Exercise 7: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 76 to 83.

Nuclear family, also called elementary family, in sociology and anthropology, is a group of people who are united by ties of partnership and parenthood and consisting of a pair of adults and their socially recognized children. Typically, but not always, the adults in a nuclear family are married. Although such couples are most often a man and a woman, the definition of the nuclear family has expanded with the advent of same-sex marriage. Children in a nuclear family may be the couple's biological or adopted offspring.

Thus defined, the nuclear family was once widely held to be the most basic and universal form of social organization. Anthropological research, however, has illuminated so much variability of this form that it is safer to assume that what is universal is a "nuclear family complex" in which the roles of husband, wife, mother, father, son, daughter, brother, and sister are embodied by people whose biological relationships do not necessarily conform to the Western definitions of these terms. In matrilineal societies, for example, a child may be the responsibility not of his biological genitor but of his mother's brother, who fulfills the roles typical of Western fatherhood.

Closely related in form to the predominant nuclear family unit are the conjugal **family and the consanguineal family. As its name implies, the conjugal family is knit** together primarily by the marriage tie and consists of mother, father, their children, and some close relatives. The consanguineal family, on the other hand, typically groups itself **around** a **unlineal** descent **group known** as a lineage, a **form that reckons** kinship **through** either the father's or the mother's line but not both. Whether a culture is patrilineal or matrilineal, a consanguineal family comprises lineage relatives and consists of parents, their children, and their children's children. Rules regarding lineage exogamy are common in these groups; within a given community, marriages thus create crosscutting social and political ties between lineages.

The stability of the conjugal family depends on the quality of the marriage of the husband and wife, a relationship that is more emphasized in the kinds of industrialized, highly mobile societies that frequently demand that people reside away from their kin groups. The consanguineal family derives its stability from its corporate nature and its permanence, as its relationships emphasize the perpetuation of the line.

(Source: https://www.britonnica.com/*)*

Question 76: What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The definition of nuclear family.

B. The types of nuclear family,

c. The component of nuclear family.

D. The relationship of nuclear family.

Question 77: According to the passage, the following are members forming a nuclear **family,** EXCEPT

A. a man and a woman

B. a man and a man

C. a woman and a woman

D. children and children

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Question 78: The word "illuminated" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to

A. changed

B. clarified

c. improved

D. confused

Question 79: In which societies, a father may not be the one taking responsibility for his child?

A. patrilineal

B. celibacy

C. matrilineal

D. consanguinity

Question 80: According to paragraph 3, which of the following is TRUE?

A. There are some similarities between conjugal and consanguineal family.

B. The conjugal family depends on marriage to knit its members and close relatives.

C. The consanguineal family relies on both father's and mother's line to form its group.

D. The consanguineal family only consists parents and their children.

Question 81: The word "lineage" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by

A. ancestry

B. generation

C. insertion

D. incorporation

Question 82: What does the word "its" in the last paragraph refer to?

A. the permanence's

B. the nature's

C. the stability's

D. the consanguineal family's

Question 83: What does the author imply in the last paragraph?

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A. The married couples must maintain the quality of their marriage to meet the demand of modern society.

B. Members in each family must preserve their family's basement to protect their stability.

C. The permanence of the consanguineal family may emphasize its line in society.

D. The industrialized society probably causes many difficulties for the consanguineal

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