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13. One **cannot be** an element of indigenous knowledge domain in indigenous community

A. Botanic knowledge

B. Health care knowledge

C. Natural resource management

D. Governance system

E. Conflict management

F. Scientific knowledge

14. Indigenous knowledge alternatively named by all **except,**

A. Folk knowledge

B. Local knowledge

C. Traditional knowledge

D. Indigenous technical knowledge

E. Scientific knowledge

15. One **cannot** define ethnicity

A. A given culture stuffs or contents

B. Interactions with other cultures

C. Identity that framed by ethnic interactions

D. Self and others definitions of a given culture

16. One is true statement, **except**

A. Primordialism is viewed ethnicity as ascribed status and an end by itself

B. Instrumentalism viewed ethnicity as achieved and a means for an end goal

C. Social constructive viewed ethnicity as negotiated and re-negotiated reality

D. Ethnicity can be something constructed, deconstructed and reconstructed

E. None

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2. According to F. Barth *ethnicity* implies:

A. A political membership to a group that facilitates a belief in common descent.

B. An imagined community that has certain quality and character.

C. A cultural differentiation as resulted in relationship between two groups.

C. A group of people who create solidarity beyond kinship ties.

3. Assume that Abebe belongs to ethnic group 'X'. Abebe believed that he gained the 'X' identity naturally from his parents. He usually says that being belongs to an 'X' is deep and he is highly attached to the culture of the group. Moreover, he argues that 'X' identity is perennial and ancient. By considering the above case of Abebe's which one of the following theories best describes 'X' identity formation?

A. Instrumentalism

B. Social constructivism

C. Primordialism

D. Constructivist approach

4. Development projects should take IK into consideration for the following reasons **except**,

A. Indigenous knowledge may help to identify cost effective development solutions.

B. It provides mutual learning and adaptation to empower the local community.

C. It can create development solution that is culturally appropriate and acceptable.

D. Indigenous knowledge is important for its perfect solutions in every aspect.

5. Which one of the following **is a distinguishing feature** of indigenous people?

A. Historical continuity with precolonial societies

B. Strong link to territories and land

C. Distinct language, culture and beliefs

D. Self-identification as indigenous people

E. All

6. Which one is **odd**?

A. Folk knowledge

B. Formal knowledge

C. Traditional ecological knowledge

D. None

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17. One of the following **is true statement**

A. Indigenous knowledge system is framework for indigenous knowledge production

B. Indigenous knowledge is practical knowledge of indigenous knowledge system

C. Indigenous knowledge and practice is everyday supporting mechanism of living

D. Diverse cultures entails diverse people and diverse local knowledge and practices

E. None

18. One **is right ordering** in the indigenous knowledge framework

A. Indigenous knowledge/practice - Indigenous people, indigenous knowledge system

B. Indigenous knowledge system - Indigenous people- Indigenous knowledge/practices

C. Indigenous people- Indigenous knowledge system- Indigenous knowledge/ practice

D. None

19. One define the other **sequentially** with meaningful construction from **bottom line**

A. Culture -Ethnic group - Ethnic identity - Ethnicity

B. Ethnicity - Ethnic identity - Ethnic group - Culture

C. Ethnic identity - Ethnicity - Ethnic group - Culture

D. All

20. One of the following factor **is not a factor** for the decline of indigenous knowledge and practices

A. Modernization

B. Industrialization

C. Globalization

D. Homogenization of farming

E. None

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7. Which one of the following **is not** the feature of indigenous knowledge?

A. It is static

B. It is not easily codifiable

C. Transmitted orally

D. B and C

E.None

8. One of the following **is not** the distinguishing feature of Ethnic group?

A. Symbolic attachment to ancestral land

B. A sense of solidarity

C. A myth of common ancestor

D. Non-communal historical memories

9. Which one of the following **is not true** about ethnicity?

A. It is a matter of cultural differentiation

B. It is centrally a matter of shared meanings

C. It is more fixed and unchanging than way of life

D. It is an identification , collective and individual.

E. None

10. Inside-out definition of **ethnicity** implies

A. It is essentially an aspect of relationship, not a property of the groups

B. It is a property of groups, not aspect of relationship

C. It is a social interaction with other groups that makes difference visible.

D. It doesn't create ethnic collectivities.

11. What challenges we could face while trying to preserve indigenous knowledge?

A. Development planners clearly consider IK in their plan

B. Increasing recognition of IK by different sectors

C. Uncontrolled spread of urbanization in different areas

D. A growing market for IK in worldwide level

12. One **is the reason** for the erosion of indigenous knowledge, *except*

A. Rapid population growth

B. Growing market oriented agriculture

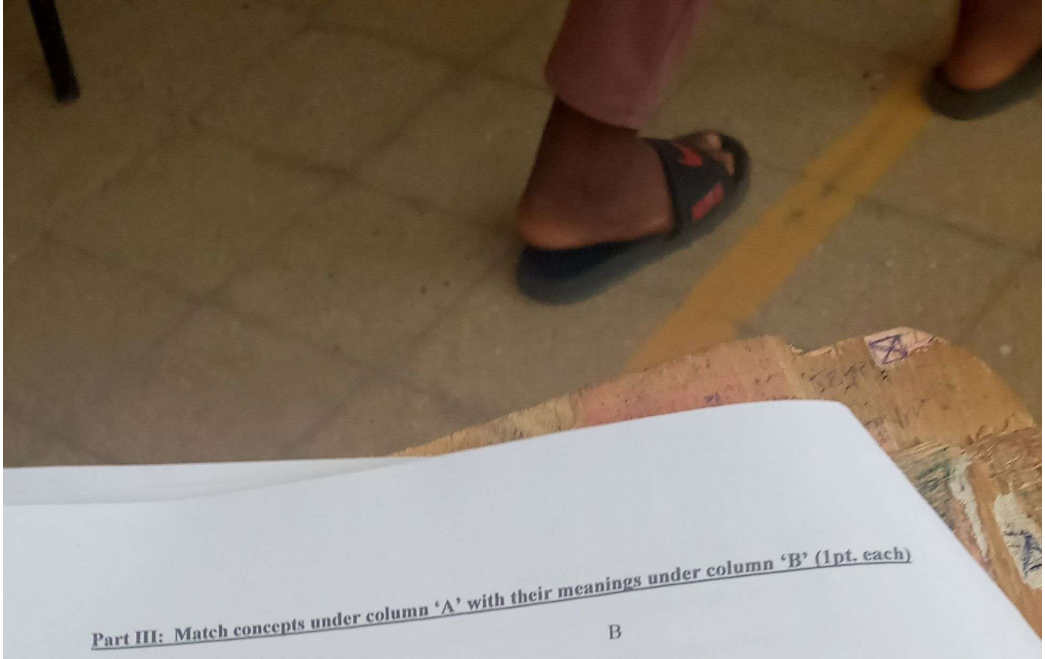
C. Growing deforestation

D. Distortions of folks

E. Outsiders attacks of indigenous knowledge

F. None

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Part III: Match concepts under column 'A' with their meanings under column 'B' (1pt. each)

A	B
1. Instrumentalism	A. Anderson
2. Western knowledge	B. Frederick Barth
3. Occupational communities	C. Max Weber
4. "Economy and Society"	D. Elite perspective of ethnicity
5. Gender based marginalization	E. Dabo or Jige
6. Ethnic group and ethnic boundaries	F. Examples of minority groups
7. Ethnic group as an imagined community	G. Reflections of women socio-economic inequality
8. Social capital	H. Scientific knowledge

Item V: Fill in the blank space

1. _____refers to stereotyping, prejudice and discrimination against people based on their age.
2. _____is knowledge that is unique to a given culture or society.
3. _____ refers to a small group of people within a community, region or country
4. _____ refers a relationship within indigenous peoples to trace membership
5. _____ is seen as a 'social organization of culture difference'
6. Frederick Barth provided the ***Copernican revolution*** in the study of _____ in and outside anthropology.

Item IV: Short Answer (6 points)

1. List out four forms of Marginalization (2 point)
2. Mention at least four main features of *ethnic group* (2 point)
3. Mention at least four main features of indigenous knowledge (2 point)

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SD

Wolkite University

College of Social Sciences and Humanities

Final Exam for First Year Freshman Students

Course: Introduction to Anthropology

Total weight: 50%

Time allotted: 90 min.

Provide your answer on the answer sheet part only

Name: Ketema Tesema **Id. No.** 0731 **Stream** 1 **Section.** 8

Item I: write true if the sentence is correct and write false if the sentence is incorrect.(1point each)

1. Repetition is one of the mechanisms of learning indigenous knowledge
2. Ethnicity, according to constructivism is, static and permanent. X
3. Marginalization refers to the state of being exposed to many disadvantageous. ~
4. The concept *indigenous* is a social and historical construct for a given culture
5. An ethnic identity is inevitably gained through blood and nature. ~
6. Many social theorists had an assumption that ethnicity and nationalism has been become les meaningful following the growing of modernization and individualism ~
7. In principle, this day development agents recognition of indigenous knowledge is marginal fo development sustainability.
8. Methodologically indigenous knowledge is different from scientific knowledge for it production and application. ~
9. Historical and contemporary evidence that indigenous peoples have committed environment sins or crimes through over-grazing, over-hunting and over-cultivation. ~
10. Romanticizing indigenous knowledge always as 'good', 'right' and 'sustainable' is healthy f human and ecological well-being. X

Item II choose the best answer (1point each)

1. One **is not true** about ethnicity and ethnic group, according to Marx Weber?

A. Ethnic group is based on the belief in common descent shared by its members.

B. Ethnic membership does not constitute a group beyond facilitating group formation ~

C. What matters for ethnic group is the existence of blood relationship. ~

D. It is primarily the political community; no matter how artificially organized

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