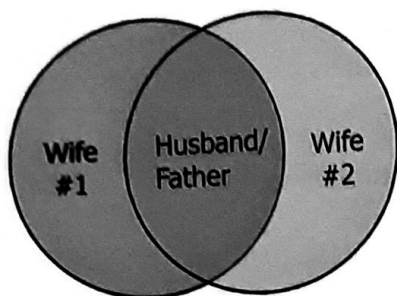


**MULTIPLE CHOICE
MULTIPLE CHOICE
QUESTIONS**

Choose one answer from the options at (A), (B), (C) and (D).



1. Which of the following are represented above?

- i. an extended family
- ii. a nuclear family
- iii. a polygynous family
- iv. a visiting-type relationship

- (A) i and ii only
- (B) i and iii only
- (C) ii and iii only
- (D) i and iv only

2. The family is described as 'the cornerstone of society'. This is so because:

- (A) only the family is responsible for reproduction and perpetuation of the species.
- (B) no other institution can perform the various functions of the family as efficiently.
- (C) the family is responsible for maintaining stability in society through the socialization function.
- (D) the family functions as a reservoir for culture, passing it on from generation to generation.

3. 'Genealogy' may be best described as:

- (A) the study of the descent of persons from ancestors.
- (B) the study of the characteristics of genes
- (C) the study of the characteristics of chromosomes
- (D) the study of the characteristics people inherit from ancestors

4. Which one of the following factors indicates that polygyny is practised in the Caribbean?

- (A) A married male usually has a number of 'outside' women.
- (B) The female in the visiting-type family is sometimes visited by more than one male.
- (C) Approximately 70% of the children born in the Caribbean are illegitimate.
- (D) The common-law union is preferred by many in the Caribbean.

5. Which one of the following is a large family?

- (A) a husband and wife with several children
- (B) an extended family
- (C) a visiting relationship
- (D) a nuclear family

6. Mary told her son at a formal dinner: "Boy, you must try to use the knife and fork!"

Which one of the following best describes Mary's role?

- (A) socialization
- (B) affectional function
- (C) cultural transmission
- (D) protective function

7. Which one of the following factors best explains the presence of the various family forms found in the Caribbean?

- (A) The Caribbean people do not have a true culture.
- (B) The Caribbean male is irresponsible.
- (C) It is a legacy of plantation life and slavery.
- (D) The Caribbean female is promiscuous.

8. Which one of the following needs of individuals is not common to both childhood and adolescence?

- (A) affection and status
- (B) concern for a career
- (C) independence
- (D) developing values and morality

9. The nuclear family is more prevalent in our society than the extended family. Factors contributing to this situation are:
- increased residential mobility
 - political stability in our society
 - some people marry today without consulting their elders
 - more women are joining the labour force
- (A) i, ii and iv only
(B) ii, iii and iv only
(C) i, iii and iv only
(D) i and iii only
10. Which one of the family types is matriarchal?
(A) visiting-type family
(B) nuclear family
(C) the legal union
(D) the common-law relationship
11. Courtship before marriage is desirable because:
(A) most people in the upper class of society adopt the practice.
(B) it is also a standard practice in developed metropolitan countries.
(C) it provides the opportunity for developing proper heterosexual attitudes.
(D) it is during this period that a couple finds out if they are sexually compatible.
12. An individual is:
(A) one who behaves like all others.
(B) a unique person.
(C) representative of a group.
(D) isolated from society.
13. What are the most important factors that influence individual behaviour?
(A) wealth and power
(B) education and status
(C) culture and socialization
(D) heredity and environment
14. Which of the following is not a legacy of plantation life and slavery?
(A) neglect of children by their fathers
(B) the matriarchal family
(C) the matrilocal family
(D) the visiting-type relationship
15. Which of the following is not grounds for divorce in the Caribbean?
(A) cruel treatment of a spouse
(B) legal separation for a number of years
(C) infidelity of a partner
(D) job demands a spouse to be away from home
16. The generation gap may be defined as:
(A) parents and children living in separate homes.
(B) parents and children following different careers.
(C) children considering their parents' ideas as obsolete.
(D) parents and children having constant confrontation.
- The villagers want to beautify the park themselves. Martin insists that it is the responsibility of local government.
- Questions 17 and 18 are based on the above information.
17. Martin's behaviour is an example of:
(A) conflict
(B) cooperation
(C) confusion
(D) consensus
18. If Martin had conformed to the wishes of the villagers, then his behaviour would have been one of:
(A) interaction
(B) competition
(C) cooperation
(D) confrontation
- "Fred went to Canada for two years and came back speaking differently. He even dressing up different and his behaviour is not like the rest of us."
- Questions 19 and 20 are based on the above quotation.
19. What aspect of Fred's life has been affected?
(A) personality
(B) physical development
(C) moral conduct
(D) social progress

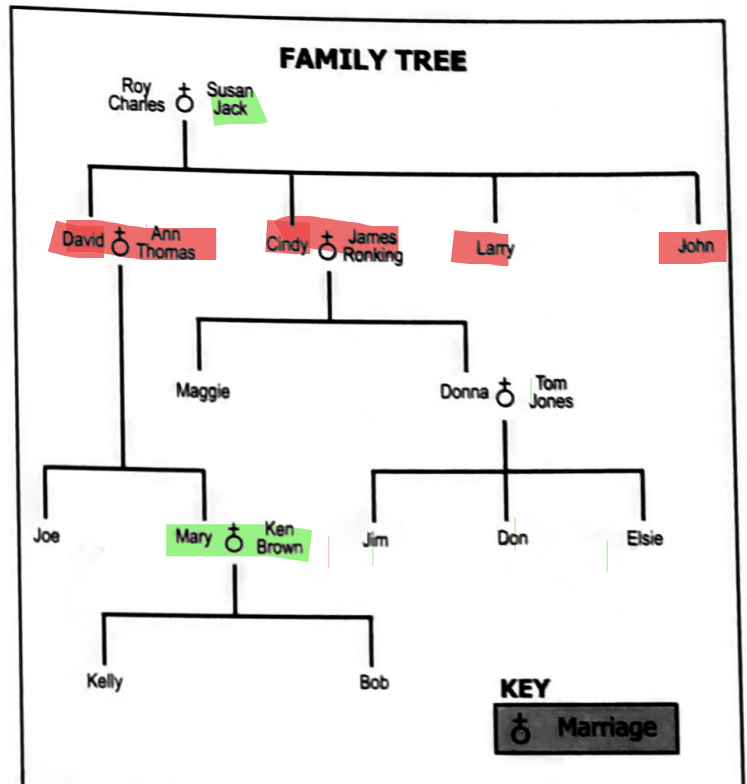
20. Which do you consider to be the most influential factor contributing to Fred's change of behaviour?
 (A) interaction
 (B) environment
 (C) imitation
 (D) experience
21. Parents encounter the greatest challenge with children of _____ stage.
 (A) infancy
 (B) childhood
 (C) adolescence
 (D) adulthood
22. Which of the following has the greatest influence on the social behaviour of most secondary school children?
 (A) the peer group
 (B) the mass media
 (C) the church
 (D) the community
23. Personality is formed mainly through
 (A) conflict
 (B) competition
 (C) cooperation
 (D) socialization
24. All of the following are functions of the family except:
 (A) socialization
 (B) procreation
 (C) political indoctrination
 (D) economic cooperation
25. The oldest institution in the world is the:
 (A) church
 (B) family
 (C) school
 (D) hospital
26. In various parts of the world, the family structure is different. The nuclear family is typical of:
 (A) suburban community
 (B) modern industrial society
 (C) agrarian societies
 (D) Third World countries

27. The role of the modern family is declining because:
 (A) parents shirk their responsibility.
 (B) more parents are working.
 (C) greater state involvement in parenting.
 (D) children lose respect for parents.
28. A family which consists of father, mother, children, grandparents and other relatives living under the same roof is an example of the:
 (A) nuclear type
 (B) visiting type
 (C) democratic type
 (D) extended type

The family may be defined as a relatively small and fairly permanent group of people who are intimately related and who support and maintain each other socially, economically and emotionally.

29. The type of family described above is:
 (A) extended
 (B) nuclear
 (C) single-parent
 (D) compound
30. The characteristics of most families are the following except:
 (A) economic cooperation
 (B) common residence
 (C) perpetuation of the species
 (D) common occupation
31. Different societies have different structures. The extended family is typical of:
 (A) agrarian societies
 (B) industrial societies
 (C) urban societies
 (D) modern societies
32. Obedience to her husbands is the duty of a wife in one of the following societies:
 (A) monogamous
 (B) polygamous
 (C) polyandrous
 (D) bigamous

33. It is the family that provides the child with his basic physical, mental and emotional skills. The process through which this is done is termed:
- (A) socialization
(B) personalisation
(C) the psychological function
(D) democratization
34. A major difference between matriarchal and equalitarian societies is that in the equalitarian
- (A) the head of the family makes the decisions.
(B) the mother is the decision maker.
(C) decision making is shared by father and mother.
(D) decision making is shared by the family – mother, father and children.
35. Among lower class families in the Caribbean, legal marriage is associated with:
- (A) high status and wealth
(B) small families
(C) power and influence
(D) the white elite group
36. During slavery in the Caribbean, it was normal for the master to take a _____ from among the slave women.
- (A) wife
(B) housekeeper
(C) governess
(D) mistress
37. A man and a woman living together by mutual agreement without legal contract is:
- (A) consensual
(B) extra-residential
(C) extended
(D) equalitarian
38. Frank meets Betty occasionally. He supports the children they have. This is an example of a _____ relationship.
- (A) common law
(B) casual
(C) visiting
(D) courting
39. Single parent families may result from all of the following except:
- (A) separation
(B) matrimony
(C) divorce
(D) death



Questions 40-43 are based on the family tree.

40. How many grandchildren has Susan Charles?
- (A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 5
41. Roy Charles has _____ great grandchildren.
- (A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 5
(D) 9
42. What is the relationship between Ann Thomas and Larry?
- (A) brother and sister
(B) first cousins
(C) aunt and nephew
(D) in-laws