



Bahir Dar University
Faculty of Social Sciences
Department of social anthropology
Mid Exam for Freshman Students (2015)

Name _____ ID No. _____ Section _____

Time allowed: 45 min.

Part I: Use "True" if the statement is correct or "False" if not (1 Pt. each).

1. Literally, "anthropology" can be defined as a study of human beings.
2. The boundaries of anthropology never have the comprehensive coverage of the discipline in both breadth and substance, therefore.
   A. Anthropology gives us a simple yet sound and concrete diversity, but is able to help to understand the origin and justification of group behavior and social practices.
   B. Culture's integrated features shows the idea that there are no cultures that remain completely static.
   C. Human rights are rights of individuals based on justice and morality, and it supports all of the issues of social relationship.
   D. All
3. Physical Anthropology is not an experimental science in search of law but an interpretive one in which
   A. Through shared practice
   B. During the Enlightenment years, Anthropology was largely a profession primarily confined to museums.
   C. Contemporary Anthropologists mainly studied social contradictions in technologically simple societies of indigenous western culture.
   D. All

Part II: Choose the Best Answer from the Given Alternatives (1.5 Pts. 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 is the study of human beings, past and present
    B. Anthropology tries to be the most comprehensive of all disciplines
    C. Anthropology developed in its simple form in the mid imperialism of Western dominion
    D. Anthropology is the study of human beings in all aspects of their existence
15. Vygotsky's Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) is a theory which explains the relationship between
    A. Social guidelines that are "learned" B. Culture C. Human development and the environment
    D. Social relationship
16. Which statement related to cultural reality and variation describes the presence of features common to all cultures
    A. Culture's behavior is a complex phenomenon B. Universals
    C. Particulars D. None
17. Cultural relativism can be expressed in its capacity to enable us to respect for cultural differences that allows us to
    A. Appreciating cultural diversity
    B. Accepting and learning other cultures
    C. According to understand other cultures and its elements in terms of its own context and logics
    D. Accepting that each body of western has worked out for every environment
18. A unidirectional flow of cultural aspects that causes cultural changes in the receiving society is ___
    A. Acculturation B. Diffusion C. Enculturation D. All
19. Which subdisciplines of anthropology is most closely related to the natural sciences?
    A. Linguistic anthropology B. Physical anthropology C. Industrial anthropology D. A and B
20. _____ is major perspectives of anthropology that considers insiders' views as a primary focus of any anthropological research.
21. From the vivo and vitro are material remains and used by the past peoples and that can be removed from the site and taken to the laboratory for further analysis.
22. The belief that one's own culture and ways of life is superior to others cultural, social and material life is known as ___
23. ___ refers to detail study of a given society and ___ refers to comparative study of diversified societies.

Answer Table

	2.	3.	4.	5.
	7.	8.	9.	10.
	12.	13.	14.	15.
	17.	18.	19.	20.
	22.	23.	and	