

Hawassa University,
College of Social Sciences and Humanities,
Department of Anthropology

Semester I Final Exam for NS & NS-EDU Freshman Students (2013/2014 E.C/2021)
Course Name and Code: Social Anthropology (Anth 1012)

Date and time: October 12, 2021 (8:30 AM)
Name of Instructor: _____
Stream/College: _____

Time Allowed: 90 Minutes
Total Weight: 60%

General Instruction:

1. The examination contains of **4 parts**: Multiple choice, True or False, Matching and Fill in the blank space types with a **total of 60 questions**;
2. Write your **Name, ID Number and Section** on the cover page and answer-sheet;
3. Write required information on **attendance sheet and sign**;
4. **Cheating or any attempt to cheat** (violations of examination regulations, in general) will consequently result you a **'0' mark in the examination** or an **'F' grade in the course** and may incur **additional disciplinary measures** as well.
5. **SWITCH OFF** your **mobile** before starting your examination and **using mobile phones** (electronic devices) is strictly prohibited during the Examination period-***

Name: _____ ID No: _____ Section: _____

Part I: Read each of the following questions carefully and write the letter of your choice on the space provided on the separate answer sheet attached with the question paper (Total of 30 pts).

1. The internationally recognized tangible heritages of Ethiopia, such as *Rock-Hewn Churches* of Lalibela, the *Obelisk* of Axum and *Steles* of Tiya, which are examined by archaeologists to understand about the human past in Ethiopia are attributed to _____;
A. Eco-facts B. Features C. Artefacts D. B and C E. All.
2. According to F. Barth, *ethnic identity* is;
A. basic group identity, which is more fundamental and natural than other social ties
B. an extraordinary and persistent individual sentiment towards ones cultural/ethnic group
C. a fluid identity, that can be defined in various ways for advancing one's individualistic interest
D. an immutable dimension of individual's self-identity E. All except 'A'
3. _____ explores '*linguistic variations within a given language*'?
A. structural linguistics C. socio-linguistics
B. ethno-linguistics D. historical linguistics E. All
4. If a **widower** marries the sister of his deceased wife, the forms of marriage is;
A. sisters exchange marriage C. sororate marriage
B. levirate marriage D. brothers exchange marriage
5. Which of the following is **wrong** regarding '*racism*';
A. it is an ideology rooted in the idea that behaviour is linked with hereditary traits
B. it is a socially constructed belief about the superiority or inferiority of social groups
C. it has objective biological basis like phenotypic variations, which mark essential biological differences b/n people
D. cultural societies can be used to justify inequality

6. According to Weber (1922), *ethnic identification*;
- is a result of mere cultural similarities between people
 - can be a cause for collective political or economic interests
 - derives from a belief on common descent
 - likely to be a consequence of collective interests such as political motives
 - All are answers except 'A'
7. *Ethnographic* studies within *socio-cultural anthropology*;
- examine the similarities and differences between various social groups
 - conduct cross-cultural analysis to draw generalization about human behaviour
 - conduct extensive fieldwork to come up with a detailed analysis of a given cultural group
 - strives to uncover how the human social and cultural systems works
 - All of the above.
8. The '*primordial model of ethnicity*' makes the following claims about the nature of *ethnicity* and *ethnic identity*, *except*;
- ethnicity* and *ethnic attachments* are natural and inborn
 - ethnic identity* is capable of change, at both individual and collective levels
 - ethnic attachments* are ancient, which existed since time immemorial
 - ethnic identity* derives from some tangible, pre-existing attachments
 - All except 'D'.
9. If a given family consists *two nuclear families*, affiliated through an extension of the parent-child relationships, the type of the family is called _____;
- polygamous family
 - extended family
 - nuclear family
 - monogamous family
 - None.
10. Which of the following is *correct* about *rules of descent*?
- it determines whom one can and cannot potentially marry in a given society
 - it prescribes the forms of wealth transfer involved in marriage contract
 - it defines group membership and determines rights to property and ownership
 - it prescribes where a newly married couple should live after a marriage ceremony
 - All of the above.
11. The *integrated* nature of culture, explains _____;
- its symbolic nature that culture operates as a system of shared meanings
 - the functionally interconnected nature of cultural entities as a system
 - the fact that culture encompass everything that direct human social life
 - its static nature that all cultural knowledge does perpetually accumulate
 - All are answers
12. _____ is a type of family structure that is related to monogamous forms of marriage and neo-local residence;
- extended family
 - composite family
 - nuclear family
 - None.
13. The vast region in the southern part of Ethiopia that extends from *Gurage, Sidama and Gedeo areas*, constitute _____ culture area;
- coffee cult

15. Which one of the following *occupational* groups is **not** *marginalized* in Ethiopia;
 A. farmers B. ironsmiths C. tanners D. potters E. None.
16. Which one of the following is **wrong** about *exogamy* as a rule of marriage?
 A. it can be considered as an extension of incest taboo
 B. it helps preserve social boundaries between two or more groups
 C. it mandates the selection of marital partner from outside one's group
 D. it promotes harmonious relationships between different groups E) None of the above.
17. *Cultural relativism* is attributed to all of the following, **except**, _____;
 A. evaluating the behavior of other people in the light of our values, beliefs, and logic
 B. understanding cultural practices of a group within its own natural setting
 C. recognizing the fact that all cultures are equal in their own cultural contexts
 D. developing attitude of respect for cultural differences
 E. All of the above.
18. "the dressing style of young men and women in rural parts of Ethiopia ten years back is different from today"; which of the following characteristic of culture best describes the quoted statement?
 A. Culture is shared
 B. Culture is maladaptive
 C. Culture is dynamic
 D. Culture is Particular
 E. All except, B.
19. *Basic value orientations* in ethnic dichotomies are;
 A. cultural features that people look for and exhibit to show their identity
 B. cultural contents shared among different ethnic collectives
 C. cultural features, which can be easily list out to describe ones identity
 D. standards of morality and excellence that can be used to define ethnic membership and categorically mark differences E. All of the above.
20. Which of the following statements is **true** about *Cultural evolution*;
 A. it is a biological response of people to environmental stress
 B. it is inefficient means of adaptation than biological evolution
 C. it is rapid, efficient and occurs in less than one generation
 D. 'A' and 'C' are answers
 E. None of the above.
21. Which of the following aspects of culture define 'what individuals should strive to achieve' and 'what they should avoid' in a society?
 A. ideal culture B. social norms C. belief system D. social values E. All except
22. As an anthropologist, which attribute do you suggest to insure the *rights of minority groups* and their *social status*?
 A. appreciate the life style of others including their dressing styles, food habits, etc
 B. avoid value judgments as 'backward' or 'primitive', etc.
 C. refrain from supporting female genital mutilation (FGM) and early marriage
 D. giving care and support for marginalized groups
 E. All of the above.
23. Which of the following argument is attributed to the *primordial theory* of ethnicity?
 A. ethnicity is socially constructed in the course of group interaction
 B. ethnicity is derived mainly from kinship, locality and culture
 C. ethnicity is created in the dynamics of elite competition
 D. ethnicity is situationally defined, depending on rational calculations of advantage
 E. All of the above.

24. Identify the **wrong** assertion about *indigenous local governance systems*;
- they have been widely employed to maintain social order across regions in Ethiopia
 - knowledge of indigenous governance systems helps us know our cultures and enhance inter-cultural understanding
 - their role had been essential before the introduction of modern legal system
 - all the available indigenous and local governance systems have been exhaustively studied
 - None of the above.
25. Which one of the following is the sub-specialization of socio-cultural anthropology?
- Primatology
 - Political anthropology
 - Pre-historic archaeology
 - Forensic anthropology
 - Anthropometry
26. Which of the following *distinguish* anthropology from other sciences;
- emphasis on the study of human social life and patterns of social relationships
 - interest on the study of the products of human society and livelihood strategies
 - emphasis on empirical, naturalistic and ideographic perspectives to understand cultures
 - interest on the systematic study of human biological evolution
 - All of the above.
27. Identify the **wrong** statement about the *Oromo Gadaa Customary Governance Systems and Peace Making*?
- it has a complex system of administration and dispute settlement
 - it involves a continuous process of law making and revisions
 - it is an indigenous system of governance, conflict resolution and peace-making
 - it involves children and women in the decision making process
 - All of the above.
28. A sub-discipline of linguistic Anthropology, which is concerned with the emergence of language in general and how specific languages have diverged over time;
- Cultural linguistics
 - Socio-linguistics
 - Descriptive linguistics
 - Historical Linguistics
 - A and D are answers
29. _____ which of the following specialties of biological anthropology, studies *human biological evolution* through the *analysis of fossil remains* of the proto human species;
- Primatology
 - Human population genetics
 - Pre-historic archaeology
 - Paleo-anthropology
 - None of the above.
30. _____ involves the application of the anatomical science of Anthropology and its various subfields for legal issues and solving different medico-legal cases related with crime and related disputes.
- Forensic Anthropology
 - Ecological Anthropology
 - Psychological Anthropology
 - Demographic Anthropology
 - None of the above.

Part - II: Matching:- match the phrases (words) given under column "B" with explanations given under column "A" and give your best choice on the space provided (10 points).

Column 'A'		Column 'B'	
1	Ascription & self-ascription	A.	Conventions of right and wrong behavior in a given culture
2	Eugenics	B.	Human variation study methods, based physical measurements
3	Patrilineal descent	C.	Process of exclusion and incorporation of ethnic membership
4	Matrilineal descent	D.	Indigenous political system of the Oromo
5	Dowry	E.	Cope up mechanisms/achievements to man made/environmental challenges
6	The Gada system	F.	Serve as a normative criterion of behaviour in a society
7	Dere Dubusha	G.	Affiliates an individual to the biological kin through the agnatic line
8	Anthropometry	H.	Consanguineous kin which reckon descent through the uterine line
9	Social norms	I.	Human variation study methods based on genetic analysis
10	Adaptation	J.	An attempt to improve human hereditary traits through social intervention
		K.	A structured system of relationships between people in a society
		L.	Law making general assembly of the Gamo
		M.	Law making general assembly of the Borena Oromo
		N.	Marriage payment from the bride family to the bridegroom's family
		P.	Marriage payment from the bridegroom family to the Bride's family
		Q.	Having multiple husbands in a marriage rule

Part III: True or False Items:- write "True" if the statement is correct and write "False" if the statement is incorrect on the space provided (10 points).

1. In context of the globalized world, ethnocentrism can help people to fight against racism and xenophobia.
2. Despite the presence of pronounced cultural similarities, recognized ethnic differences can exist between groups.
3. Contemporary physical variations among modern human populations is accounted to bio-cultural evolutionary adaptation process in response to culture and physical environment.
4. Culture can be maladaptive when certain cultural behaviors provide a long-lasting survival advantage (benefit) to humanity.
5. One strength of customary (Indigenous) justice institutions is a focus on restoring community cohesion and social relations than punishment.
6. Human behaviour including intellect (knowledge), is biologically determined.
7. While ethnography requires comparative analysis, ethnology often times involves descriptive studies.
8. If kins are related by blood, it is said to be *consanguineal kinship* relation.
9. A drawback related with customary justice institutions is that they are dominated by men and not open to elderly women.
10. The boundaries of existing variations in culture, language and biology among human populations can be objectively and easily determined.

Part IV: Fill in the blank spaces with appropriate term or phrase for each of the following concepts in the statements (10 Pts).

1. _____ involves the exclusion of social groups from socio-economic, political and decision-making process.
2. _____ is a form of marriage common among various groups in Ethiopia which allows a man to marry with multiple wives at any given time.
3. _____ is a cultural rule that allow marriage within a group and forbid individuals to marry outside the group.
4. _____ refers to a gradual process of change in the genetic structure (biology) of a population in time and space.
5. _____ is a rule of descent that allows an individual to freely show their genealogical links either through men or women.
6. A cultural evaluation concept that 'a culture must be studied and/or understood in terms of its own meanings & values' is referred to as _____.
7. _____ is the custom whereby a widow is expected to marry the brother or close male relative of her deceased husband.
8. A law-making assembly in the Borana Oromo, held every eight years, is referred to as _____.
9. The Gedeo of southern Ethiopia have an indigenous system of governance called _____.
10. _____ is a term used to refer the co-existence of multiple justice (legal) systems working side-by side in the same society.

Part I: True/False Questions (5 points)

Instructions: Read the following statements carefully and write TRUE if the statement is correct or FALSE if it is incorrect.

- False 1. Intra-ethnic conflict resolution institutions have equal potentials in resolving intra-ethnic and inter-ethnic conflicts.
- False 2. Marginalization is the state of being exposed to physical injuries and emotional/psychological harms.
- True 3. Early/child marriage denotes both gender-based and age-based marginalization and harms.
- True 4. Cultural beliefs and norms support the continuation of harmful practices such as female genital cutting.
- True 5. An extreme form of ethnocentrism could hinder communication and lead to misunderstanding between different cultural groups.

Part II: Matching Questions (5 points)

Instructions: Read the following explanations under Column 'A' carefully and match them with concepts under Column 'B' and write the letter of your choice in Capital Letter on the space provided.

Column 'A'

6. G Norms that are not strictly enforced
7. C The process by which cultural elements are borrowed from another society and incorporated into the culture of the recipient society
8. H Norms that are essential to core values of a culture
9. A Standards by which members of a society define what is good or bad
10. I The exchange of cultural features as a result of continuous direct cultural contact

Column B

- A. Value
- B. Invention
- C. Diffusion
- D. Enculturation
- E. Relativism
- F. Cultural universality
- G. Folkways
- H. Mores
- I. Acculturation

Multiple Choices (45 points)

Instructions: Read the following questions carefully, choose the best answer, and write the letter of your choice in capital letter on the spaces provided.

- E 11. Which one of the following is incorrect about anthropology?
- A. It is the study of human societies and cultures across space and time.
 - B. It is the science of humanity and all its cultural manifestations.
 - C. It examines learned and shared strategies for living by social groups.
 - D. It examines characteristics shared by humans as members of Homo sapiens.
 - E. It mainly analyzes those material culture products of social groups.
- E 12. Which of the following is not a characteristic of anthropology?
- A. It is concerned with both human biology and culture.
 - B. It is concerned with human variation, evolution, and adaptation.
 - C It focuses solely on prehistoric human societies.
 - D. It is concerned with past, present, and future developments.
 - E It mostly focuses on socio-cultural issues in industrial societies.
- D 13. Which of the following is FALSE about culture?
- A. Cultures change as a result of diffusion, acculturation, and invention.
 - B. Individuals reshape their culture by creating new technologies.
 - C. Human beings learn culture in the process of social interactions.
 - D. Humans inherit culture biologically from their parents.
 - E. Culture changes as a result of internal and external factors.
- D 14. Which of the following is a branch of anthropology that studies contemporary cultures and societies?
- A. Cultural evolution
 - B. Archaeological anthropology
 - C. Physical anthropology
 - D. Social anthropology
 - E. Applied anthropology
- B 15. Which of the following is the contribution of anthropology?
- A. Judging the culture of a society based on the values of our culture.
 - B. Supporting culturally sensitive development projects and activities.
 - C. Protecting local cultures from the expanding western technology and values.
 - D. Appreciating cultural practices regardless of their impacts on certain social groups.
 - E. Informing people to avoid cultural contacts to preserve their culture for generations to come.

16. Which of the following is the study area of archaeology?

- A. Past peoples' ways of lives.
- B. Cultural features of contemporary human beings.
- C. Material culture of contemporary humans.
- D. Specific ethnic group's culture.
- E. Written archival materials of humans.

17. Which of the following is not true about linguistic anthropology?

- A. It is the study of languages of past peoples.
- B. It is the study of humans' unwritten languages as a resource.
- C. It is the study of speaking languages as cultural practice.
- D. It is the study of language in its socio-cultural context across space.
- E. It is the study of language in its socio-cultural context across time.

18. An anthropologist discovered a town that had been buried underground thousands of years ago. This could be an example of _____.

- A. a feature
- B. an artefact
- C. an eco-fact
- D. an excavated site
- E. an active town

19. Which of the following is true about socio-cultural anthropology?

- A. It is the analysis of past societies' cultures.
- B. It is the study of excavated material cultures.
- C. It is the study of culture examining artefacts and eco-facts.
- D. It is the study of non-material cultures of future societies.
- E. It is the study of contemporary societies and cultures.

20. When an anthropologist lives with a certain cultural group for a year or more and writes about the culture of that group, this anthropologist is

- A. an ethnologist.
- B. an ethno-linguist.
- C. an ethnographer.
- D. a socio-linguist.
- E. an archaeologist.

B 18. Which statement is correct about anthropology?

- A. Anthropology has no role in the success of development projects. ✓
- B. Anthropology is the comparative study of culture and society, with a focus on local life.
- C. Anthropology's main focus is on a macro level to understand humanity. ✓
- D Indigenous anthropology was practiced when anthropology started as a field of study in the 19th century.
- E. Anthropologists first conduct ethnology to get ethnographic data of a given culture.

C 19. Which one of the following statements does not describe anthropology?

- A. Anthropology is a comparative science.
- B. Anthropology is an inter-disciplinary field of study.
- C. Anthropology is a judgmental science and holds position.
- D. Anthropology follows an emic perspective.
- E. Anthropology is holistic.

D 20. Which of the following supports the idea that culture is symbolic?

- A. Symbols and culture have very limited relationship in human societies. ✗
- B. Culture exists without symbols if it has rich material wealth and technology.
- C. Symbols and what they represent have inborn relationships with each other. ✗
- D. Symbols convey meanings that are understandable in its cultural context.
- E. The meanings of symbols remain the same across time regardless of culture ✗ change.

C 21. Which of the following is **true** about archaeology?

- A. It studies human fossils to know human evolution. ✗
- B. It mainly relies on participant observation. ✗
- C. It studies material cultures used by past people to reconstruct past culture.
- D. It investigates genes of people who live in the past to know their culture.
- E. 'B' and 'C'.

D 22. Anthropologists do not support harmful traditional practices in the name of cultural relativism. Which of the following is the major reason for this position of anthropologists?

- A. Harmful practices preserve social norms. ✗
- B. Harmful practices improve the life style of people. ✗
- C. Harmful practices protect the rights of people. ✗
- D. Harmful practices violate the rights of people. ✓
- E. Harmful practices maintain collective wellbeing. ✗

27. Which of the following is true about the proponents of the theories of ethnicity?

- A. For instrumentalists, ethnicity is fixed at birth. ✗
- B. For constructivists, ethnicity is created & manipulated by elites for political gains. ✗
- C. For the primordialists, ethnicity is natural and unchangeable. ✓
- D. For the primordialists, one can have many ethnic identities. ✗
- E. For instrumentalists, one's ethnicity is determined by ancestry. ✗

A 28. Which of the following is related to factors that drive child marriage?

- A. The value attached to chastity.
- B. Government's need to educate all its citizens. ✗
- C. Political calculation for accessing and gaining resources. ✗
- D. Awareness of females that they should marry at the age of 18 or above. ✗
- E. Parents' encouragement of their female children to continue their schooling. ✗

D 29. Which of the following practices contradicts with human rights?

- A. Providing equal job opportunities for both men and women.
- B. Marriage arrangement with some occupational groups.
- C. Using tools made by craft workers like tanners, potters and weavers.
- D. Practicing early or child marriage in all societies.
- E. Discouraging female genital mutilation or cutting.

E 30. Which of the following is not included in the definition of an ethnic group?

- A. Sense of solidarity
- B. Shared historical memory
- C. Common culture
- D. Common ancestry
- E. Sense of differentiation

C 31. Which of the following statement matches the idea that craft workers lead a life of paradoxes?

- A. Craftwork is a skill which is naturally impure.
- B. Craft workers prefer to live at the outskirts of a village.
- C. Craft workers are marginalized; yet their products are used by others.
- D. Craft workers are so much appreciated in the society for what they produce.
- E. Craft workers do not want to intermarry with other groups.

- A 37. Which of the following lists embrace the three major components of customary justice institutions in Ethiopia?
- A. Customary laws, council of elders, and customary courts
 - B. Customary laws, females groups, and formal laws
 - C. Council of elders, ethnic leaders, and formal laws
 - D. Assemblies, written customary laws, and elderly women
 - E. Religious laws, religious leaders, and customary courts
- D 38. Which of the following is an example of economic marginalization of occupational minority groups in Ethiopia?
- A. Craft-workers live at the outskirts of a village. ✓
 - B. Craft-workers walk on the lower side of the road. ✓
 - C. Craft-workers use a separate burial place. ✓
 - D. Craft-workers are not allowed to own farmland.
 - E. Craft-workers exercise in-group marriage. ✓
- C 39. Mr 'X' is engaged in producing metal articles like knives, sickles, and axes. He asked the daughter of 'Y', who is a well to do family, for marriage. Mr 'Y' was very angry and considered the request as an insult when a marriage request was presented to him from a person like 'X'. He stopped communicating with Mr 'X' and his family members. This scenario is specifically an example of:
- A. economic marginalization of craft workers
 - B. spatial marginalization of craft workers
 - C. social marginalization of craft workers
 - D. age-based marginalization
 - E. gender-based marginalization
- A 40. Which of the following practice is common in Ethiopia and needs to be encouraged?
- A. Legal pluralism
 - B. Child marriage
 - C. Despising craft workers
 - D. Practising the culture of revenge
 - E. Marrying off females very early for the sake of chastity

Part IV: Fill in the Blank Spaces (5 points)

Instructions: Read the following items carefully and fill the blank spaces with correct terms/concepts.

41. Ageism refer to stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination against people based on their age.
42. Constructive is a theory of ethnicity that argues individual agents could construct their ethnic group and identity drawing on subjective features.
43. seera is the customary law in Gedeo Customary System of Governance.
44. customary law refers to a body of rules, norms, and set of moral values that serve as a wider framework for human's conduct and social interactions.
45. Archeology is a branch of anthropology that studies culture of past societies through the analysis of material culture.

Good Luck!

— 24. Which of the following is FALSE about ethnicity?

- A. It is mainly the product of majority groups.
- B. It is the product of social process.
- C. It contains multiplicity of meanings.
- D. It has both objective and subjective nature.
- E. It is a matter of cultural differentiation.

— 25. Who are categorized as your cross-cousins?

- A. The children of your mother's sisters and your father's sisters.
- B. The children of your mother's brothers and your father's brothers.
- C. The children of your mother's brothers and your father's sisters.
- D. The children of your mother's sisters and your father's sisters.
- E. The children of your father's brothers and your mother's sisters.

— 26. Which one of the following parts of Ethiopia was conventionally considered as an 'enset' culture area?

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| A. South-eastern Ethiopia | D. Central Ethiopia |
| B. Southern Ethiopia | E. Northern Ethiopia |
| C. Eastern Ethiopia | |

— 27. Which statement is INCORRECT about the primordialist theory of ethnicity?

- A. Primordialist views ethnic identity as a fundamental human need for belonging.
- B. Primordialist states that ethnic identity is fixed, innate, natural, and ancient.
- C. Primordialist argues that an individual has unchangeable single ethnic identity.
- D. Primordialist contends that each individual is born into an ethnic group.
- E. Primordialist perceives ethnicity in principally rational and top-down terms.

— 28. Which one of the following is an inclusive concept implicitly found in a given political manifesto or doctrine?

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A. Folkway | D. Ideology |
| B. Norm | E. Value |
| C. Belief | |

— 29. Which of the following is NOT a central concern of cultural ecology?

A. Organizations

B. Environment

C. Population dynamics

D. Biology

E. Human culture

— 30. Of the following, which is NOT covered under the concept of cultural universals?

A. Gender roles

B. Nuclear family

C. Mythology

D. Cultural expression

E. Religious rituals

PART IV: FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES (10 points)

Instructions: Read the following items carefully and fill the blank spaces with correct concepts /terms or write the required factors for answering the questions.

31. _____ is behavioural and biological processes that increase the likelihood of survival of a human being.

32. Write down three summarized issues in the 'basic social anthropological model of Ethnicity.'

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

33. List six of the characteristics of culture.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

Good luck!

PART I: TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS (5 points)

Instructions: Read the following statements carefully and write TRUE if the statement is correct or FALSE if it is incorrect.

- _____ 1. Anthropologists gain information by interviewing individuals sharing the same culture to understand the etic perspective.
- _____ 2. Gender-based marginalization involves exclusion of girls and women from a wide range of opportunities and social services.
- _____ 3. Anthropologists appreciate cultural custom and practice of the society as they advocate for the principles of cultural relativism.
- _____ 4. Language and its speaking practice can be studied as a cultural resource outside of its socio-cultural contexts across space.
- _____ 5. The comparative approach in anthropology encourages us not to make moral judgments about different aspects of human cultures

PART II: MATCHING QUESTIONS (5 points)

Instructions: Read the following explanations under Column 'A' carefully and match them with their respective concepts, terms, or phrases under Column 'B' and then write the letter of your choice in Capital Letter on the space provided against each question item.

Column 'A'

- _____ 6. An example of universal culture
- _____ 7. Famous proponent of Constructivism
- _____ 8. Interconnections of society's political, economic, and social structures
- _____ 9. Social heritage of human beings
- _____ 10. Ethnicity is something constructed, used, and manipulated

Column 'B'

- A. Primordialism
- B. Family
- C. Culture
- D. Frederick Barth
- E. Marxism.
- F. Instrumentalism
- G. Democracy
- H. Anthony D. Smith
- I. Political economy

PART III: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (30 points)

Instructions: Read the following questions carefully, choose the best answer, and write the letter of your choice in CAPITAL LETTER on the space provided against the question items.

— 11. Which one of the following statement is NOT related to the concept of marginalization?

- A. It denies individual's free access to social interactions and services.
- B. It affects marriage choices and relationships among community members.
- C. It places religious minorities in disfavoured circumstances.
- D. It ensures certain individuals or groups to enjoy equal rights.
- E. It has limited impact among occupation partners in work places.

— 12. Which one of the following statements best describes anthropology?

- A. Anthropology explores how human beings originated.
- B. Anthropology is concerned with human biology and culture.
- C. Anthropology studies the past, the present, and the future humans.
- D. Anthropology is an exploration of human diversity.
- E. Anthropology seldom concerns with human variation, evolution, and adaptation.

— 13. Which of the following is an example of ethnocentrism?

- A. An American tourist looks down on a Mursi woman of Ethiopia for the latter does not wear clothes.
- B. A teacher who is a member of Dawuro ethnic group getting angry at her student for not doing her assignment.
- C. A British tourist who wears a Hamar traditional cloth is dancing in a hotel in Addis Ababa.
- D. A student from Sociology Department establishes friendship with a student from Social Anthropology Department for being members of the same ethnic group.
- E. A mother cannot afford to buy a cultural cloth for her daughter for the celebration of the Ethiopian Nations, Nationalities, and People's Day.

1. Choose the best answer and write the letter of the correct answer on the space provided (2 marks each)
1. Anthropologists often employ two contrasting approaches: emic and etic. Emic approach;
- Understanding and describing the world from the insider's (people's) view
 - The researcher's views and interpretation of the subject being studied
 - It view is observer-oriented approach
 - A and B
 - A, B & C
2. One is not true about Culture.
- Culture is all-encompassing
 - Culture is general and specific
 - Culture is socially learned
 - Culture is not patterned
 - A, B, D except C
3. Ethnocentrism.
- is an attitude of taking one's own culture and ways of life as the best
 - It is the tendency to apply one's own cultural values in judging the other cultures.
 - Our own group is the center or axis of everything, and we scale and rate all others with reference to it
 - A & B
 - A, B & C
4. Which one is not true statement in Anthropology?
- Human biology affects human culture; and vice versa
 - Human evolution in Anthropology is bicultural
 - Human evolution is the result biological and cultural dimensions.
 - all other animals survive mainly through their biology and by relying on instinct and cultural information.
 - A and D
 - C & D
5. Humanity is
- About males, females, adults, or children;
 - It is about modern humans (*Homo sapiens sapiens*)
 - It's about both all living things
 - B & C
 - A, B & C
6. One is correct about race
- For Most anthropologists categorizing human groups by race has no biological basis.
 - Race is a cultural construct that groups people together based on perceived biological similarities
 - race is both a cultural construct and a discredited biological term for Anthropologist
 - A & B
 - A, B and C
7. In relation to cultural Area in Ethiopia
- Most of highland and central parts of the country considered a plough cultural area.
 - Most of highland and central parts of the country considered Enset cultural area.
 - Guraghe, Sidama and Gedeo constitute *enset* culture area

- D. Inhabitants of the pastoral culture area rely significantly on their herds and cattle for a living.
- E. E, A,C, &D F. A,B,C & D
8. **By endogamy**
- A. The rule that require mates are chosen within specified group
- B. The rule that require mates are chosen within the family
- C. The rule that require mates are chosen within other group
- D. The rule that require mates are chosen both within family & other group
- E. A and B
9. **How does contemporary anthropology differ in scope from other disciplines concerned with humans (such as sociology, economics, and human biology)?**
- A. Anthropologists only study ancient cultures, whereas other social science disciplines focus on contemporary humans.
- B. All anthropologists today spend their time studying exotic people in remote corners of the world.
- C. Unlike other human related disciplines, anthropology is interested in all varieties of throughout the world, from the ancient past to the present.
- D. Anthropologists confine themselves to studying how humans evolved millions of years of age
10. **Which statement about human races best summarizes anthropological findings?**
- A. Popular racial categories are biologically significant units of anthropological analysis
- B. Popular racial categories need to be further refined to formulate biologically significant units
- C. Popular racial categories are socio-cultural constructs of no potential biological significance.
- D. popular racial categories have no biological or socio-cultural significance.
11. **One of the following is observed in nature in the cumulative effect of evolution**
- A. The fact that life forms have offspring;
- B. The fact that each offspring is slightly different from its parents, and its siblings; and
- C. The fact that not all offspring survive, and those that do tend to be the ones best suited to their environment.
- D. A & B E. All A, B & C
12. **In one of the post-marital residence rule the Married couple forms an independent place of residence away from the relatives of either spouse**
- A. Avunculocal Residence:
- B. Ambilocal/Bilocal
- C. Neolocal Residence

III. Match Column A with answer from column B (1 marks each)

Q.No.	Column A		Column B
21.	The fact that life forms have offspring;	A	Consisting of husband and wife and their children
22.	Cognatic Descent	B	Variation:
23.	The Nuclear Family	C	Replication
24.	Kinship	D	Societies where individuals are free to show their genealogical links either through men or
25	Biological Function of Marriage	E	When the descent is traced solely through the female line
		F	the method of reckoning relationship
		G	sexual and reproductive function
		H	Kinship system relationship based on blood ties
		I	clitoridectomy, excision, infibulation
		J	minority group
		K	Marginalization
		L	One factor that contribute a lot for the continuation of early marriage.
		M	Economic Discrimination

IV. Outline and discuss the following questions

26. Outline and discuss five special features of indigenous knowledge on the space provided (5 Marks)
27. Outline and discuss characteristics feature of culture (5 marks)

- D. Patrilocal Residence
- E. All

13. Identify the correct statement about gender marginalization

- A. Girls and women face negative discrimination in societies across the world.
- B. Gender inequality mainly arises from socio-cultural norms.
- C. Gender inequality mainly arises from chromosomal differences
- D. Gender-based marginalization is a global problem.
- E. A, B & C F. A,B,& D

14. Identify the correct statement about vulnerability

- A. It is the state of being exposed to physical or emotional injuries.
- B. children and people with disabilities are among Vulnerable groups need special support
- C. Vulnerable groups are people exposed to possibilities of attack, harms or mistreatment
- D. A,B & C E. A& C only

15. Marginalization

- A. involves exclusion of certain groups from Social Activities
- B. because of cultural diversity The nature and level of marginalization varies from society to society
- C. The nature and level of marginalization is similar across all culture
- D. A and B E. A, B & C

II. Write True or false on the space provided(1 Marks each)

- 16. Ethnocentrism means being proud of your heritage.
- 17. The instrumentalist understandings of ethnicity as *an instrument of group mobilization for political and economic ends.*
- 18. *In* Patrilineal descent individuals are free to show their genealogical links either through men or Women.
- 19. The institution of marriage regulates and socially validates long term, sexual relations between males and females.
- 20. In nuclear family unit blood ties are more important than ties of marriage

Part III: Matching Items

Instructions: This part contains of 8 questions and Match items in column 'A' with the corresponding alternatives in column 'B' and write the CAPITAL letter of your answer on the space provided on the separate Answer Sheet (1pt each)

Column 'A'

1. Paleoanthropology
2. Ethnography
3. Artifacts
4. Acculturation
5. Cultural universals
6. Polygyny
7. Marginalization
8. Dowry

Column 'B'

- A. Culture change due to continuous first hand contact
- B. Material remains of past people that can be moved from the site
- C. The treatment of a social group as minor or insignificant
- D. A comparative study of different cultures across time and space
- E. Marriage payment by the family of the bride to the groom
- F. Studies human evolution through analysis of fossil remains
- G. A comprehensive study of a particular society or culture
- H. Cultural traits that span across all cultures
- I. The marriage of a man to two or more women at a time

Part IV: Elucidate the following question with legible hand writing.

1. What are the strengths and limitations of customary justice institutions in Ethiopia? (4 pts)

Part I: True or False Items

Instruction: Read the questions carefully and if the statement is correct write true otherwise false. Write your answer on the separate answer sheet provided (1 point each).

1. Cultural relativism entails that cultures can be compared to differentiate the good from the bad.
2. Archaeological anthropology studies the symbolic and material products of living people.
3. Folkways are norms that should be followed as a matter of good conduct or politeness.
4. Culture shock refers to a feeling of confusion or anxiety caused by contacts with another culture.
5. Cognatic descent occurs when individuals trace their genealogical links through the male line.
6. Societal rules that prohibit mating with close relatives are known as "incest taboos."
7. Gender based marginalization is discrimination against a group of people based on their age.
8. Minority group refers to a small group of people within a community, region, or country.

Part II: Multiple Choice Items

Instructions: This part contains 20 multiple-choice questions. You are required to select the best answer from the alternatives given and write your answer on the answer sheet provided. (1.5 points each)

1. Identify the wrong statement about the significance of indigenous knowledge systems and practices?
A. Complements the shortcomings of western know-how
B. Hinders societal progress to modernity
C. It aids in the provision of solutions to development challenges.
D. Helps to conserve the natural environment
E. None
2. _____ refers to cultural traits that are unique to a certain cultural tradition?
A. Cultural particularity
B. Cultural Universality
C. Cultural Generality
D. Cultural alternatives
E. None
3. _____ is a subfield of Anthropology that studies how culture and environment have influenced human evolution and contemporary variations?
A. Socio-cultural Anthropology
B. Linguistic Anthropology
C. Physical Anthropology
D. Archaeological Anthropology
E. All
4. The "Insiders' view" approach in anthropology refers to _____?
A. How people perceive themselves and understand their world.
B. Anthropologists' attempt to look any phenomena from different vantage points.
C. Anthropologists' judgment about the goodness or badness of a particular practice.
D. Anthropology's reliance on qualitative research approach.
E. None

5. One is not among the common components of customary justice systems in Ethiopia?
 A. Customary laws
 B. Customary courts
 C. Council of Elders
 D. Customary prison systems
6. "Cultures are not haphazard collections of customs and beliefs, its parts, to some degree, are interconnected with one another" This refers to _____?
 A. The shared characteristics of culture
 B. The All-encompassing characteristics of culture
 C. The integrated characteristics of culture
 D. The symbolic characteristics of culture
 E. None
7. Shared rules or guidelines that define how people "ought" to behave under certain circumstances are _____?
 A. Beliefs
 B. Values
 C. Norms
 D. Customs
 E. All
8. Which of the following statements about extended family and nuclear family is correct?
 A. In the latter, blood ties are more important than marriage ties.
 B. The former is an autonomous and independent group.
 C. Parents in the latter aren't actively involved in mate selection for their children.
 D. In the latter, married couples have little control over personal property.
 E. None
9. Viewing alien cultural traits as inferior, less sensible, or incorrect is often considered as _____?
 A. Cultural relativism
 B. Ethnocentrism
 C. Xenocentrism
 D. Cultural universalism
 E. None
10. _____ is when some cultural elements move from one group to the other without any firsthand contact between them?
 A. Forced Diffusion
 B. Acculturation
 C. Direct Diffusion
 D. Indirect Diffusion
 E. None
11. One is not among the reasons why exogamous marriage has received approval in many societies?
 A. Blood relations are thought to prevail among the members of a group.
 B. Attraction is believed to get lost due to close relationships in small groups.
 C. Marriage is believed to be long-lasting if it binds two extremely distant people.
 D. It helps to establish alliances among groups that help them in times of need.
 E. None
12. A custom whereby a widower is expected to marry the sister or close female relative of his deceased wife is known as _____?
 A. Sororate marriage
 B. Levirate marriage
 C. Cross-cousin Marriage
 D. Parallel-cousin Marriage
 E. None
13. According to the findings of Anthropological researches, one is not among the rationalities for the payment of bride price upon marriage?
 A. Insurance for the good treatment of the wife.
 B. Mechanism to stabilize marriage by reducing the possibility of divorce.
 C. A symbol of the union between two large groups of kin.
 D. Compensation to the bride's lineage for the loss of her economic potential
 E. None

14. Identify the wrong statement about instrumentalist theory of Ethnicity.
- A. Ethnicity can be manipulated to gain specific political/economic ends.
 - B. Ethnicity is created in the dynamics of elite competition.
 - C. Ethnicity is natural and innate.
 - D. Membership choices depend on some calculated advantages.
 - E. None
15. A practice whereby the married couple lives with or near the husband's mother's brother is called _____?
- A. Patrilocal Residence
 - B. Ambilocal Residence
 - C. Matrilocal Residence
 - D. Avunculocal Residence
 - E. None
16. Identify the true statement about marginalization.
- A. Although the basis could be nature, it is entirely a social phenomenon.
 - B. The nature and level of marginalization vary from society to society.
 - C. Minority groups aren't different from the majority by any standards.
 - D. Marginalized social groups can be found in every society and culture.
 - E. None
17. _____ deals with the emergence of language and how specific languages have diverged over time?
- A. Socio-linguistics
 - B. Ethno- linguistics
 - C. Structural/descriptive linguistics
 - D. Historical Linguistics
 - E. All
18. All of the following are correct about indigenous knowledge systems except?
- A. Learned through experience
 - B. Lengthy period of acquisition
 - C. Weak in local use of knowledge
 - D. Transferred orally and stored in collective memory
 - E. None
19. A type of kinship that arises out of a socially or legally defined marital relationship is called _____?
- A. Consanguineous Kinship
 - B. Affinal kinship
 - C. Fictitious kinship
 - D. A & B
20. One is not among the manifestation of occupational marginalized groups in Ethiopia.
- A. Negative labeling considering these people as impure and polluting.
 - B. Equal participation in economic activities, including production and exchange.
 - C. Exclusion from intermarriage or sharing of burial places.
 - D. Living on the outskirts of villages.
 - E. None