need time to find a job in a chosen field |
| d. | couples need time for post-secondary education |

1. What was the National Fertility Study’s finding about marriage?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | men wanted children more than women did |
| b. | cohabiting was a positive experience for finding a marriage partner |
| c. | men found marriage less rewarding than women did |
| d. | marriage adds something positive to a relationship |

1. What is a companionate marriage?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | marriage based on a shared lifestyle |
| b. | marriage based on cohabiting prior to marriage |
| c. | marriage based on gender roles |
| d. | marriage based on egalitarian lifestyle |

1. Which level of government has the jurisdiction over who may marry?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Federal |
| b. | Provincial |
| c. | Municipal |
| d. | only the church has this power |

11. What is the reason for marriage, according to functionalists?

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| --- | --- |
| a. | to provide for the pair-bonding experience |
| b. | as an outlet for sexual urges |
| c. | to meet the needs of society |
| d. | to benefit from the work of other members |

12. Why is it necessary to expand the study of intimate relationships beyond that of marriage?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | more singles are sexually active |
| b. | there are more known same-sex couples |
| c. | more couples are choosing to cohabit |
| d. | fewer people are choosing to marry |
| e. | all of the above |

13. What is the definition of cohabitation?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | when two people live together as husband and wife without legally marrying |
| b. | when one man has more than one wife at a time |
| c. | an illegal relationship, when one partner or both already have a spouse |
| d. | when one woman has more than one husband at a time |

14. What are dower rights?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the right of the wife’s family to obtain support from the son-in-law |
| b. | the wife’s right to property and support from her husband |
| c. | the money that the bride’s family is entitled to |
| d. | the money that the groom’s family is entitled to |

15. At which time historically was the family thought to be degenerate and destabilizing?

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| --- | --- |
| a. | the time of ancient Romans |
| b. | the time of patricians |
| c. | the time of Aboriginal Peoples |
| d. | the time of Anthony and Cleopatra |

16. Which time of year was typically the most popular for early settlers to marry?

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| --- | --- |
| a. | summer and winter |
| b. | summer and fall |
| c. | spring and summer |
| d. | fall and winter |

17. Historically, what was a reason for divorce in Canada?

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| --- | --- |
| a. | Adultery |
| b. | not having children |
| c. | Prostitution |
| d. | Emancipation |

18. What year did the divorce laws first change in Canada?

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| --- | --- |
| a. | 1867 |
| b. | 1930 |
| c. | 1968 |
| d. | 1987 |

19. When are couples more likely to separate after marriage?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | if they have not lived together |
| b. | if they have lived together |
| c. | if they married at an older age |
| d. | if they married at a younger age |

20. What is the expressive role in marriage?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | providing for the partner in a common-law relationship |
| b. | providing a home for children who need extra support |
| c. | providing for the family by earning money |
| d. | providing for the family through emotional support |

21. Which of the following is not one of the three models of marriage in Western society according to Justice Blair?

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| --- | --- |
| a. | the compassionate model |
| b. | the choice model |
| c. | the commitment model |
| d. | the historical classical model |

22. From a life-course approach, how is identity affected when a person marries?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | individuals must adjust their identity so that they can share themselves in an intimate relationship |
| b. | interacting as a couple helps them to take on the appropriate marital roles |
| c. | individuals must feel that their identity is not jeopardized or they will feel threatened |
| d. | the couple relationship must outweigh the loss of personal identity |

23. Which custom was not part of ancient Hebrew marriages?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Dowry |
| b. | marriage contract |
| c. | bride price |
| d. | bride service |

24. In which year did Canada’s marriage rate hit the all-time low of 4.7 per 1000?

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| --- | --- |
| a. | 1968 |
| b. | 1998 |
| c. | 2001 |
| d. | 2003 |

25. What is the relationship between marriage and bond-pairing?

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| --- | --- |
| a. | Bond-pairing is a form of marriage |
| b. | Marriage is an alternative to bond-pairing |
| c. | Marriage is a form of bond-pairing |
| d. | Marriage is entirely legally based and has no relation to bond-pairing |

SECTION D: SHORT ANSWER

1. What is the importance of *defining* marriage? (3 marks)

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1. Why was the First Nations matrilocal system of residence, at the time of colonization of North America, well suited to their lifestyle? (2 marks)

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