

Test Questions - Six Levels Of Learning

Test questions may be designed to evaluate your ability to think at any of six different levels of abstraction. To help you decide how to study - since each level of abstraction will require use of a different learning strategy - this handout provides examples of questions typical of each of these six levels.

Patterns of family organization: vocabulary list

Kin - people who are related by common ancestry or origins; most often blood relations.

Family - a group of kin who live together and function as an ongoing co-operative unit for economic and other purposes.

Consanguine Family - biological relatives.

Conjugal Family - a group of relatives by marriage.

Patrilocal Family - a society where sons are expected to bring their brides to their parents' house and daughters are expected to go to their husband's household.

Matrilocal Family - a society where daughters are expected to remain in their parents' household and the sons move in with their wives.

Neolocal Family - a society where newly married couples set up separate residences independent of either spouses' parents.

Patrilineal - a pattern of descent where the children belong to the kin group of their father. Often found in patrilocal societies.

Matrilineal - a pattern of descent where the children belong to the kin group of their mother. Often found in matrilocal societies.

Bilateral - a pattern of descent where the children are equally related to both their mother's and father's families. Often found in neolocal societies.

Patriarchal Family - a form of family organization in which the father is dominant.

Matriarchal Family - a form of family organization in which the mother is dominant.

Egalitarian Family - a form of family organization in which the father and mother share authority.

Extended Family - a family unit that consists of a nuclear family plus one or more relatives living together.

Nuclear Family - a unit of family organization consisting of a couple and their children living together.

Patterns of family organization: six types of test questions

Part A: Recognition Questions

1. A society where daughters are expected to remain in their parents' household and the sons move in with their wives is called:
 - a. a matrilocal society
 - b. a neolocal society
 - c. a matriarchal society
 - d. a bilateral society
2. A group of relatives by marriage constitute
 - a. a conjugal family
 - b. an extended family
 - c. a nuclear family
 - d. none of the above
3. People who are related by blood are kin. (True or False?)

Part B: Recall Questions

1. Describe the major differences among patrilineal, matrilineal, and bilateral societies.
2. Define:
 - a. extended family
 - b. nuclear family

Part C: Application Question

1. Sammy's parents had a party for him on his fifth birthday. They invited both sets of grandparents, and Sammy's father's brother and his children. This is called a gathering of:
 - a. a consanguine family
 - b. a conjugal family
 - c. an egalitarian family
 - d. a patriarchal family

Part D: Analysis Questions

1. Discuss the patrilocal society in terms of lineage and dominance of the sexes.
2. Kin can be best analyzed by examining
 - a. the society to which they belong
 - b. their pattern of descent
 - c. their form of family organization
 - d. the type of family unit to which they belong

Part E: Synthesis Questions

1. Explain why it is likely that a matriarchal family system would be found in a matrilocal or matrilineal society.
2. Which one of these combinations of society descriptions is unlikely to exist within one society:
 - a. neolocal, egalitarian, nuclear
 - b. patrilocal, patrilineal, patrilocal
 - c. bilateral, egalitarian, nuclear
 - d. extended family, conjugal family, kin

Part F: Evaluation Question

1. Describe the economic consequence of a neolocal society.