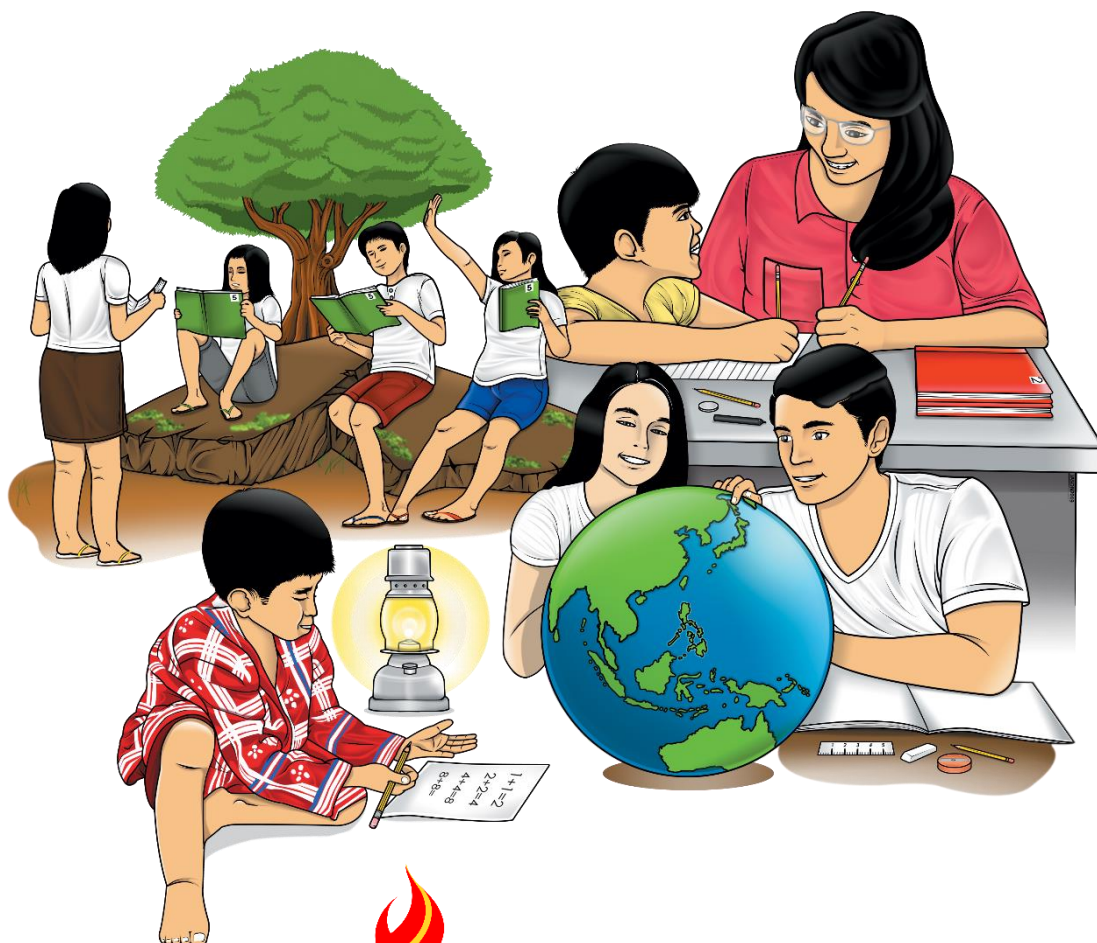


Senior High School

Personal Development

Quarter 2 – Module 7:

Family Structures and Legacies



**Personal Development
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 2 – Module 7: Family Structures and Legacies
First Edition, 2021**

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Secretary: Leonor Magtolis Briones
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Development Team of the Module

Writers: Maggel R. Anclote

Editors: Chester Relleve

Reviewers: Melanie Mae N. Moreno, Sherelyn N. Mijares, Jean L. Reyes, Jerome C. Hilario, Jesusa L. Partosa, Aira Myr T. Marbibí, Priscilla V. Salo

Illustrator: Salvacion Montenegro

Layout Artist: Mark Laurence T. Tapas, Rosanito S. Paras

Management Team: Francis Cesar B. Bringas
Job S. Zape Jr.
Ramonito Elumbaring
Reicon C. Condes
Elaine T. Balaogan
Fe M. Ong-ongowan
Christopher R. Diaz
Juan R. Araojo Jr.
Cristina C. Salazar
Priscilla V. Salo
Bernadette B. Patag
Rosanito S. Paras
Rochene I. Garcia

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Department of Education – Region 4A CALABARZON

Office Address: Gate 2 Karangalan Village, Brgy. San Isidro, Cainta, Rizal
Telefax: 02-8682-5773/8684-4914/8647-7487
E-mail Address: lrmd.calabarzon@deped.gov.ph

Senior High School

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Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.



What I Need to Know

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you understand and identify Family Structures and Legacies. The scope of this module allows you to understand how your family affects you as a developing individual. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course. But the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

The module discusses one lesson, namely:

- Lesson 1 – Family Structures

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Identify the different types of family structures; Appraise your family structure and the type of care you give and receive, which may help in understanding yourself better. **EsP-PD11/12FSL-IIId- 11.1**



What I Know

A. Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. A family where one or more of the children has been adopted.
 - A. Foster family
 - B. Nuclear family
 - C. Extended family
 - D. Adoptive family

2. Two families brought together due to divorce, separation, or remarriage.
 - A. Step family
 - B. Extended family
 - C. Adoptive family
 - D. Single parent family

3. A group of people related to one another by blood, marriage, or adoption.
 - A. Family
 - B. Mom and dad
 - C. Relatives
 - D. Friends

4. This can be either a father or mother who is singly responsible for raising a child.
 - A. Step family
 - B. Extended family
 - C. Adoptive family
 - D. Single parent family

5. A couple or single parent decides to raise another person's child as their own.
 - A. Single parent family
 - B. Adoptive family
 - C. Nuclear family
 - D. Extended family

6. A family where the parents are members of different racial groups.
 - A. Bi-racial or multi-racial family
 - B. Nuclear family
 - C. Extended family
 - D. Adoptive family

7. Chosen by a family to take responsibility for a child if the parents are no longer able to provide.
 - A. Grandparents
 - B. Adoptive parents
 - C. Siblings
 - D. Guardian

8. What does good parenting require?
 - A. Providing a positive role model
 - B. Encouraging productive behavior
 - C. Engaging in adequate supervision
 - D. All of the above

9. A family that cares for children who are not related to other children.
 - A. Adoptive family
 - B. Guardian family
 - C. Foster family
 - D. Step family

10. Which of the following is not a benefit of extended family?
 - A. Potentially increased emotional support
 - B. Learning from the combined experiences of more family members
 - C. Improved intellectual development resulting from exposure to more knowledge
 - D. More opportunities for travel as a result of having more family to visit

B. Read the following statements below, write the word **TRUE** if the statement is correct and **FALSE** if the statement is incorrect.

- _____ 1. Adoptive family is also known as “blended” family which is a combination of two families.
- _____ 2. Immigrant family is a family that transferred together from one place to another because of the employment status or the job of the head of the family.
- _____ 3. Foster family is a type of family wherein one member of the family is a temporary member of a household whether related by blood or not.
- _____ 4. A family is considered gay or lesbian family if both parents are members of the LGBT community.
- _____ 5. A nuclear family consists of mother, father, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins living together in one household.

Lesson

1

Family Structures and Legacies

One Filipino family trait that is known across different races is establishing and having strong family ties.

Family, as defined by Merriam-Webster dictionary, is the basic unit of society. It is composed of individuals living together in one household either connected by marriage, blood, or by legal arrangement. One of the family structures and the most common kind of structure dominated the Philippines is the “extended family” on which, we are fond of being in the same roof together with our mother, father, aunts, uncles, grandfather, grandmother, and cousins. In a typical Filipino family, though an adult female member gets married, the groom will bring her to their house to live in. However, as time goes by, this culture changes and varies, family by family across generations.

In this module, we will study the different family structures, how they differ from one another, family legacies, and how family affects you as a developing individual.

How does your family contribute in your middle and late adolescents?



What's In

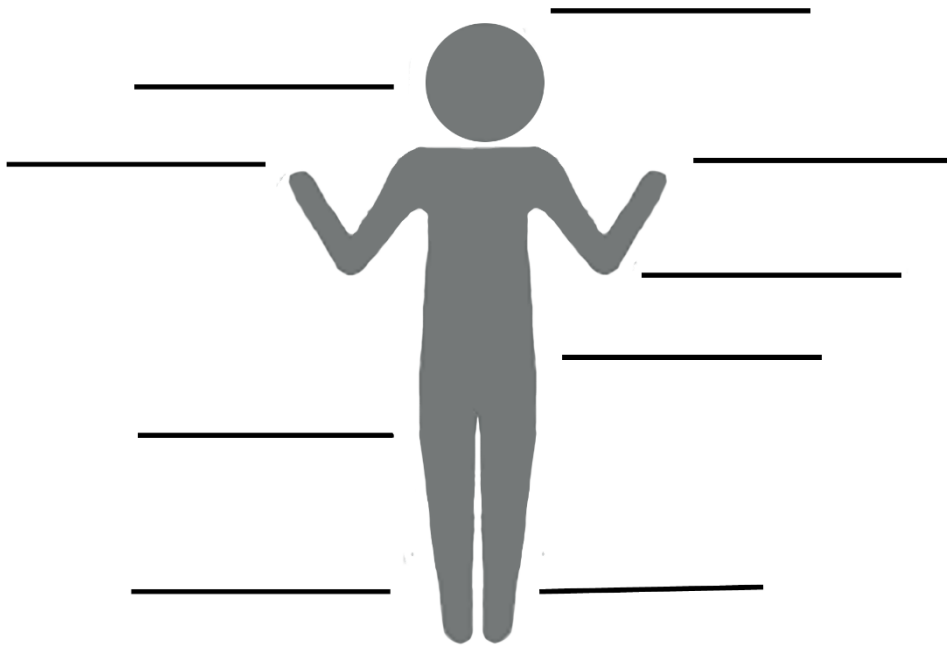
Activity 1.1 Being a Leader

In the previous module, you have learned that your community contributes a lot in the development of your social relationships. One of the key factors that develops your social skills is your involvement in the community. Another is how to be a servant leader. What does being a servant leader mean to you? What do you think are the traits that a servant leader must possess?

You may answer the activity by writing the characteristics of a servant leader on the lines provided below. Traits can be based from your own experience as a leader at home, in class or in your community, you can also ask other people such as your elder brother or sister about the traits of a servant leader.

One trait is given as a sample to this activity.

Responsible



Now that you know the traits of a servant leader, let us try to look at a human figure inside a house. The house is a place where your family lives together. At home, who do you think is the leader? Who leads your household?





What's New

Activity 1.2 Model

In this activity, you will show your creativity by making a model of a house. You can use materials that can be found in your surroundings such as sticks, leaves, candy wrappers, etc.

After making a house, relate the parts of it to your family members and write down why or in what way does each person represent the part you have chosen for him/her. Below your model, write your explanation.

Each of us have different family structure, different family orientation, and culture. As we grow older, we adapt things and behaviors from our parents and some of us follow certain family beliefs. When we are younger, our parents guide and mold us into a better individual by instilling values on us. These values somehow changes from time to time.

There are songs that describe family and the roles of each member of the family. Identify songs that show such. At the back of the bond paper, make a table as shown below. Write the title of the song, get some stanzas of the song that describe a family. Then complete the table by writing your own interpretation of the song. How does the song describe family?

Title of the song	
Lyrics of the song	
Interpretation	

All families have sets of beliefs, values, and attitudes that are passed down from generation to generation. These become part of the growing child's worldview.

Although most obvious during the holidays, the transmission of family legacies occurs all year long through the small events and interactions of daily living. Many of these legacies, therefore, can be passed along without a lot of reflection on the part of the parent.



What is It

Family defined

Family comes from the Latin word ***familia*** which means group of people living in the household. Family could be related by blood, by birth, or by other relationship.

Family is the basic unit of society. It is the smallest organization in the community. It is said to be a group of individual living together in one household.

Family comes in different forms. It could vary from one family to another. It is usually composed of mother, father and children; some other includes grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, and other relatives.

Types of Family Structures

Family structures differ from one family to another, that is why we should not compare our family with that of others. The following table lists the different family structures.

Table 1. Family Structures

Family Structure	Definition	Example
Nuclear Family	It is also known as “conjugal” or “traditional” family, consisting of married couples and their offspring.	Mother, father, and children
Extended Family	This type of family includes all relatives in proximity, such as grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins. These relatives typically live together, and all share daily household duties.	A family living together with mother, father, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and other relatives in one roof
Single Parent Family	This family type includes one parent and their children only. A single parent family could be the result of a divorce, the death of one parent, or even a single parent adoption.	Father with his children or a mother with her children living in one household
Step Family	A family where the parents have divorced and remarried, bringing children from other unions together to form a new nuclear family. It is also known as “blended” family because two families were combined.	Mother, children, stepfather, and his kids Father, children, stepmother, and her kids

Foster Family	A family includes parent who serves as a temporary guardian for one or more children to whom they may or may not be biologically related.	Parents, children, foster child
Adopted/Adoptive Family	A family wherein parents may adopt a child to whom they share no blood relationship, or one parent may adopt the child of the other parent.	Parents (mother and father), adopted child
Bi-racial or Multi-racial Family	A family wherein parents are from different races	Filipina mother, American father, children
Trans-racial Adoptive Family	A family wherein parents adopted a child with a different race	American parents, adopted Filipino children
Conditionally Separated Family	A family wherein one of the family members is conditionally separated from the others. This separation may be due to their job or employment or could be due to hospitalization.	A family living together except for the father working abroad or a family living together except for the eldest child serving in the military
Childless Family	Married couple without children	Mother and father only
Gay or Lesbian Family	A family wherein one or both parents have a different sexual orientation and part of the LGBT community	A lesbian mother and her children with a gay father
Migrant Family	It is a family who settles together in a different place; it could be from one place to another due to some circumstances such as the father's job.	A family who migrated from a place because the father is a military officer
Immigrant Family	A family wherein one or both parents are already an immigrant of other country. Their children may be or may not be an immigrant.	Santos family whose mom is already an immigrant of Canada -- their mother is already a Canadian citizen but the rest of the family members are not.

Family

The most important people in the lives of young children are their parents. From birth, children depend on their mothers and fathers. There are also people that act parent roles in caring and protecting children’s overall well-being. They are known as “guardians”.

While parents are filled with expectation about their children’s personalities, many also lack knowledge on how to provide the best for them. Becoming a parent is usually a welcomed event, but in some cases, parents are worried with problems regarding their ability to ensure their child’s physical, emotional, or economic well-being.

Parents utilize resources which they think guarantee positive experiences for their children.

Each of us have legacies passed from our ancestors, from generation to generation such as culture, traditions, and customs. No matter who we are, where we live, we have one thing in common—heritage.

This heritage is transferred to us by our parents whether good or bad. This heritage is also called legacy, which could be passed to us socially, emotionally or spiritually.

Transferring positive legacy to children is a delicate and important task of adults in the family. It helps dictate the future progress and development of a child.

It is important to remember that passing on a spiritual, emotional, and social legacy is a process, not an event. If parents do not intentionally pass a legacy consistent to their beliefs, culture will pass along its own, often leading to a negative end. Parents are responsible on the process; God is responsible for the product.

The Emotional Legacy

In order to prosper, children need an enduring sense of security and stability nurtured in an environment of safety and love.

Unfortunately, many people struggle to overcome a negative emotional legacy that hinder their ability to cope with the inevitable struggles of life. This is where a family’s important role takes its place. A family can create an atmosphere that provides a child’s fragile spirit with the nourishment and support needed for healthy emotional growth. It will require time and consistency to develop a sense of emotional wholeness, but the rewards are great.

A strong emotional legacy:

- provides a safe environment in which deep emotional roots can grow
- fosters confidence through stability
- conveys a tone of trusting support
- nurtures a strong sense of positive identity
- creates a “resting place” for the soul
- demonstrates unconditional love

Which characteristics or emotional legacy did your parents pass on to you? Which characteristics would you like to build into the legacy that you may pass to your future children?

The Social Legacy

To really succeed in life, children need to learn more than management strategies, accounting, reading, writing, and geometry. They need to learn the art of relating to people--the art of socialization. If they learn how to relate well to others, they will have advantage in living life.

Children need to gain the insights and social skills necessary to cultivate healthy and stable relationships. As children mature, they must learn to relate to family members, teachers, peers, friends, and community. Eventually, they must learn to relate to coworkers and many other types of people in their surroundings.

Nowhere can appropriate social interaction and relationships be demonstrated more effectively than in the home. At home, children can learn lessons about respect, courtesy, love, and involvement. Parents play a key role in modelling and passing social legacy.

Key building blocks of children's social legacy include:

- respect, beginning with themselves and working out to other people
- responsibility, fostered by respect for themselves, that is cultivated by assigning children duties within the family, making them accountable for their actions, and giving them room to make wrong choices once in a while
- unconditional love and acceptance by their parents, combined with conditional acceptance when the parents discipline for bad behavior or actions
- the setting of social boundaries concerning how to relate to God, authority, peers, the environment and siblings
- rules that are given within a loving relationship

The Spiritual Legacy

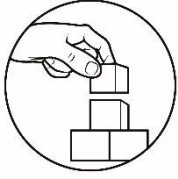
The Spiritual Legacy is the least in priority, but that is a mistake. As spiritual beings, we adopt attitudes and beliefs about spiritual matters from one person or another. Parents need to take the initiative and present faith to their children.

Parents who successfully pass along a spiritual legacy to their children model and reinforce the unseen realities of the godly life. We must recognize that passing a spiritual legacy means more than encouraging our children to attend church, as important as that is. The church is there to support parents in raising their children but it cannot do the raising; only parents can. Parents are primary in spiritual upbringing. Children, perceive God the way they perceive their parents. If parents are loving, affirming, forgiving and yet strong in what they believe, children will think of God that way.

Here are five things you do that predict whether your children will receive the spiritual legacy a Christian parent desires. Do you:

1. Acknowledge and reinforce spiritual realities? Do your children know, for example, that Jesus loves everyone? That God is personal, loving and will forgive us?
2. View God as a personal, caring being who is to be loved and respected?
3. Make spiritual activities a routine part of life?
4. Clarify timeless truth — what is right and wrong?
5. Incorporate spiritual principles into everyday living.

(SOURCE: Your Heritage, by J. Otis Ledbetter and Kurt Bruner.)



What's More

The following are some situations that describe a family. On the blank provided, write what structure of family is indicated.

George and Mirriam were already married for 17 years. Their eldest is ten years old named Nathan and their youngest is seven years old named Hannah. They are living in Palawan together with their witty dog, Bantay. While the couple are working, George's father, Lolo Berting is the one who fetches the two kids at school; while Lola Pasing does the household chores and the cooking. Since Nathan was born, both Lolo Berting and Lola Pasing lived together with George's family to assist the couple in parenting Hannah and Nathan.

Lita was twelve years old when she knew that she was adopted. Mr. Benjamin and Mrs. Linda had three kids and all of them were boys. Since the couple wanted to have a baby girl, they decided to adopt because they were too old to have another baby. It was Lina's birthday when the couple talked to her and told her the truth. Lina wholeheartedly accepted the truth and embraced Mr. and Mrs. Santos. Lina's biological parents died on a car accident, that is why the couple adopted Lina.

Major Mark Delos Reyes of the Philippine Army was assigned in the province of Tuguegarao. In the call of duty and service, Maj. Delos Reyes and his wife decided that the whole family will transfer to Tuguegarao where the former was assigned. The next day, they packed all their things and left their home.

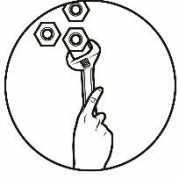
Joyce is fifth among the 13 children of Mr. and Mrs. Aquino. She was sixteen years old and will be a grade 11 student next year. Because of poverty, her parents cannot support her studies anymore. Her father is a farmer and he is the only one who provides for their living. Her aunt was living in Manila and offered her father to support Joyce's study until she finishes her college. A condition was given to them, though. Joyce will have to stay in Manila and will live with her aunt Tessie and her family.



What I Have Learned

Direction: Identify the term/s being described by the statement. Fill each blank with the correct answer

1. _____ is the basic unit of the society.
2. Family comes from the _____ “**familia**”.
3. There are different family structures, and one of them is Nuclear family which is also known as _____ family.
4. _____ family consists of father, mother, children, grandparents, aunts, uncle, and other family relatives living together in one household.
5. Step families are also known as _____ family, because two families are brought together.
6. Single parent family is a family wherein a single parent is responsible of taking care of members of the family; this could either be because of divorced or _____.
7. Foster family parent who serves as a _____ guardian for one or more children to whom they may or may not be biologically related with.
8. Bi-racial or multi-racial family is a family wherein parents are from different _____.
9. Adoptive family is a family wherein parents may ____ a child to whom they share no blood relationship, or one parent may adopt the child of the other parent.
10. Conditionally separated family is a family where one of the family members is conditionally separated from the others. This separation may be due to their _____ or could be due to hospitalization.
11. A _____ family wherein one or both parents has a different sexual orientation.
12. A _____ family consists of only married couple.
13. A transracial family is a family where parents adopt a child from a different _____.
14. It is migrant family which _____ together on different place. It could be from one place to another due to some circumstances.
15. A/an _____ family is a family where one or both parents are already an immigrant of other country.



What I Can Do

Activity: Understanding My Own Family Structure

In this activity, you will need a family picture. Paste it on your notebook. If you do not have a recent family picture, you can cut out pictures from the magazines and just put name of your family member on each picture. You may also draw your family picture.

Identify what family structure you have at home. Write the names of each member of your family below the picture. In a short paragraph, describe your family. Explain your family's social, emotional and spiritual legacies.



My Family



Assessment

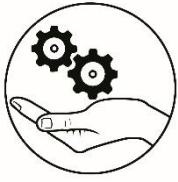
A. Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following best describes a foster family?
 - A. Two families brought together due to divorce, separation, or remarriage
 - B. A family wherein father or mother who is singly responsible for raising a child
 - C. A family where the parents are members of different racial groups
 - D. A type of family wherein one member of the family is a temporary member of a household either that member is related by blood or not.
2. An extended family consists of
 - A. father, mother, children
 - B. father, mother, children, grandparents, cousins, and other relatives
 - C. gay father, mother, niece
 - D. mother and father
3. Which of the following is not included in a nuclear family?
 - A. Mother
 - B. Father
 - C. Grandparents
 - D. Children (son/daughter)
4. Which of the following best describes single parent family?
 - A. Two families brought together due to divorce, separation, or remarriage
 - B. A family wherein father or mother who is singly responsible for raising a child
 - C. A family where the parents are members of different racial groups
 - D. A type of family wherein one member of the family is a temporary member of a household either that member is related by blood or not.
5. Family is defined as
 - A. A group of people with common likes and dislikes
 - B. A group of people related to one another by blood, marriage, or adoption
 - C. Two people loving one another
 - D. People living together in one community
6. A family wherein one or both parents are member of the LGBT community.
 - A. Single parent family
 - B. Immigrant family
 - C. Gay or lesbian family
 - D. Foster family

7. Adoptive family is
- A. A parent who left his/her family due to employment
 - B. A divorce husband/wife who chooses to raise his/her children alone
 - C. A couple or single parent who decides to raise another person's child as their own
 - D. None of the above
8. A guardian is a
- A. Person who is the parent of the child
 - B. A mother or a father
 - C. A sister or a brother
 - D. A person who has the responsibility to take care of a child with a consent from the government
9. In relation to good parenting, which of the following is a legacy that you can pass on to your children?
- A. Social legacy
 - B. Emotional legacy
 - C. Spiritual legacy
 - D. All the above
10. Which of the following is a benefit of extended family?
- A. Potentially increased emotional support
 - B. Comparing yourself from your siblings and cousins
 - C. Increased fighting among relatives
 - D. All the above

B. Read the following statements below, write the word **TRUE** if the statement is correct and **FALSE** if the statement is incorrect.

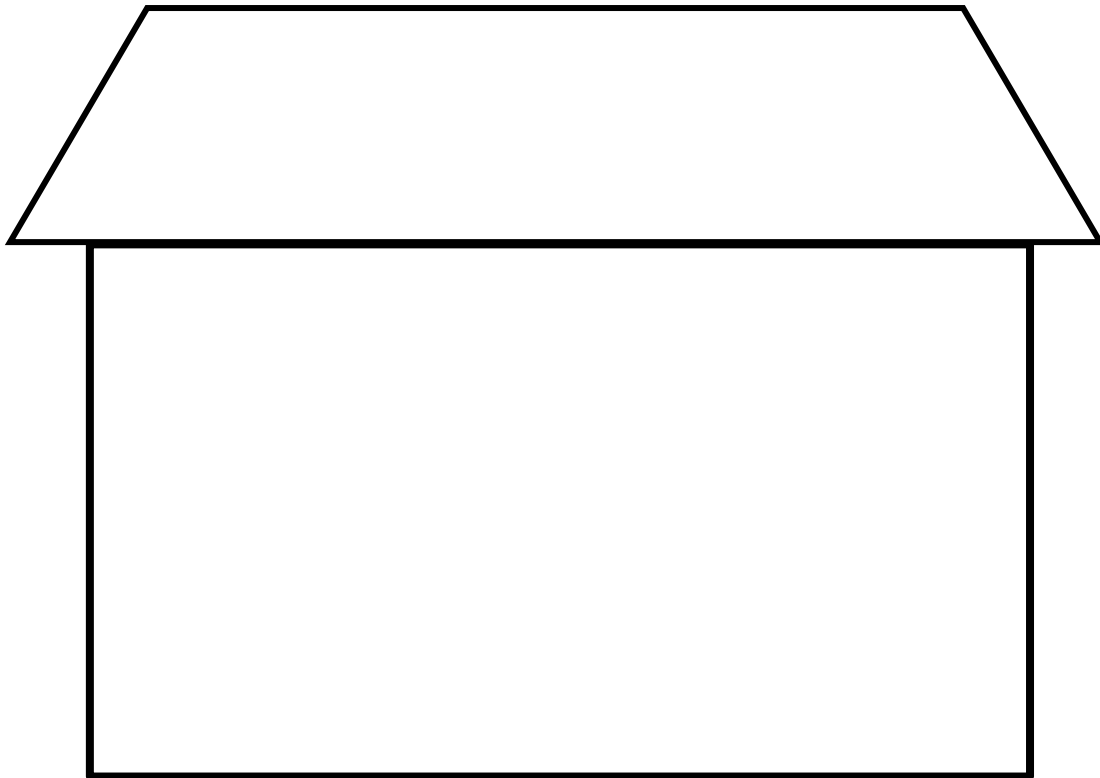
- _____ 1. Single parent family is a couple living together without having a child.
- _____ 2. Nuclear family is also called as "traditional" family.
- _____ 3. A childless couple is not considered as family.
- _____ 4. Bi-racial or multi-racial family is a family where parents are from different races.
- _____ 5. A Filipino who married a Chinese woman and have two kids is considered as step family.

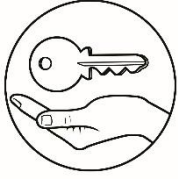


Additional Activities

Family contributes to the development of an individual. Most of the youth nowadays are very considerate about their future. At this time, most of you are imagining your ideal partner, and what your future life will be.

Looking forward to your future, seven to ten years from now, many of you might be married or are getting married. After our discussion with regard family, write down what family structure do you like to have. Describe what your future family would be. You can adopt rules from your parents on how you want to train your future child. You can do this activity either through a poem, a short story, or through illustration.





Answer Key

<p>Assessment</p> <p>1. D 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. D 9. D 10. A 11. FALSE 12. TRUE 13. FALSE 14. TRUE 15. FALSE</p>	<p>What's More</p> <p>ANSWERS MAY VARY</p> <p>What I Can Do</p> <p>1. Extended Family 2. Adoptive Family 3. Migrant Family 4. Foster Family</p>	<p>What I Know</p> <p>1. D 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. D 9. C 10. D 11. TRUE 12. TRUE 13. FALSE 14. FALSE 15. TRUE</p>
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For inquiries or feedback, please write or call:

Department of Education - Bureau of Learning Resources (DepEd-BLR)

Ground Floor, Bonifacio Bldg., DepEd Complex
Meralco Avenue, Pasig City, Philippines 1600

Telefax: (632) 8634-1072; 8634-1054; 8631-4985

Email Address: blr.lrqad@deped.gov.ph * blr.lrpd@deped.gov.ph