

CL 106 TEST TWO 2012 - SEMESTER 2

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TIME ALLOWED: 45 Minutes

SECTION A: READING FOR COMPREHENSION (Total 19 marks).

Q.1 Read the text and answer the questions below it.

Most social anthropologists recognize the family as a basic social unit. ²In its most elementary form it may be defined as a group consisting of a man and a woman and their children living together in one home. ³Such a domestic group is known as one family. ⁴It is usually established by means of a formal contract of marriage, but a contract of this kind is not a necessary condition for a nuclear family to exist. ⁵It can also be said to exist when a couple and their offsprings share a common residence, whether the couple is married or not. ⁶That is to say, a family may exist even when the relationship between the man and the woman is one of concubinage rather than one of marriage.

⁷Although we can, in general, define the nuclear family as a couple and their children living within the same residential boundary, we must recognize that such a definition is in fact a generalization which may not hold true in particular instances. ⁸Sometimes a nuclear family is incomplete in that one spouse is absent from the household. ⁹When a family is incomplete it is usually the man rather than the woman who is away from home. ¹⁰Such a situation may be a result of social convention. ¹¹For example, among the Ashanti tribe living in Ghana, spouses continue to reside with their own kin after marriage and do not live together as husband and wife. ¹²On the other hand, a nuclear family may be incomplete by reasons of economic necessity. ¹³Sometimes for example, a man has to leave his family to work in another part of the country or in a different country altogether. ¹⁴This is the case with many workers in South Africa and with foreign workers in France and Germany.

¹⁵The nuclear family may be extended by the addition of other people living within the same residential boundary. ¹⁶So far we have been assuming that the family is always based on monogamous marriage; that is to say that it has only one man and one woman living together as husband and wife. ¹⁷But monogamy is only one form of marriage. ¹⁸In societies where polygamy is practised the family will, of course, include more than two spouses. ¹⁹In the case of polygamy, it will include one husband and more than one wife and in the case of polyandry it will include one wife and more than one husband. ²⁰In a polygamous society, therefore, the nuclear family will be extended by the addition of one or more wives and in polyandrous societies it will be extended by the addition of one or more husbands.

²¹In both monogamous and polygamous societies, families may also be extended by the addition of related or non-related people. In some, for example, people like servants and workmen live with the family as members of the household. ²²Again, one often finds that families are extended by the addition of consanguineal relatives, or kin, of one or more of the marriage partners, like brothers, sisters, fathers, and grandfathers and so on. ²⁴Affinal relatives like brothers-in-law; sisters-in-law and so on may also become part of the nuclear family. (Origin: Allen & Widdowson (1978))

a.) Which among the five given alternatives would you pick to be the appropriate title for the passage above? Write the roman number of your choice in the space provided. (2 marks)

- i) Kinship and the family. ii) A nuclear family. iii) The family
iv) Polygamous and monogamous societies v). Living together

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b. Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the passage in question 1. Then in the bracketed spaces provided on the right, write 'T' for true and 'F' for False (0.5 marks)

Paragraph 1

1. A nuclear family is always established by marriage.
2. A nuclear family is a domestic group.

F (T) ✓
(T) ✓

Paragraph 2

1. Ashanti husbands do not live with their wives.
2. Foreign workers in France are absent from their families because of social convention
3. Sometimes a man leaves his family to find work away from home.
4. Nuclear families are sometimes incomplete for one reason or another.

(T) ✓
(F) ✓
(T) ✓
(T) ✓

Paragraph 3

1. Nuclear families are monogamous
2. There are two wives in polygamous homes.
3. In a polygamous society a man may be married to more than one wife.
4. In a polyandrous society a woman may have one or more husbands.

2.5

(T) ✓
(F) ✓
(T) ✓
(F) ✓

Q.2 CONTEXTUAL REFERENCE

In the table below, the underlined words/phrases in column A are taken from the text in Q1. The number of the sentence where each one appears is indicated in bracket. In column B write what the underlined word/phrase refers to. The first one (i) has been done for you as an example. (@ 1 mark)

A (Word/Phrase)	B (Meaning)
i. <u>It</u> (5)	A nuclear family
ii. <u>It</u> (2)	family ✓ Men, women and their children
iii. <u>Such a domestic group</u> is known as a nuclear family (3)	group consisting of a man and a woman and their children
iv. <u>A contract of this kind</u> is not a necessary condition for a nuclear family to exist. (4)	Contract of marriage
v. <u>Such a definition</u> is a generalization which may not always hold true in particular instances (7)	nuclear family
vi. <u>Such a situation</u> may be the result of social convention. (10)	family incomplete
vii. In the case of polygamy, <u>it</u> will include one husband and more than one wife. (19)	polygamy family
viii. In polyandrous societies, <u>it</u> will be extended by addition of one or more husbands. (20)	polygamous nuclear family
ix. In <u>some</u> , people like servants live with the family as members of the household. (22)	Monogamous and polygamous families

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