

Test Bank

Chapter 2: Love Relationships

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following statements is true about the meaning of love?

- a. It is universal.
- b. It never changes.
- c. It takes many forms.
- d. It corresponds to romance.

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.1: Review the various meanings of love.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Meanings of Love Today

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. The state of intense longing for union with another is referred to as _____ love.

- a. aesthetic
- b. conjugal
- c. realistic
- d. romantic

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2.1: Review the various meanings of love.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Romantic Love

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Lance and Lee have been married for several years, and feel secure and comfortable in their relationship. They enjoy spending time together, but have outside friendships as well. This couple's relationship can be described as _____ love.

- a. conjugal
- b. experiential
- c. romantic
- d. passionate

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.1: Review the various meanings of love.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Conjugal or Realistic Love

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. The origin of the term *infatuation* comes from a word which means _____.

- a. foolish
- b. love
- c. lustful
- d. attractive

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.1: Review the various meanings of love.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Lust and Infatuation

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Jake has three steady sexual partners, none of whom he feels emotionally connected to. When a new woman moves in next door, Jake plans to ask her out for this weekend. What love style does Jake demonstrate?

- a. mania love style
- b. agape love style
- c. ludic love style
- d. pragma love style

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.1: Review the various meanings of love.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Love Styles

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Which love style is reflective of romantic love?

- a. eros
- b. mania
- c. storge
- d. ludic

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.1: Review the various meanings of love.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Love Styles

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. The agape love style is most likely to be experienced by which two people?

- a. a jealous man and a highly-desirable women
- b. a father and his newborn son
- c. a teen-aged couple
- d. a newly engaged couple

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2.1: Review the various meanings of love.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Love Styles

Difficulty Level: Medium

8. The three elements of Sternberg's triangular view of love are passion, commitment, and _____.

- a. intimacy
- b. protectiveness
- c. jealousy

d. attraction

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.1: Review the various meanings of love.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Triangular View of Love

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. According to Sternberg's triangular theory, individuals displaying romantic love experience intimacy and passion without _____.

a. desire

b. attraction

c. emotional connection

d. commitment

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2.1: Review the various meanings of love.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Triangular View of Love

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. You get in line at the bank, and notice the man standing ahead of you. You smile at each other, but do not engage in conversation. In Sternberg's view, you are displaying _____.

a. nonlove

b. liking

c. infatuation

d. empty love

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.1: Review the various meanings of love.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Triangular View of Love

Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Researchers found that concerning the five love languages and relationship satisfaction, satisfaction is associated with _____.

a. relying on the love language of physical touch

b. adaptability and self-regulation in displaying love language.

c. frequent words of affirmation between partners

d. incongruence of love languages between partners

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2.1: Review the various meanings of love.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Love Languages

Difficulty Level: Medium

12. Delores and Albert both like to have a little snack after dinner when they are watching television. When Delores see that only one piece of pie remains, she leaves it

for Albert and insists that she is not hungry that night. What love language is being displayed?

- a. gifts
- b. words of affirmation
- c. acts of service
- d. quality time

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.1: Review the various meanings of love.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Love Languages

Difficulty Level: Medium

13. What did Northrup and Smith (2016) assert about the role of Facebook in a romantic relationship?

- a. Healthy couples do not need to use Facebook to maintain their relationship.
- b. Increased Facebook interaction contributes to relationship satisfaction.
- c. Romantic love and relationship maintenance are facilitated by Facebook.
- d. Any Facebook interaction decreases relationship satisfaction.

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.1: Review the various meanings of love.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Media and a Couple's Love Relationship

Difficulty Level: Medium

14. In an arranged marriage, what is the major factor in selecting marital partners?

- a. love
- b. proximity
- c. parental choice
- d. online dating profile

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the contexts in which love is socially controlled.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Control of Love

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. In most Asian countries, what is the most important aspect of marriage?

- a. happiness of the marital partners
- b. sexual pleasure of the groom
- c. improved social status of the bride
- d. approved joining of two families

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the contexts in which love is socially controlled.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Control of Love

Difficulty Level: Medium

16. How do American parents exercise social control over their children's marriages?

- a. selecting a prospective mate for adolescent females
- b. enrolling their children in certain schools and universities
- c. hiring local matchmakers
- d. saving up for a dowry

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the contexts in which love is socially controlled.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Control of Love

Difficulty Level: Easy

17. What theory asserts that love serves a purpose by intensely bonding a child's parents during their first four years of life?

- a. learning theory
- b. evolutionary theory
- c. biochemical theory
- d. psychosexual theory

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain the theories of love.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Evolutionary Theory

Difficulty Level: Medium

18. Robin and Anna meet at a party and are attracted to each other. They meet several times over the next few weeks, and Robin continually smiles at and compliments Anna. Each time, Anna responds positively to this attention, and feelings of love grow. This is the basis of which theory of love?

- a. learning theory
- b. evolutionary theory
- c. biochemical theory
- d. attachment theory

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain the theories of love.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Learning Theory

Difficulty Level: Medium

19. According to the sociological theories of love, what helps two people to quickly deepen their relationship?

- a. physical attraction
- b. isolation and loneliness
- c. self-disclosure
- d. proximity

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain the theories of love.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Sociological Theories
Difficulty Level: Medium

20. Freud would say that love results from _____.
a. frustrated sexual desire
b. evolutionary instinct
c. hormonal responses
d. emotional needs

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain the theories of love.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Psychosexual Theory

Difficulty Level: Medium

21. What hormone makes lovers feel passionate and energized?
a. testosterone
b. phenylethylamine
c. estrogen
d. oxytocin

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain the theories of love.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Biochemical Theory

Difficulty Level: Easy

22. The biochemical theory of love asserts that both maternal love and romantic love are important in which attachment activity?
a. marriage
b. dating
c. socialization
d. reproduction

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain the theories of love.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Biochemical Theory

Difficulty Level: Easy

23. Attachment theorists believe that love relationships result from our need for _____.
a. children
b. emotional connection
c. sexual activity
d. personal fulfillment

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain the theories of love.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Attachment Theory

Difficulty Level: Easy

24. What is American society's general attitude toward love?

- a. It is a feeling we should seek and enjoy.
- b. It is an undesirable distraction.
- c. It is a feeling unrelated to marriage.
- d. It is a biological necessity.

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.4: Summarize the conditions in which people fall in love.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Conditions for Love

Difficulty Level: Medium

25. Halpern and colleagues' research showed that for American women of all ethnicities, successful romantic relationships are correlated to _____.

- a. level of extroversion
- b. cultural ideals of body mass
- c. level of higher education
- d. cultural expectations for reproduction

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2.4: Summarize the conditions in which people fall in love.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Physical Conditions for Love

Difficulty Level: Medium

26. What personality quality appears to be highly important for falling in love?

- a. conscientiousness
- b. low extroversion
- c. neuroticism
- d. high self-esteem

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2.4: Summarize the conditions in which people fall in love.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Self-Esteem

Difficulty Level: Easy

27. For romantic partners to increase their levels of self-disclosure, what condition should be present?

- a. high level of codependency
- b. high level of trust
- c. low level of self-esteem
- d. low level of psychological intimacy

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2.4: Summarize the conditions in which people fall in love.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Self-Disclosure

Difficulty Level: Medium

28. Amelia graduates from college this term, but her boyfriend has at least two more years to go. When Amelia accepts a good job across the country, she lets her relationship dissolve, rather than urging her boyfriend to get engaged or move in together. This situation reflects the importance of _____ to love.

- a. timing
- b. self-disclosure
- c. physical chemistry
- d. self-esteem

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.4: Summarize the conditions in which people fall in love.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Physiological Condition and Timing of Love

Difficulty Level: Medium

29. The principle of _____ suggests that intense romantic feelings for a new romantic partner tend to fade with time.

- a. facilitation
- b. primary mate ejection
- c. satiation
- d. codependency

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.4: Summarize the conditions in which people fall in love.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Keeping Your Love Alive Across Time

Difficulty Level: Easy

30. Love is associated with many problems. If we begin drinking excessively because our love interest does, what problem are we experiencing?

- a. allowing love to influence questionable decisions
- b. experiencing unrequited love
- c. allowing love to lead to an abusive relationship
- d. experiencing simultaneous loves

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.5: Illustrate the various ways in which love is a context for problems.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Making Risky, Dangerous Choices

Difficulty Level: Medium

31. A romantic partner who uses gaslighting in the relationship is expressing _____.

- a. intense desire
- b. manipulation and control
- c. love addiction
- d. trust and acceptance

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2.5: Illustrate the various ways in which love is a context for problems.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Gaslighting

Difficulty Level: Medium

32. In the modern world, jealousy is an emotional response to _____.

- a. gender dominance
- b. biological survival
- c. a personal failing
- d. a relationship threat

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2.6: Recognize the sources, consequences and coping mechanisms of jealousy.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Jealousy in Relationships

Difficulty Level: Easy

33. Liam is constantly worrying that his wife is flirting with their attractive neighbor, as well as with her boss and coworkers. Liam is experiencing _____.

- a. anxious jealousy
- b. reactive jealousy
- c. justifiable jealousy
- d. possessive jealousy

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.6: Recognize the sources, consequences and coping mechanisms of jealousy.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Types of Jealousy

Difficulty Level: Medium

34. Which personal characteristic is *less* likely to predispose you to jealousy?

- a. mistrustful nature
- b. high self-esteem
- c. few alternative partners available
- d. insecurity

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2.6: Recognize the sources, consequences and coping mechanisms of jealousy.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Internal Causes

Difficulty Level: Medium

35. Dangerous or fatal consequences are most likely to occur when a romantic partner displays _____.

- a. relational commitment
- b. sexual interest
- c. possessive jealousy
- d. reactive jealousy

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.6: Recognize the sources, consequences and coping mechanisms of jealousy.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Undesirable Outcomes

Difficulty Level: Easy

36. What lifestyle is embraced when a couple practices polyamory?

- a. A man marries multiple wives.
- b. Partners accept and embrace multiple emotional/sexual relationships.
- c. A woman marries more than once.
- d. Married and committed partners engage in sexual relationships with others.

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2.7: Review the advantages and disadvantages of polyamory.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Polyamory

Difficulty Level: Easy

37. What is an advantage of a polyamorous relationship?

- a. emotional and sexual variety
- b. no potential for feelings of jealousy
- c. few relational time commitments
- d. limited time with each partner

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.7: Review the advantages and disadvantages of polyamory.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Advantages and Disadvantages of Polyamory

Difficulty Level: Medium

38. Seguin and colleagues' (2017) research regarding relationship quality among those in monogamous, open, and polyamorous relationships found that _____.

- a. individuals in monogamous relationships were happiest
- b. those in open and polyamorous relationships reported greater equity, but less happiness
- c. there were no significant differences in relationship equity and quality
- d. individuals in open relationships reported greatest equity

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.7: Review the advantages and disadvantages of polyamory.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Advantages and Disadvantages of Polyamory

Difficulty Level: Easy

39. What is predicted for love relationships as society becomes increasingly diverse?

- a. Jealousy increases as love decreases.
- b. The importance of love relationships decreases.
- c. Monogamy replaces all other relational forms.
- d. The range of potential partners increases.

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2.8: Identify future changes to love in relationships.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Future of Love Relationships

Difficulty Level: Medium

40. The first wave of digisexuals used technology to _____, while the second wave will use technology to _____.

- a. replace human connections; enable human connection
- b. connect with people; experience other forms of romance
- c. justify loneliness; connect with people
- d. experience polyamory; experience monogamy

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2.8: Identify future changes to love in relationships.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Future of Love Relationships

Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

1. For happily married couples, realistic love typically develops over time during their relationship.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2.1: Review the various meanings of love.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Conjugal or Realistic Love

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. According to the research of Northrup and Smith (2016), to increase your relationship satisfaction, Facebook interactions should be greater than face-to-face interaction.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2.1: Review the various meanings of love.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Media and a Couple's Love Relationship

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Arranged marriages are the most common type of marriage outside the United States.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the contexts in which love is socially controlled.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Control of Love
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The psychosexual theory of love suggests that love dies with marriage.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain the theories of love.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Psychosexual Theory

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The attachment theory of love tells us that love is mostly a chemical reaction.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain the theories of love.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Attachment Theory

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Perceiving reciprocal liking from someone increases your chances of falling in love with that person.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2.4: Summarize the conditions in which people fall in love.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Perception of Reciprocal Liking

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Time is a good response to the problem of simultaneous loves.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2.5: Illustrate the various ways in which love is a context for problems.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Simultaneous Loves

Difficulty Level: Medium

8. Love addiction is similar to substance dependence.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2.5: Illustrate the various ways in which love is a context for problems.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Profound Sadness and Depression when a Relationship Ends

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. Reactive jealousy can sometimes have positive effects on your relationship.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2.6: Recognize the sources, consequences and coping mechanisms of jealousy.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Desirable Outcomes
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Research continues to reveal that sexual fidelity is the greatest predictor of relational happiness.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2.7: Review the advantages and disadvantages of polyamory.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Advantages and Disadvantages of Polyamory

Difficulty Level: Easy

Essay

1. Think about a relationship you are very familiar with: perhaps your parents, a best friend, or yourself. Using Sternberg's triangular view of love, describe this relationship in terms of its three basic elements, and name its love type using Sternberg's terminology. Use detail and examples to support your response.

Ans: A quality answer will assess a relationship in terms of three basic elements and include sufficient detail and example:

- Answers will vary.
- Intimacy (emotional connectedness)
- Passion (physical attraction)
- Commitment (desire to maintain the relationship)
- Types of love:
 1. Nonlove—the absence of intimacy, passion, and commitment. Two strangers looking at each other from afar are experiencing nonlove.
 2. Liking—intimacy without passion or commitment. A new friendship may be described in these terms of the partners liking each other.
 3. Infatuation—passion without intimacy or commitment. Two people flirting with each other in a bar may be infatuated with each other.
 4. Romantic love—intimacy and passion without commitment. Two individuals connect at the emotional level and also find each other sexually attractive.
 5. Conjugal love—intimacy and commitment without passion. Couples married for fifty years are said to illustrate conjugal love.
 6. Fatuous love—passion and commitment without intimacy. Couples who are passionately wild about each other and talk of the future but do not have an intimate connection with each other have a fatuous love.
 7. Empty love—commitment without passion or intimacy. A couple who stay together for social and legal reasons but who have no spark or emotional sharing between them have an empty love.
 8. Consummate love—combination of intimacy, passion, and commitment.

Learning Objective: 2.1: Review the various meanings of love.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Triangular View of Love

Difficulty Level: Hard

2. As a parent, how might you display social control of love for your (future) children? Discuss any similar social control you experienced from your parents or caregivers.

Ans: A quality answer will describe at least one type of social control of love and reference personal or future experiences.

- Answers will vary.
- The ultimate social control of love is arranged marriage—mate selection pattern whereby parents select the spouse of their offspring. Marriage is regarded as the linking of two families; the love feelings of the respective partners are irrelevant. Arranged marriages not only help to guarantee that cultural traditions will be carried on and passed to the new generation, but they also link two family systems together for mutual support of the couple.
- Some parents (Western countries) do their own form of arranging. This can include moving to certain neighborhoods, joining certain churches, and enrolling their children in certain schools/colleges/universities. Doing so increases the chance that their offspring will “hang out” with, fall in love with, and marry people who are similar in race, religion, education, and social class. Parents want their offspring to meet someone who will “fit in” and with whom they will feel comfortable.

Learning Objective: 2.3: Describe the contexts in which love is socially controlled.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Social Control of Love

Difficulty Level: Hard

3. Select a television program or movie in which two characters fall in love. Which theory of love discussed in the text best explains their attraction and subsequent relationship? Describe the relationship and the appropriate theory in a few paragraphs.

Ans: A quality answer will analyze a love relationship in terms of one theory of the origins of love. Any theory may be used if the student provides adequate support.

- Answers will vary.
- Evolutionary—love is the social glue that bonds parents with dependent children and spouses with each other to care for offspring.
- Learning—positive experiences create love feelings.
- Psychosexual—love results from blocked biological drive.
- Sociological—the wheel theory whereby love develops from rapport, self-revelation, mutual dependency, and personality need fulfillment.
- Biochemical—love is chemical. Oxytocin is an amphetamine-like chemical that bonds mother to child and produces a giddy high in young lovers.
- Attachment—primary motivation in life is to be connected to others. Children bond with parents and spouses to each other.

Learning Objective: 2.2: Explain the theories of love.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Theories on the Origins of Love

Difficulty Level: Hard

4. What is the relationship between self-disclosure and love? What areas are important dimensions for self-disclosure between potential romantic partners?

Ans: A quality answer will include most of the following key points:

- Self-disclosure is a key psychological condition associated with falling in love. Disclosing oneself is necessary if one is to fall in love—to feel invested in another.
- The eight important dimensions of self-disclosure are: (1) background and history, (2) feelings toward the partner, (3) feelings toward self, (4) feelings about one's body, (5) attitudes toward social issues, (6) tastes and interests, (7) money and work, and (8) feelings about friends.
- However, disclosing too much about one's tastes and interests was negatively associated with relationship satisfaction.
- Trust between partners must exist for self-disclosure to occur.

Learning Objective: 2.4: Summarize the conditions in which people fall in love.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Self-Disclosure

Difficulty Level: Hard

5. Briefly explain the three types of relationship jealousy. Provide an example of each type, and describe the impact on the relationship. (Examples may be fictional or real.)

Ans: A quality answer will define each type of jealousy, and provide an appropriate example and outcome.

- Answers will vary.
- Reactive jealousy consists of feelings that are a reaction to something the partner is doing.
Reactive jealousy may have a positive outcome on one's relationship. Not only may reactive jealousy signify that the partner is cared for, but also the partner may learn that the development of other romantic and sexual relationships is unacceptable.
- Anxious jealousy is obsessive ruminations about the partner's alleged infidelity that make one's life a miserable emotional torment.
Anxious jealousy can make individuals miserable. They are constantly thinking about the partner being with the new person, which they interpret as confirmation of their own inadequacy. A partner can tire of such attacks and end the relationship with the accusing partner.
- Possessive jealousy involves an attack on the partner or the alleged person to whom the partner is showing attention.
Possessive jealousy often involves an attack on a partner or an alleged person to whom the partner is showing attention. In the name of love, people have stalked or killed the beloved and then killed themselves in reaction to being rejected.

Learning Objective: 2.6: Recognize the sources, consequences and coping mechanisms of jealousy.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Types of Jealousy | Consequences of Jealousy

Difficulty Level: Hard