# 2.2 Feminist, New Right and Postmodernist Perspectives on the Family: 10-minute Pack

AQA 7192 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

**Answer ALL questions. Write full-sentence answers for the questions marked with 'full sentence required' on the paper (at least five). Spend about 10 minutes in total. The final 12-mark question requires a developed evaluation with a conclusion.**

**1** Stacey suggested families in late modern societies could be 'divorce-extended' or negotiated by members. Explain two features of Stacey's account of postmodern family life and give a brief example of each.

**(Total for Question 1 is 6 marks)**

**2** Define what feminist sociologists mean by the term 'dual burden' in studies of family life and paid work, as used in family sociology discussions.

**(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)**


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# Mark scheme · 2.2 Feminist, New Right and Postmodernist Perspectives on the Family: 10-minute Pack

## Question 1

| | |
|---|---|
| identifies first feature, e.g. divorce-extended family networks created after divorce, including ex-spouses and new partners | **B1** |
| develops first feature with example, e.g. a woman who divorces may retain support from her ex spouse for childcare and form kin-like ties with a new partner | **B1** |
| identifies second feature, e.g. negotiated family arrangements where roles and responsibilities are chosen rather than fixed | **B1** |
| develops second feature with example, e.g. couples agreeing flexible working and shared care duties rather than following a fixed male breadwinner model | **B1** |
| further development or clarification, e.g. Stacey emphasises individual agency within structural constraints | **B1** |
| additional example or link to postmodern diversity, e.g. chosen families may include friends or same-sex partners forming family-like networks | **B1** |

**Answer: Stacey describes divorce-extended families where networks formed after divorce, for example a woman who retains support from an ex spouse for childcare and develops kin-like ties with a new partner. She also describes negotiated family arrangements where roles are chosen rather than fixed, for example couples agreeing flexible working and shared care duties instead of adopting a male breadwinner model; she links these developments to greater individual agency and growing family diversity.**

## Question 2

| | |
|---|---|
| identifies that the dual burden means women perform paid work and also most unpaid domestic labour, including housework and childcare (oe) | **B1** |
| development, e.g. this creates additional strain on women compared with men | **B1** |

**Answer: The dual burden is when women do paid employment and also carry most unpaid domestic labour, such as housework and childcare, creating additional strain on women compared with men.**


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