

**APY1501**

( 499138)

May/June 2011

**APY101E**

( 473534)

**THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY OF CULTURE IN A  
MULTICULTURAL CONTEXT (ANTHROPOLOGY)**

Duration · 2 Hours

60 Marks

**EXAMINERS :**

FIRST

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SECOND

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This paper consists of 26 pages plus instructions for the completion of a mark reading sheet

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**PLEASE NOTE:**

THIS EXAM CONSISTS OF 2 PARTS –  
answer ONE of the parts according to the following criteria

**PART 1:**

Students who registered for APY1501 in 2011  
should answer Part 1, Questions 1 to 60 pages 2 to 14

**PART 2:**

Students who are writing a SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM for APY101E (registered in 2010)  
should answer Part 2, Questions 1 to 60 on pages 15 to 26

**[TURN OVER]**

**PART 1**

Students who registered for APY1501 in 2011  
should answer Part 1, Questions 1 to 60 pages 2 to 14

- 1 Answer **ALL** the questions Fill in your answers on the **MARK READING SHEET**
- 2 **ONLY ONE** option per multiple-choice question must be selected **NO MARKS** will be given if more than one option is included in an answer
- 3 All multiple-choice questions count **ONE MARK PER QUESTION**

**QUESTION 1**

Anthropology as an independent discipline is distinguished from other disciplines which study human life by the fact that anthropology is concerned with the

- 1 study of human communities of prehistoric and historic times
- 2 study of particular aspects of human existence
- 3 classification of people in terms of their inferiority and superiority
- 4 entire human condition

**QUESTION 2**

Which of the following **best** describes **anthropology as a discipline**?

- 1 A study of human cultural diversity worldwide
- 2 A study of human biological diversity worldwide
- 3 A humanistic study of human diversity worldwide and throughout time
- 4 A study of human diversity worldwide and throughout time

**QUESTION 3**

Linguistic anthropologists

- 1 study societies to understand how cultural phenomena are expressed verbally
- 2 mainly focus attention on the evolution of languages in prehistorical societies
- 3 study relations between members of a language group in terms of culture
- 4 mainly focus on the influence of genetic factors on the development of language

**QUESTION 4**

Archaeology as a subfield of anthropology studies

- 1 fossil remains of prehistoric human-like beings which have been preserved in the earth's crust
- 2 the development of human beings from very early times
- 3 the physical adaptation of human populations to their environment
- 4 past living conditions and changes that occurred in human populations during prehistoric times

**QUESTION 5**

An **holistic approach** to the study of culture means that anthropologists

- 1 attempt to obtain an overall impression of the development of culture
- 2 draw generalisations about the human condition
- 3 study the cultural systems of societies within a global cultural pattern
- 4 study all facets of human life, including the environmental factors to which people must adapt for survival

**QUESTION 6** 

The **most important** sources of information on a particular sociocultural system are

- 1 people at grassroots level of the society being studied
- 2 statistical surveys and questionnaires
- 3 key informants (experts) on the history and culture being studied
- 4 constituent groupings, associations and organisations of the society being studied

**QUESTION 7**

**Participant observation** means that an anthropologist should

- 1 participate in the sense that he/she should commit his/her thoughts and emotions to the real-world fieldwork setting, and record his/her observations in an objective, scientific and systematic manner
- 2 become an active participant in the daily life of the community concerned and report on his/her experiences from his/her own cultural perspective
- 3 be a careful observer of the customs and daily life of a community to enable him/her to understand and record the relevant activities and events
- 4 observe more than participate in a conscious attempt to obtain concise, objective answers to specific research questions to enable anthropological theorisation

**QUESTION 8**

Which of the following statements regarding **ethnography and/or ethnographic research** are **CORRECT**?

- a Ethnographic research involves first-hand, direct contact with the people being studied
- b Ethnography is both the process and the product of fieldwork
- c Ethnographers should under no circumstances judge the behaviour of people being studied
- d To understand social relations in a community, ethnographic research may include personal network analysis of informants

Choose the **correct** option

- 1 b, c and d
- 2 a and c
- 3 a, b, c and d
- 4 a, b and d

**QUESTION 9**

An anthropological study that sees the people being studied as actors in their own sociocultural context, and incorporates people's own perceptions and categorisations of the world in which they are living has adopted

- 1 an etic approach
- 2 an emic approach
- 3 a multifaceted approach
- 4 an ethical approach

**QUESTION 10**

The **etic** approach

- 1 aims to understand how the people of a particular society see, hear, speak, think and act
- 2 is the same as ethnocentrism because it gives a perspective from outside a culture
- 3 is a recently developed, subjective research strategy to determine the attitudes of people during research
- 4 is a research strategy that gives priority to the interpretations of an anthropologist as researcher

**[TURN OVER]**

**QUESTION 11**

The tendency to judge another society by the values and the standards of one's own culture is known as

- 1 multivocality
- 2 reflexivity
- 3 ethnicity
- 4 ethnocentrism

**QUESTION 12**

Which one of the following **best** illustrates how an application of the concept of cultural relativism influences the work of anthropologists?

- 1 An anthropologist determines which one of two cultural groups has developed a more effective approach to combating crime
- 2 An anthropologist compares the social structure and social behaviour of different social groups
- 3 An anthropologist interprets the behaviour of people in terms of the sociocultural context in which the behaviour is found
- 4 An anthropologist demonstrates how a social group's culture has been influenced by other social groups with which it has been in contact

**QUESTION 13** 

All of the following perspectives or approaches are characteristic of anthropology, **EXCEPT**

- 1 a contextual approach which takes the entire sociocultural and environmental settings of a human population, as well as the dynamic interaction between them into account
- 2 a comparative approach that brings similarities and differences between human populations to the fore
- 3 the concept of sociocultural systems that anthropologists use to try to understand the ways in which people organise their lives
- 4 a research method which enables the anthropologist to produce quantitative data by means of statistical methods, surveys and questionnaires

**QUESTION 14**

Africa is currently failing to produce enough food to feed its own population. Problems associated with and reasons for this failure which have been identified, include all of the following **EXCEPT**

- 1 a lack of proper leadership
- 2 a widening gap between the rich and the poor
- 3 a need for constitutional reform
- 4 a lack of training among subsistence farmers regarding improved crop production

**QUESTION 15**

Based on sound anthropological knowledge of the local people and the natural environment, the famine in the 1960s in the Sahel region of Africa could have been avoided if the

- 1 government planners had concentrated on increasing the number of wells in the region
- 2 nomadic pastoralists of the Sahel had been encouraged to increase the size of their herds
- 3 government had included knowledge of the culture and ecology of the people concerned in its planning
- 4 international relief programmes that were launched to alleviate the crisis, had supplied food relief in the form of grain

**QUESTION 16**

Which one of the following combinations of **human classification and characteristics** is **CORRECT**?

1 Hominids	Dwellings made of piled stone or bushes, a highly developed toolkit and, possibly, the use of fire
2 Hominoids	Upright posture which sets the hands free to carry things and manipulate the environment
3 Homo erectus	Developed a remarkable toolkit of fine projectile points and hunted big-game animals by hurling spears
4 Homo sapiens	Developed speech and language, marriage and the family

**QUESTION 17**

Anthropologists generally agree that the concept of a **race**

- 1 comprises a human population differing geographically, morphologically or genetically from other human populations
- 2 cannot be defined biologically and regard perceptions of race as sociocultural constructions
- 3 comprises a human population within which the genetic variation is less than the genetic variation between the population and other human populations
- 4 explains the innate behavioural characteristics which are attributed to various human populations

**QUESTION 18**

Which of the following statements about **images and perceptions of the body** are **CORRECT**?

- a In communities all over the world women display male wealth and prestige on and by their bodies
- b The increasing objectification of male bodies is indicative of a shift in the sociocultural ideal of beauty from women to men
- c Human bodies are influenced by their sociocultural systems and contexts
- d Circumcision is universally accepted as a ritual which symbolically transforms boys into men

Choose the **correct** option

- 1 a, b and d
- 2 c and d
- 3 a, b and c
- 4 a and c
- 5 a, c and d

**QUESTION 19****Tattooing**

- 1 is used universally to signify status and prestige
- 2 has become a rite of passage which aims to empower tattooed people
- 3 is a means by which humans establish themselves as sociocultural beings
- 4 1, 2, and 3
- 5 2 and 3

**QUESTION 20**

**Collective initiation for girls** in South Africa occurs among

- 1 Zulu-speaking communities
- 2 Ndebele-speaking communities
- 3 Xhosa-speaking communities
- 4 Tsonga-speaking communities

**QUESTION 21**

Which of the following statements about **female genital mutilation** is/are **CORRECT**?

- a Genital cutting is done to enhance the sexual pleasure of the women
- b The practice is often enforced by men in an attempt to control the perceived rampant sexual desires of women
- c The practice occurs particularly among African Muslims
- d Genital cutting should not be condemned as an infringement of universal human rights, but understood in its particular sociocultural context

Choose the **correct** option

- 1 b and c
- 2 c only
- 3 a and d
- 4 c and d
- 5 d only

**QUESTION 22**

Which of the following statements regarding **body language** are **CORRECT**?

- a The study of people's perceptions and use of space is known as proxemics
- b Nonverbal signals complement spoken messages and thus cannot contradict such messages
- c Nonverbal signals are not universally the same and therefore one cannot make generalisations about body language applicable to all societies
- d It is said that at least 90% of emotional information is transmitted by body language and tone of voice

Choose the **correct** option

- 1 a, b and d
- 2 a, b and c
- 3 a, b, c, and d
- 4 a and d
- 5 b, c and d

**QUESTION 23**

The British anthropologist, Sir Edward Tylor, who formulated one of the first definitions of the concept of culture from an anthropological perspective, defined it as

- 1 that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society
- 2 the ideas, thought patterns, values, attitudes and perceptions of members of society that direct and influence their behaviour
- 3 sets of relationships and behaviour patterns which are established by interacting individuals in a particular sociocultural context
- 4 the works and practices of intellectual and especially artistic activity

[TURN OVER]

**QUESTION 24**

Humans are set apart from animals on the basis that they, in contrast to animals,

- 1 use tools to adapt to their environment
- 2 have the ability to communicate symbolically
- 3 must be taught how to behave
- 4 share their behaviour with members of their group

**QUESTION 25**

The concept of **integration of culture** refers to

- 1 dynamic relationships which exist between sociocultural phenomena
- 2 differences and similarities that distinguish diverse sociocultural systems from each other
- 3 cultural components which are interdependent and form a coherent whole
- 4 the transmission of culture from one generation to the next

**QUESTION 26**

The Swazi harvest feast (*incwala*) is arranged by the royal Dlamini clan of which the king is a member and during which dramatic rituals are performed which emphasise the kingship as cultural focal point. This statement specifically illustrates

- 1 that the religious aspect is the focal point in Swazi culture
- 2 that religion forms the basis for integration with other aspects of Swazi culture
- 3 the manifestation and importance of symbolism in Swazi culture
- 4 the role of kingship in the integration of the kinship, religious and political aspects of Swazi culture

**QUESTION 27**

Which of the following cultural phenomena is/are a **key signifier or marker** of ethnic identity?

- 1 Language
- 2 Art
- 3 Food
- 4 Clothes

**QUESTION 28**

Which of the following statements regarding **the construction of individual and group identities** is/are **CORRECT**?

- a Identity is not a static category but a continuous process and more accurately could be called identification
- b "Politics of identity" refers to a process through which a government attempts to mould ethnic identities into relatively fixed frames so that they can act politically
- c "Identity politics" refers to a process in which ethnic and racial identities contest the structures of power that constrain them
- d Communities across the world have diverse ideas about how many genders exist and how these are composed

Choose the **correct** option

- 1 a and c
- 2 a, b, c and d
- 3 a and d
- 4 a, c and d
- 5 d

**QUESTION 29**

The appointment or recognition of a leader or an authoritative body which makes rules and laws and which is accepted and obeyed gives rise to a community's

- 1 social system
- 2 legal system
- 3 political system
- 4 military system

**QUESTION 30**

Which of the following may be used to distinguish an **ethnic group**?

- a A common genetic basis
- b A group's own sense of identity
- c A common language
- d Food preferences and prescriptions

Choose the **correct** option

- 1 b and d
- 2 c and d
- 3 a, b, c and d
- 4 b, c and d
- 5 a, b and c

**QUESTION 31**

For anthropologists to gain insight into the basic ways in which people organise their relationships in a society, they study the society's

- 1 political organisation
- 2 kinship system
- 3 judicial system
- 4 religious system

**QUESTION 32**

In anthropology the term **effective kin** refers to

- 1 all kin who can be indicated genealogically in a family tree
- 2 only those kin with whom a person actually has some or other relationship
- 3 only those kin who can inherit property in accordance with their genealogical rank
- 4 all kin who trace their descent from a common ancestor or ancestress

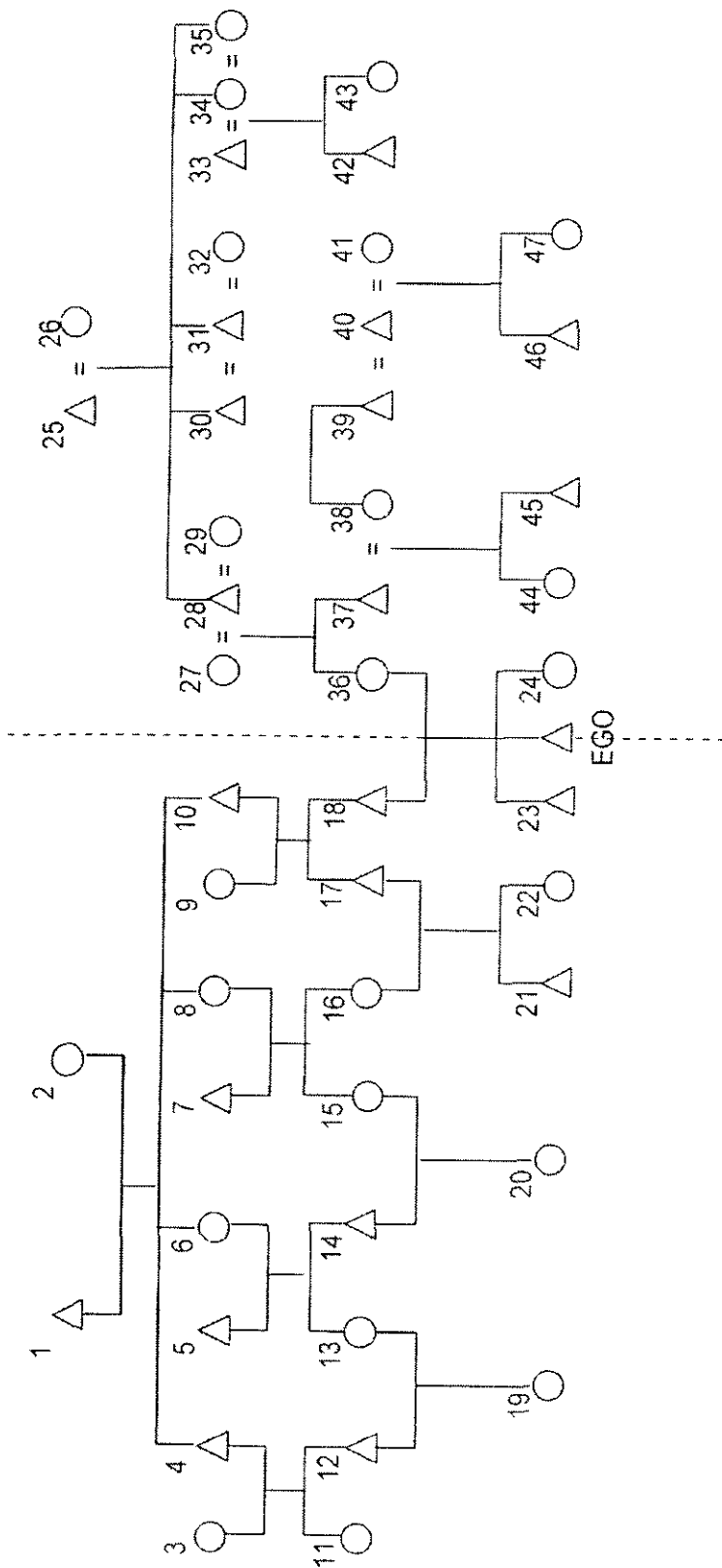
**QUESTION 33**

Members of these descent categories cannot indicate how they are genealogically related. They assume that they are related because they share a common name. Members are forbidden to marry each other because it is regarded as incest. They do not all come together for a specific purpose.

To which descent category among the Xhosa does this description apply?

- 1 Lineages
- 2 Totemic groups
- 3 Phratries
- 4 Clans

ANSWER QUESTIONS 34 TO 41 WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAM



**QUESTION 34**

Who is the **apical ancestor of the matrilineage** to whom 23 belongs?

- 1 26
- 2 25
- 3 27
- 4 29

**QUESTION 35**

Which of the following indicates the **relationship of 9 and 15 CORRECTLY?**

- 1 FaBrWi
- 2 MoSiHu
- 3 FaSiDa
- 4 MoBrWi

**QUESTION 36**

Through whom would Ego trace descent in a **cognatic descent system?**

- 1 1, 4, 5, 7 and 10 as well as 25, 28, 30, 31 and 34
- 2 36, 37, 27, 28, 29, 25 and 26
- 3 18, 10, 9, 1 and 2 as well as 36, 28, 27, 25 and 26
- 4 18, 10, and 1 as well as 36, 27, 29 and 26

**QUESTION 37**

Who would exercise authority over **EGO** and **24** if they are members of a group with a **matrilinal descent system?**

- 1 18
- 2 37
- 3 27
- 4 36

**QUESTION 38**

Which of the following **relatives** of EGO are indicated **CORRECTLY?**

- 1 Parallel-cousins 18 and 11
- 2 Patrilineal kin 10 and 7
- 3 Cross-cousins 16 and 14
- 4 Affines 42 and 43

**QUESTION 39**

Which of the following persons is a **cross-cousin of 20?**

- 1 21
- 2 19
- 3 EGO
- 4 11

**QUESTION 40**

Which of the following represents a **parallel-cousin marriage?** The union between

- 1 31 and 32
- 2 16 and 17
- 3 12 and 13
- 4 14 and 15

[TURN OVER]

**QUESTION 41**

If **EGO** and **24** belong to different descent groups, their system of descent reckoning is known as

- 1 cognatic or bilateral
- 2 double
- 3 matrilineal
- 4 parallel
- 5 patrilineal

**QUESTION 42**

The term **matronymy** means that

- 1 inheritance of property is through the mother
- 2 residence after marriage is with the mother's kin group
- 3 a man is succeeded first by his Br and then by his SiSo
- 4 children bear the family name of the mother

**QUESTION 43**

Which one of the following statements concerning **exogamy** is **CORRECT**?

- 1 Exogamy is synonymous with incest because both prohibit marriage between certain categories of kin in societies
- 2 The rules of exogamy regulate and preserve the sexual relations between clan and lineage members
- 3 Exogamy is a prohibition on marriage within a particular group such as a clan or a lineage
- 4 Exogamy is a phenomenon which is found among all Bantu-speaking groups of South Africa

**QUESTION 44**

Which one of the following applies to a **leviratic union** among Bantu-speaking groups?

- 1 It is a continuation of a deceased man's marriage by his brother or close male relative
- 2 It is practised by all Bantu-speaking groups in South Africa
- 3 A deceased man's marriage must first be dissolved before a leviratic union can be concluded
- 4 It is concluded on behalf of a man who died before he could marry

**QUESTION 45**

All of the following form part of the **contractual factors** of marriage between members of **Bantu-speaking groups EXCEPT**

- 1 transfer of a dowry from the bride's family to the bride herself
- 2 transfer of marriage goods from the groom and his kin group to the bride's father
- 3 bride service for a few months or years before or after the marriage
- 4 the marriage agreement

**QUESTION 46**

Which one of the **patterns of residence after marriage** is usually practised in patrilineal societies?

- 1 Uxorilocal residence
- 2 Virilocal residence
- 3 Avunculocal residence
- 4 Neolocal residence
- 5 Bilocal residence

**QUESTION 47**

All of the following are possible grounds for dissolution of marriage among **Bantu-speaking groups**, **EXCEPT**

- 1 accusations of witchcraft
- 2 ill-treatment
- 3 the death of the husband
- 4 adultery

**QUESTION 48**

Totemism

- a is associated with unilineal descent groups
- b is related to the namegiving of clans and lineages
- c may be closely linked to the well-being of descent groups
- d is always associated with prohibitions and avoidances (taboos)

Choose the **correct** option

- 1 a, b and c
- 2 a, c and d
- 3 a, b and d
- 4 a, b, c and d

**QUESTION 49**

The main aim of the anthropological study of religion is to

- 1 obtain factual information concerning conceptions of the supernatural and on humankind's relationship with the supernatural
- 2 classify religious phenomena as either belonging to the sphere of religion or of magic
- 3 understand a religious system in terms of its meaning to its adherents
- 4 determine its interrelatedness with the other aspects of the culture of a society

**QUESTION 50**

The most important feature that distinguishes a witch from a sorcerer is that witches make use of

- 1 mana
- 2 talismans
- 3 amulets
- 4 fetishes
- 5 familiars

**QUESTION 51**

The Venda of Limpopo believe that

- 1 *abantu bomlambo* (people of the river) harm their victims at night and have the ability to cause mental illness
- 2 sprits who live in rivers and lakes, (e.g. lake Fundudzi) are associated with the ancestral spirits of the guardian of the lake
- 3 a goddess Nomkhubulwana, is associated with spring and rain as well as the growth of crops
- 4 a great god lives in the eastern sky and a lesser god lives in the western sky

**QUESTION 52**

In anthropological theory the concept of **myth** is used to refer to

- 1 tales of fictitious events based on irrational ideas
- 2 a primitive form of scientific thinking
- 3 tales of cosmic origins and their meanings
- 4 oral tradition of verifiable historical events

**QUESTION 53**

Which one of the following statements **CORRECTLY** describes a **talisman**?

- 1 It is believed to become the temporary abode of supernatural powers or spirits since it contains various ingredients which induce spirits or powers to dwell within it, and is used as protection against witchcraft or for securing success in war
- 2 It may be worn on the body or placed in various positions where its influence is needed, it is used for protection against misfortune as well as for securing strength, health and good fortune
- 3 It refers to an impersonal power, is associated with certain people and objects, it may be used for good or evil purposes, but people must know how to employ it otherwise it can be harmful to them

**QUESTION 54**

When a person is possessed by a spirit and communicates with other people in a strange voice or language, we refer to this as

- 1 mediumship
- 2 negative possession
- 3 positive possession
- 4 trance

**QUESTION 55**

Which one of the following religious systems is characterised by **polytheistic beliefs**?

- 1 Christianity
- 2 Islam
- 3 Hinduism
- 4 Judaism

**QUESTION 56**

**Religion** as distinguished from magic is associated with

- 1 an impersonal power and an attitude of dependence
- 2 personalised spiritual beings and an attitude of manipulation
- 3 an impersonal power and an attitude of manipulation
- 4 personalised spiritual beings and an attitude of dependence

**QUESTION 57**

Which one of the following ritual leaders is commanded by the supernatural to speak on its behalf, 'announcing the will of the supernatural'?

- 1 Priest
- 2 Shaman
- 3 Prophet
- 4 Traditional healer
- 5 Diviner

**QUESTION 58**

Which one of the following includes phenomena that are characteristic of the *malopo-cult*?

- 1 Possession - purification - dancing
- 2 Trance - mediumship - familiars
- 3 Purification - fetishism - mediumship
- 4 Dancing - mana - purification

**QUESTION 59**

Which one of the following forms the **focal point of the treatment of an ill *malopo*-medium?**

- 1 The drinking of traditional beer
- 2 The performance of dances
- 3 Sacrifices to the ancestral spirits
- 4 Purification rituals

**QUESTION 60**

According to the Gcaleka of the Eastern Cape, ritual impurity ensues when a

- 1 woman enters the cattle kraal
- 2 menstruating woman touches a pig
- 3 person touches fatty meat
- 4 man enters the female side of the domestic dwelling

**[TOTAL 60]**

**PART 2**

Students who are writing a SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM for APY101E (registered in 2010) should answer Part 2, Questions 1 to 60 on pages 15 to 26

- 1 Answer **ALL** the questions. Fill in your answers on the **MARK READING SHEET**
- 2 **ONLY ONE** option per multiple-choice question must be selected. **NO MARKS** will be given if more than one option is included in an answer
- 3 All multiple-choice questions count **ONE MARK PER QUESTION**

**QUESTION 1**

The particular focus of sociocultural anthropologists comprises the study of the

- 1 evolution of the aspects of culture of societies
- 2 influence of genetic factors on the social and cultural behaviour of people
- 3 diversity of lifestyles found in societies worldwide
- 4 organisation, functioning and development of economic systems

**QUESTION 2**

Which one of the following is a **sub-discipline** of anthropology?

- 1 Psychology
- 2 Archaeology
- 3 Sociology
- 4 Theology
- 5 Education

**QUESTION 3**

Choose the **INCORRECT** statement

Linguistic anthropologists

- 1 initially studied the historical development of unwritten languages of non-western societies
- 2 study societies to understand how cultural phenomena are expressed verbally
- 3 mainly focus attention on the evolution of languages in prehistorical societies
- 4 apply their knowledge to advise education authorities on the problems children experience in schools in multilingual societies

**QUESTION 4**

**Participant observation** requires that anthropologists should

- 1 be careful observers of the daily life of the society being studied to enable them to record relevant information on their way of living
- 2 become active participants in the daily activities of the society concerned and report on their experiences from their own cultural perspective
- 3 become totally immersed in the daily activities of the people concerned, by living among them, in order to record carefully their impressions and experiences of their activities (e.g. rituals)
- 4 participate more than observe in a conscious attempt to learn more about the culture of the society concerned

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**QUESTION 5**

The tendency to judge another society by the values and the standards of one's own culture is known as

- 1 ethnology
- 2 phenotyping
- 3 ethnicity
- 4 ethnocentrism

**QUESTION 6**

An **holistic approach** to the study of culture means that anthropologists

- 1 attempt to obtain an overall impression of the development of culture
- 2 draw generalisations about the human condition
- 3 study individual cultures of societies within a global cultural pattern
- 4 study all facets of human life, including the environmental factors to which people must adapt for survival

**QUESTION 7**

The fact that within all human societies people communicate by means of language, can be ascribed to

- 1 the similarity of the basic mental processes of *Homo sapiens sapiens* worldwide
- 2 diffusion
- 3 acculturation
- 4 the similar genotypical characteristics of human beings world-wide

**QUESTION 8**

The **emic approach**

- 1 aims to understand how the people of a particular society see, hear, speak, think and act
- 2 is similar to ethnocentrism because it gives a perspective from inside a culture
- 3 is a recently developed, subjective research strategy to determine the attitudes of people during research
- 4 is a research strategy that gives priority to the interpretations of the anthropologist as researcher

**QUESTION 9**

Indicate the **INCORRECT** statement

The **ethnographic data** that anthropologists collect and have at their disposal should

- 1 be published and made available to other scientists
- 2 be used to promote the aspirations and ideals of the people being studied at all costs
- 3 be made available to the community in which the research was done
- 4 help to alleviate problems with which humankind struggles world-wide

**QUESTION 10**

Anthropological information that has been collected by means of the ethnographic method will be regarded as **objective and reliable** when an anthropologist has

- 1 representative statistical surveys that verify the information
- 2 made systematic and relevant cross-cultural comparisons of the information
- 3 interviewed a number of informants and has participated in relevant cultural activities
- 4 applied the emic and etic research approaches and obtains the same answer or variation thereof from different groups of experts

[TURN OVER]

**QUESTION 11**

Which one of the following statements regarding the creation of culture is **CORRECT**?

- 1 New cultural creations must have meaning or value for the members of society before they accept these creations as part of their culture
- 2 Everything created by the members of a society is considered as part of their culture
- 3 Only influential people such as leading scientists as well as political and religious leaders can introduce new cultural creations to a society
- 4 The human hand plays a more important role than the human brain in the creation of culture

**QUESTION 12**

For their survival and the maintenance of harmonious relations with the other members of their society, and the non-human forces and powers which they believe play an active role in their lives, humans distinguish between *“what is useful and what is not, what in their behaviour is good and what is not, what is true and what is not and what is aesthetically pleasing and what is not”* This quotation refers to a society's

- 1 rules of ideal behaviour and norms
- 2 provision of material and non-material needs
- 3 value system and world-view
- 4 education and knowledge system

**QUESTION 13**

The process of **passive adaptation** to the environment involves

- 1 cultural adaptation so that humans can survive in the natural environment
- 2 adapting to divergent and diverse natural and sociocultural environments
- 3 adapting to a natural environment which, due to the scarcity of natural resources, imposes limitations on sociocultural development
- 4 the dependence of animals on their instincts to survive in the natural environment

**QUESTION 14**

Which one of the following statements about societies and the natural or unseen environment is **TRUE**?

- 1 The natural environment has no influence on culture change because with increasing technological proficiency a society will gain total control over its environment
- 2 Societies adapt to their natural environment by means of technology which can disturb the ecological balance of the environment
- 3 Human survival in the natural environment is primarily dependent on a medical system
- 4 The unseen environment comprises powers of which all humans are spiritually aware and for which they often find logical explanations through their conceptions of supernatural beings

**QUESTION 15**

The interaction between humans, their culture and all forms of life in a particular environment refers to

- 1 an economic system
- 2 an ecological system
- 3 the relationship of small-scale societies with their natural environment
- 4 the relationship of people with their sociocultural environment

**QUESTION 16**

Which of the following cultural phenomena is/are **closely related** to an ethnic group's sense of common identity?

- 1 An economic system
- 2 An education system
- 3 A military system
- 4 A value system and world-view
- 5 A political system

**QUESTION 17**

Which one of the following with reference to type of society and distinctive characteristic is **CORRECTLY** matched?

1	Specialised	The relationships among people are personal and intense
2	Large-scale	Thoughts about the universe are of a fragmentary and magical nature
3	Small-scale	The perception of time is limited to living memory
4	Non-specialised	Characterised by the self-centredness of the individual

**QUESTION 18**

The German sociologist Tonnies explained that in small-scale societies where the concept of "we" is more important than the concept of "I", there are strong communal bonds of solidarity which link members together. He called these types of societies

- 1 *Gesellschaft* societies
- 2 unspecialised societies
- 3 specialised societies
- 4 *Gemeinschaft* societies

**QUESTION 19**

When a distinction is made between societies on **the basis of the nature of relationships between people**, the South African society can be typified as

- 1 heterogeneous
- 2 unspecialised
- 3 large-scale
- 4 small-scale

**QUESTION 20**

For anthropologists to gain insight into the basic ways in which people organise their relationships in a society, they study the society's

- 1 political organisation
- 2 prolonged contact with other societies
- 3 kinship system
- 4 judicial system
- 5 religious system

**QUESTION 21**

In anthropology the term **effective kin** refers to

- 1 all kin who can be indicated genealogically in a family tree
- 2 only those kin with whom a person actually has some or other relationship
- 3 only those kin who can inherit property in accordance with their genealogical rank
- 4 all kin who trace their descent from a common ancestor or ancestress

[TURN OVER]

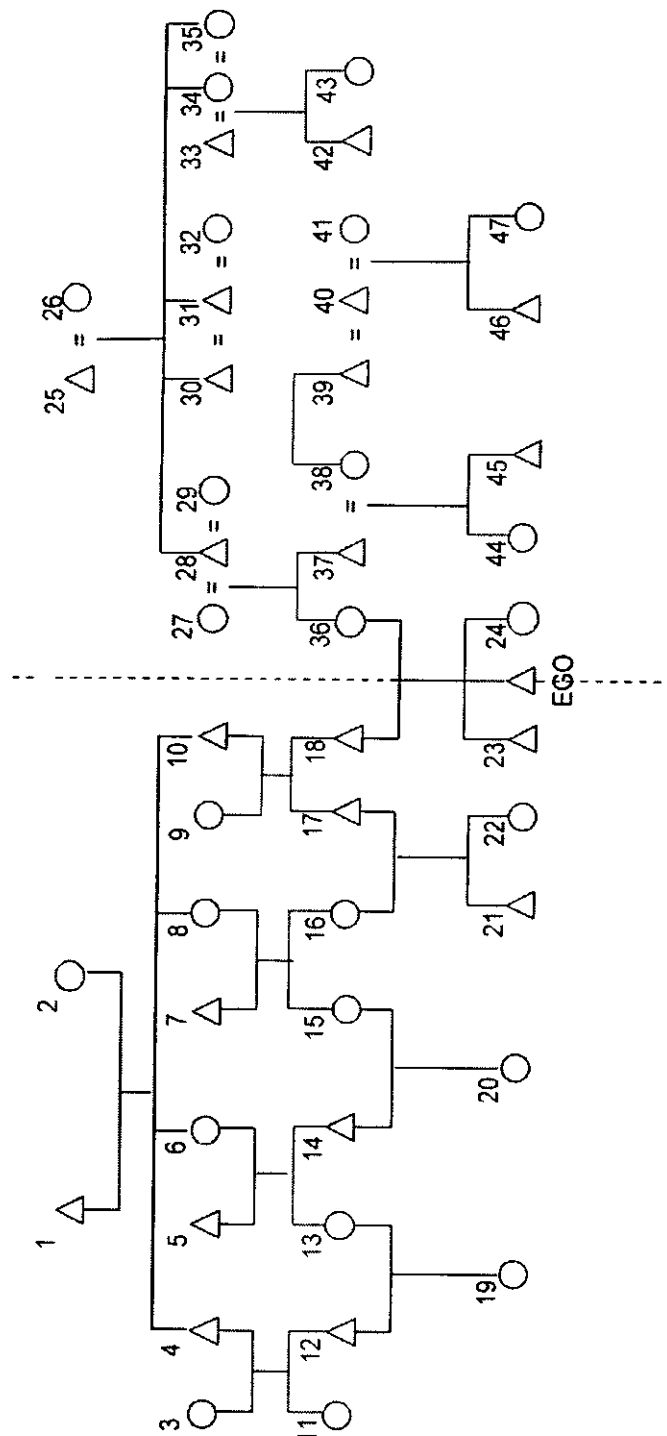
**QUESTION 22**

Members of these descent categories cannot indicate how they are genealogically related. They assume that they are related because they share a common name. Members are forbidden to marry each other because it is regarded as incest. They do not all come together for a specific purpose.

To which descent category among the Xhosa does this description apply?

- 1 Lineages
- 2 Totemic groups
- 3 Phratries
- 4 Clans

**ANSWER QUESTIONS 23 TO 30 WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAM**



[TURN OVER]

**QUESTION 23**

Who is the apical ancestor of the matrilineage to whom 23 belongs?

- 1 26
- 2 25
- 3 27
- 4 29

**QUESTION 24**

Which of the following indicates the relationship of 9 and 15 CORRECTLY?

- 1 FaBrWi
- 2 MoSiHu
- 3 FaSiDa
- 4 MoBrWi

**QUESTION 25**

Through whom would Ego trace descent in a cognatic descent system?

- 1 1, 4, 5, 7 and 10 as well as 25, 28, 30, 31 and 34
- 2 36, 37, 27, 28, 29, 25 and 26
- 3 18, 10, 9, 1 and 2 as well as 36, 28, 27, 25 and 26
- 4 18, 10, and 1 as well as 36, 27, 29 and 26

**QUESTION 26**

Who would exercise authority over EGO and 24 if they are members of a group with a matrilineal descent system?

- 1 18
- 2 37
- 3 27
- 4 36

**QUESTION 27**

Which of the following relatives of EGO are indicated CORRECTLY?

- 1 Parallel cousins 18 and 11
- 2 Agnates 10 and 7
- 3 Cross cousins 16 and 14
- 4 Affines 42 and 43

**QUESTION 28**

Which of the following persons is a cross-cousin of 20?

- 1 21
- 2 19
- 3 EGO
- 4 11

**QUESTION 29**

Which of the following represents a parallel-cousin marriage? The union between

- 1 31 and 32
- 2 16 and 17
- 3 12 and 13
- 4 14 and 15

**QUESTION 30**

If **EGO** and **24** belong to different descent groups, their system of descent reckoning is known as

- 1 cognatic or bilateral
- 2 double
- 3 matrilineal
- 4 parallel
- 5 patrilineal

**QUESTION 31**

Which statement pertaining to **phratries** and **moieties** is **INCORRECT**?

- 1 These groups do not occur in southern Africa
- 2 Both have systems of dual organisation
- 3 Moieties and phratries are exogamous groups
- 4 Both phratries and moieties trace their origin back to a common ancestor

**QUESTION 32**

Which one of the following statements concerning **exogamy** is **CORRECT**?

- 1 Exogamy is synonymous with incest because both prohibit marriage between certain categories of kin in societies
- 2 The rules of exogamy regulate and preserve the sexual relations between clan and lineage members
- 3 Exogamy is a prohibition on marriage within a particular group such as a clan or a lineage
- 4 Exogamy is a phenomenon which is found among all Bantu-speaking groups of South Africa

**QUESTION 33**

Which one of the following applies to a **leviratic union** among Bantu-speaking groups?

- 1 It is a continuation of a deceased man's marriage by his brother or close male relative
- 2 It is practised by all Bantu-speaking groups in South Africa
- 3 A deceased man's marriage must first be dissolved before a leviratic union can be concluded
- 4 It is concluded on behalf of a man who died before he could marry

**QUESTION 34**

Which one of the following does **NOT** form part of the **contractual factors** of marriage between members of **Bantu-speaking groups**?

- 1 Transfer of a dowry from the bride's family to the bride herself
- 2 Transfer of marriage goods from the groom and his kin group to the bride's father
- 3 Bride service for a few months or years before or after the marriage
- 4 The marriage agreement

**QUESTION 35**

Which one of the **patterns of residence after marriage** is usually practised in patrilineal societies?

- 1 Uxorilocal residence
- 2 Virilocal residence
- 3 Avunculocal residence
- 4 Neolocal residence
- 5 Bilocal residence

**QUESTION 36**

Which one of the following is **NOT** a possible ground for dissolution of marriage among **Bantu-speaking groups**?

- 1 Accusations of witchcraft
- 2 Ill-treatment
- 3 The death of the husband
- 4 Adultery

**QUESTION 37**

Totemism

- a is associated with unilineal descent groups
- b is related to the namegiving of clans and lineages
- c may be closely linked to the well-being of descent groups
- d is always associated with prohibitions and avoidances (taboos)

Choose the **correct combination**

- 1 a, b and c
- 2 a, c and d
- 3 a, b and d
- 4 a, b, c and d

**QUESTION 38**

The **main aim of the anthropological study of religion** is to

- 1 obtain factual information concerning conceptions of the supernatural and on humankind's relationship with the supernatural
- 2 classify religious phenomena as either belonging to the sphere of religion or of magic
- 3 understand a religious system in terms of its meaning to its adherents
- 4 determine its interrelatedness with the other aspects of the culture of a society

**QUESTION 39**

The most important feature that distinguishes a witch from a sorcerer is that witches make use of

- 1 mana
- 2 talismans
- 3 amulets
- 4 fetishes
- 5 familiars

**QUESTION 40**

The Venda of Limpopo believe that

- 1 *abantu bomlambo* (people of the river) harm their victims at night and have the ability to cause mental illness
- 2 sprits who live in rivers and lakes, (e.g. Lake Fundudzi) are associated with the ancestral spirits of the guardian of the lake
- 3 a goddess, Nomkhubulwana, is associated with spring and rain as well as the growth of crops
- 4 a great god lives in the eastern sky and a lesser god lives in the western sky

**QUESTION 41**

In anthropological theory the concept of **myth** is used to refer to

- 1 tales of fictitious events based on irrational ideas
- 2 a primitive form of scientific thinking
- 3 tales of cosmic origins and their meanings
- 4 oral tradition of verifiable historical events

**QUESTION 42**

Which one of the following statements **CORRECTLY** describes a **talisman**?

- 1 It is believed to become the temporary abode of supernatural powers or spirits since it contains various ingredients which induce spirits or powers to dwell within it, and is used as protection against witchcraft or for securing success in war
- 2 It may be worn on the body or placed in various positions where its influence is needed, it is used for protection against misfortune as well as for securing strength, health and good fortune
- 3 It refers to an impersonal power, is associated with certain people and objects, it may be used for good or evil purposes, but people must know how to employ it otherwise it can be harmful to them

**QUESTION 43**

When a person is possessed by a spirit and communicates with other people in a strange voice or language, we refer to this as

- 1 mediumship
- 2 negative possession
- 3 positive possession
- 4 trance

**QUESTION 44**

Which of the following are characteristic of Mthwa religion?

- 1 Familiars - pollution - mana - ancestors
- 2 Gods - familiars – fetishism - ancestors
- 3 Pollution - familiars - mana - fetishism
- 4 God - ancestors - familiars - mana
- 5 God - ancestors - familiars - pollution

**QUESTION 45**

In Mthwa cosmology the supernatural being known as **uthikoloshe** is a

- 1 tiny, hairy, human-shaped creature who can act on his own
- 2 cause of misfortune and even death to an enemy of its owner
- 3 being which is associated with lightning
- 4 familiar, more often seen by adults than children

**QUESTION 46**

Which one of the following ritual leaders is commanded by the supernatural to speak on its behalf, 'announcing the will of the supernatural'?

- 1 Priest
- 2 Shaman
- 3 Prophet
- 4 Traditional healer
- 5 Diviner

**QUESTION 47**

Which one of the following includes phenomena that are characteristic of the *malopo-cult*?

- 1 Possession - purification - dancing
- 2 Trance - mediumship - familiars
- 3 Purification - fetishism - mediumship
- 4 Dancing - mana - purification

**QUESTION 48**

Which one of the following forms the focal point of the treatment of an ill *malopo-medium*?

- 1 The drinking of traditional beer
- 2 The performance of dances
- 3 Sacrifices to the ancestral spirits
- 4 Purification rituals

**QUESTION 49**

According to the Gcaleka of the Eastern Cape, ritual impurity ensues when a

- 1 woman enters the cattle kraal
- 2 menstruating woman touches a pig
- 3 person touches fatty meat
- 4 man enters the female side of the domestic dwelling

**QUESTION 50**

The concept of **integration of culture** refers to

- 1 the process whereby individuals learn the culture of their society
- 2 the process of change that results when two groups with different cultural phenomena come into contact with each other
- 3 cultural components which are interdependent and form a coherent whole
- 4 the continuity between informal and formal education

**QUESTION 51**

The Swazi harvest feast (*incwala*) is arranged by the royal Dlamini clan of which the king is a member and during which dramatic rituals are performed which emphasise the kingship as cultural focal point. This statement specifically illustrates

- 1 that the religious aspect is the focal point of Swazi culture
- 2 that religion forms the basis for integration with other aspects of Swazi culture
- 3 the manifestation and importance of symbolism in Swazi culture
- 4 the role of kingship in the integration of the kinship, religious and political aspects of Swazi culture

**QUESTION 52**

Which one of the following applies to **people undergoing enculturation**?

- 1 Enculturation is confined to the informal transmission of culture to the next generation
- 2 Enculturation is complete when an individual is able to survive in his/her society
- 3 Enculturation is a continuous process which lasts from birth to death
- 4 The process of enculturation is the same for all members of society

**QUESTION 53**

The similarity between the **process of enculturation** in specialized societies and unspecialized societies is that

- 1 the content of the process is the same in both types of society
- 2 members of these societies are enculturated in the same way
- 3 formal education occurs in both types of society
- 4 mainly values are transmitted in both types of society to the next generation

**QUESTION 54**

The term discovery refers to

- 1 external cultural change
- 2 the reinterpretation of foreign cultural components for adoption into society
- 3 internal cultural change
- 4 an innovation that is produced by new ideas

**QUESTION 55**

Innovation

- 1 is entirely determined by external change
- 2 is the result of discovery, invention and to a certain extent also enculturation
- 3 refers to a new meaning which is given to a cultural component after being adopted from another culture
- 4 is the transfer of new knowledge to other members of society

**QUESTION 56**

In the article, *One Hundred Per Cent American*, Ralph Linton refers to a train as an English invention, which was adopted as part of American culture. The process of sociocultural change relevant here is an example of

- 1 diffusion
- 2 persuasion
- 3 acculturation
- 4 reinterpretation

**QUESTION 57**

"In central Mexico following the Spanish conquest in the sixteenth century, Catholic and pagan beliefs were mingled to create a distinct version of Catholicism" Such a **reaction to sociocultural change** is an example of

1. cultural revitalization or cultural adjustment
- 2 nativism
- 3 syncretism
- 4 the reinterpretation of new cultural components

**QUESTION 58**

Which one of the following combinations regarding reactions and sociocultural adjustments during a **process of acculturation** has been matched **CORRECTLY**?

1	Reinterpretation	millenarian or renewal movements
2	Nativism	attempts to retain and restore components of the own sociocultural system
3	Selective adoption	Ghost Dance movements of the American Indians
4	Selective giving	ancestor rituals performed during the erection of tombstones

**QUESTION 59**

**World system theory**, which is the idea of the sociologist Wallerstein, primarily refers to the interrelations between the First, Second and Third World in the

- 1 political sphere
- 2 economic sphere
- 3 religious sphere
- 4 field of communication networks, such as the Internet
- 5 educational sphere

**QUESTION 60**

Which of the following themes of the **African cultural type** is/are related to the maintenance of good relations between people?

- 1 The human-oriented theme
- 2 The group-oriented theme
- 3 Holism
- 4 1 and 2
- 5 1, 2 and 3

**TOTAL [60]**

