3.7-2 Family Diversity and Family Forms (Set 2): Test Pack

AQA 8192 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show your understanding by using sociological vocabulary and, where asked, your own examples.

1 Which of these best describes a nuclear family?

- ☐ A) Two parents and their dependent children living together
- ☐ B) A single person living alone
- ☐ C) Three or more generations of the same family living together
- ☐ D) A group of unrelated friends sharing a house

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

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2 State one criticism that is often made of the postmodernist view of family diversity.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

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3 Family diversity in the UK includes many other family forms.

(a) Define 'reconstituted family' (sometimes called a 'step-family'), giving an example. **(2)**

(b) Give one example of a same-sex family, and state one legal change that has affected same-sex families in the UK. **(2)**

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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4 The functionalist anthropologist George Murdock (1949) argued the family performs four essential functions in every society he studied. Explain the four essential functions Murdock said the family performs.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

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Mark scheme · 3.7-2 Family Diversity and Family Forms (Set 2): Test Pack

Question 1

A (two parents and their dependent children) **B1**

Answer: A

Question 2

identifies a recognised criticism, e.g. it may overstate how much real choice people have over their family life, since money, housing and other pressures limit choices for many people **B1**

brief development, e.g. or that it can understate the continuing influence of patriarchy or economic hardship on family life **B1**

Answer: Critics argue postmodernism can overstate how much real choice people have, since money, housing and other pressures limit choices for many families, and it may understate continuing patriarchy or economic hardship.

Question 3

(a) a family formed when one or both partners bring children from a previous relationship into a new family (oe) **B1**

(a) a correct example, e.g. a step-parent and step-siblings living together after a parent remarries or re-partners **B1**

(a) Answer: A family formed when partners bring children from a previous relationship into a new family, e.g. living with a step-parent and step-siblings.

(b) a correct example, e.g. two men or two women raising children together as a couple **B1**

(b) a correct legal change, e.g. the legalisation of same-sex marriage in England and Wales (2014) or same-sex civil partnerships (2005) **B1**

(b) Answer: Two women or two men raising children together as a couple; a relevant legal change is the legalisation of same-sex marriage in England and Wales in 2014.

Question 4

sexual function: regulating sexual relationships between adults **B1**

reproductive function: reproducing the next generation **B1**

economic function: providing for the material needs of family members (e.g. food, shelter) **B1**

educational/socialisation function: teaching children the norms and values of society **B1**

Answer: Murdock argued the family performs a sexual function (regulating sexual relationships), a reproductive function (having children), an economic function (providing for members' needs) and an educational function (socialising children).

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