Study questions

Multiple Choice

1. Concerning looks, studies indicate (p. 281)
   a. that good-looking companions increase our status.
   b. men make the best impression when they are seen with a beautiful woman.
   c. that if an unattractive man has a beautiful wife, he must have something to offer other than looks, such as fame or fortune.
   d. all of the above

2. The idea that attractive people are assumed to have more desirable social characteristics than unattractive people is called (p. 281)
   a. the generalization effect
   b. the halo effect
   c. the attractiveness effect
   d. the "looks" fallacy

3. Concerning looks, while mixing and mingling with others which of the following is true? (p. 281-282)
   a. people tend to gravitate to the most attractive person in the room.
   b. people tend to gravitate to the person who is about as attractive as they are.
   c. people tend to gravitate to the person who is their equal in terms of intelligence, education, and so on.
   d. both b and c are true.

4. We tend to end up with partners (p. 282)
   a. more desirable than ourselves.
   b. less desirable than ourselves.
   c. as equally desirable as ourselves.
   d. as desirable as our opposite-sex parent.

5. Blumstein and Schwartz (1983) found that (p. 282)
   a. the happiest couples saw their partners as attractive. (p. 282)
   b. attractiveness didn’t matter with partners in established relationships.
   c. people who found their partners attractive had the best sex lives.
   d. both a and c are true.
6. The double standard of aging puts __________ at a disadvantage. (p 283)  
a. men  
b. women  
c. men and women  
d. male models  

7. Today's contemporary career-oriented independent woman wants a man who (p 283)  
a. is expressive and affectionate.  
b. is a partner or companion.  
c. both a and b  
d. none of the above.  

8. The "marriage squeeze" refers to (p 283)  
a. the rise of divorce in mid-life.  
b. the rise in frequency of extramarital affairs.  
c. the tendency for women to marry men of higher status.  
d. the gender imbalance reflected in the ratio of available unmarried women to men.  

9. Men tend to marry women who are (p 283)  
a. more educated.  
b. the same age.  
c. below them in age and education.  
d. above them in age and education.  

10. The marriage gradient refers to (p 283)  
a. couples marrying later in life.  
b. couples choosing other couples who are educated  
c. the tendency for women to marry men of higher status  
d. the tendency for men to marry women of higher status  

11. The incest taboo is an enforcement of (p 284)  
a. exogamy.  
b. homogamy.  
c. heterogamy.  
d. endogamy.  

12. Heterogamous couples tend to be less stable than homogamous couples because (p 290)  
a. heterogamous couples generally have very similar values  
b. heterogamous couples have more approval from relatives  
c. heterogamous couples are less conventional and may not stay in an unhappy marriage for the sake of appearances.  
d. heterogamous couples are likely to be rigid in their beliefs.
13. According to the stimulus-value-role theory, in the value stage each person (p 291)
   a. determines if their potential partner is attractive
   b. determines if their potential partner is generally positive.
   c. determines if their potential partner’s basic philosophies are compatible.
   d. determines if their potential partner would make a good spouse.

14. Meeting someone in small classes, small workplaces, or parties is an example of (p 292)
   a. a field of eligibles.
   b. a closed field.
   c. an open field.
   d. an impartial field.

15. What is the most common setting for young adults to meet one another? (p 292)
   a. classes
   b. church
   c. bars
   d. parties

16. In personal classified ads, women advertise themselves as (p 293)
   a. sex objects and want men who are financially secure
   b. financially secure and want men who are sex objects.
   c. sensitive and caring and want men who are sex objects.
   d. sex objects and place ads much more often than men.

17. Research on dating indicates that (p 293)
   a. both women and men believe that men should initiate first dates.
   b. men display a greater willingness to initiate first dates
   c. men express a desire for women to more actively participate in initiating relationships.
   d. all of the above

18. The number one problem in dating cited by men is (p 297)
   a. communicating with their dates.
   b. deciding where to go.
   c. shyness.
   d. money.
19. Which of the following is true about the age of marriage? (p 298)
   a. The U.S. Census Bureau 2003 states that the median age at first marriage is 22.5 for men and 20.5 for women.
   c. The longer Americans postpone marriage, the greater the likelihood of never marrying.
   d. Young Americans are getting married earlier than their parents did.

20. According to Barbara Ehrenreich, men are more likely than women to flee 
   (p 304)
   a. relationships.
   b. commitment.
   c. romance.
   d. intimacy

21. Which of the following is a myth regarding singlehood? (p 305-306)
   a. singles have less money.
   b. singles are less happy.
   c. singles have less fun.
   d. singles are self-centered.

22. Concerning cohabitation and money which of the following is true? (p 314)
   a. Cohabiting women and men have more tentative economic situations than married couples.
   b. If the relationship ends, there generally is considerable economic suffering, especially for women.
   c. Among most couples, money is not pooled.
   d. All of the above are true.

True and False

23. In the marriage marketplace we bargain with resources such as status and personality. (p 281)
   a. True
   b. False

24. Even though more people are dating and marrying those from other religions, most religions still oppose interreligious marriage because they believe it weakens individual commitment to the faith. (p 287)
   a. True
   b. False
25. The strongest pressures in our society are toward heterogamy. (p 285)
   a. True
   b. False

26. According to the text, if you break up with someone, you should keep in mind that you can always get back together if you get too lonely. (p 301-302)
   a. True
   b. False

27. People who cohabit before marriage are more likely to divorce than those who do not live together before marriage. (p 316)
   a. True
   b. False

28. Cohabiters are more likely than married people to engage in infidelity. (p 314)
   a. True
   b. False