

Test Bank to Accompany

The Family

Twelfth Edition

By Eshleman / Bulcroft

Pearson Education / Allyn & Bacon
© 2010

Chapter 1

Defining the Family: Institutional and Disciplinary Concerns

1.1 True/False Questions

- 1) The text states that the family consists of one female legally married to one male.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 4

- 2) Using a relational definition, cohabiters or same-sex partners can be defined as families.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 4-5

- 3) The definition of family proposed by Jan Trost includes any system of dyads or set of dyads, including those who cohabit, siblings, friends, or even pets.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 6

- 4) Institutionalized behavior within the family system refers to any behavior that occurs in families.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 8

- 5) Cohabitation is becoming institutionalized in the United States.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9

- 6) Societies (including Sweden) in which traditional family patterns are not strong demonstrate a high level of negative outcomes for children.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 11

- 7) Sweden has been described as having one of the highest literacy rates and lowest infant mortality rates in the world.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 11

- 8) In sociological analysis, the basic units of a marital or family system are interrelated statuses rather than persons.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 12

- 9) Family scholars agree that families are inherently places of loyalty, love, and affection.
Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 15

10) The text presents the argument that without primary group relationships such as exists in families, survival itself would be doubtful.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 15-16

11) According to the Gallup organization, as a result of religious groups condemning homosexual relationships, the percentage of adults saying such relationships should not be legalized has increased over the past 25 years.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 17

12) Today, families are for the most part economic production units.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 16

13) Throughout the world, monogamy is the only form of marriage that is universally recognized, and it is the predominant form even within societies where other forms exist.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 20

14) Polygamy refers to several or many husbands.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 20

15) Most men, even in highly polygynous countries, have only one wife.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 23

16) Women in polygamous marriages tend to have a higher rate of pregnancy than do women in monogamous marriages.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 24

17) According to contemporary doctrine, polygamy is an acceptable marriage pattern in the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons).

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 24

18) The desire for male children and the need to enhance their survival is greatly increased by polygyny.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 24

19) Polyandry seems to be most prevalent in those few societies that practice male infanticide.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 23

20) All conjugal families are nuclear families, but not all nuclear families are conjugal families.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 28

21) The joint family is so termed because of the bonding that results between families upon the marriage of a child from each kinship grouping.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 29

22) In a consanguineous marriage, the two partners have at least one ancestor in common.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 29

23) Dr. Vern Bengston argues that family relationships across generations are decreasing in importance in American society.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 30

24) Today, most family scholars agree that the family in the United States is basically an isolated nuclear unit.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 30

25) Popenoe suggests that the family in Sweden is in a state of decline and decay.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 32

26) Godparenting—or comadrazgo—has been essential in the successful adaptation of Mexican-American families.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 35

27) The Middletown study suggests, as do most other kinship studies, that women are more active than men in maintaining kinship ties.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 36

28) All societies forbid marriage between certain kinship group members.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 38

1.2 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) The authors argue that marriages and families should not be viewed as
- A) any close, primary, sexually bonded relationship.
 - B) any dyadic unit, including same sex partners, unmarried parents, or siblings.
 - C) dyadic units that fit traditional notions of what families should be.
 - D) a social system or social institution.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 6

- 2) The text suggests that the family is
- A) a social institution.
 - B) a social system.
 - C) a social group.
 - D) all of the first three.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 7

- 3) According to the discussion in the text,
- A) institutionalized behavior is patterned and predictable.
 - B) extramarital intercourse would be one example of institutionalized behavior.
 - C) institutionalized behavior is any behavior that occurs within an institution.
 - D) All of the above three are true.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 8

- 4) The many ways in which a society can fulfill the same needs is called:
- A) functional polyvalence
 - B) functional equivalence
 - C) organizational equivalence
 - D) organizational polyvalence

Answer: B

Page Ref: 11

- 5) Families that find themselves acting in multiple nations either as whole units crossing borders or as fragmented units with members living in different nations are known as:
- A) Polynational families
 - B) Quasinational families
 - C) Multinational families
 - D) Global families

Answer: C

Page Ref: 11

- 6) The basic units of a marital or family system are
- A) statuses.
 - B) persons.
 - C) interpersonal relationships.
 - D) intimate networks.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 12

- 7) The uniqueness of the family system lies in its:
- A) structural factors
 - B) functional factors
 - C) relational factors
 - D) All of the above.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 13

- 8) In contrast to a primary group, the characteristic most likely to exist in a secondary group is
- A) face-to-face contact.
 - B) goal orientation.
 - C) smallness of size.
 - D) All are characteristics of secondary groups

Answer: B

Page Ref: 16

- 9) The term *ideal type* refers to:
- A) what is good, best, or most valuable
 - B) ends, extremes, or poles on a continuum
 - C) concrete constructs
 - D) that which is socially approved

Answer: B

Page Ref: 18-19

- 10) Monogamy means
- A) more than one husband or wife is impossible.
 - B) one husband is married to one wife at any one time.
 - C) there can be only one husband married to more than one wife or only one wife married to more than one husband.
 - D) all of the above in different cultures.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 21

11) Compared to women in monogamous marriages, women in polygamous marriages have

- A) higher pregnancy rates.
- B) lower pregnancy rates.
- C) shorter birth intervals.
- D) both A and C above

Answer: B

Page Ref: 24

12) Polyandry

- A) is more likely to be fraternal than polygamy is likely to be sororal.
- B) is only about half as common as polygamy.
- C) tends to lead to a greater fragmentation of land holdings than does polygamy.
- D) tends to exist most frequently where male infanticide is practiced.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 25

13) Group marriage

- A) is more common in Asian nations than anywhere else in the world.
- B) is increasing in popularity and will become a common practice someday.
- C) may never have existed as a viable form of marriage in any society.
- D) Both A and B are true.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 26

14) The Oneida community

- A) began in California as a result of the gold rush.
- B) was an experimental polyandrous group.
- C) believed in marital chastity, thus failed to survive.
- D) believed in a spiritual equality for all persons: materially, socially, and sexually.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 26

15) According to the text, the conjugal family

- A) is identical to the nuclear family.
- B) must include a husband and a wife.
- C) is exemplified by a single parent and child.
- D) is exemplified by a brother and sister.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 28

16) The most precise term for a family consisting of yourself, your spouse, and your children would be a

- A) consanguine family.
- B) family of orientation.
- C) family of procreation.
- D) nuclear family.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 28

17) A major difference between joint families and stem families is that joint families

- A) share a common treasury.
- B) pass on all property to the eldest son.
- C) provide a home and economic support for the father as he grows old.
- D) consist of the eldest son and his sisters' families.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 30

18) The tsu in traditional China referred to

- A) the wives of Chairman Mao.
- B) a plague that killed millions of children in the 1920s.
- C) a clan including all persons with a common surname descending from a common ancestor.
- D) the belief that sons are subordinate to fathers and daughters are subordinate to mothers.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 29

19) A common type of family in Japan consists of two families in adjacent generations joined by economic and blood ties. This is best described as a _____ type of family structure.

- A) stem
- B) joint
- C) modified extended
- D) matrilineal

Answer: A

Page Ref: 30

20) Latino families in the United States today are perhaps most accurately described as

- A) isolated nuclear families.
- B) modified nuclear families.
- C) modified extended families.
- D) joint kin networks.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 31

21) Which statement is false about families in Sweden? Families have

- A) a low rate of marriage.
- B) a small household size.
- C) a high rate of cohabitation.
- D) a low rate of family dissolution.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 32

22) Rights, obligations, and constraints that govern the relationships between individuals in societies based on ties of blood, marriage, or adoption are known as:

- A) kinship systems
- B) family sanctions
- C) family law
- D) none of the above

Answer: A

Page Ref: 32

23) Of the following, which one was not listed in the text as a key function of the kinship system?

- A) property holding and inheritance
- B) education of children
- C) housing and the maintenance of residential propinquity
- D) affection, emotional ties, and primary relationships

Answer: B

Page Ref: 33

24) Patterns of descent take on a special importance to many conflict theorists because

- A) intergenerational conflict is the key source of change.
- B) matrilineal systems give preferential treatment to females.
- C) social inequality is perpetuated through successive generations.
- D) many females assume their husbands name.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 34

25) In an *avunculocal* system,

- A) newlyweds live with the parents of the bride.
- B) newlyweds live with the parents of the groom.
- C) newlyweds establish independent households apart from other family members.
- D) newlyweds live with a maternal uncle.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 34

1.3 Short Answer Questions

1) A family _____ consists of interrelated statuses such as husbands, wives, and children.

Answer: system

Page Ref: 12

2) The family as a _____ group serves as the basic socializing agent and the basic instrument of social control.

Answer: primary

Page Ref: 15

3) _____ types are hypothetical constructs based on pure, definitive characteristics.

Answer: Ideal

Page Ref: 18

4) Polygamy is described as having various forms. When one male has several wives, all of whom are sisters, this is known as _____.

Answer: sororal polygamy

Page Ref: 22

5) The _____ community of New York State practiced group marriages.

Answer: Oneida

Page Ref: 27

6) A _____ family must include a husband and a wife.

Answer: conjugal

Page Ref: 28

7) The nuclear family in which you were born and reared (consisting of self, siblings, and parents) is termed a _____.

Answer: family orientation

Page Ref: 28

8) Families that include kin beyond the nuclear family are _____.

Answer: extended

Page Ref: 28

9) A _____ family is based on blood ties:

Answer: consanguine

Page Ref: 29

10) The system of descent most prevalent in the United States is primarily _____.

Answer: bilateral

Page Ref: 33

11) The residence pattern in which the newlywed couple establishes a residence separate from either set of parents is known as _____.

Answer: neolocal

Page Ref: 34

1.4 Essay Questions

- 1) What is a family? How do these definitions vary depending on who is doing the defining? Can cohabiters be a family?
- 2) Differentiate institutionalized behaviors in families from behaviors that are non-institutionalized. Give examples.
- 3) Differentiate a family group from a family system. Illustrate.
- 4) In addition to monogamy, around the world the number of partners or spouses in a marriage takes a variety of forms. List three. Then select any one, give an example, and explain its occurrence.
- 5) Jealousy among co-wives seems to be more frequent than jealousy among co-husbands. What reasons exist to explain this?
- 6) What are the arguments for or against families in the United States being isolated nuclear units.
- 7) What is meant by an extended family? Describe two specific varieties or types of extended family forms.
- 8) Feminist theorists focus primarily on sexual (female/male) inequalities in lineage inheritance patterns. What is the significance of lineage systems and inheritance patterns to conflict theorists?
- 9) What are the basic functions of kinship groupings? What does research indicate about the fulfillment of these in the United States?
- 10) Distinguish between the family as an *institution* and the process of *institutionalization* of family behaviors.
- 11) Define *ideal type*, and give examples of ideal types of families.
- 12) Distinguish between primary and secondary groups, and discuss why and how the family is a primary group.

Chapter 2 U.S. Families: Historical Origins, Changes, and Contemporary Issues

2.1 True/False Questions

1) Family scholars point to popular television programs of the 1950s such as “Leave it to Beaver” and others as accurate portrayals of family life for most Americans at that time.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 44

2) Children were more likely to experience family disruptions through loss and addition of adult family members in the past than they are today.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 45

3) An ascribed status system is based on individual accomplishments.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 47

4) The pre-feudal family refers to the time period prior to the fifth century.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 48

5) During the Middle Ages, the church promoted family life over celibacy.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 49

6) As society became more formal and rational, the emphasis was shifted from an expressive self to an instrumental self.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 51

7) The *cult of domesticity* during the Victorian era encouraged men to spend more time at home with their wives and children.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 51

8) The census considers families and households to be identical if households consist of more than one person.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 52

9) The percentage of non-family households has increased quite dramatically over the past 50 years.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 53

10) The average size of households in the United States has decreased over the past 100 years.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 55

11) Women 55 and older are much more likely than their male counterparts to be either widowed or divorced.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 57

12) As of 2007, more than 25 percent of both women and men age 25-44 were divorced.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 57

13) As of 2000, the median family income in the United States was about \$26,000.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 58

14) State and/or federal governments only provide support to families; they do not regulate families.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 59-60

15) Liberal welfare regimes focus their attention on the family as a provider of support, but attempt to equalize support across families through income redistributive tax policies and supplements for needed supports such as child care.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 61

16) Immigration policies can affect families through the impact they have on gender relationships, and particularly control and violence in those relationships.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 62

17) In rural communities, the family is a central institution around which all life revolves.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 65

18) Poor mental health, erosion of self-image, increased risk of suicide, alcohol-related disease, divorce, and child abuse are some of the negative consequences of poverty for adults.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 68

19) Human capital refers to the network of social relationships (e.g., kinship networks, friendship networks, community networks, political networks, etc.) that can be used to help monitor external environment, find assistance in times of need, and create opportunities for enhancing or expanding goals and outcomes.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 71

20) Recent studies of large populations and of minority groups call into question the extensiveness of the impact that parent involvement makes in child educational and social outcomes.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 73

21) Differences between particular religious groups such as Protestants or Catholics are more pronounced than differences between churchgoers and non-churchgoers.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 76

22) Young women with ties to established denominations are more likely than their nonreligious counterparts to become sexually involved during adolescence.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 77

23) Religious parents tend to demonstrate higher levels of parenting functioning and effectiveness and father involvement, and their children have fewer problem behaviors.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 77

24) The mass media, particularly television, tends to reinforce gender stereotypes.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 79

25) Consumers of mass media are rarely influenced by the images that are presented.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 80

26) The text takes the position that the family in the United States is not merely changing but is declining as well.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 81

27) The most traditional social norm views marriage as a secular legal phenomenon.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 82

28) Many traditional family functions are now performed by other agencies.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 84

29) Most U.S. states now allow same sex marriage.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 85

30) Religious and conservative political attitudes underlie much of the opposition to same sex marriage.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 86

31) There is more conflict about marital gender roles today than in the past.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 86

32) Traditional gender roles are consistent with a secular view of marriage.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 88

2.2 Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Families were mostly _____ in Western Europe and the American colonies.

A) extended

B) nuclear

C) joint

D) stem

Answer: B

Page Ref: 45

- 2) The dominant mode of production during pre-feudal times was
- A) agriculture.
 - B) skilled crafts.
 - C) mills and factories.
 - D) mining.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 48

- 3) The European marriage pattern was characterized by
- A) low marriage rates and low age at marriage.
 - B) high marriage rates and high age at marriage.
 - C) high marriage rates and low age at marriage.
 - D) low marriage rates and high age at marriage.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 49

- 4) The view of the family as a “haven in a heartless world” was encouraged by
- A) industrialization.
 - B) urbanization.
 - C) immigration.
 - D) all of the above three

Answer: D

Page Ref: 51

- 5) As of 2009, the total resident population of the United States was about
- A) 200 million.
 - B) 275 million.
 - C) 306 million.
 - D) 425 million.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 52

- 6) The term family, as used in census reporting, refers to
- A) anyone who occupies a separate housing unit.
 - B) two or more people residing together who fulfill the functions of a family
 - C) more than one generation of persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption.
 - D) two or more persons who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption and are sharing a household.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 52

- 7) In 2007, there were _____ million family households in the U.S.
- A) 65
 - B) 78
 - C) 84
 - D) 92

Answer: B

Page Ref: 53

- 8) The percentage of _____ households has decreased in recent years.
- A) single person
 - B) unmarried male
 - C) unmarried female
 - D) married with children

Answer: D

Page Ref: 54

- 9) The median age at marriage for women in 2007 was:
- A) 22
 - B) 24
 - C) 26
 - D) 28

Answer: C

Page Ref: 57

- 10) Women, aged 55 and older, are much more likely to be _____ than men in the same age group.
- A) married
 - B) widowed
 - C) divorced
 - D) both b and c are correct

Answer: D

Page Ref: 57

- 11) In 2006, the median family income for Americans was:
- A) \$29,083
 - B) \$48,021
 - C) \$57,036
 - D) \$65,789

Answer: C

Page Ref: 58

- 12) The type of welfare regime that provides benefits based on citizenship alone is called:
- A) social democratic
 - B) liberal
 - C) conservative
 - D) communist

Answer: A

Page Ref: 60

- 13) Policies such as the 1986 Immigrant Marriage Fraud Amendment and the Patriot Act of 2001 have endangered which group of immigrant women:
- A) highly educated
 - B) abused
 - C) European
 - D) highly mobile

Answer: B

Page Ref: 63

- 14) Families living in _____ areas tend to report the highest levels of family life satisfaction.
- A) urban
 - B) suburban
 - C) rural
 - D) mountainous

Answer: C

Page Ref: 67

- 15) The percentage of married women in the labor force was a little over ____ percent in 2007.
- A) 30
 - B) 40
 - C) 50
 - D) 60

Answer: D

Page Ref: 69

- 16) Increases in the labor force participation of women since WWII can be attributed to:
- A) increased demands for labor
 - B) larger families
 - C) falling educational levels
 - D) falling expectations for living standards

Answer: A

Page Ref: 69

17) The _____ curriculum focuses on obedience to rules versus individual moral decision making, respect for authority versus questioning authority, and success through competition versus through cooperation.

- A) structured
- B) hidden
- C) formal
- D) university

Answer: B

Page Ref: 71

18) Which type of capital refers to the skills and abilities one has accumulated such as abilities to read, write, and perform quantitative operations?

- A) economic
- B) human
- C) social
- D) cultural

Answer: B

Page Ref: 72

19) Compared to churchgoers, non-churchgoers are more likely to

- A) be conservative on issues related to sexuality.
- B) be married.
- C) stress traditional gender roles.
- D) have fewer children.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 76-77

20) Overall, religion and religiosity have positive impacts on:

- A) marital satisfaction
- B) marital commitment
- C) conflict management
- D) all of the above

Answer: D

Page Ref: 77

21) The most widely used form of media on a day-to-day basis appears to be

- A) the internet.
- B) the radio.
- C) the newspaper.
- D) television.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 78

22) The increased availability of _____ poses new problems for parents in supervising and monitoring their children's exposure to inappropriate information and values counter to those of their family system.

- A) the Internet
- B) TV
- C) music videos
- D) cartoons

Answer: A

Page Ref: 80

23) A social meaning of marriage places the source of authority in

- A) some God or Supreme Being.
- B) the community, kin groups, or in what others think.
- C) each personal individual.
- D) all of the first three.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 82

24) An emergent norm concerning family organization suggests that

- A) marriage is sacred.
- B) divorce is a serious social problem.
- C) marriage becomes a personal rather than a kinship problem.
- D) all are emergent norms concerning family reorganization.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 83

25) The contemporary family fills these functions as well or better than earlier families:

- A) economic production
- B) religious education
- C) protection of members
- D) socialization and stabilization

Answer: D

Page Ref: 84

26) Which of the following groups is less likely to support same-sex marriage?

- A) those with higher levels of contact with gays/lesbians
- B) those with lower levels of education
- C) those with lower levels of religious commitment
- D) those who are under 40

Answer: B

Page Ref: 85-86

- 27) Traditional gender roles in marriage are consistent with which view of marriage?
- A) Secular
 - B) Sacred
 - C) Social
 - D) Cultural

Answer: B

Page Ref: 88

2.3 Short Answer Questions

- 1) During Colonial America, the practice of _____, in which people felt free to enter each others' homes for unannounced visits, illustrates the public nature of family life.

Answer: gadding

Page Ref: 45

- 2) An _____ status system is based on family connections and assigned at birth.

Answer: ascribed

Page Ref: 47

- 3) An _____ status system is based on individual accomplishments.

Answer: achieved

Page Ref: 47

- 4) In the cult of _____, women were seen as the protectors of morality in the family.

Answer: domesticity

Page Ref: 51

- 5) According to the U.S. census, a _____ is a group of two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption who reside together.

Answer: family

Page Ref: 52

- 6) A _____ consists of all persons who occupy a housing unit.

Answer: household

Page Ref: 52-53

- 7) When a married couple or a parent and child unit live in a household headed by someone else (a parent, other relative, or other non-relative), they are referred to as a _____.

Answer: subfamily

Page Ref: 53

8) A _____ welfare regime places responsibility for social support on a free market system.

Answer: liberal

Page Ref: 61

9) Toennies used the term _____ to refer to those based on agricultural production.

Answer: Gemeinschaft

Page Ref: 64

10) Work-family _____ occurs when work stress spills over into family life.

Answer: spillover

Page Ref: 68

11) Accumulated goods or resources that can be used to satisfy human needs, respond to stressor events or crises, and acquire additional resources in the future are called _____.

Answer: capital

Page Ref: 71

12) The three major components of religiosity are: cognitive, affective, and _____.

Answer: behavioral

Page Ref: 76

13) The mass media serve as powerful forces in reinforcing _____, widely held beliefs (often false) about the character and behavior of all members of a group.

Answer: stereotypes

Page Ref: 79

14) A _____ view of marriage sees its source of authority as being the rational relationship between marriages and families and the well-being of the individuals in them.

Answer: individual

Page Ref: 83

15) The _____ function of the family has been taken over by schools, daycares, and even television.

Answer: education

Page Ref: 84

16) Attitudes towards same-sex marriage have become more _____ in recent years.

Answer: favorable

Page Ref: 85

17) A condition of no gender-role differentiation is known as _____.

Answer: androgyny

Page Ref: 88

2.4 Essay Questions

- 1) What were the three major forces behind family change in Western Europe? Discuss how each moved the family from its previous state to its current state.
- 2) How is the family defined by the U.S. census? How does a family differ from a household?
- 3) How does marital status differ by sex or gender and age? Explain.
- 4) How are families in the U.S. affected by other social institutions? Do families also affect these other institutions? Explain.
- 5) Describe the three meanings of marriage and family listed in the text. What differentiates one from the others?
- 6) Apply the traditional sacred norm, the traditional social norm, and the individual norm to an issue such as abortion. What impact does each perspective have on family life?
- 7) Make a list of traditional family functions that have been “lost” by the family and assumed by another agency. What family functions have been “gained” by the family?
- 8) How does a sacred view of the permanence of marriage differ from other views? Discuss the pros and cons of each view.