**INTRODUCTION TO CULTURAL ANTHROPLOGY**

1. **Anthropologists use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ technique more extensively and frequently in research methods.**

**2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a term which is used to examine how different cultures and societies produce, distribute and consume the things.**

**3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of labor is held together by mechanical solidarity.**

**4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ distinguished between mechanical and organic solidarity.**

**5. Economic Anthropologist categorize the distribution of goods and services in**

 **three modes; reciprocity, redistribution and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ currency is well defined and an understood value as a medium of**

 **exchange.**

**7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest units of speech that convey meanings by standing**

 **alone or being bound to other words.**

**8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a mother tongue of English.**

**9. The analysis of cultural data at a single point in time rather than through time is**

 **called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_analysis.**

**10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ solidarity is based on mutual interdependence holds**

 **specialized societies together.**

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| NO. | ANSWERS |
| 1.  | * + Participant observation
	+ Structured interviews
	+ Survey research
	+ Experimental research
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| 2. | * Urban anthropology
* Medical anthropology
* Economic anthropology
* Educational anthropology
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| 3. | * Land Rights
* Mutual interdependence
* Solidarity
* Minimum Specialization
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| 4. | * Karl Marx
* Emile Durkheim
* Robert K. Merton
* Max Weber
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| 5. | * Market Exchange system
* Generalized Reciprocity
* Labour Specialization
* Globalization
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| 6. | * Foreign
* Universal
* Indigenous
* Standardized
 |
| 7. | * Phonology
* Morphemes
* Grammar
* Communication
 |
| 8. | * French
* Spanish
* Germanic
* Turkish
 |
| 9. | * Diachronic
* Diglossia
* Synchronic
* Dialect
 |
| 10. | * Organic
* Mechanical
* Obligatory
* Familial
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* 1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a frequently result of cultural traits diffuse in a society on a massive scale.**
	2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ State refers to a group of people sharing a common cultural background and unified by a political structure.**
	3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Systems have the greatest amount of political integration, specialized political roles and maintain authority on the basis of an ideology.**
	4. **Chiefdom involve a more formal and permanent political structure than is found in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ societies.**
	5. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has not only resulted in diffusion of technology but also compounded existing inequalities.**
	6. **Tribal organizations are most commonly found among horticulturist and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
	7. **Anthropologists recognize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ types of political organizations.**
	8. **The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interrelatedness of cultures serves as a conservative force discouraging change.**
	9. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a movement of cultural objects and ideas from one culture to another.**
	10. **Rural migrants rely on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for land purchase, dispute resolution or general household management.**
	11. ***Acculturation* is a frequently result of cultural traits diffuse in a society on a massive scale.**
	12. ***Nation* state refers to a group of people sharing a common cultural background and unified by a political structure.**
	13. ***State* systems have the greatest amount of political integration, specialized political roles and maintain authority on the basis of an ideology.**
	14. **Chiefdom involve a more formal and permanent political structure than is found in *tribal* societies.**
	15. ***Globalization* has not only resulted in diffusion of technology but also compounded existing inequalities.**
	16. **Tribal organizations are most commonly found among horticulturist and *pastoralist.***
	17. **Anthropologists recognize *four* types of political organizations.**
	18. **The *functional* interrelatedness of cultures serves as a conservative force discouraging change.**
	19. ***Diffusion* is a movement of cultural objects and ideas from one culture to another.**
	20. **Rural migrants rely on *kinsmen* for land purchase, dispute resolution or general household management.**
1. **Belief systems perform certain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ functions by providing emotional comfort by explaining the unexplainable.**
2. **Local knowledge refers to knowledge of the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, contrasted with knowledge at the level of the nation state.**
3. **In all branches of anthropology, focus on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_view and local knowledge has increased in the last thirty years.**
4. **Delegation of authority to lower level of administration is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
5. **Local knowledge proceeds from observations gained through trial and error or so-called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
6. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_system is based on sentiments of the majority.**
7. **Anthropological studies focus on the processes of social transformation, which are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
8. **Development Organizations include multilateral agencies such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
9. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the effort to meet basic needs that assure access to basic human right.**

1. **The ambivalent relationship between anthropology and development has its origins in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of governance.**

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| NO. |  ANSWERS |
| 1. | Social Religious Psychological Normative  |
| 2. | Majorities MinoritiesEthnic groups All of the given options |
| 3. | EmicEtic Ethic Local  |
| 4. | CentralizationDecentralizationAdministrationNone of the given options  |
| 5. | Experiments Participant observation Lab experimentsNatural experiments |
| 6. | Authoritative DemocraticLassiz-fairNone of the given options  |
| 7. | Positive Negative Positive and negativeNone of the given above |
| 8. | NGOsWorld BankUnited Nations All of the given options  |
| 9. | Enlargement Psychological development Social developmentNone of the given above  |
| 10. | Post-colonial system Neo-colonial system Colonial systemsNone of the given options  |

**Total marks: 60 Total Questions: 25**

1. The potential of generalization and mutual learning is a limited principle that depends only on scientific knowledge. True or False?
2. List the Economically based ideologies.
3. It is important not to confuse the term minority with ethnic group. Ethnic groups may be either a minority or majority in a population. Support this statement by narrating an example from past related society?
4. Every society has an ideology that forms the basis of the public opinion or common sense. Being a student cultural anthropology of how will you describe the notion of ideology?
5. Chiefdoms have informal structure that originate from one community which is basically the political unit. True or False?
6. In Thematic Appreciation Test, an individual interprets him/her by projecting his/her own?
7. State the specialized form of cultural diffusion between two cultures.
8. What is a social pressure which helps a common person to avoid censure and rejection.
9. Political organizations have a monopoly to use power, enforce laws and collect taxes. True or False?
10. Local knowledge can be a holistic counter-model to?
11. A nation is a group of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sharing a common symbolic identity, culture history and religion.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ qualities are determined at birth and are based on family background.
13. Who demonstrated conclusively that biological race and culture is not the same thing?
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_has a formal and permanent political structure.
15. Local and scientific knowledge are neither completely different nor entirely the same; they display both commonalities and differences. Discuss in detail
16. Patri-local residence is common in patrilineal cultures. Enlist any three most common types of residence evidenced around the world.
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ensures that people have been taught their social norms
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that one racial or ethnic minority is absorbed into other wider society?
19. Anthropologists believe that culture affects individual's sonalities. Explain this with reference to the perRiesman's theory of three common types of David personalities.
20. List a term, which states that all cultures are equal, but not necessarily alike.
21. Anthropologists believe that child rearing practices are?
22. All forms of political organization must provide means for?
23. What is the aspect of political organization that is found in almost all societies.
24. Praise or social approval is a positive social way that rewards people for behaving in expectable ways socially.
25. Explain ways in which cultures change giving examples with existing cultures in your location
26. Define the following terms.
27. Ethnicity.
28. Race
29. Culture
30. Liberation
31. Ritual.
32. What is your understanding of the term development? Discuss the role of anthropology in development and mention what influences development notions. What is the role of an anthropologist in an environment.
33. What is globalization and how does it affect culture, environments and development? Note: give bot the positive and the negative effects.
34. What is the bridge between scientific knowledge and local or indigenous knowledge? And what are their similarities and differences.
35. Art as a science has many forms? Discuss five of these
36. What are associations? Discuss any five types of associations giving examples of each.
37. What is your understanding of an ideology? Give three ideologies and explain their limitations
38. Explain your understanding of the following:
39. Fair trade
40. Hegemony
41. Proposition and discourse
42. Doctrine
43. Ecology
44. Social norm and control
45. What are the origins of customs? Discuss the three major personality type in reference to behavior.
46. State and explain the types of political systems and how they can be used to ensure social order.