

Q.3 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.* (2 marks)

A (Word/Phrase)	B (Meaning)
i. <u>It</u> (5)	A nuclear family
ii. <u>It</u> (2)	THE FAMILY
iii. <u>Such a domestic group</u> is known as a nuclear family (3)	A FAMILY
iv. <u>A contract of this kind</u> is not a necessary condition for a nuclear family to exist (4)	RELATIONSHIP (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)	A CONDITION
vii. In the case of polygamy, <u>it</u> will include one husband and more than one wife (19)	A NUCLEAR FAMILY
viii. In polyandrous societies, <u>it</u> will be extended by addition of one or more husbands (20)	A NUCLEAR FAMILY
ix. In <u>some</u> , people like servants live with the family as members of the household (22)	IN OTHER SOCIETIES

SECTION B: NOTE-TAKING (Total 10 marks)

Q.4 Read the text in Q1 again and write down the statement which expresses the most central idea in each paragraph. (2 marks)

- Paragraph 1: A nuclear family does not always established through marriage. Sometimes it involves concubinage.
- Paragraph 2: A nuclear family is not always complete. Sometimes it becomes incomplete due to various reasons such as social convention and economic necessity.
- Paragraph 3: A nuclear family practices both monogamy, polygamy and polyandry.
- Paragraph 4: In both monogamous and polygamous families may be extended by the additional of affinal and consanguineal relatives.

Q.5 The following statements are not logically organized; arrange them in the right order to make a summary of the reading text in question 1. In the table provided, write the letters of the sentences in the order they should appear. (2 marks)

- A. A nuclear family is not always complete.
 B. In such societies, therefore, both consanguineal and affinal relatives may become members of the family.
 C. Again, in some societies the family will be extended to include kin relatives and relatives by marriage.
 D. In the case of a polyandrous society, on the other hand, the nuclear family is extended by the addition of one or more husband.

Sentences	1	2	3	4
Order in Letters of sentences	A	D	C	B

DS

Sentences	1	2	3	4
Order in letters of sentences	A	D	B	C

Keep away this bag from children to avoid danger of suffocation

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

Paragraph 1

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

(T)
(F)

Paragraph 2

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

(T)
(T)
(P)
(T)

Paragraph 3

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

(T)
(F)
(T)
(T)

Q. 2 DEFINITIONS OF WORDS/PHRASES. (Total 4 marks)

Column II of table 1 below provides the meanings for items in column I but they are jumbled up. Using table 2, match the items from column I of table 1 (numbered 1 – 9) with the letters of the appropriate meanings from column II of table 1. The first one has been done for you as an example. (@ 0.5mark)

Table 1

I	II
1. A nuclear family	A. The relationship of a man and a woman living together outside marriage.
2. Monogamy	B. A nuclear family in which one spouse is absent from the household.
3. Polygamy	C. The marriage of one man to more than one wife.
4. polyandry	D. a group consisting of a man and a woman with their offspring sharing a common residence
5. Consanguineal relatives	E. People who are related by marriage.
6. Affinal relatives	F. The marriage of one woman to more than one husband.
7. A spouse	G. The marriage of one man to one woman.
8. Concubinage	H. People who are related by birth.
9. An incomplete nuclear family	I. A partner in marriage.

Table 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D	G	C	F	H	E	I	A	B

(4)