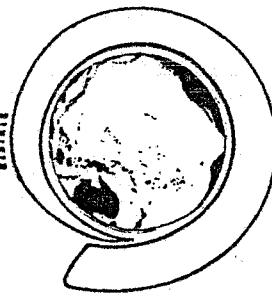


# OUR FAMILIES

## TEACHER'S GUIDE



SOCIAL SCIENCE



YEAR 7 BOOK 2

Department of Education  
Port Vila, Vanuatu

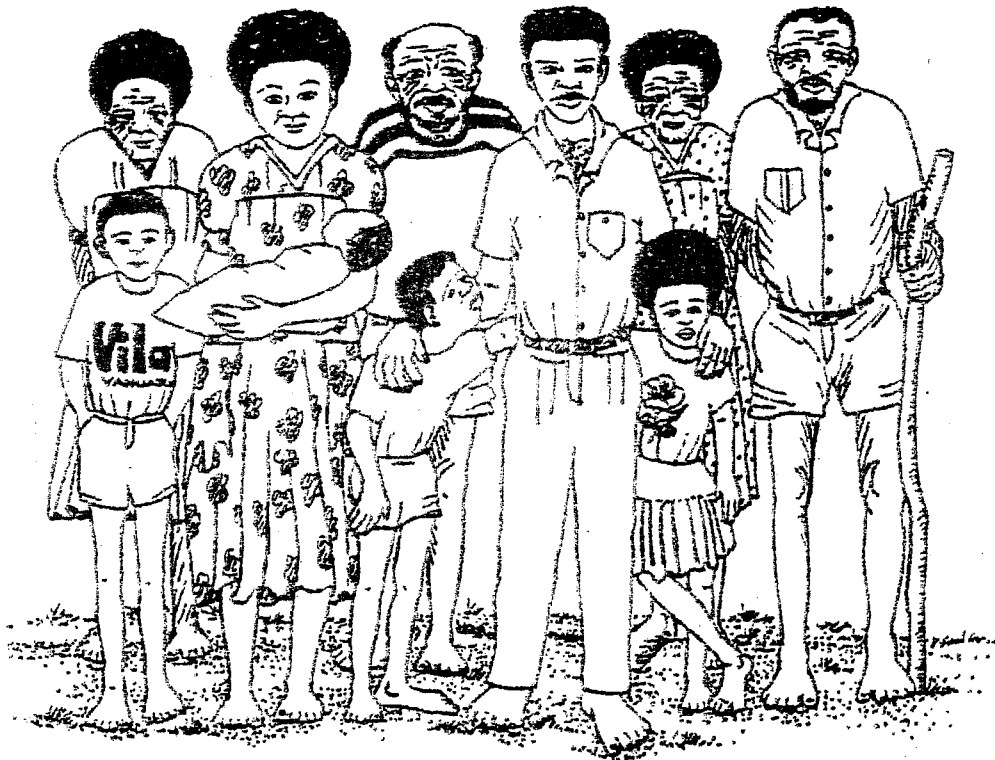


Teacher's Copy.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

YEAR 7

# OUR FAMILIES



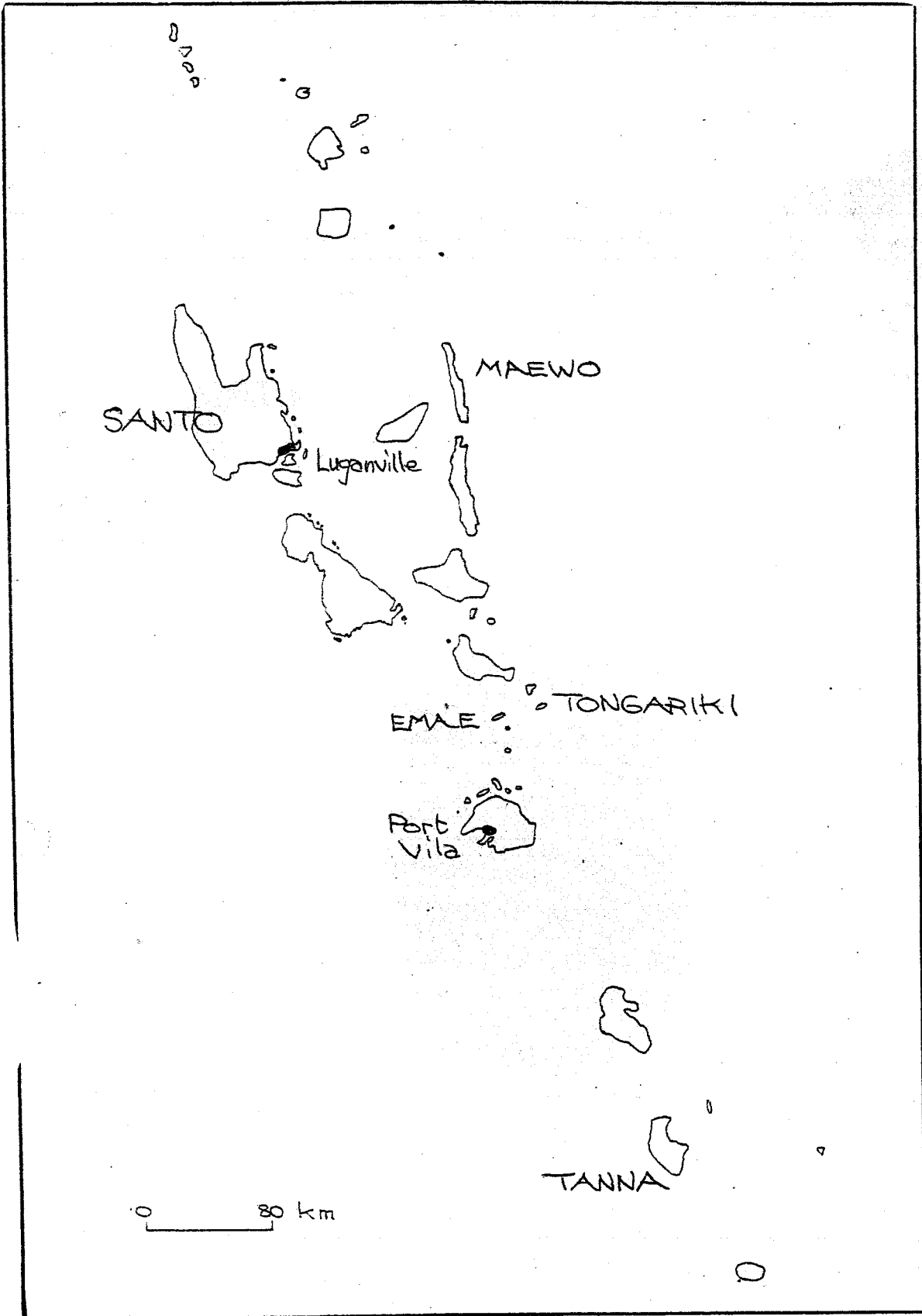
# OUR FAMILIES

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Section 1: What is a family?</b>	
• Living together	4
• Describing a family	7
• Nuclear and extended families	12
<b>Section 2: What are family relationships?</b>	
• Our relatives	16
• Family size	19
• What makes a happy family?	22
• Traditional family lines	24
<b>Section 3: What do families do?</b>	
• Sharing, teaching and loving	31
• Family roles	36
• Family budgets	39
• Family life in different cultures	41
• Family celebrations	45
<b>Section 4: How is family life changing?</b>	
• Family life in towns	50
• Solving family conflicts	53
<b>Self-assessment test</b>	56
<b>Glossary of terms</b>	57
<b>Answers to self-assessment test</b>	59

This booklet has been designed for the revised Year 7 curriculum that is to be used from 2006 onwards. Revisions to the original booklet "Our Families" have been made by a panel of Social Science teachers, and the material has been prepared for publication by Charles Pierce.

Fig. 1:

MAP OF VANUATU SHOWING PLACES MENTIONED IN THIS BOOK



## SECTION 1

# WHAT IS A FAMILY?

### LIVING TOGETHER



"No two people in the world are exactly the same. There is no-one else just like you. No-one else has your handwriting. No-one else has your fingerprints. You are unique."

"We all look different and we all have our own ways of thinking about the world. Each one of us is an individual."

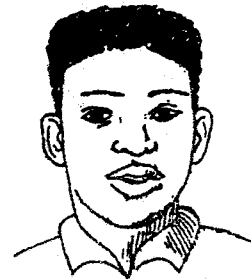


Fig. 2: A thumbprint (enlarged)



#### Activity

Each student in the class should put his or her thumbprint on a large piece of white paper. Use ink from a stamp pad to do this. If you cannot find any ink, use powdered charcoal. Each student should write their name below their thumbprint. Now display the paper containing everyone's thumbprint. Are all the thumbprints different? Are any of them very similar?

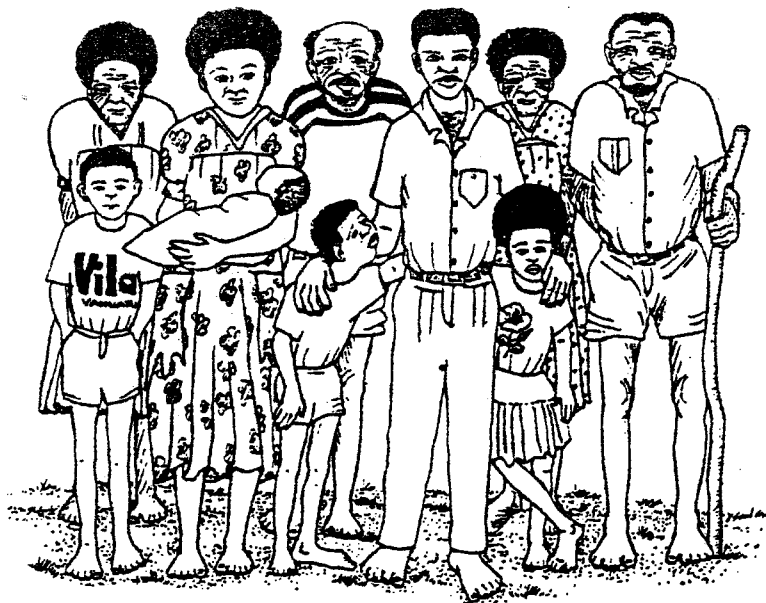
We are all individuals, but we do not live completely alone. We live together with other people in social groups or communities. A community is a group of people who live or work together, or they share something together.

*Fig. 3: We are all individuals*



The family is the first social group to which we belong. The family teaches us about life. The family teaches us about God. It is in our families that we first learn how to live with other people. It is in our families that we develop our values. Our family is a small community.

*Fig. 4: Individuals live together in a small community known as the family*



Each one of us belongs to a family. Each of us also belongs to larger groups or communities. These can be a village, a town, a school, a religious group, an island, a country and, largest of all, the world.

We all belong to the human family - all the men, women, youth and children who share planet Earth.

"My name is H  l  ne. I live with my family in a village just north of Luganville, on the island of Santo. I have written my address below. It shows some of the communities to which I belong."

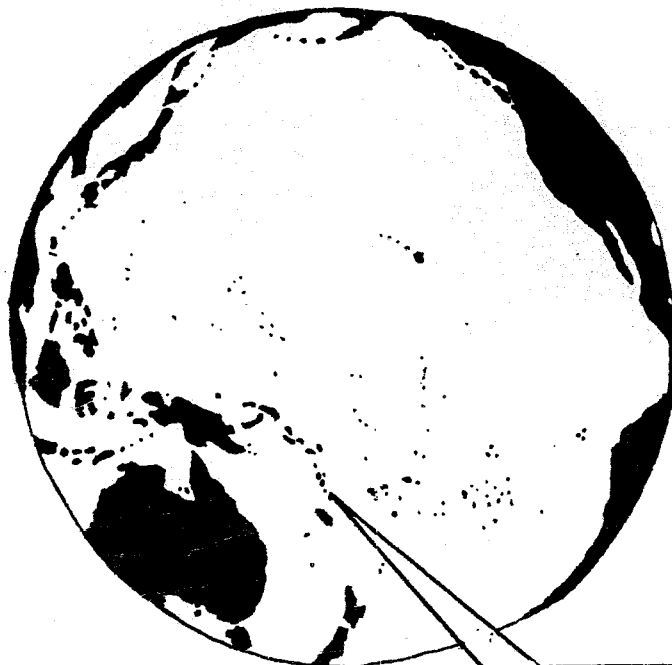


First name	<i>H��l��ne</i>
Family name(s)	<i>Vanu</i>
Village or town	<i>Surunda</i>
Religious community	<i>Presbyterian</i>
Island	<i>Santo</i>
Country	<i>Vanuatu</i>
Area of the world	<i>South West Pacific</i>
Planet	<i>Earth</i>

#### *Study questions*

1. *Make up a table about yourself that is like the one produced by H  l  ne. Write down the different communities to which you belong.*
2. *Now do the same thing for two of your friends. Compare the three tables.*

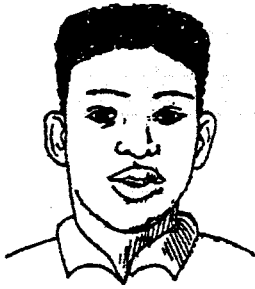
**Fig. 5: We all belong to the human family that lives on planet Earth**



**WE ARE HERE**



## DESCRIBING A FAMILY



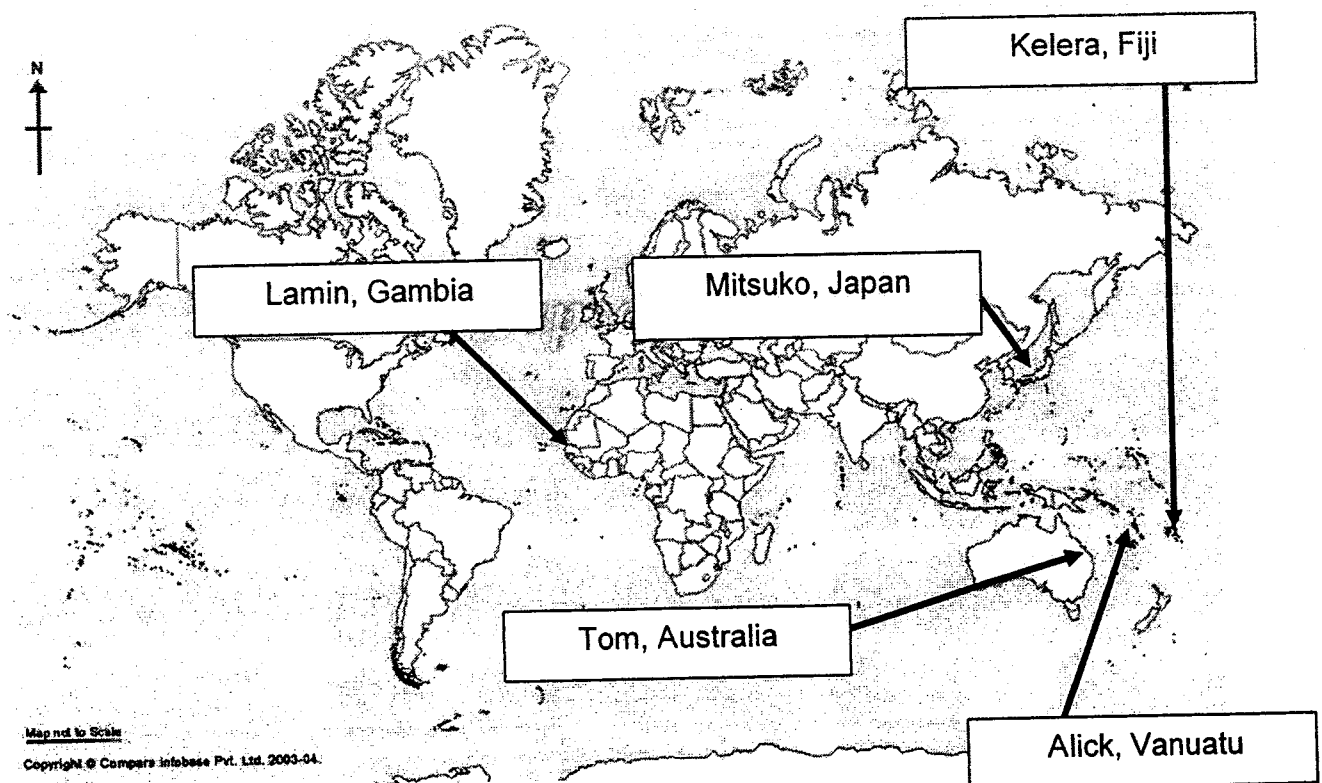
"If we ask the question "What is a family?", we may get many different answers. All of these answers may be correct."

### Study questions

1. In pairs, discuss the question "What is a family?" Can you agree on an answer?
2. Write down your answer to this question.
3. Now join together with another pair. Discuss the answers you have written. How are your answers the same or similar? How are they different?

Five students from different parts of the world were asked to describe their families. The names of these students, and the countries where they live, are shown in the map below.

Fig. 6: Five students and their countries



"I live with my mother, my father, my brother and my sister. We live in a small house in Tokyo, the capital city of Japan. My grandparents live in Tokyo too."



Mitsuko, Japan

"I live with my mother, my father, my sister, my two brothers and my grandparents. We live in Nabukadra, a village on the north coast of Viti Levu, the largest island in Fiji."



Kelera, Fiji

"I have a large family. There's my father, my two mothers, my grandfather Kumba, my uncle Ebrima, my four brothers and my three sisters. We all live together in a house in the town of Brikama."



Lamin, Gambia

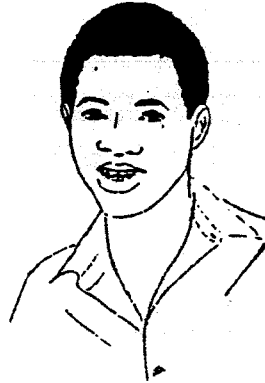
"I live in Brisbane with my mother, who is a doctor. My parents are divorced. My father lives in Sydney with his new wife and their baby daughter. I go to stay with them in the school holidays."



Tom, Australia

"I live in a village on the island of Tongariki in the Shepherds. I have one real father and mother but I also call other people my father and mother. My other mothers are my mother's eldest sister, who is my 'big mother' (bigfala mama), and the wife of my father's younger brother, who is my 'small mother' (smol mama)."

"My other fathers are my father's brother, who is my 'small father' (smol papa) and the husband of my mother's sister, who is my 'big father' (bigfala papa). I also have lots of brothers and sisters. I share the house where I live with my real father and mother and my three sisters."



Alick, Vanuatu

### Study questions

1. Think about the five descriptions of families that you have just read. In pairs, look at the four sentences a) to d) below. Which of them are true?
  - a) All children in these five families live with both their parents.
  - b) Some of the children live with their grandparents as well as their parents.
  - c) Kelera's family is larger than Lamin's family.
  - d) Our families are the only people we live with.
2. In pairs or small groups, discuss these five families. In what ways are they the same or similar? In what ways are they different.
3. Write the title "Five Families". Then write a few sentences to describe ways in which these families are similar and ways in which they are different.
4. Write the title "My Family". Now write about your family in as much detail as you can.

Some families have a lot of people living together, while others have just a few. Each family has some adults and some children.

How many adults and how many children live in each of the five family households?

Each child has at least one person they call "mother" and at least one person they call "father". Usually the mother and father live together. Sometimes there are other adults living in the same house.

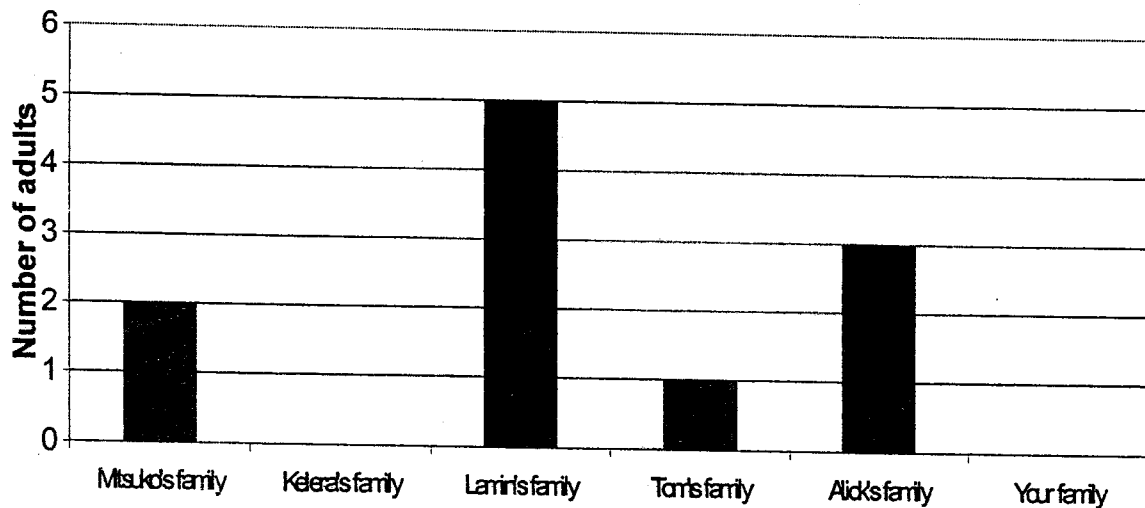
### Study questions

1. Write the title "People Living Together". Then copy and complete the table given below. Use the descriptions of the five families to help you.

Name	Country	Number of adults living in one house	Number of children living in one house	Total number of people living in one house
Mitsuko				
Kelera				
Lamin				
Tom				
Alick				
You				




2. Copy and complete this bar chart (Fig. 7) to show the number of adults living together in each household:

Fig. 7: Number of adults living together in each household



3. Now draw a bar graph to show the number of children living together in each household. Add a bar to show the number of children living together in your household. Remember to write a title for your bar graph.
4. Draw a pictogram to show the number of boys and girls in each household. Look back to the quotations on pages 8 and 9 to find the information you require. Copy the outline below and complete it. The information for Mitsuko's family has already been shown.

**Fig. 8: Pictogram to show the number of boys and girls in each family**

Mitsuko's family	  
Kelera's family	
Lamin's family	
Tom's family	
Alick's family	
Your family	

KEY



1 boy

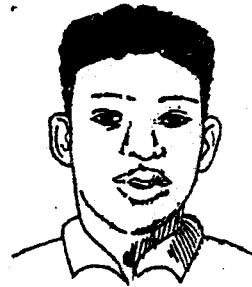


1 girl

5. After completing question 4, answer these questions:
- Which family has the largest number of children living together?
  - Which family has the largest number of boys living together?
  - Which family has the largest number of girls living together?
  - What information does your pictogram show that is not shown in your bar chart?
6. Which do you think is best - living together in a large family, with many people, or living together in a small family, with only a few people? Give a reason for your answer.

## NUCLEAR AND EXTENDED FAMILIES

"There are two main types of family. Some people live in a nuclear family. Others live in an extended family."



### The nuclear family

A nuclear family is the smallest family group. A nuclear family usually consists of a man and a woman and their children. They live in a house on their own.

Single parent families are also a type of nuclear family. Single parent families happen when the parents of a child do not live together. They also occur when one of the parents has died, or the parents are divorced.

Many children live with just one parent, in a single parent family. One example is Tom, from Australia.

*Fig. 9: Tom and his mother*



In recent years, more and more people have been leaving the rural areas and moving to the towns. In the villages, they live in large family groups. But in the towns they must often live in rented rooms, or in small houses. There is not enough room for many people. So parents and their children live by themselves, away from the rest of the family.

Mitsuko's and Tom's families are both examples of a nuclear family. In Fig. 12 on the next page, you can see a family tree that shows Mitsuko's nuclear family.

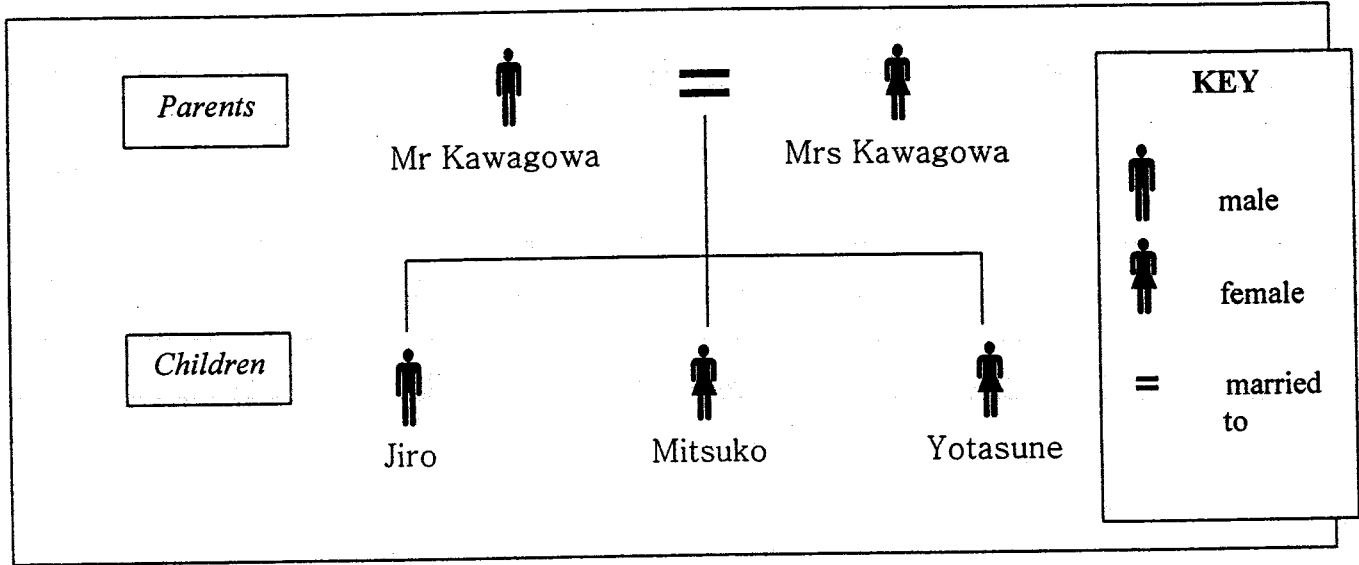
*Fig. 10: A nuclear family with many children*



*Fig. 11: A nuclear family with few children*



Fig. 12: A family tree showing Mitsuko's nuclear family



**Study questions**

1. Write the title "Mitsuko's Nuclear Family". Then copy out these sentences, completing the missing words. Use the family tree diagram to help you.

Mitsuko's family name is ..... . She has an older brother called ..... and a younger ..... Called ..... . There are ..... generations in Mitsuko's ..... family.

2. Another way to show a family tree is to use a triangle ( $\Delta$ ) for males and a circle ( $\bigcirc$ ) for females. Now draw Mitsuko's family tree using these symbols. Name each person.

**The extended family**

An extended family consists of one or more nuclear families and other relatives living together. In an extended family, there are often three or four generations who share a house.

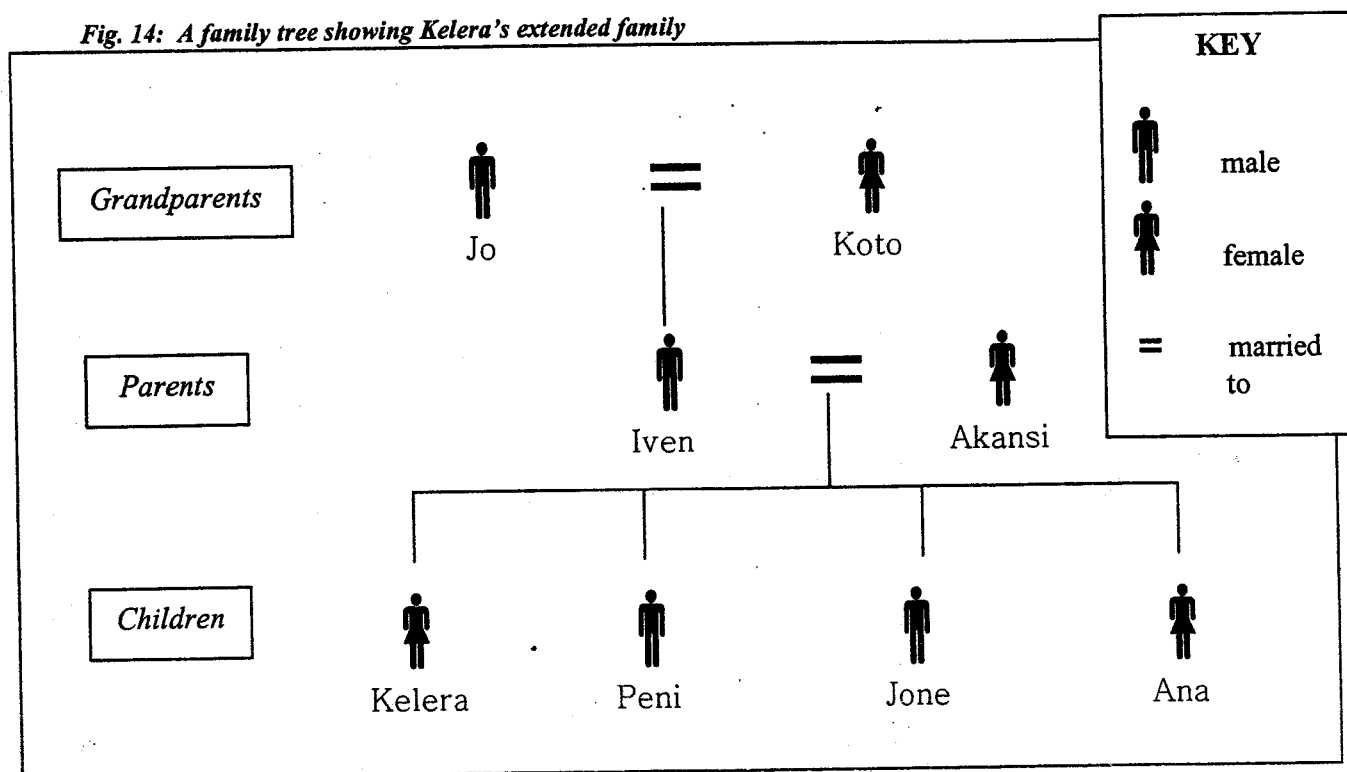
Extended families are very common in Vanuatu and in many other parts of the world.

Lamin's, Kelera's and Alick's families are all examples of an extended family.

Fig. 13: An extended family in Vanuatu

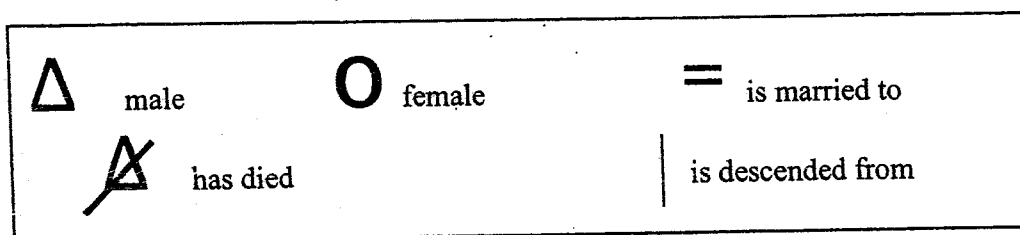


Fig. 14: A family tree showing Kelera's extended family



### Study questions

- Write the title "Kelera's Extended Family". Then make a copy of Kelera's family tree from Fig. 14, using the symbols  $\Delta$  for males and  $\bigcirc$  for females.
- Now answer the following questions about Kelera's extended family:
  - How many generations are there in Kelera's extended family?
  - What is the name of Kelera's sister?
  - What are the names of Kelera's parents?
  - What is Kelera's grandmother's name?
  - What are the names of Jo and Koto's grandsons?
  - How can you tell from your family tree diagram that Kelera is the eldest of the four children?
- A family tree diagram is also known as a kinship diagram. Construct a kinship diagram for the extended family shown in Fig. 13. Make up some imaginary names for the people. Use the following symbols:







"In Vanuatu, in the past, some men had more than one wife. These types of families are found in Papua New Guinea and parts of Africa and West Asia. For example, Lamin's father has two wives."

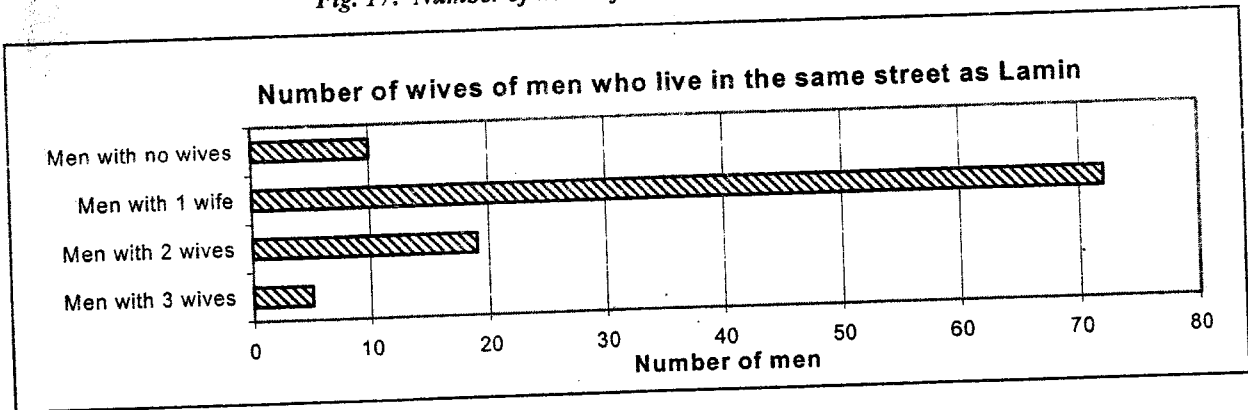
Fig. 15: The compound of Lamin's house in Gambia



Fig. 16: Lamin's father with his two wives, Lamin's mothers

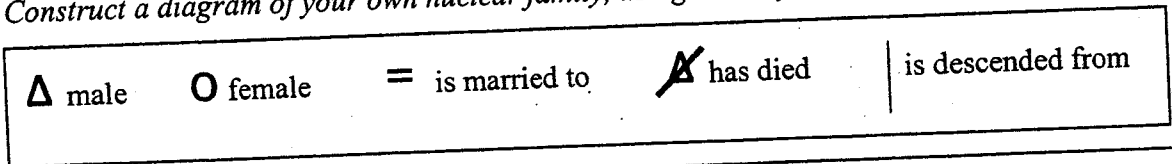


Fig. 17: Number of wives of the men in Lamin's street



**Study questions**

1. Answer these questions about the man in Lamin's street in Gambia:
  - a) How many men in Lamin's street have only one wife?
  - b) How many men in Lamin's street have two or more wives?
  - c) Why do you think that most men have only one wife?
  
2. Write the title "Nuclear and Extended Families". Then copy and complete these sentences:
  - a) A nuclear family is made up of .....
  - b) An extended family is made up of .....
  
3. Construct a diagram of your own nuclear family, using these symbols:



## SECTION 2

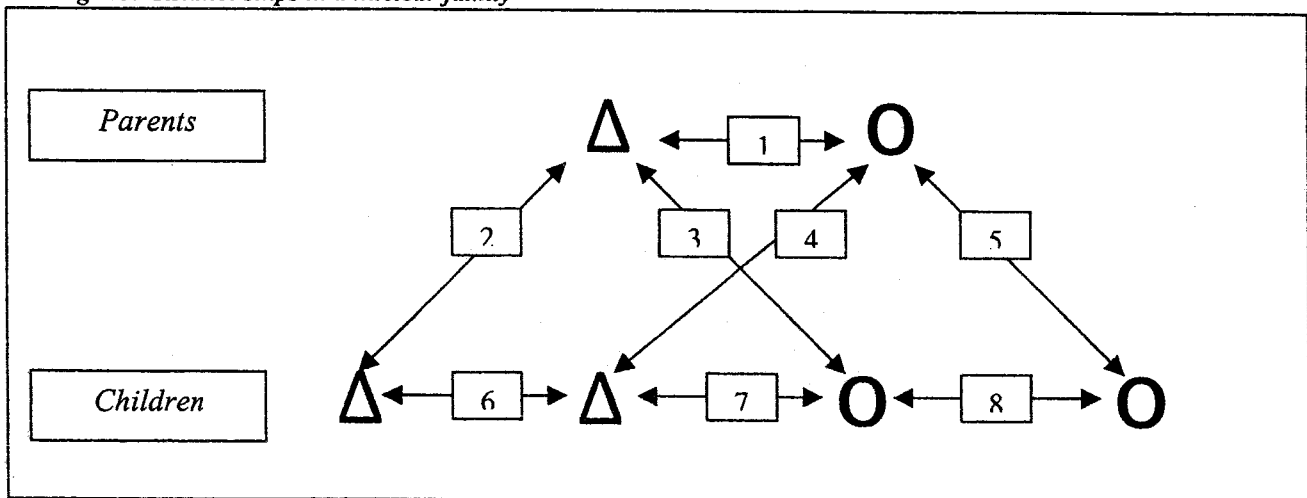
# WHAT ARE FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS?

### OUR RELATIVES

"Each person in a family is related to others in the family. You give a name to that other person to show your relationship with them. For example, you have a real mother and a father. You can have a brother, a sister, a cousin brother, a cousin sister, an auntie, an uncle, a grandmother, a grandfather, a "small father" and a "small mother". You can have several relationships at the same time. For example, a man can be a husband as well as a father, a son, a brother and an uncle to others in his extended family."

"The way you behave towards another person in your family depends your **relationship** to them. For example, you do not speak to your mother in the same way that you speak to your sister. The relationship between a father and a son is not the same as the relationship between a husband and a wife."

Fig. 18: Relationships in a nuclear family



There are 8 different relationships in this nuclear family, numbered 1 to 8.

### Study questions

1. Copy the diagram of relationships in a nuclear family (Fig. 18). Then add a key to your diagram by copying and completing this table. Two of the relationships have already been done for you.

1	
2	father and son
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	brother and sister
8	

2. Look at the kinship diagram of Mitsuko's nuclear family (Fig. 12 on page 13). Construct a diagram similar to Fig. 18 to show the relationships in this family. What are these relationships? How many are there?
3. Construct a diagram to show the relationships between the people that you live with in your house.
4. Think of your extended family. Then copy and complete the following table:

Members of my family	Their names
Mother(s)	
Father(s)	
Brother(s)	
Sister(s)	
Auntie(s)	
Uncle(s)	
Cousin brothers	
Cousin sisters	
Grandmother(s)	
Grandfather(s)	

5. Now draw a kinship diagram to show your extended family. If you have a very large family, just draw part of it - for example, your father's side of the family, or your mother's side of the family. Use the correct symbols, as given below: Remember to write in everyone's names.

$\Delta$ male $\bigcirc$ female              = is married to <del><math>\nabla</math></del> has died                is descended from
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------