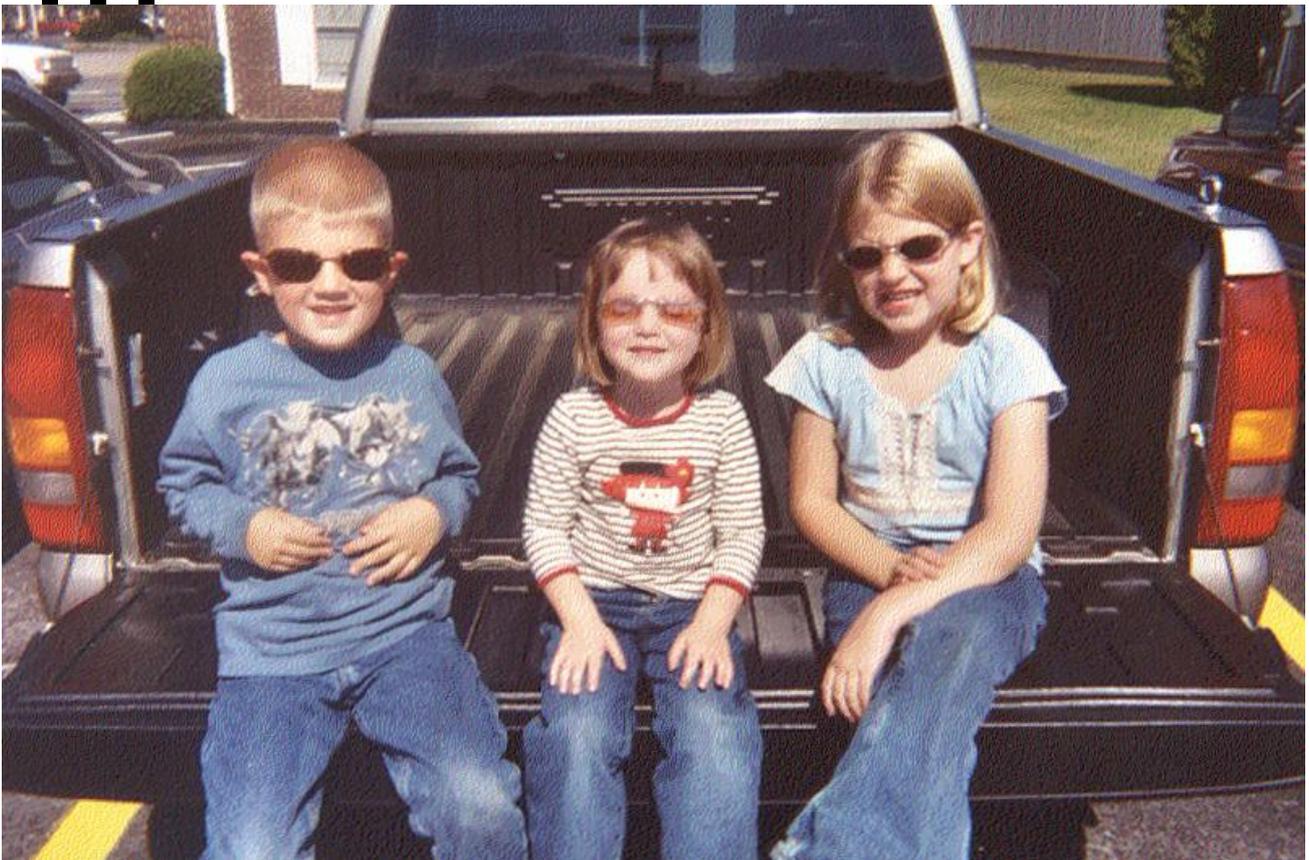


CHAPTER SIX

FAMILY STRUCTURE



What kinds of families are there? Are there basic differences between Korean and American families? Here the family is discussed by a young Korean man with rather traditional views, a modern Korean woman, an African American woman and a white American widow.

IN THIS CHAPTER, STUDENTS WILL

- 1. EXAMINE THEIR OPINIONS ABOUT THE FAMILY.**
- 2. LEARN ABOUT THE KEY CONCEPTS IN THE CHAPTER—*MATRIARCHY, PATRIARCHY, AND ROLES*.**
- 3. READ THE ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ABOUT FAMILY STRUCTURE.**
- 4. REREAD THE DISCUSSION AND ANSWER READING TASKS.**
- 5. TAKE THE READING COMPREHENSION TEST.**
- 6. DISCUSS THEIR OWN EXPERIENCE AND CIRCULATE A QUESTIONNAIRE.**
- 7. ACT OUT ROLE PLAYS AND DO A LISTENING EXERCISE.**
- 7. DO EXERCISES ON WORDS, PARTICIPLES AND GERUNDS.**
- 8. DO A CROSSWORD PUZZLE BASED ON THE WORDS IN THE CHAPTER.**

LET'S START WITH YOU



Rate the following statements according to this scale:

- 5—strongly agree
- 4—agree
- 3—neither agree nor disagree
- 2—disagree
- 1—strongly disagree

1. _____ The primary relationship in the family should be between husband and wife, who should be equals.
2. _____ Each member of the family should take care of his/her own physical needs when able to do so—for example, by taking care of clothing and cleaning his/her bedroom.
3. _____ It is important to preserve traditional family values.
4. _____ The responsibilities of each family member should depend on the circumstances and personality of that person.
5. _____ Children should be encouraged to make their own decisions and develop their own opinions.
6. _____ When children are old enough, they should work to earn their own pocket money—even to help feed the family if necessary.
7. _____ The most important role a person has is being a good parent.
8. _____ The most important role a person has is being a good child.
9. _____ Parents need to encourage their children.
10. _____ Parents should be openly affectionate with their children.

LET'S LOOK AT KEY CONCEPTS.

A **matriarchy** is a type of society in which women have most of the authority and power, or a society in which property belongs to women and is given to the children by women rather than men. (neutral)

She was the **elderly matriarch** with children and grandchildren who deferred to her and came to her for advice. (neutral)

Some of the Native American tribes were **matriarchal**, and some were **patriarchal**. (neutral)

A **patriarchy** is a type of society in which the oldest male is the leader of the family, or more generally, a society controlled by men in which the men use their power to their own advantage. (neutral)

She often complains about the **patriarchal hierarchy**. (neutral)

A **role** is the position you have in a situation, the amount you are involved in it or the duty you are expected to perform. If you are an actor, your **role** is the character you represent in a movie or play. (neutral)

Her **role** in the family was to act the clown, particularly when things got too serious. (neutral)

Confucianism still **plays a role in** modern society. (neutral)

He **played a crucial role in providing** food and clothing for the flood victims. (neutral)

My older brother was always a **role model** for me. (neutral, positive)

There was a **role reversal when** he lost his job; she became the breadwinner, and he kept house and took care of the children. (neutral)

Traditionally, women **held a subordinate role** in the family, doing housework and making only minor decisions. (neutral)

LET'S LOOK AT WORDS.

Match the definitions with the words given below.

discipline
extended family
housekeeper
housewife

lenient
nuclear family
patrilineal

role model
strict
unconditional love

1. _____ all the relatives who interact with each other
2. _____ married woman whose main occupation is managing her own household
3. _____ not strict; indulgent; giving someone what s/he wants and allowing all sorts of behavior
4. _____ parents and children
5. _____ person hired to do the housework or to direct housework done by other employees
6. _____ establishing family membership by considering only male relatives
7. _____ affection given without limitations, regardless of what someone does
8. _____ training which produces obedience or self control, often in the form of rules and punishment when these are broken, or the obedience and self-control produced by this training
9. _____ greatly limiting the children's freedom to do as they wish, with the threat of punishment if they don't do as they are told
10. _____ an admired person whose behavior one tries to copy

LET'S TEST OURSELVES.

Without looking at the previous sections, complete the sentences by filling in the blanks.

1. Traditional Korean families are _____, with the control in the hands of the men, and _____, with the family line connecting only the male relatives.
2. Some ethnic groups in the United States are _____, that is, the women in the family make all the major decisions.
3. In some societies, the _____ each child plays in the family is determined by sex and birth order.
4. In modern societies, you see fewer _____ and more _____ families.

LET'S JOIN THE ROUNDTABLE.

Reading tasks:

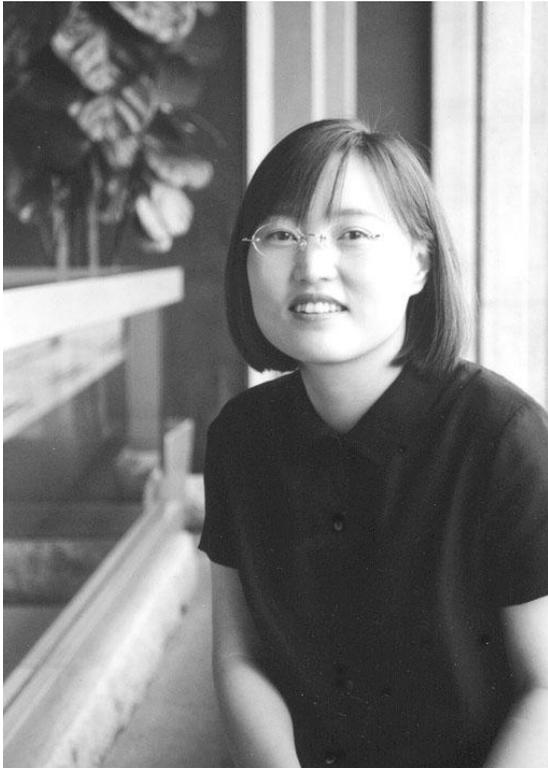
1. What is the difference between a patriarchal society and a patrilineal society?
2. Which term or terms can be applied to Korea? To the U.S.?

The traditional patriarchy

“I think,” Anne begins, “when people are talking in general terms about the differences between family structure in Korea and the West, they say that in Korea the primary relationship—at least traditionally—is between the father and the son.”

“Preserving the patrilineal society and the patriarchy, you mean,” Ida adds.

“Right. In Korea the children take the father’s name. They’re his, while the mother still uses her birth name. In old-fashioned Western families, which were also patriarchies, people talked about the importance of the sons’ carrying on the family name, but it was the name of the whole family. The primary relationship was also between husband and wife.”



Ji-young shakes her head.

“Traditionally, the ideal Korean family had a very authoritarian father and a very self-sacrificing mother, who was little more than a servant. Personally, I don’t think the authority in a family should be centered on one person. The family should not be about authority or power. It should be like a team, with people helping each other. I think the most important relationship should be between the husband and the wife. If they have a happy and satisfying relationship, the whole family will be healthy and happy, but if they don’t get along, everyone will be unhappy.”

“My family is a typical patriarchal family,” Sang-woo says as he puts down his coffee cup. My father has the authority and makes all the important decisions—which house to buy, which universities the children should apply for. Everything is centered around my father because he supports us financially. I think the wife’s subordinate role is based on her not working outside the home.”

“That’s also true of the traditional patriarchy in the West.”

Sang-woo continues, “I think most families are headed by men because this is the family order given to us by God. The Bible says—”

“Nonsense,” Ji-young interrupts, “the Bible is interpreted the way people want to interpret it.”

“When Adam and Eve were sent out of the Garden of Eden,” Sang-woo continues, “God gave different jobs to Adam and Eve. According to Confucianism, the man is supposed to work outside the home, while the woman works inside, so they are given different jobs. Men are also stronger than women. Unfortunately, the patriarchal system is on its way out. Women are getting more and more education. In the twenty-first century, salaries for men

and women will be equal, and they will have the same power at home and share the housework. If my wife works outside the home, I'll have to work in the kitchen and shop in the supermarket."

"What's wrong with that?" Ji-young asks. "After working all day in the office, it's often relaxing to come home, turn on the radio and do some kind of manual work."

"But what about Sundays? If I'm watching a baseball game and my wife wants me to do housework, there might be a big argument every Sunday."

Anne laughs. "I wouldn't start arguing with your wife before you've even met her. Besides, people can reach an agreement about housework just like they can on other things."

"I can't say I'm looking forward to it," Sang-woo comments.



Reading task:

3. Describe the structure of Ida's family and family business.

An African American Family

Ji-young turns to Ida. "You know, Koreans often think that a family has to have a strong father, but in the African-American community aren't most families centered around a strong mother?"



"Well, you know, it depends on which black community you're talking about. There's a black middle class, which is very similar to the white middle class, and then there's a black subculture with its own rules of behavior. Generally, I guess in the black community the matriarchal family is still dominant. It might be connected with history. Maybe white society gave more jobs to black women than black men because they thought black women were less threatening. I think there's still a disproportionate number of single women heading households in the black community."

"And your own family?" Anne asks.

Well, as you know, Anne, I grew up in a typical extended family. My Aunt Ida was the head of my family and the president of the family business, which sold cosmetics for black people.

For over twenty years, her brothers—my father and my uncle—worked for her, and when they married, the wives became company employees as well. No one had to work outside. Everyone took directions from Aunt Ida. Then, in the late 1960s, we sold the business for a very good price, and my aunt, who must have been in her late forties, took a job as a guard in the state prison system. A story appeared in the local paper because she was the first black person they hired. Then my father became a security guard because of his army experience, and my uncle followed him. My stepmother acquired home nursing skills, but first she was a

housekeeper. When she went on to private nursing, my aunt took over her housekeeping job. The other family area of employment was working for the telephone company. When the telephone company started to recruit minorities, one person got a job, and others followed. Then in my generation, my female cousins and I are all single breadwinners, except for one who's a phone company executive and probably makes twice what her husband does."

Ji-young smiles. "So there were housekeepers in your family, but no housewives?"

"That's right. When I was growing up, the idea of being a housewife was a foreign concept to me. When I went to college and met other middle-class blacks, some of them had mothers that were housewives. I was just truly amazed. I didn't know black people lived like that. In my neighborhood, your mother worked and your father worked. It took two incomes to make a decent standard of living. Remember, I'm talking about a neighborhood where, if your mother taught school and your father worked for the post office, you were well off. Only professionals like doctors had wives who were housewives." She pauses and asks Ji-young, "Tell me, haven't economic circumstances already changed Korean family roles?"

Reading tasks:

4. How are the roles in Ji-young's family similar to and different from traditional Korean family roles?
5. What are her opinions on taking responsibility for the family?

A modern family

"Sure. Typically, the oldest son is supposed to take care of the parents, and if the father is retired, then the oldest son is supposed to take care of all the expenses. Now it's changing. For example, in my family, my sister and I contribute equally to my parents' support. We're the oldest, and we're making the most money. One brother, who has a job now, puts in somewhat less. Since the youngest is in the army, he doesn't contribute at all. Maybe in five or ten years, when my parents are older and my brothers have grown up, I'll suggest that we all support our parent's equally."

"Of course, in the West the typical middle-class parents would live on their retirement funds."

"I think my generation will also have that system. I'm certainly planning to save for the future. But, as you know, my parents' generation didn't because it was the children's duty to take care of the parents. Traditionally, since I'm not the oldest son, I have no obligation to contribute to my parents' support. I think it should depend on the situation. My sister and I should be making the largest contribution because we can—until our brothers become real adults. My parents didn't pay less attention to me or my sister because we were girls, and my mother must have gone through the same pain in childbirth with each of us."

"Don't you and your husband also support his mother?"

"Well, yes. We pay most of the expenses. My husband is the third child, so traditionally he is not obliged to support his parents. But his older brother is still single, and his younger brother doesn't have a job. His sister, the oldest, is reasonably well off, but I don't think she feels the same as I do. Sometimes she gives her mother some pocket-money or a present, but that's all."

"You don't feel—"

"No, I'm glad we can do it. Also, since I'm being reasonable about helping my mother-in-law, I don't feel guilty about helping my parents. I try to treat both parents the same."

The role of the older sister

Anne smiles at Ji-Young. “Were you a demanding older sister?”

“Yes, very. The role of the oldest daughter is to take care of the children. Since my father was away from home for a long time and my mother worked outside the home, even when I was very young I was given a great deal of authority.”

“Wasn’t there an adult at home?”

“Just my grandmother, whose special favorite was my brother. My father didn’t like that. He wanted us to grow up as equals, and that was one of the reasons why he gave me a lot of authority. I had all the children well organized.”

“I can believe that,” Anne says.

“Yes,” Ji-Young affirms. “I set up the rules, but I also set an example. We couldn’t watch TV until everyone’s homework was finished. Sometimes I overdid it and ordered the younger children around. Not once did my parents have to tell us to study—ever. My parents still sometimes tell me how much they appreciated the help I gave them with the other children. Even though they were both working, none of the children had to go to a *hakwŏn* or have private tutoring, but we still did very well at school. My parents are quite proud of us.”

Reading tasks:

6. What is Sang-woo’s feeling about the role a father should take?
7. How is this the same as or different from what he said earlier in the chapter?

The father’s role reconsidered

Anne turns to Sang-woo. “You said your father made all the major decisions—which house to buy, what school you should attend. Do you intend to be the same kind of father?”

“My father is a really good person. He works hard, and he’s always economizing. I respect that, but I sometimes don’t like the way he wants to control everything. For example, he really wanted me to join the Reserve Officer’s Training Corps in the university and study to be a lawyer. I hated the strict ROTC rules, and I hated law. I always wanted to study literature. Actually, the disagreement over my university studies was the first one I won. We didn’t talk to him for two or three months—at least not about anything important.”

Anne nods. “Often American men want to be a different kind of father than their own fathers were because their fathers didn’t show them much affection. They want to feel free to show their emotions. Do you have the same feeling?”

“Korean fathers don’t show their affection very much. They try to keep up the appearance of being strict. If they are really happy about something, they hide it—like when I showed my father good grades from the university. A man’s authority is based on not showing himself as he is. If he laughs loudly or cries, most Koreans say that’s not good. The Confucian man has to preserve his dignity by wearing a mask. My father is that kind of man. I would like to show my affection for my kids.

“Well, it’s supposed to be healthier.”

“That’s right. What about American fathers?”

“My father was like yours, except he’s twenty or thirty years older. His generation—or actually his father’s generation—was not very capable of showing much affection. A big change in attitudes started coming in the 1950s, when psychological theories were spread by popular magazines, and later in the 1960s, when young people formed different values than their parents had. With the beginning of the women’s movement, men

started deciding that women might have some answers about how to be a good parent. Nowadays men in their thirties have much more freedom to express their feelings.”

Sang-woo nods. “There’s a Korean saying that a mother should love the children openly and unconditionally and that a father should love the children covertly and conditionally. Maybe the father isn’t open enough.”

“Well, that’s the way I was raised,” Anne says, “but I think my life would have been easier if my father had been less difficult to please.”

“My father and I rarely went to ball games because he was always busy. I would like to be the kind of father who does things with his children, but I also hear my father’s voice inside my head. Eventually, I’ll have to reach some kind of compromise.”

Reading tasks:

8. How did Anne’s boys learn discipline?
9. What role did church and school play in their lives?
10. What values did Anne try to give the boys? How did she do it?
11. What differences do you find between her opinions and those of traditional Korean parents?

Life in a one-parent household

“I’d like to hear about your feelings as a mother,” Ji-young comments as she looks at Anne encouragingly. “I know you’ve said that in Asia people place more emphasis on being a good child, and in the West on being a good parent.”



“Right,” Anne agrees. “Hundreds, probably thousands of books have been written in English on how to be a good parent. Frankly, I don’t know that the expert advice makes much difference. My husband died when my boys were young, so I felt I had to be both father and mother to them, although I also knew that they needed good male role models. As the children were growing up, our lives centered on the church and the school—which is typical of Catholic families all over the world. The school, the parish and the families are all involved in the upbringing of the child. For us it was really a good thing, and it gave the children a group of friends who were living the same way.”

Ji-young nods. “It also took some of the pressure off you.”

“I don’t know how I would have managed otherwise,” Anne agrees. “My mother lived with us, which in some ways was a blessing and in some ways made my life more difficult. She’s a very strong woman with very strong opinions. I love her, but we did have arguments about the children.”

Sang-woo looks puzzled. “Isn’t making the decisions the parent’s job in the West, not the grandparent’s?”

“Yes, normally. I had three creative, intelligent, stair-step boys. They were good boys, but you can’t let your children run wild. People need to learn to respect themselves, other people and other people’s property. They need to learn how to take responsibility for

their own behavior—from an early age. My mother was inclined to be terribly lenient, and so I felt I had to be strict.”

Family values

Ji-young nods. “I know American values in child-raising are different. You tend to be much stricter with younger children and give older children more freedom, while we tend to give young children a lot of freedom and be much stricter on older children.”

“I’ve heard the same thing,” Anne agrees. “My boys grew up to be gentlemen who know how to behave in public. They know how to treat other people. They did well in school, even at times when they thought football was more important. They learned basic sewing and cooking and laundry and everything you need to know to take care of yourself. I always said I wasn’t going to raise a helpless boy and then give him to some poor, unsuspecting woman. From a very early age, they knew there was no difference between men’s work and women’s work.”

Sang-woo looks uncomfortable. “I know Americans don’t have much respect for a man who can’t take care of himself,” he says.

“But it was more than that. The family functioned as a unit, whether it was housework or something else.” Anne continues. “If a child needed to do something special for school, it became a family project, whether it was a poster for Fire Safety Week or costumes for a school play. Looking back, I think there was a lot of communication in our family. The children certainly talked to me about things that many children don’t talk to their parents about. I felt it was extremely important to treat the children as human beings, not as possessions. Even when they were very young, I felt that they had a right to their opinions. I listened to the children, and I tried not to make a decision that a boy could make himself—which shoes to buy or how to handle minor problems at school. I thought they should learn to make their own decisions. My children had part-time jobs in school. As a matter of fact, the middle boy worked all summer so we would have money for school tuition in the fall. He chose to do that, and of course I was very grateful. When they were involved in sports—and they were in an academically very demanding school—I didn’t expect them to work part-time as well. But they all worked at various times.”

“Eventually they left home,” Ida comments.

Ann shrugs. “Well, yes, and then it was up to them. I tried to share my values with the children, but I also felt I shouldn’t interfere in their lives. For example, two of the boys have had problems with alcohol, but I didn’t believe that gave me the right to step in and tell them what to do. It wouldn’t have done any good, anyway. Eventually they straightened themselves out. But, of course, when they did want my help, I was there for them.”

Reading task:

12. What criticism does Ji-young make of the family in society?

Too much family?

“You know,” Ji-young says thoughtfully, sometimes I think Koreans go overboard with our concern for the family. I know some people who are only involved with relatives—no one else. They’ll put relatives in the family business whether they’re qualified or not. I know other people who grew up with such strong family ties that they got sick of it. It seems as if we have either one extreme or the other.”

Anne nods. “Do you see people moving away because the family makes too many demands on them?”

“Sure, people move away or they get into fights over money. There’s so much obligation. It’s not really healthy.”

“But in general you think being centered on the family is a good thing, don’t you?”

“Of course,” Ji-young agrees. “Of course.”

LET’S TEST OURSELVES.

1. **In Chapter Six we can see that**
 - a. different types of family structure are possible.
 - b. the roles in a family can be determined by a society’s tradition, by the family’s circumstances or by both.
 - c. family values are partially a matter of culture and partially a matter of personal belief.
 - d. all of the above.

2. **According to Anne, traditional Western families are different from traditional Asian families in that**
 - a. one is patriarchal and one is matriarchal.
 - b. they are based on different primary relationships.
 - c. one is a power relationship and the other isn’t.
 - d. all of the above.

3. **Sang-woo says he prefers the traditional patriarchy because**
 - a. it is the God-given order.
 - b. it is the Confucian order.
 - c. men are stronger than women.
 - d. all of the above.

4. **Ida says that her extended family and the family business was run by**
 - a. her uncle.
 - b. her aunt.
 - c. her parents.
 - d. all of the above.

5. **Ida says that in her old neighborhood, most women**
 - a. worked outside the home, like their husbands did.
 - b. were housewives.
 - c. were single mothers.
 - e. all of the above.

6. **Ji-young believes that**
 - a. the oldest son should take care of the parents.
 - b. the children should always contribute equally.
 - c. the children should contribute what they can.
 - d. all of the above.

7. **Sang-woo would like to be the kind of father who**
 - a. shows affection to his children.
 - b. takes his children to ballgames.
 - c. can deal with both traditional and modern ways of being a father.
 - d. all of the above.

8. **Anne says she and her sons functioned**
 - a. as respectful individuals.
 - b. as a unit.
 - c. as a traditional family.
 - d. all of the above.

9. **Anne's boys learned how to**
 - a. do sewing, cooking and laundry.
 - b. make decisions.
 - c. work and take part in sports.
 - d. all of the above.

10. **Anne feels that parents should**
 - a. tell children how to handle their problems.
 - b. listen to their children.
 - c. enable the children to be independent as soon as possible.
 - d. all of the above.

11. **Ji-young thinks that Koreans**
 - a. have the right ideas about the family.
 - b. should put family members into the family business.
 - c. sometimes go overboard on the family.
 - d. all of the above.

12. **Your son or daughter married an American three years ago. So far, you have seen no signs of grandchildren. Considering what you have learned of North American culture so far, you feel you**
 - a. can ask the young people when they plan to have children.
 - b. should say nothing.
 - c. can ask the other parents whether they know when children are planned.
 - d. all of the above.

13. **Your American friend has a thirty-five-year-old son who has just lost his job. Because of what you know about American culture, it doesn't surprise you that your friend has**
 - a. sent the son money and asked him to move back home if he wants to.
 - b. told the son he needs to solve his own problems.
 - c. offered to help as long as the son takes his parents' career advice.
 - d. all of the above.

14. **Your company is sending you abroad. You plan to take the entire family and put the two children in public schools. You expect that in America**
- five-year-olds are probably given less freedom than your younger child is, but fourteen-year-olds are given much more freedom than your older child is.
 - in both age groups the children have more freedom.
 - people expect Asian children to behave better than your children do.
 - all of the above.
15. **You have been accepted into an American graduate school. Through your department, you have located another male student, and the two of you plan to share an apartment. You expect that your American roommate**
- will live on hamburgers and pizza.
 - will know how to keep house for himself and will expect you to do the same.
 - will agree to hiring someone to come in once a week to clean house and cook.
 - all of the above.

LET'S TALK ABOUT IT.



- Do you think women and men should share the housework equally if both work outside the home? What if the husband just “helps out” from time to time? What if the wife stays at home with two or three small children?
- In many cultures around the world, families were traditionally headed by the mother, not the father, particularly in ancient times before people discovered what role the father played in making a baby. Does this surprise you? Explain.
- Describe the family roles in your family. When you start a family, do you want them to be the same or different? Explain.
- What is life like for one-parent households in Korea? Do people get a lot of help from the extended family or does it vary a lot? Explain.
- As the divorce rate increases in Korea, how do you think public opinion of the one-parent household will change?
- The people around the table present conflicting views of the Korean family. Who do you agree with? Why?
- In what ways do you look after your own physical needs (meals, clothing, money, transportation)?
- Do you think Korean children need to be more independent? Why?

LET'S TAKE A SURVEY.

Interview ten people by asking them these survey questions. Calculate your results and write a one-page report. Bring it to class to discuss with your classmates.

1. **The best reason for getting married is**
 - a. in order to have children and raise a family.
 - b. in order to be accepted as adult members of society.
 - c. in order to satisfy sexual, emotional, and practical needs.
 - d. so that two people who love each other can live together.
2. **Two people living together before marriage is**
 - a. immoral behavior and shouldn't happen.
 - b. a bad idea, since society doesn't accept it.
 - c. a good idea, so people can really get to know each other before marriage.
 - d. a good idea, since if it doesn't work out each person can find someone else.
3. **A reasonable amount of money to spend on a wedding ceremony is**
 - a. 10 million won or less.
 - b. 10-20 million won.
 - c. 20-50 million won.
 - d. 50-100 million won.
 - e. more than 100 million won.
4. **Wedding expenses should be paid by**
 - a. the bride and her family.
 - b. the groom and his family.
 - c. both families together.
 - d. the young couple.
 - e. whoever can best afford it.
5. **After marriage, the young couple should expect**
 - a. to continue to receive financial support from their parents.
 - b. to receive advice, whether they ask for it or not.
 - c. to receive both advice and financial assistance.
 - d. to be treated as adults who can generally look after themselves.



6. **If a woman's husband hits her, she should**
 - a. accept it as part of married life.
 - b. leave immediately, since she can expect the situation to get worse.
 - c. be patient and try to avoid making him angry again.
 - d. stay in the home but call the police and a hotline.
 - e. ask her mother for advice.

7. **If a woman finds out her husband has been having an affair with another woman, she should**
 - a. confront him, then forgive him if he confesses and promises not to do it again.
 - b. ignore the situation and go on with her life.
 - c. see a lawyer about a divorce.
 - d. find herself a boyfriend.
 - e. deal with the situation in whatever way seems best to her.

8. **If a man finds out his wife has been having an affair with another man, he should**
 - a. confront her, then forgive her if she confesses and promises not to do it again.
 - b. ignore the situation and go on with his life.
 - c. see a lawyer about a divorce.
 - d. find himself a girlfriend.
 - e. deal with the situation in whatever way seems best to him.

9. **Financial decisions are best handled by**
 - a. the wife taking care of the running of the household, but the husband making the big decisions.
 - b. both people equally, in discussion with each other.
 - c. whoever brings in the most money.
 - d. keeping separate bank accounts—his, hers, and ours.
 - e. making big decisions together, but keeping small separate accounts, so that each person has some financial independence.
 - f. a third, more experienced person, such as his mother.

10. **Discipline of children under ten years of age should be handled**
 - a. by the mother.
 - b. by the father.
 - c. by both parents in agreement with each other.
 - d. with the advice of one or more grandparents.

11. **Discipline of children over ten years of age should be handled**
 - a. by the mother.
 - b. by the father.
 - c. by both parents in agreement with each other.
 - d. with the advice of one or more grandparents.

12. **If both husband and wife are working, housework should be done by**
 - a. the wife, with the husband helping out occasionally.
 - b. both people taking equal responsibility.
 - c. the spouse who has the most time and energy.

13. **Any additional help with the housework should best be provided by**
- the husband's mother.
 - the wife's mother.
 - hiring an *ajumma* to come in once or twice a week.
14. **If two married people discover they can't live happily with each other, they should**
- get a divorce.
 - get a divorce only if there are no children.
 - get a divorce and then see if they can't be happy with someone else.
 - stay married, but find some way of living separately.
 - go to a marriage counselor to see if they can't find a way to work things out.
15. **In case of divorce, the children should best be looked after by**
- the mother.
 - the father.
 - the parent who was not the guilty person in the divorce.
 - whatever parent can best provide for them financially.
 - whatever parent each child chooses.
 - both parents, as agreed in a formal custody arrangement.
16. **Financial support for elderly parents should be the responsibility of**
- the oldest son.
 - all of the children equally.
 - all of the children, based on their ability to contribute.
17. **After a man's death, inheritance is best left**
- to his oldest son.
 - to his wife.
 - half to his wife, with the other half divided equally among the children.
 - to the wife or the children, divided according to financial need.
18. **After a woman's death, inheritance is best left**
- to her oldest son.
 - to her husband.
 - half to her husband, with the other half divided equally among the children.
 - to the husband or the children, divided according to financial need.
19. **Today's young married couples should**
- invest as heavily as they can in the children's education, so the children will be able to take care of them after they retire.
 - give their children as good an education as they can, while saving for their own retirement.
 - save for their retirement, but also expect substantial post-retirement support from the government.

20. In Korea, the ideal family structure is

- a. the traditional extended family, with three generations living together in one house.
- b. the nuclear family—father, mother, one or more children.
- c. whatever arrangement best meets the needs of the people involved.

LET'S ACT IT OUT.

Reaching a family decision

(If there are two people in your group, the part of the child can be played by one of the parents).

A: You are the primary breadwinner in the family. You have been offered a better job in another city. You would like to take it, but since your whole family will be affected, you would like this to be a family decision.

B: You love your spouse and want to be supportive. You also like your current job, but you would be willing to move if the new place offered the same career opportunities.

C: You are the child. You like your current high school and your friends. However, you know college tuition will be expensive, and would like to go to school in the same town as your boyfriend/girlfriend/best friend.

Making compromises

A: You work outside the home. You make as much money and work as many hours as your husband does. You would like to split the responsibility for the housework equally, not just gratefully accept it when your husband occasionally offers to “help out.” You have decided to try to negotiate a deal with him.

B: You put in long hours at the office. You know your wife does too, and you feel guilty about not doing more at home. You would be willing to do quite a bit more, provided you could do it in your own way and on your own time—for example, washing dishes in front of a little television set in the kitchen. You are willing to negotiate.

LET'S LISTEN.

Reaching a family decision

1. The first time the dialogue is played, do not look at your book. Just listen and try to pick up the main idea of the dialogue.
2. Before the dialogue is played a second time, read over these questions.
 - a. What condition makes it possible for the family to reach a decision together?
 - b. What was the wife's first response? What does it show about the couple's relationship?
 - c. We can assume that, under certain conditions, the husband may not take the job. What are they?
 - d. Why does the couple agree to tell their child about the new opportunity?
 - e. What is the daughter's first response to the news? What does this say about their relationship?
 - f. What agreement is reached between parents and child which would it easier for the child to move to another city?
 - g. Is this an authoritarian or authority-centered family?

3. Listen to the dialogue a second time. Then discuss the answers to the questions with your partner.
4. Listen a third time. Be prepared to discuss the answers with the class.

Negotiations

1. The first time the dialogue is played, do not look at your book. Just listen and try to pick up the main idea of the dialogue.
2. Before the dialogue is played a second time, read over these questions.
 - a. What was happening at home before the wife spoke to the husband?
 - b. What was the husband’s first response? How eager was he to discuss this? How do you know?
 - c. What does the wife mean by “help”? What does she mean by “take responsibility”?
 - d. What advantages does the husband see in the new arrangement?
 - e. How does the wife “sweeten the deal” for the husband?
 - f. Do things end on a better note than before? How do you know?
3. Listen to the dialogue a second time. Then discuss the answers to the questions with your partner.
4. Listen a third time. Be prepared to discuss the answers with the class.

LET’S LOOK AT WORD MEANING.

- If a certain combination of words, like two nouns or an adjective followed by a noun, occur together often enough, they may become a compound noun—that is, a unit—even though they are still written as two words. Eventually, the combination may become a hyphenated word and then one word, just as *week-end* became *weekend*. Some may be hyphenated when they occur before other words; for example, there’s *the middle class* and *the white/black middle class*, but *middle-class values*.

Exercise 1: Match the words to create the best combination of compound nouns.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 1. African _____ | advice |
| 2. baseball _____ | American |
| 3. black _____ | business |
| 4. expert _____ | community |
| 5. extended _____ | company |
| 6. family _____ | family |
| 7. home _____ | game |
| 8. patriarchal _____ | guard |
| 9. prison _____ | model |
| 10. role _____ | movement |
| 11. school _____ | nursing |
| 12. security _____ | play |
| 13. state _____ | prison |
| 14. telephone _____ | system |
| 15. women’s _____ | system |

- When do you use *all* and when do you use *whole*? If you look over the chapter, you'll find fixed adverbial phrases like *all over*, *all day*, *all summer*. You'll also see *that's all*. What happens when *all* or *whole* is part of a noun phrase or closely tied with a noun? Read over the sentences and write a rule.
 1. A lenient person may allow all sorts of behavior.
 2. All the relatives came to the picnic.
 3. I spent the whole day answering letters.
 4. I think it goes back to the whole thing we have about individualism and personal space.
 5. I'm in love, and I want to tell the whole world.
 6. The father makes all the important decisions.
 7. The whole family came to see me perform in the play.
 8. We all support our parents.
 9. We are all breadwinners.
 10. When he was in college, he paid all the expenses himself.

Rule: Use *all* with _____ nouns and *whole* with _____ nouns.

Which is correct: *my whole family* or *all my families*?

LET'S LOOK AT PARTICIPLES AND GERUNDS.

What you can learn from Chapter Six

In the roundtable discussion of this chapter, Ji-young said, "If they have a happy and satisfying relationship, the whole family will be healthy and happy." What exactly does "satisfying" mean? Who is satisfied? Could you talk about a satisfied relationship? What would that mean?

She also said, "I don't think the authority in a family should be centered on one person." What exactly does "centered" mean? Could you say, "I don't think it should be centering on one person? Why or why not?"

What about other uses of *-ing* words? Anne says that in old-fashioned American families, "people talked about the importance of the sons' carrying on the family name." Is the word "carrying" the same kind of *-ing* word as "satisfying" in "satisfying relationship"? Is it the same as "preserving" in "the relationship has the effect of preserving the family name," or is it different?

We will get to these sentences, but first, let's back up and look carefully at participles, that is, the forms of the lexical verb (main verb) used in compound tenses. For example, the *-ing* participle is used to form the present continuous, and the past participle is used to form the present perfect.

I am **reading** a book.

She has **read** the book.

The participial phrase occurs with verbs like “sit” and “stand” to describe the subject.

She stood in the doorway **waving her hand**.

You could say that parts of a clause have been deleted.

I saw him (when he was) walking down the street.

→ I saw him walking down the street.

(As) she stood in the doorway, (she was) waving her hand.

→ She stood in the doorway waving her hand.

- There are restrictions on the use of participles to modify nouns. However, these restrictions are lexical—that is, based on particular verbs and word combinations.

OK: We found the smoking gun.

OK: He tried to smoke in a non-smoking area.

Not OK: I started smoking because I was imitating a smoking friend.

In case of doubt, check the sample sentences in a good learners’ dictionary to see whether the word combination you want to use is OK.

- Gerunds are present participles used as nouns. Gerunds preserve the idea of happening at the same time and being closely connected with the agent of the action.

In those days **caring for her children** was Mary’s main job.

Exercise 1: Using the verb choices in the list below, write an *-ing* word to fit into each sentence.

experience

pour

sleep

help

run

speak

occur

shock

touch

pay

shuffle

try

1. Aging is not a disease, it’s a naturally-_____ condition.
2. I found the news very _____.
3. I saw her _____ slowly down the street.
4. I’ve heard that you should “let _____ dogs lie,” that is, not disturb a situation which could get worse.
5. My father and I don’t talk to each other. We’re not on _____ terms.
6. Please let me give you a _____ hand.
7. The movie had a _____ ending.
8. The taxi driver won’t give you a ride because he needs a _____ customer.
9. There were a million people on the subway all _____ to get somewhere else.

10. We went out into the _____ rain.
11. What was it like _____ a new culture?
12. You can't let your children go _____ wild.

Exercise 2: Using the verb choices in the list below, write an *-ing* word to fit into each sentence.

be	establish	nurse
carry	give	provide
clean	limit	relax
consider	make	take
do	manage	work

1. After _____ all day in the office, it's often _____ to come home, turn on the radio and do some kind of manual work.
2. As women, we object to a system _____ family membership by _____ only male relatives.
3. He learned to be independent by _____ care of his own clothing and _____ his bedroom.
4. He played a crucial role in _____ food and clothing for the flood victims.
5. He was in favor of greatly _____ the children's freedom to do as they wish.
6. I saw my mother _____ the boys anything they wanted.
7. In old-fashioned Western families, people talked about the importance of the sons' _____ on the family name.
8. A housewife is a married woman whose main occupation is _____ her own household.
9. My stepmother acquired home _____ skills.
10. The most important role a person has is _____ a good parent.
11. Traditionally, women held a subordinate role in the family, _____ housework and _____ only minor decisions.

The past (-ed) participle is used to modify the direct object—or patient—and the subject of the passive sentence. The patient undergoes the action of the verb.

- The past participle is used with present tense “have” to form the present perfect, which refer to an action which began before the time of speaking. It is used with past tense “have” to form the past perfect, which refers to an action already completed before the time of speaking.

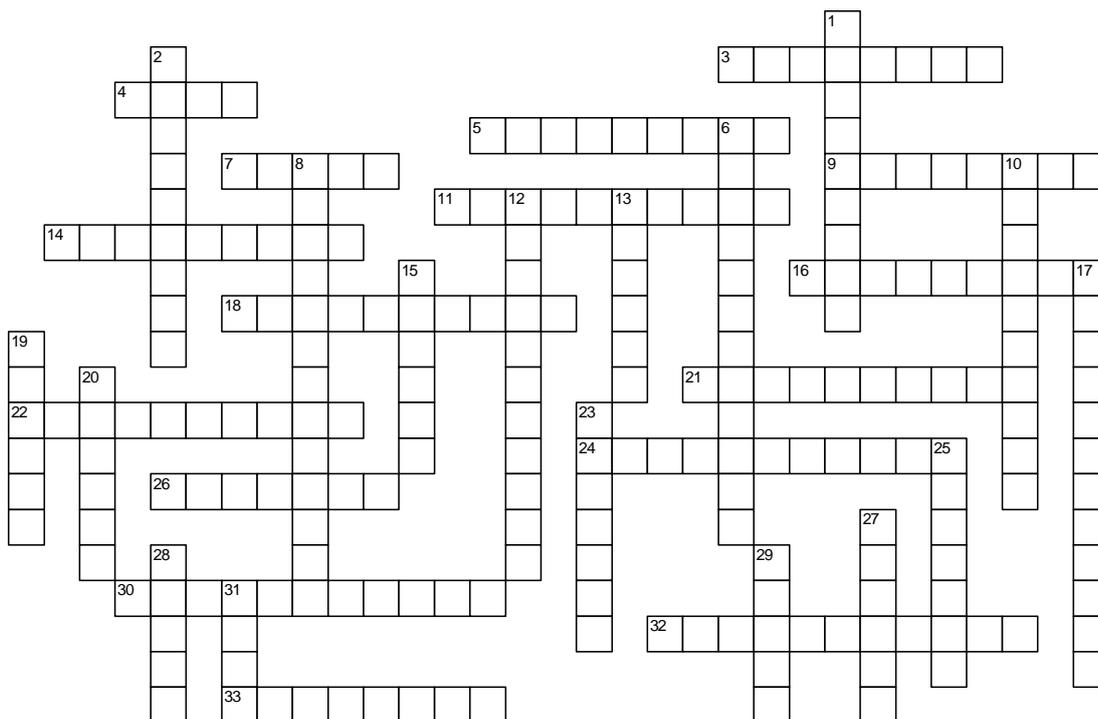
4. It's up to the individual to determine what to do, _____ perhaps by parents, the schools and the church.
5. Korea has a relationship-_____ culture.
6. Of course, I was _____ when she said no.
7. Our culture is like a quilt _____ from many different pieces of cloth.
8. Our society is authority-_____, not authoritarian.
9. People are _____ with two fears—the fear of falling and the fear of loud noises.
10. She didn't go to school to learn that; she's entirely self-_____.
11. That question is not _____ here.
12. The _____ child turned a bright red.
13. The audience responded with _____ applause.
14. We respect scientifically _____ data.
15. You have to make arguments _____ by evidence.

Exercise 4:

- a. Complete the sentences below by supplying a form of the verb in parenthesis.
 - b. Fill in the second blank with the active subject. You'll need to invent the best word for some agents, like "people" or "society" because the agent doesn't appear in the item.
1. (preserve) The primary relationship between the father and the son has the effect of preserving the patriarchal blood line. The relationship preserves the blood line.
 2. (sniffle) The student sat there _____. _____ sniffled.
 3. (carry on) In old-fashioned Western families, people talked about the importance of the sons' "_____ the family name." The _____ carry on the name.
 4. (tell) I always hear my mother's voice in my head _____ me to blow my nose. _____ tells me.
 5. (regard) Still, the primary relationship was between the husband and the wife, and the children _____ as the product of their union. _____ regard the children as the product of the union.
 6. (sacrifice) Traditionally, the ideal Korean family had a very authoritarian father and a very self-_____ mother, who was little more than a servant. The _____ sacrifices herself.

7. (center) Personally, I don't think the authority in a family should _____ on one person. _____ centers the authority on one person.
8. (satisfy) A happy and _____ relationship between husband and wife makes the whole family healthy and happy. The _____ satisfies husband and wife.
9. (work) I think the wife's subordinate role is based on her not _____ outside the home. The _____ doesn't work outside the home.
10. (give) I think most families are patriarchies because this is the family order _____ to us by God. _____ gives us the family order.
11. (interpret) The Bible _____ the way people want to interpret it. _____ interpret the Bible.
12. (work/relax) After _____ all day in the office, it's often _____ to come home, turn on the radio and do some kind of manual work. _____ work all day in the office.
13. (threaten) Maybe white society felt less _____ by black women than black men so they were more likely to give them jobs. _____ threaten white society less.
14. (talk) He stood on the sidewalk _____ to his friends. _____ talked to his friends.
15. (extend) I grew up in a typical _____ family. _____ extended the family.
16. (demand) Were you a _____ older sister?" _____ demands.
17. (involve) The school, the parish and the families come together, so many people _____ in the upbringing of the child. _____ involved so many people.
18. (un + suspect) I always said I wasn't going to raise a helpless boy and then give him to some poor, _____ woman. _____ didn't suspect anything.

LET'S DO A CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



www.CrosswordWeaver.com

Across

- 3 A group that forms less than half of the total; an ethnic or racial group which is not dominant
- 4 Obligation; something you ought to do
- 5 Makeup; products for the hair and skin
- 7 Fully grown person; someone who has reached the age of legal responsibility
- 9 Amounts of money that you spend while doing something; money you live on
- 11 Practice of making people obey the rules; quality of being able to work in a controlled way
- 14 If you do this, you give something up in order to get something else for yourself or others
- 16 Feelings or love for someone
- 18 People in a family who are about the same age; about thirty years, long enough for the children to grow up and have their own children

- 21 Type of society where women have most of the authority and power
- 22 Process of having a baby
- 24 Controlled by the men
- 26 Provide most of the money that someone needs for food, clothing and shelter
- 30 Including only the male relatives
- 32 Existing for a long time without changing
- 33 Happening over a long period of time; stretched out in space; this kind of family includes all the relatives

Down

- 1 Married woman whose main job is looking after the house and children
- 2 Person or office with the legal or moral right to make decisions and see that they are obeyed
- 6 Ancient Chinese moral and ethical system
- 8 Not requiring anything in exchange; making no demands; _____ love

- 10 You say this of something that makes you happy, especially because you have done something; giving pleasure
- 12 Person with a less important position
- 13 Father or mother
- 15 Things that are important to you; principles which guide your behavior
- 17 Area around your home; all the people who live in your area
- 19 Money earned from work or investments; _____ tax
- 20 Not presently married
- 23 What you think or believe about something
- 25 Not strict
- 27 Choose the best thing to do among all the possible choices
- 28 Look after (a child) until he or she is grown up
- 29 What people should copy to get similar results; role _____
- 31 Particular position or function in a family

