

1. In America every nuclear family conceives of the group of people they call "our relatives" as being composed of different people than those of every other nuclear family. What is the technical term for this type of group, and the term for the descent system we use?

- A. Matrilineage & unilineal descent
- B. Patrilineage & moiety
- C. Kindred and bilateral descent
- D. Ambilineage & group marriage

2. Which is TRUE about the Eskimo kinship terminology system?

- A. distinguishes cross cousins from parallel
- B. Reflects nuclear family residence pattern
- C. Different terms for different lineages
- D. Uses different kin terms for matrilateral and patrilateral sides

3. Which is TRUE of the Iroquois terminology system (and other bifurcate merging systems, too).

- A. All adults of the parents' generation are called Mom or Dad
- B. All cross cousins are called brother or sister
- C. All of your aunts are called Mom
- D. The exact same kin terms are used for relatives in both mother's lineage and father's lineage
- E. Your parallel cousins are called brother or sister

4. The reading in Annual Editions was an example of:

- A. Sororal polygyny
- B. Fraternal polyandry
- C. Group marriage
- D. Incest

and was done so the family would:

- A. Not have to split up the farm and herd
- B. Be able to have more children
- C. Have more potential mates
- D. Have an easier life for the women

5. Among the traditional, undisturbed Yanomamo villages:

- A. There are more young girls than boys the same age
- B. Preferred mates are those who are both parallel cousins and at the same time cross cousins
- C. Sometimes men try to change the kinship relation of some young women so they can marry them
- D. They are matrilineal
- E. All of these

6. A Yanomamo man marries a woman, and his sister marries that woman's brother. Each couple has a daughter; how are the two children related to each other?

- A. Parallel cousins and at the same time cross cousins
- B. Cross cousins on both sides
- C. Parallel cousins on both sides
- D. Second cousins
- E. All of these

6a. A group of lineages that see themselves as related but do not know exactly how is called a:

- A. moiety
- B. clan
- C. totem
- D. Matrilineage

7. Among the Nayar, the residence pattern is:

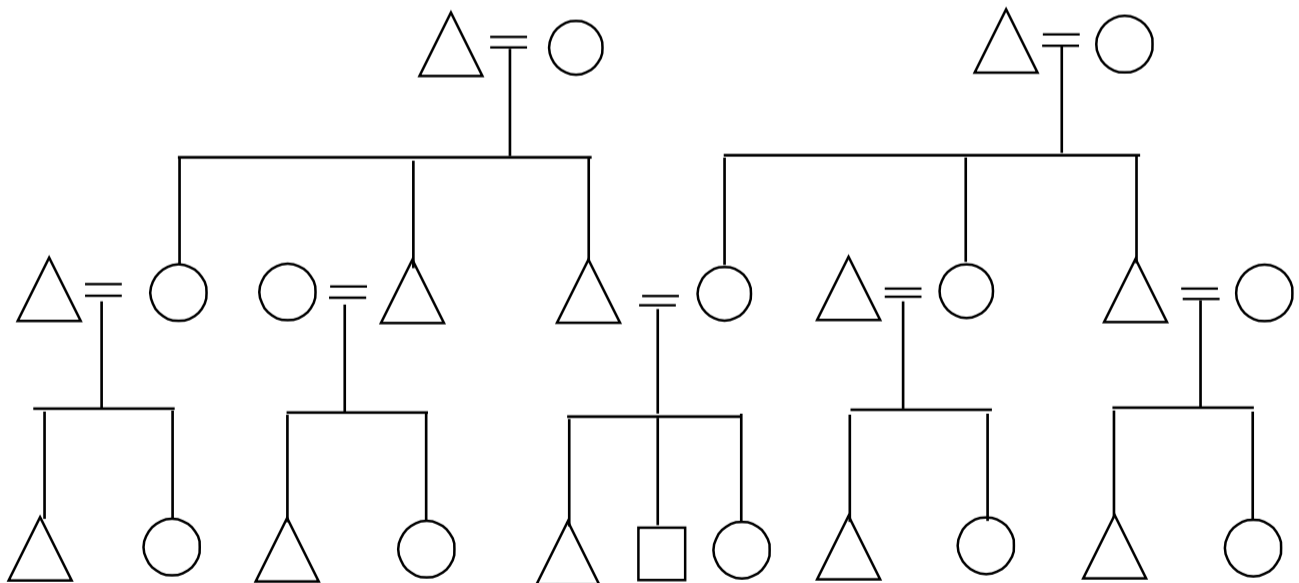
- A. Matrilocal
- B. Patrilocal
- C. Neolocal
- D. Consanguineal

7a. Among the Nayar, the marriage pattern is:

- A. Polyandry only
- B. Polygyny only
- C. Monogamy only
- D. Simultaneously polygyny and polyandry, but the book suggests we might not call it marriage at all.

8. Mary is ego in the chart below; color in every person who is a member of Mary's matrilineage.

9. Now draw a large circle around everyone who lives in Mary's matrilineal household.



10. How and why is marriage different for men and women in a Matrilineal society?

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Bonus Question: How is the daily life of Yanomamo girls different from that of the boys?

"She said that girls mature faster than boys, so I pulled her hair."