THE INSTITUTION OF MARRIAGE IN CANADA

ANSWER KEY

1. Sociologists' definition of family differs from that of social conservatives in that while the former stresses the nature of relationship among members, the latter stresses (**a strict configuration of**) **status roles**

2. The writer argues that, of the forms of marriages mentioned in the text, **polyandry** is hardly accepted in any societies.

3. The writer concedes that in Canada polygamy is still approved of by **Fundamentalist Mormons**, yet the extent of how common it is is exaggerated as a result of **sensational media stories**.

4. According to the author, what led to an increase in the number of cohabiting people in Canada between 2006 and 2011? **the decrease in social stigma (about cohabitation)**

5. Before the Divorce Act of 1968, what two things were considered as justifications for divorce?

- adultery

- cruelty

6. Between 1961 and 1987, divorce rates in Canada increased dramatically. Apart from the changes in the social structure of Canada, **the liberalization of divorce laws** OR **the 1968 Divorce Act** is/are also argued to have played a role in this increase.

7. The author points out that not having a strong asset base is one of the causes of divorce. The passage also identifies two other factors. What are these?

- (the addition of) children

- a decline in marital satisfaction (over time)

Referrals: What does each of the following underlined in the text refer to?

8. one (par. 2) = family
9. do so (par. 5) = get married
10. those (par. 8) = values and life goals

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ANSWER KEY

- 1. (a strict configuration of) status roles
- 2. polyandry
- 3. Fundamentalist Mormons / sensational media stories
- 4. the decrease in social stigma (about cohabitation)
- 5. adultery - cruelty
- 6. the liberalization of divorce laws OR the 1968 Divorce Act (both accepted)
- 7. (the addition of) children
 a decline in marital satisfaction (over time)

8. family9. get married10. values and life goals