EXAM COLLECTIONS

March, 2026

ANTHROPOLOGY

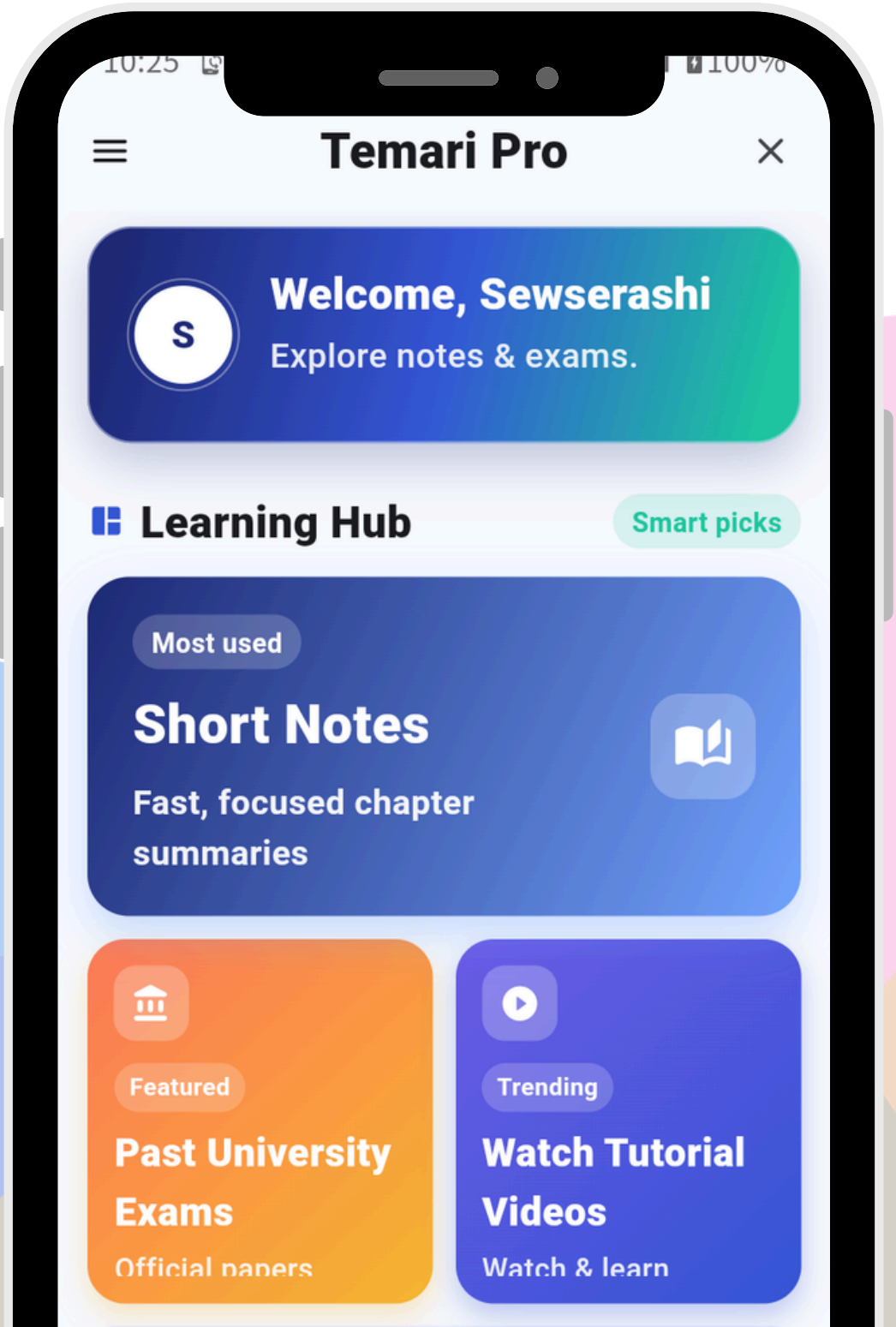
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ADDIS ABABA
UNIVERSITY

Addis Ababa University
College of Social Sciences
Department of Social Anthropology
Quiz on Introduction to Social Anthropology

Time allotted 30 minut

Name _____ Id. No _____

I. **Choose the Correct Answer and Circle your Choice (0.5 points each)**

1. One is not true about the scopes of Anthropology.
   A. It is broader than history in terms of time coverage
   B. It focuses only on the so-called 'primitive' society
   C. It covers both biological and cultural aspects of human being
   D. It is interested on where humans were/are living

2. Select the one which is not the sub branch of socio-cultural anthropology
   A. Ethnomusicology
   B. Economic anthropology
   C. Forensic anthropology
   D. Political anthropology

3. Anthropology relates with other disciplines of social sciences and differs in
   A. Scope
   B. Approach
   C. Research methods
   D. All of the above

4. Select one which is not true about race
   A. Color and shape difference among human being
   B. Physical difference acquires in the process of adapting different envir
   C. Spices difference
   D. Socially constructed category using physical differences

5. The oldest stone tool, which discovered in Afar and dated 2.5 million of years, is the interest of

A. Paleoanthropology
B. Historical Archaeology
C. Pre-historic Archaeology
D. Historical Linguistics

II. Say "True" if the statement is correct and <u>write</u> "False" for the incorrect statement (0.5 points)

_____ 6. Studying different aspects of human being is a curious nature of anthropology rather than holistic nature of anthropology.

_____ 7. Similarities and differences of current languages is the interest of descriptive linguistic, while how current human being vary is the interest of human variation.

_____ 8. Cultural relativism approach is quite synonyms with ethnocentrism which tries to understudy a society in its own context.

_____ 9. Some relates 18th century enlightenment with the emergence anthropology as a discipline.

_____ 10. Charles Darwin theory of evolution which based on natural selection and survival of the fittest equally applicable to explain societal development using the theory of Social Darwinism.

III. Answer the Following Questions Correctly (1 point each)

11. What is anthropology? _____

12. Explain the difference between ethnography and ethnology _____

13. Explain the contribution of Anthropology _____

14. Explain sub-branches of physical/biological anthropology _____

15. What do you understand from emic perspective of anthropology? Explain _____

Good Luck



ANTHME2

Addis Ababa University

College of Social Sciences

Department of Social Anthropology

Social Anthropology (Anth 1012)
Mid-semester Examination (30%)
Time allowed: 1:00 hour
December 26, 2019

Name _____

ID Number _____

College _____

Section _____

General Instructions:

This is a mid-semester examination. It has four parts: Part I-True/False; Part II-Matching; Part III-Multiple Choice; and Part IV-Filling in the Blank Spaces. Read the instructions of each part and write your answers accordingly. Write your answers on the spaces provided in each part of the examination. Check that the exam paper has 6 pages including the cover page.

ANTHME2

Part I. True/False (5 points)
Read the following statements carefully and write TRUE if the statement is correct and FALSE if it is incorrect.

____ 1. Race is more of a social construct than a biological/genetic make-up.

____ 2. The fundamental contribution of anthropology is understanding humanity in its biological and cultural diversity, past and present.

____ 3. Anthropology gives more attention to the preservation of cultural elements at the expense of change and development.

____ 4. Artefacts are material remains made and used by people lived in the past and they can be carried away from their sight for investigation.

____ 5. Descriptive linguistics studies the variation in the use of a given language.

Part II: Matching (5 points)
Read the following questions carefully and match the items under Column 'A' with items under Column 'B' and write the letter of your choice on the space provided.

Column A	Column B
____ 1. The belief that one's culture is superior to others' cultures	A. Invention
____ 2. Accepted cultural traits that exists in every culture	B. Diffusion
____ 3. The process through which young people acquire the cultural norms of their society	C. Acculturation
____ 4. Values, traditions, rituals, practices and beliefs of a particular cultural groups	D. Ethnocentrism
____ 5. The spread of cultural trait from one society to another	E. Human rights
	F. Enculturation
	G. Material culture
	H. Cultural particulars
	I. Cultural universals
	J. Non-material culture

Part III: Multiple Choices (15 points)
Read the following questions carefully, choose the best answer, and write the letter of your choice on the space provided.

____ 1. Which of the following is INCORRECT about the scope of anthropology?

A. It studies rural and urban societies.
B. It mainly deals with industrial societies
C. It covers the past and the present time.
D. It studies biological and cultural features.
E. It studies societies of the world.

____ 2. Which of the following is true about anthropological studies of current cultures?

A. They entirely focus on past developments.
B. They mainly rely on quantitative research methods.
C. They appreciate and support ethnocentric perspective.
D. They require a long period of ethnographic fieldwork.
E. They largely focus on diversity of cultures and societies.

____ 3. Which of the following correctly matches the *emic* perspective in anthropology?

A. An outsider's perspective.
B. An insider's perspective.
C. An insider's and outsider's view.
D. An ethnocentric view of an ethnographer.
E. 'C' and 'D' are correct answers.

____ 4. Which of the following is INCORRECT about the main difference of anthropology from other social sciences?

A. It has a broader scope in terms of time.
B. It follows holistic and comparative approaches.
C. It appreciates ethnographies dominated by the *etic* perspective.
D. It studies shared values and collective human behaviors.
E. It studies both physical and cultural aspects of humanity.

____ 5. Which of the following is *not* a sub-branch of socio-cultural anthropology?

A. Ethnomusicology
B. Ecological anthropology
C. Political anthropology
D. Economic anthropology
E. Forensic anthropology

____ 6. Which of the following is correct about socio-cultural anthropology?

A. It is limited to the study of 'primitive' societies.
B. It does not study industrial societies and cultures.
C. It is confined to the study of rural and pre-industrial societies.
D. It is a holistic and comparative study of cultures and societies.
E. It originally emerged and developed in the Far East countries.

____ 7. Which of the following is correct about 'indigenous anthropology' or 'anthropology at home'?

A. It refers to anthropological studies on prehistory of societies.
B. It is about anthropologists doing fieldworks in their own societies.
C. It is the study of indigenous knowledge of rural communities.
D. It implies anthropological studies on rural and urban households.
E. It is a sub-discipline of anthropology that studies indigenous communities.

____ 8. Which of the following is INCORRECT about the contributions of socio-cultural anthropology?

A. It assists people to have a wider understanding of cultures.
B. It promotes culturally appropriate development approaches.
C. It provides a description of a specific culture in a holistic manner.
D. It appreciates an extreme form of ethnocentric perspectives.
E. It provides a relativistic approach to understand others' cultures.

____ 9. Which of the following is closely related to Darwin's evolutionary theory?

A. Eugenics and racial purity
B. Bergmann's rules of adaptation
C. The survival of the fittest
D. Racial classification of human beings
E. 'B' and 'D' are correct answers

____ 10. Which of the following is the best example of social sanctions when someone violates mores?

A. Imprisonment because of stealing others' property.
B. Becoming a subject of gossip for disrespecting elders.
C. Getting a bad look because of insulting a person.
D. Staying out of class because of coming late.
E. 'A' and 'D' are correct answers.

____ 11. Which of the following is INCORRECT about the characteristic features of human cultures?

A. Culture is composed of various material and non-material aspects.
B. Culture includes universal traits such as language, family and marriage.
C. Culture is dynamic and changing as a result of internal and external factors.
D. Culture includes closely integrated elements such as values, norms, beliefs and customs.
E. Culture is learned, symbolic, shared and genetically transmitted across generations.

____ 12. Which of the following is the best example that shows the maladaptive nature of culture?

A. Industrialization and urbanization
B. The beginning of agricultural revolution
C. Overconsumption and environmental pollution
D. Fast diffusion of values and technologies
E. Rapid development of information technology

____ 13. Which of the following is an internal process of culture change in a given society?

A. Invention
B. Diffusion
C. Acculturation
D. Globalization
E. Enculturation

____ 14. 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.

____ 15. ”Mr. ’X’ has been isolated from a social interaction in his community because he has stolen a sheep of his neighbor.” Which of the following is the major reason for the isolation of Mr. ’X’?

A. He violated the folkways of the society.
B. He violated the rule of the government.
C. He violated the mores of the society.
D. He violated a norm that is not strictly enforced.
E. ’B’ and ’C’ are correct answers.

ANTHME2

Part IV: Fill in the Blank Spaces (5 points)
Read the following items carefully and fill the blank spaces with correct terms/concepts.

1. Non-artefactual, organic and environmental remains such as soil, animals and plant remains are called _____ in archaeology.

2. _____ is an approach in anthropology that aims at a comparative understanding of different ethnic groups' ways of life.

3. A descriptive account of a given ethnic group's culture is termed as _____.

4. _____ is a unique feature of anthropology in which a researcher takes part in and observes the activities of a certain cultural group.

5. The sub-field of archaeology which deals with past cultures that existed before the invention of writing is _____.

BAHIR DAR
UNIVERSITY

Bahir Dar University

Faculty of Social Science

Social anthropology mid-exam For 1st Year students

Time Allowed: 40 Minutes Weight 30%

Name————————————————Id————————————Sec————————————-

Part I: Write True is the Statement is Correct and False if It is Not (1 % each).

1. Unlike ethnocentrism, cultural relativism employs a kind of value judgment in scientific study.
2. In experiencing unfamiliar cultural practices, cultural relativists are more exposed to culture shock.
3. As every human being born into a society, every man is also born into a culture.
4. Saying cultural learning is uniquely explained among humans does not mean that all humans have culture.
5. Features can be readily carried away from the site for further study and analysis.
6. There is no time and space that human beings lived far from the scope of anthropology.
7. Anthropologists should not compromise human right violence such as violence against women, torture and genocide.

Part II: Choose the Appropriate Answer from the Alternatives Given (1.5% each)

8. One of the following is the key concept for physical anthropology

   A. Society C. Culture
   B. Evolution D. All

9. When a young Mursi girl reaches the age of 15 or 16, her lower lip is pierced so she can wear a lip plate. The larger the lip plate she can tolerate, the more cattle her bride price will bring for her father. This type culture can be leveled as_____.

   A. Cultural generality C. Cultural particularity
   B. Cultural universality D. Cultural unity

10. The following are examples of archeological features except_____?

    A. Arrowheads C. Steles
    B. Fireplaces D. Postholes

11. An anthropologist who is assigned to study Hamar society's economic activity demanded to see related aspects like religious practices, political organization and family structures. The approach used by the anthropologist is _____?

    A. Relativism B. Holistic C. Comparative D. B and C

12. Which one is the major impetus for the growth of anthropology as a profession?

    A. Works of ancient and Medieval European philosophers and social thinkers.
    B. Eighteenth century European Enlightenment.
    C. Expansion of western colonial powers.
    D. Darwinian Theory of Evolution.

13. The following statements are true about the misconceptions of anthropology except_____?

    A. Anthropologists only study the rural people and rural areas.
    B. Early anthropologist's focus was on "non-industrialized" societies.
    C. Anthropology preserves societies far from technological development.
    D. None of the above.

14. Which specialty of linguistic anthropology deals with investigating linguistic variations within a given language?

    A. Ethno-linguistics B. Structural-linguistics C. Cultural-linguistics D. Socio-linguistics

15. Which one is a good example of culture universality?

    A. Endogamous marriage rule B. Infant dependency C. Agriculture D. All

16. One of the following is not the perspective of anthropology.

    A. Naturalistic B. Empirical C. Particularizing D. Universalizing

17. Changes in one aspect of a certain culture may likely generate changes in other aspects. Which feature of culture it indicates?

    A. Culture is symbolic
    B. Culture is shared
    C. Culture is dynamic
    D. Culture is integrated

Part III: Match the items in column 'A' with items in column 'B' (1% each)

A	B
18. Ethnology	A. Unit of analysis
19. Ethnography	B. Local Point of view
20. Micro-focus	C. Comparative study
21. Holism	D. Outsiders point of view
22. 'Emic' perspective	E. All phenomenon
	F. Participant observation
	G. 'Etic' perspective

Part IV: Fill in the Blank space (1% each)

23. ..... are shared rules or guidelines that define how people "ought" to behave under certain circumstances.

24. .....principle that warns against the application of a shared, universal scale to be used in the evaluation of every society.

25. ..... is an intensive study of a particular cultural group for an extended period of time.

Answer Sheet

Name————————————————Id————————————Sec————————————-

Part I: True/False		**Part II: Choice**		**Part III: Matching**	**Part IV: Blank Space**
1.	6.	8.	13.	18.	23.
2.	7.	9.	14.	19.	24.
3.		10.	15.	20.	25.
4.		11.	16.	21.	
5.		12.	17.	22.	

Good Luck!!



BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DAPERTMENT OF SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY
Social Anthropology Mid-Examination for First Year Social Science Students

Exam Weight: 30% **Time allotted: 40 mints.**

Name: _____ IDNO: _____ Section: _____

Part One: Write TRUE if the statement is correct or FALSE otherwise (1 point each).

1. Comparative perspective describes anthropology's intention to provide readers with global understanding of diverse human experience.
2. Culture encompasses those elements of people's ways of life acquired through innate learning.
3. The concept of cultural universals is best understood in terms of the need on the part of the society to base adaptation on some innate desires and demands for survival and continuity.
4. Non-material aspects of culture could not be regarded as equally significant as the material aspects of culture.
5. Anthropological perspective cannot be regarded as a tool for development for it emphasizes on cultural preservation.
6. Beliefs are cultural conventions that concern true or false assumptions, specific descriptions of the nature of the universe and humanity's place in it.
7. Cultural relativism states that a culture has to be studied in terms of its own meanings and values.
8. Anthropology is a discipline which is a guardian of only primitive societies and their heritages.

Part Two: Choose the appropriate answer from the alternatives given (1.5 points each).

9. Which attitude towards cultural variations best illustrates a British girl's disregard for French perfume?
   A. Cultural relativism B. Ethnocentrism C. Xenocentrism D. Human Rights
10. Which of the following is not the goal of archeological anthropology?
    A. Reconstructing ancient ways of life.
    B. Sequencing past material cultures.
    C. Classifying ancient objects and artifacts.
    D. Examining contemporary ways of life.
11. Which of the following statements is different about cultural anthropology?
    A. It anticipates differences in the nature of elements that constitute culture of different societies.
    B. It theorizes about similarities in the foundation of the culture of different societies.
    C. It recognizes certain facets of culture originating in some regions outweigh others in significance.

D. It assumes the importance of symbols in permitting social interaction among members of a society.

12. Anthropologist Markos has investigated two interacting societies called “xy” and “ab” in order to identify the commonalities found in their culture of funeral; which aspect of socio-cultural anthropology has he applied?
A. Ethnography B. Etic C. Archaeology D. Ethnology

13. Which specialized area of physical anthropology studies the evolution of human being through the analysis of human fossil remains?
A. Evolution B. Anthropometry C. Paleoanthropology D. Primatology

14. A society having traditional trivet to prepare their food was vulnerable to smoke related diseases; and the members of that society have experienced change in their material aspect of culture while they have created modern stove. Which culture change process can express this best?
    A. Invention B. Diffusion C. Acculturation D. Globalization

15. For Which concept related to cultural unity and variations that the presence of patrilineal descent rule found in most parts of the world with some societies with matrilineal descent rule could be an example?
    A. Universality B. Generality C. Particularity D. None

16. The tradition of bull-jumping as rite of passage found only in 'Hammer society of Ethiopia' can express concept of _____.
    A. Particularity B. Universality C. Generality D. None

Part Three. Match the items in column "A" with items in column "B" (1 point each).

Column "A"	***Column "B"***
17. Artifacts	A. Fireplace
18. Ecofacts	B. Constitution
19. Archaeological feature	C. Rules concerning hair-cut
20. Folkways	D. Coins
21. Mores	E. Animal fossil remains

Part 4: fill in the blank space with appropriate answer (1 pt. for each).

22. _____ states that the importance of something for a given society can be expressed in the number of vocabulary found in the language that society does have.

23. _____ aims to investigate and understand the ways of life of ancient people who have been lived before the introduction of writing skill.

24. _____ is when two cultures trade with, intermarry among, or wage war on one another; and the recipient society experience culture change.

25. _____ considers insiders' views as a primary focus of any anthropological inquiry.

26. _____ consist of man-made objects such as tools, implements, furniture, automobiles, buildings, dams, roads, bridges, and in fact, the physical substance which has been changed and used by man.

Answer Table

Name: _____ Id No. _____ Section _____

1.		9.		17.		22.	
2.		10.		18.		23.	
3.		11.		19.		24.	
4.		12.		20.		25.	
5.		13.		21.		26.	
6.		14.					
7.		15.					
8.		16.					



Bahir Dar University
Faculty of Social Sciences
Department of social anthropology
Mid Exam for Freshman Students (30%)

Name _____ ID No. _____ Section _____

Time allowed: 45 min.

Part I: Say 'True' if the statement is correct or 'False' if not (1 pt. each).

1. Literally, "anthropology" can be defined as a study of human being.
2. The broadest scope of anthropology shows the comprehensive coverage of the discipline in both spatial and temporal dimensions.
3. Anthropology gives us an insight into social and cultural diversity, but it fails to help to understand the logic and justification behind group behavior and cultural practices.
4. Culture's integrated feature shows the idea that there are no cultures that remain completely static.
5. Human rights are rights of individuals based on justice and morality; and it supports all of the tenets of cultural relativism.
6. Social Anthropology is not an experimental science in search of law but an interpretive one in search of meaning.
7. The ideational concept of culture entails seeing cultures as sets of ideas that we learn and internalize through shared practice.
8. During its formative years, Anthropology was largely a profession primarily confined in museums.
9. Contemporary Anthropologists mainly studied small communities in technologically simple societies.
10. Contemporary problems such as global warming and socially produced diseases like cancer are examples of maladaptive aspects culture.

Part 2: Choose the Best Answer from the Given Alternatives (1.5 pt. each).

11. Which of the following is considered as material culture:
    (a) Knowledge and other manifestations of human intellectual achievement
    (b) The customs and habits of a particular time or people
    (c) Technologies and tools used by people in everyday life
    (d) All
12. Ethnographic research in Anthropology involves:
    (a) Participating in the activities being studied
    (b) Observing the activities being studied

(c) Interacting with people being studied

(d) All

13. Which of the following factors contributed for the development of Anthropology:

(a) Enlightenment B. Evolutionary theory C. Colonialism D. All

14. All of the following are true about Anthropology, except
    (a) Anthropology serves as a tool for development
    (b) Anthropology helps us to be more sensitive to and appreciative of cultural diversity
    (c) Anthropology is confined to study fossil evidences of the proto-humans
    (d) Anthropology focuses both on micro-social processes and big social structures
15. Violation of which cultural norm results repercussions ranging from excommunication to execution:
    (a) Folkways B. Mores C. Dress code D. All
16. Shared guidelines that govern people's behavior in a certain circumstance are called _____.
    (a) Norms B. Values C. Beliefs D. Symbols
17. Which concept related to cultural unity and variations describe the presence of features common to several but not all human groups?
    (a) Universality B. Generality C. Particularity D. None
18. Cultural relativism can be expressed in its capacity to enable us to respect for cultural differences that doesn't involve _____.
    (a) Appreciating cultural diversity
    (b) Accepting and respecting other cultures
    (c) Trying to understand every culture and its elements in terms of its own context and logic
    (d) Accepting that each body of custom has worked out for every environment
19. A unidirectional flow of cultural aspects that cause culture change in the receiving society is _____.
    (a) Acculturation B. Diffusion C. Enculturation D. All
20. Which sub-discipline of anthropology is most closely related to the natural sciences?
    (a) Linguistic anthropology C. Socio-cultural anthropology
    (b) Physical anthropology D. A and B

Part 4: fill in the blank space with appropriate answer (1 pt. each).

1. _____ is major perspective of anthropology that considers insiders' views as a primary focus of any anthropological inquiry.
2. _____ are material remains made and used by the past peoples and that can be removed from the site and taken to the laboratory for further analysis.
3. The belief that one's own culture and one's own way of life is superior to others cultural, social and material life is known as _____.
4. _____ refers to detail study of a given society and _____ refers to comparative study of diversified societies.

Answer Table

	2.	**3.**	**4.**
	7.	**8.**	**9.**
	12.	**13.**	**14.**
	17.	**18.**	**19.**
	22.	**23.**	**and**



Bahir Dar University
Faculty of Social Sciences
Department of Social Anthropology
Course Title: Social Anthropology/Anth 1012
Mid-semester Exam for Freshman Students (30%)

Time allowed: 40 min.

*Name:*_____ *ID No..*_____

Part 1: Write 'True' if the statement is Correct and 'False' if it is not (1 pt. each).

1. Knowing anthropology is very helpful to fight against cultural differences.

2. The idea of cultural relativism in anthropology does not compromise human right violence such as violence against women, torture and genocide.

3. There is time and place that human beings lived which is out of the scope of anthropology.

4. Some would trace anthropology to the European Enlightenment, but there is no stand to trace with the First World War.

5. The advent of anthropological approach which is called 'ethnography' precedes 'ethnology'.

6. A belief that one's own culture is superior to others cultural, social and material life is called ethnocentrism.

7. Most societies' expectation of their members to respect elders expresses folkways.

Part 2: Choose the Appropriate Answer from the Given Alternatives (1.5 pts. each).

8. Anthropological studies often give attention to how a particular group of people explain about their action, or give meaning to their behavior or cultural practices. Which basic approach of anthropology is directly appropriate with this idea?
A. Holistic B. Relativism C. Comparative D. Broad Scope

9. Culture includes all of the man- made objects, ideas, activities whether those of traditional, old time things of the past or those modern technological products. This sentence tells us about one of the following characteristics of culture.
A. Integrated B. Adaptive C. Dynamic D. All-Encompassing

10. Suppose that Ethiopian people who live around the western border have some elements of Sudanese culture as the Sudan people have also some elements of Ethiopia's culture exchanged through direct contact in market places. Which type of culture change mechanism is it?
A. Acculturation B. Direct Diffusion C. Indirect Diffusion D. None

11. Which one of the following is not the main focus of anthropology as a discipline?
A. Its investigation about living strategies of people.
B. Its analysis about material and non-material social products.
C. Its study about human Embryo within a womb.
D. Its examination about the biological differences of people lives in different environment.

12. While studying marriage, anthropologists may try to discover how marriage is related with or affected by the political, economic, health and religious systems of the community. This indicates the _____nature of anthropology.
A. Emic B. Comparative C. Holistic D. Relativistic

13. Which one of the following is not the major concern of biological anthropology?
A. Natural selection
B. Way of life of past societies
C. Biological evolution
D. Contemporary physiological variations

14. Which branch of linguistic anthropology is more interested to study how English is used by African Americans, Latinos, religious leaders, and politicians differently?
A. Socio-linguistic
B. Ethno linguistic
C. Historical linguistic
D. Structural linguistics

15. The following statements are true about the misconceptions of anthropology except.....?
A. Anthropologists only study the rural people and rural areas.
B. Anthropology preserves societies far from technological development.
C. Anthropologists focus is limited to the study of "primitive" societies.
D. Early anthropologist's focus was on "non-industrialized" societies.

16. The grammatical rule of English requires such components as noun, verb and object respectively to form a single sentence; such rules of a language is addressed under a sub-specialized area of linguistic anthropology called _____
A. Structural Linguistics
B. Historical Linguistics
C. Ethno-Linguistics
D. Socio-linguistics

17. According to Tylor, one of the following could not be part of culture.
A. The constitution of America
B. A unique behaviour of an individual
C. The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam
D. None

Part 3: Match the items in column "A" with items in column "B" (1 pt. each).

Column "A"	***Column "B"***
18. Misconception about anthropology	**A.** The Maria Theresa Thaler
19. Basic feature of anthropology	**B.** local or micro-social processes
20. Artifact	**C.** Animal fossil remains
21. Archaeological feature	**D.** limited to the study of fossil remains
22. Beliefs	**E.** values
	F. The churches of Lalibela
	G. tool for development
	H. cultural conventions

Part 4: fill the blank space with appropriate word (1 pt. for each).

23. _____ shows the presence of cultural traits that occur in many societies but not all of them.

24. ————————- is comparative study and analysis of different ethnic groups across time and s

25. _____ is a study of the anatomy and social behavior of non-human primate species to gain clue
human evolution as a species.



Bahir Dar University
Faculty of Social Sciences
Department of Social Anthropology
Social Anthropology Mid-exam for First Year Students (2017EC)

Time Allowed: 40' Weight: 30%

Part I: Write 'True' if the Statement is Correct or 'False' if it is not (1 pt. each).

1. Anthropologists accept and respect all ethnic groups' cultures, including harmful traditional practices.
2. Acculturation is the process by which an individual learns the rules and values of one's culture.
3. The focus of anthropological study is mainly on a collective group than an individual.
4. Cultural relativism asserts that the values of one culture should not be used as standards to evaluate others culture.
5. Values are a central aspect of the material culture of a society.
6. Limiting the scope of anthropology to the study of primitive societies is considered as a right way to advance the discipline.
7. For the evolutionists the cultural change of people is necessarily dependent on the biological change.

Part II: Choose the Appropriate Answer from the Alternatives Given (1.5 pts. each).

8. All are features of ethnology in social anthropological studies except _____
   A. Synthesizes ethnographic data
   B. Cross-cultural study
   C. Comparative study
   D. Extended field work
9. The spread of cultural traits from one cultural group to another cultural group is known as ___.
   A. Enculturation
   B. Socialization
   C. Acculturation
   D. Diffusion
10. The practice of attaching a circular piece of pottery material by incising the lower edges of lip among Mursi girls can be leveled as _____
    A. Cultural universality
    B. Cultural generality
    C. Cultural unity
    D. Cultural particularity
11. Which one is a good example of culture generality?
    A. Farming
    B. Incest taboo
    C. Long term infant dependency
    D. Beza Kulu festival of Lalibela
12. Which subfield of Archaeology is essential for reconstructing the culture of people documented in texts?
    A. Historical archaeology
    B. Prehistoric archaeology
    C. Ethno-archaeology
    D. A and B

13. Which type of diffusion describes the imposition of one culture's customs on another through subjugation?

A. Acculturation B. Direct diffusion C. Forced diffusion D. Indirect diffusion

14. Among the following elements of culture, which one is odd?

A. Religion B. Beliefs C. Language D. Obelisk

15. Which cultural feature relates to the constant change of culture as new ideas and techniques are introduced?

A. Culture is dynamic
B. Culture is shared
C. Culture is integrated
D. Culture is symbolic

16. Which of the following statement is not the main concern of paleoanthropology?

A. It uses a variety of scientific techniques to date, classify, and compare fossil bones.
B. It helps us understand what human beings share with other animals.
C. It used to examine the links between modern humans and their biological ancestors.
D. It is the study of human evolution through analysis of fossils.

17. Which one of the following is not true about culture?

A. Every culture is dynamic.
B. Culture shapes the way we see the world.
C. Culture differentiates mankind from non-humans.
D. Culture is genetically inherited.

18. Elias, an anthropologist at Bahir Dar University, specializes in linguistic anthropology, focusing on the Arabic language. He studies its sound system, grammar, and the meanings of words. What is the best area of specialization for his research?

A. Structural linguistics
B. Historical linguistics
C. Ethno-linguistics
D. Socio-linguistics

19. Which one is different from the other in terms of cultural universality?

A. Infant dependency
B. Use of language
C. Use of symbols
D. Weeding ceremony

20. One is not the unique feature of anthropology.

A. Qualitative research
B. Etic perspective
C. Broad scope
D. Emic perspective

21. Ramekel was caught using illegal drugs in his dormitory by the campus police at Bahir Dar University. As a result of his actions, he was expelled from the university. This shows that he violated one of the _____ of the University.

A. Mores
B. Customs
C. Values
D. Folkways

Part III: Fill appropriate words in the following blank spaces (1 pt. each).

22. _____ is the tendency to see the behavior, belief, value and norms of one's own group as the only right way of living.

23. _____ are material remains made or modified by past people, but cannot be readily removed from its site.

Answer Table

HAWASSA
UNIVERSITY

Pharma college Hawassa campus
Social anthropology mid exam for pharmacy & nursing year I students

Number of items MCQ 33 MAT= 7
Instructors: Esmelalem W Exam date 13/04/14
Time allowed 1 hrs Total score 30%

I choose the best answer for the questions given below and write your own choice only in capital letter space provided on answer sheet.

1. Which of the following is wrong about anthropology
   A. A discipline dedicated to the comparative study of humans as a group from past to present.
   B. Investigates the strategies for living that are learned and shared by people as members of human social groups
   C. Examines the characteristics that human beings share as members of different species
   D. It Analyzes on the products of social groups

2. What is the ultimate goal of Anthropology as intellectual discipline–
   A. To develop an integrated picture of humankind
   B. encourage the people to share their cultures
   C. To appreciate the cultures of another peoples.
   D. To bring inter societal relationship of the nations

3. What is the reason that anthropology encompasses remote exotic communities living isolated from the influences of modernization
   A. To introduce them with modernization& civilization
   B. To isolate them from distance corner
   C. To bring induced behavioral changes
   D. To encourage them to stay in their habitation

4. Which of the following learning domain is very important to guide individual's perceptions and has a big impact on his/her attitudes for their future life.
   A. Psychomotor learning domain
   B. Cognitive learning domain
   C. Affective learning domain
   D. Behavioral learning domain

5. In the development of human behavioral pattern which of the following these two most elements of humanitarian are goes together as impact of human relations
   A. Morality& ethics
   B. Responsiveness & judgments
   C. Loyalty & fidelity
   D. Mores & folkway

6. the intellectual development of Anthropology as academic discipline during the Age of——
   A. Enlightenment
   B. Industrial revolution
   C. Protestantism
   D. Renascence

7. A qualitative research method central to knowing the world from the standpoint of its social relations is known as —-
   A. Ethnography
   B. bio psychological traits
   C. ethnology
   D. universality

C. Diffusion of cultural traits practiced by younger population which is new & unacceptable by populations of those localities.
D. Generating incomes for locally available communities

16. —-is central aspect of the nonmaterial culture of a society and are most important
A. Attitudes
B. Beliefs
C. values
D. norms

17. One of the following statement is not describes about folkways.

A. Wearing min-skirt in the church may be highly reacted from clergy men's
B. not leaving your seat for an elderly people inside a bus/taxi brings to you bad look from them
C. detail assertiveness had taken place between students & teacher had bring to you bad looks
D. Providing none utilitarian health service for service consumers had gone punishment.

18. Violation of mores of norms putting some ones to punishment which of the following assertiveness of judgments are most series for criminalities
A. Ostracism
B. vicious gossip
C. commitment to a mental asylum
D. public ridicule

19. which one of the following elements is not considered as universality of cultures
A. family system
B. Incest taboo
C. Exogamy
D. Nuclear family

20. ——Considering their own life is only right way of living and to judge others by in wrong standards

A. Universality
B. Ethnocentrism
C. Xenocenterism
D. Cultural relativism

21. One of the following practice is not considered as violation of human right
A. torture
B. genocide
C. Rape
D. Cyber attacks

22. The limited wide spread of cultural traits borrowed from other culture but hardly ever incorporated with one's culture is known as
A. Cultural Variations
B. Universality
C. Generality
D. Particularity

23. Most African countries younger groups practicing their dressing & hair styles by watching television & borrowed the western countries culture. which cultural change is more related to scenarios
A. Direct diffusion
B. Indirect diffusion
C. Acculturation
D. Globalization

24. One of the following has no negative impact
A. Xenocenterism
B. Ethnocentrism
C. Cultural relativism
D. Violation of human right

25. Which of the following cultural change promote intellectual change & mutually dependent
A. Diffusion
B. Acculturation
C. Innovation
D. Globalization

26. Marriage encompasses all except
A. Economic cooperation
B. irregularity of sexual activity
C. cohabitation
D. expectation of permanency



Time Allowed: 60 Minutes
Total Weight: 30%

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

Mid-term Exam for Natural Science Freshman Program Students (2017 E.C/2024)
Course Name/Code: Social Anthropology (Anth 1012) Date and time: 31 Dec, 2024 (2:30 AM)

Name of the Student: _____ ID No: _____ Section: _____

General Instructions:

1. The examination consists of 3 parts: Multiple choice, True/False, and fill in the blank space types with a total of 30 questions.
2. Write your Name, ID Number and Section on the first page and answer-sheet;
3. Write required information on the 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 (or any other electronic devices) is strictly forbidden during the Exam session-*!!!

Part 1: Read each of the following questions very carefully and write the letter of your choice on the space provided on the separate answer sheet (10pts).

1. Which of the following does not characterize the anthropological approach to the study of human societies and their cultural traditions?
   A. Culturally relativistic
   B. Holistic
   C. Ethnocentrism
   D. Comparative
   E. Evolutionary and historical context

2. Examples of artifacts include all except one of the following?
   A. Holiday wreath
   B. Stone axe
   C. Rock painting
   D. Broken pottery
   E. Plant pollen

3. Suppose that you are interested in studying the change in religious practices of a specific society. In which of the following subfields of anthropology are you enrolled?
   A. Linguistic anthropology
   B. Social anthropology
   C. Archaeology
   D. Biological anthropology

4. A descriptive study approach in Anthropology based on a long-term field observation is commonly termed as _____
   A. Ethnology B. Ethnography C. Archaeology D. All are answers E. None

5. Which one of the following is an application area of sociocultural Anthropology?
   A. Forensic Anthropology
   B. Medical Anthropology
   C. Palaeoanthropology
   D. Sociolinguistics E. None

6. The current biological variations among human populations in the world are related with __?
   A. Variations in physical environments
   B. Variations in cultures
   C. Genetic mutations
   D. Natural selections
   E. All can be answers

7. Which one of the following is a more general (inclusive) definition of Anthropology?
   A. It is the study of culture
   B. It is the study of human history
   C. It is the study of human biology
   D. It is the study of human kind in time and space
   E. None
8. Which one of the following unique features of anthropology holds that most human behaviour and culture is not measurable?
   A. Broad scope
   B. Insider's view
   C. Qualitative Research
   D. Relative approach
9. One of the following is not the roots of Anthropology
   A. The ideas of the great ancient Greek philosophers and social thinkers
   B. The intellectual movement/Enlightenment of the 19^{th} century
   C. Darwinian theory of Evolution
   D. The labour and political movement of 20^{th} century
10. Social anthropology
    A. Strives to understand how bio-cultural adaptations shaped humanity through time
    B. Devoted to comprehend the existing diversity in human social and cultural world
    C. Extracts material and physical remains to reconstruct cultural records of humanity
    D. Study social, cultural, and material life of past societies

Part II: Read the following questions and write true if the statement is correct and false if it is incorrect.(10 points)

1. An anthropological perspective that focuses on how the people themselves perceive & understand their world, explains their action, or give meaning to their behavior or cultural practices is referred as emic.
2. Socio-linguistics is one of the sub-fields of Anthropology that deals with the emergence of language in general and how specific languages have diverged over time.
3. There is no objective standard that can be used to judge one societal code better than another.
4. Holistic approach implies that single aspect of culture can be understood independently
5. Anthropology recognizes the advantage of consulting local people in designing culturally appropriate policies.
6. Present-day anthropologists primarily find out new information about cultural groups through reading travellers' accounts.
7. Ethnocentrism as opposed to cultural relativism advocates the equality of cultures.
8. For structural linguists all languages across the globe have structural similarities which make it simple for us to learn them.
9. An etic perspective is an anthropological approach that focuses on the native's or the community's points of view.
10. Features provide archaeologists with important insight largely about how past humans and the environment interacted.

Time Allowed: 60 Minutes
Total Weight: 30%

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

1. _____ focuses on the study of human evolution and biological variations.
2. _____ include house foundations, ancient buildings, obelisks and steles
3. _____ is one of the basic factors for evolution and a process of evolutionary adaptation where the best suited survives and reproduces.
4. _____ looks into the relationship between language and culture.
5. _____ examines, interprets, analyses and compares the results of ethnographic data gathered in multiple societies.
6. _____ means that anthropology considers the study of culture, history, language and biology essential to a complete understanding of humanity.
7. _____ is the study of the gradual process of simple forms into more differentiated structures in hominid.
8. The intervention of human beings in the process of selective breeding of people is referred to as _____?
9. _____ studies how situational usage of language reflects people's class and group?
10. _____ approach in anthropology assumes that cultures have their own unique inner logic and it is irrational to rank them on a scale of superiority and inferiority?

JIMMA
UNIVERSITY

Jimma University

College of Social Sciences and Humanities

Department of Social Anthropology

Mid-Term Exam for Freshman Semester II Students

Social Anthropology [ANTH 1012]

Instructions:

*Write your Name, ID, Section, and Department/Stream on each page.

*Ensure that the mid-exam has a total of 4 pages, 26 Questions [weighing 30%].

*Time allotted to the exam is 60 minutes.

*Once the exam starts, leaving the exam hall before 30 minutes is impossible.

*Provide your answer ONLY on the ANSWER SHEET / BOX /.

*Misconducts, including not switching-off your cell phones, are punishable per J.U's legislation.

Part I. Multiple Choice.

Choose the best answer among the alternatives and write the letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. Which one of the following is TRUE about the characteristics of Humanity?
A. Bipedalism B. Having relatively small teeth C. Racial classification
D. Using modern language E. All

2. Obbo Chala and Ato Hailu are linguistic-anthropologists studying Amharic language and Afaan Oromoo. During their research, they analyzed accents and dialects noted in the languages. Thus, the specialization of these researchers is referred as _____.
A. Historical linguistics B. Structural linguistics
C. Socio-linguistics D. Descriptive linguistic

3. When the pace of change in the material culture is faster than the changes observed in non-material culture, it is referred as _____.
A. Acculturation B. Culture lag C. Culture lead D. Enculturation E. None

4. Which one shows the presence of high level of variations in cultures of different societies?
A. Cultural universals B. Cultural generals
C. Cultural particulars D. All E. None

5. One of the following could prevent us from understanding and appreciating another culture other than one's own.
A. Ethnocentrism B. Cultural relativism C. Cultural universals D. Ethnography E. None

Name:_____ ID:_____ Section:_____
Dep't/Stream:_____

6. Professor Gebre Yntiso and Mr. Lalle Labuko have observed the practices of *Hamer* and *Bena* peoples [of the Omo river valley] pertaining to *'Mingi'—the tradition of killing children if they start teething from the upper part citing that such an infant will bring curse and catastrophe on the community.* In the courses of the study, Gebre and Lalle should employ/use _____.

A. Ethnology B. Ethnography C. Fieldwork D. All E. None

7. Which one is wrong?
A. Biological determinism is the idea that physical traits were somehow linked to behavior
B. Culture is the full range of learned human behavior patterns
C. Cultural symbols often changed overtime
D. Anthropologists argue that cultural behavior is directly related to genetics

8. _____ refers to the process and gradual change in species over time.

A. Variation B. Evolution C. Selection D. None

9. The Nuer people are known to practice marking through scarifications (scars & dotted patterns). In Social Anthropology, this practice represents _____.

A. Cultural universality B. Culture is shared
C. Cultural particularity D. Culture is symbolic
E. None of the above F. C & D

10. Which cultural traits are recognized as spanning across all cultures?

A. Generality B. Universality
C. Particularity D. Communality

11. Which one of the following is not true about Anthropology?
A. Anthropology studies advanced and more complex society
B. Anthropology now a day studies urban society
C. Anthropology defend "primitiveness"
D. All

12. Culture consist all material and non-material components, i.e. man-made, ideas, activities and etc whether traditional or contemporary. This implies that _____.

A. Culture is symbolic B. culture is all encompassing
C. Culture is integrated D. Culture is shared

13. The non-portable material remains made and used by people of the past is known as _____.

A. Features B. Artifacts C. Eco facts D. All

Name:_____ ID:_____ Section:_____
Dep't/Stream:_____

14. _____ is the exchange of cultural feature that results when groups have continuous firsthand contact.
A. Enculturation B. Globalization C. Acculturation D. None

15. Which of the following is not a misconception held about Anthropology.
A. Anthropology is limited to the study of small-scale societies.
B. Anthropologists only study the rural people and rural areas.
C. Anthropologists are highly interested in the study of urban people and areas
D. The purpose of anthropology is to study and preserve primitive cultural practices

16. "People can't be understood by studying either their biological make up or their cultural background alone. It is necessary to take into consideration both genetically inherited and learned traits in trying to explain how we have become the people we are". This argument likely reflects the _____ approach of anthropology.
A. Comparative B. Holistic C. Relativism D. Research

17. Which of the following best describes how anthropologists primarily learn new information about humans, except_____.
A. Fieldwork B. Laboratory experiments
C. In-depth and key informant interview D. Qualitative approach

18. Among the following, one is not considered as a culture
A. Using animals for transportation such as mule
B. Traditional food and dressing style
C. Using air transport such as airplane
D. Our custom and tests E. None

19. Which of the following is a wrong combination of specialty and area of study?
A. Archaeology—Decoding/reconstructing past history
B. Physical anthropology—Human variation
C. Ethno-Archaeologists —Material culture of current societies
D. Historical linguistics— Relationship between language and culture

20. Which one of the following is invalid about Anthropology?
A. It investigates the strategies for living that are shared by people
B. It analyses the material and non-material products of social groups
C. It examines the characteristics that human beings share as members of a species.
D. It studies the customs, beliefs or practices of people so as to reach on a value judgment.
E. None