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'	Column B
6. G	Norms that are not strictly enforced	A. Value
7. C	The process by which cultural elements are borrowed from another society and incorporated into the culture of the recipient society	B. Invention C. Diffusion
8. H	Norms that are essential to core values of a culture	D. Enculturation
9. A	Standards by which members of a society define what is good or bad	E. Relativism
10. I	The exchange of cultural features as a result of continuous direct cultural contact	F. Cultural universality G. Folkways H. Mores I. Acculturation

JOIN US ON telegram channel @fresh_handouts

@ethio_schools

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 com

JOIN US ON telegram channel @fresh_handouts
@ethio_schools

A 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.

B 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.

A 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

E 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.

C 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.

JOIN US ON telegram channel @fresh handouts
@ethio_schools

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.

JOIN US ON telegram channel @fresh_handouts

@ethio_schools

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 outskirt 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 females very early for the sake of chastity

JOIN US ON telegram channel @fresh_handouts

@ethio_schools

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!

@ethio_schools
JOIN US ON telegram channel @fresh_handouts