

**APY1501**

( 489043)

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**THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY OF CULTURE IN A MULTICULTURAL  
CONTEXT**

Duration 2 Hours

60 Marks

EXAMINERS .  
FIRST  
SECONDMR GH MAREE  
PROF S HERSELMAN

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This paper consists of 14 pages plus instructions for the completion of a mark reading sheet

**PLEASE COMPLETE THE ATTENDANCE REGISTER ON THE BACK PAGE, TEAR OFF  
AND HAND TO THE INVIGILATOR**

- 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 that study humankind by the fact that anthropology

- 1 is mainly concerned with the study of African societies
- 2 is particularly concerned with the social aspect of human existence
- 3 studies human societies of prehistoric as well as historic times
- 4 is concerned with all facets of human existence

**QUESTION 2**

Linguistic anthropologists

- 1 study relations between members of a language group in terms of culture
- 2 mainly focus attention on the evolution of languages in prehistorical societies
- 3 study the way in which language is used in different social contexts
- 4 mainly focus on the influence of genetic factors on the development of language

**QUESTION 3**

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 4**

Sociocultural anthropologists study

- 1 sociocultural variation of human systems around the world
- 2 the influence of biological and demographic factors on the behaviour of members of a society
- 3 the culture of societies to establish their inferiority and superiority in relation to each other
- 4 culture change that occurred in human societies during prehistoric times

**QUESTION 5**

Anthropological information that has been collected by means of the ethnographic method will be regarded as **more meaningful and accurate** 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 sufficient number of informants and has participated in relevant cultural activities
- 4 applied the emic and etic research approaches in their fieldwork strategies

**QUESTION 6**

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

- 1 those in a society who are directly involved in the aspects under investigation
- 2 statistical surveys and questionnaires
- 3 key informants (experts) on the history and culture being studied
- 4 community leaders and 'outsiders' who, through long and intensive involvement with a group, have become well-informed

**QUESTION 7**

Which one of the following combinations pertaining to anthropological method and explanation has been linked **CORRECTLY**?

1	Social network analysis	The questioning of informants about relatives to reconstruct family histories
2	Genealogical method	The tracing of social relations within a community
3	In-depth interviewing	The gathering of information mainly through quantitative strategies
4	Participant observation	The immersion of the researcher in the daily lives of the people being studied

**QUESTION 8**

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 9**

From the options below, select the term that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement

The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the study of a sociocultural system from the 'outside' as a scientist

- 1 etic approach
- 2 participant observation
- 3 ethnography
- 4 ethnocentrism

**QUESTION 10**

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

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

**QUESTION 11**

**Ethnographic fieldwork** as research method in anthropology

- 1 refers to a comparative study of culture
- 2 is used to gather information on the culture of societies by means of the interviewing of informants and participant observation
- 3 is primarily used to undertake statistical surveys and social network analysis
- 4 has as its aim the recording of people's own view of their culture

**QUESTION 12**

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 13**

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

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

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**QUESTION 14**

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

- 1 an emic approach which takes cognisance of the way in which the people being studied perceive and categorise the world
- 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 15**

The hominid line includes

- a Australopithecus afarensis
- b Homo erectus
- c Homo habilis
- d Homo sapiens
- e Australopithecus africanus

Choose the **CORRECT** combination

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

**QUESTION 16**

Which of the following species used stone tools?

- a Australopithecus africanus
- b Australopithecus afarensis
- c Chimpanzees
- d Homo sapiens

Choose the **CORRECT** combination

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

**QUESTION 17**

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 rituals and normative rules such as the incest taboo

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**QUESTION 18**

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 19**

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

- 1 Tattooing is used universally to signify status and prestige
- 2 The increasing objectification of male bodies is indicative of a shift in the sociocultural ideal of beauty from women to men
- 3 Human bodies are fashioned by sociocultural systems and contexts
- 4 Circumcision is universally performed as a ritual which symbolically transforms boys into men

**QUESTION 20**

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

- a Genital cutting is done to deny women sexual pleasure
- b The practice is often enforced by women in an attempt to control the perceived rampant sexual desires of women
- c The practice occurs particularly among African Muslims
- d Genital cutting is not universally condemned as an infringement of universal human rights

Choose the **CORRECT** combination

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

**QUESTION 21**

**Tattooing**

- 1 in all probability already was practised during the Upper Paleolithic era
- 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 1 and 3

**QUESTION 22**

Which one of the following statements regarding **body language** is **INCORRECT**?

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

**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

**QUESTION 24**

Which one of the following **best** explains the anthropological concept of **culture**?

- 1 A society's system of thought, behaviour, values and material creations that come into being through close interaction with the natural environment
- 2 The transmission of the accumulated knowledge, rules of behaviour and values of a society from one generation to the next
- 3 Phenomena such as opera, sculpture, writing and other creative achievements associated with civilisations
- 4 Political, economic and religious processes related to the rich variety of forms of society across the world

**QUESTION 25**

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

- 1 Although some facets of culture are biologically inherited, people mostly learn their culture by growing up in and with it
- 2 For a thought, action or belief to be regarded as cultural, it must be shared by all the members in a group
- 3 Not all sociocultural systems change and therefore one cannot without qualification state that culture is dynamic
- 4 The various systems of culture do not function in isolation but are interdependent

**QUESTION 26**

Which of the following **is/are** raised by Enksen as (an) objection(s) to use of the concept of culture in contemporary society?

The concept of culture should no longer be used in anthropology because

- 1 the use of the plural, cultures, divides human beings in that it emphasises differences between groups of people
- 2 it has been used to discriminate against others and to justify exclusion by means of aggressive nationalism
- 3 now that differences between people are no longer legislated in the world, it has become obsolete
- 4 people at grassroots-level reject it on account of its use as a social engineering tool
- 5 1 and 2

**QUESTION 27**

From the options below, select the term that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement

The concept of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a construct of anthropologists and is therefore less 'real' than a community which is a 'natural' unit

- 1 ethnic group
- 2 subculture
- 3 nation
- 4 society

**QUESTION 28**

Which one of the following **human groups** lives in the same territory, but does **NOT** usually share a common culture? A(n)

- 1 localised community
- 2 nation
- 3 ethnic group
- 4 society

**QUESTION 29**

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

- 1 Identity is not a static category but a continuous process and more accurately could be called identification
- 2 '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
- 3 'Identity politics' refers to a process in which ethnic and racial identities contest the structures of power that constrain them
- 4 The construction of gender identity universally is based on genital anatomy

**QUESTION 30**

A descent group characteristic of certain Bantu-speaking societies in South Africa that derives its name from an apical ancestor and whose membership is based on genealogical descent is a

- 1 moiety
- 2 clan
- 3 phratry
- 4 lineage

**QUESTION 31**

Uxorilocal residence after marriage is usually found in societies with

- 1 patrilineal descent
- 2 cognatic descent
- 3 matrilineal descent
- 4 parallel descent

**QUESTION 32**

The term **patronymy** means that

- 1 succession is through the father's line
- 2 authority is in the hands of the father and his male kin
- 3 children bear the family name of the father
- 4 residence after marriage is with the father's people
- 5 a woman's behaviour is governed by strict rules when she lives among her husband's kin

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**QUESTION 33**

Which of the following, regarding **marriage among Bantu-speaking societies** and **clan membership** in general, is **CORRECT**?

- 1 Excepting for the father's and the mother's clans, a person in Xhosa society may marry someone belonging to any other clan
- 2 In patrilineal societies a woman retains her clan name after marriage but does not pass it on to her children
- 3 In matrilineal societies a man loses his clan membership after marriage and can therefore not pass it on to his children
- 4 Among Xhosa-speakers, children born from a marriage inherit the clan names of both their father and mother

**QUESTION 34**

First decide whether Statements A, B and C, which relate to the choice of marriage partners and the conclusion of marriage among Bantu-speaking groups, are **CORRECT** or **INCORRECT** and then choose the **CORRECT** option from those given below

**Statement A**

The conclusion of marriage comprises a series of legal, ritual and ceremonial acts

**Statement B**

Pedi-speaking people believe that marriage between cross-cousins strengthens relations between kin-groups

**Statement C**

The transfer of marriage goods gives security to the bride after the conclusion of a marriage

- 1 Only Statements A and B are correct
- 2 Only Statements A and C are correct
- 3 Only Statement A is correct
- 4 Only Statement B is correct
- 5 Statements A, B and C are correct

**QUESTION 35**

Indicate the **INCORRECT** statement

Kinship diagrams can be used by anthropologists to

- 1 gain insight into whom a person is supposed to marry in Sotho-speaking societies
- 2 conclude who would officiate as ritual leader during a ritual among Bantu-speaking societies
- 3 verify the genealogical descent of clan members from their common ancestor
- 4 visually represent where and with whom a newly married couple should live in patrilineal societies

**QUESTION 36**

Among Bantu-speaking groups in South Africa a ghost marriage takes place when

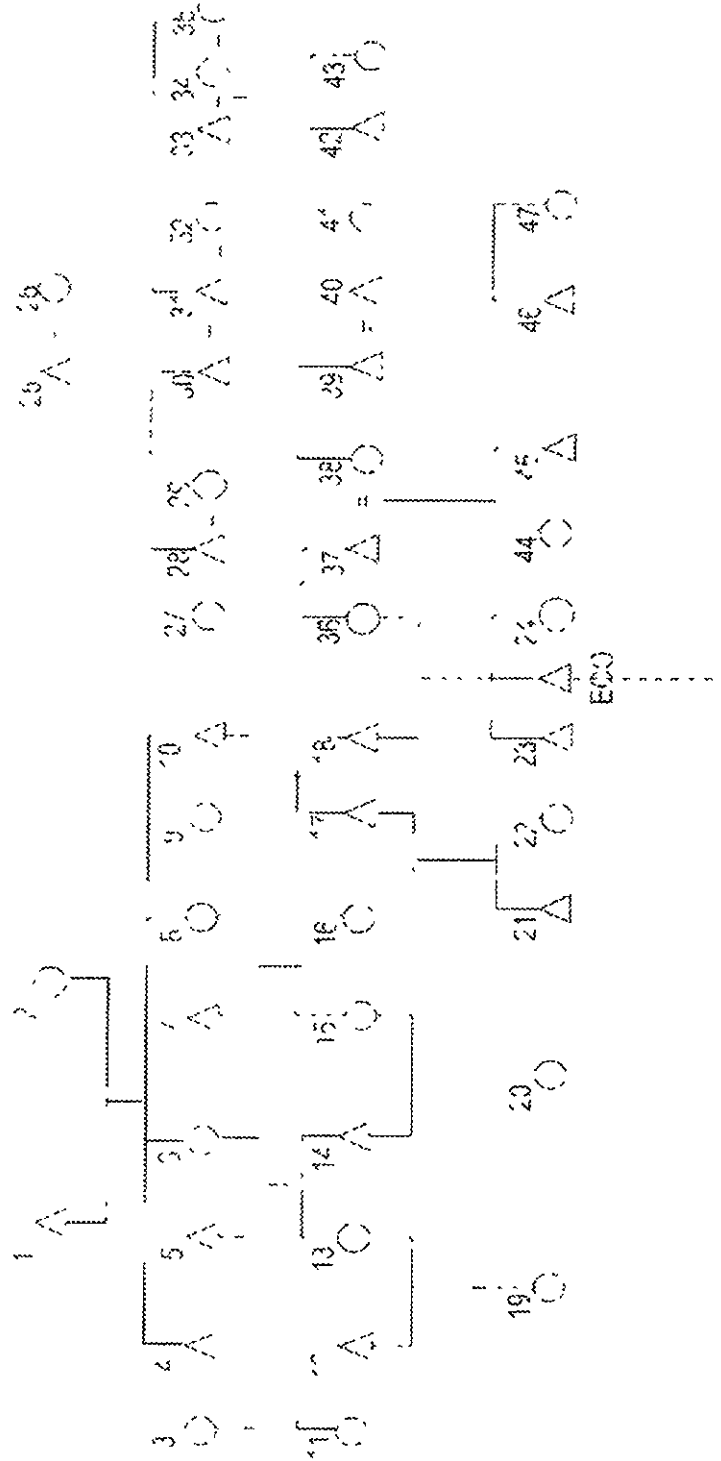
- 1 a man's wife dies and he takes her sister as an ancillary or substitute wife
- 2 the brother or another male relative continues a deceased man's marriage, assuming his sexual privileges and cares for the widow and her children
- 3 the brother or another male relative of a deceased man marries a woman and raises children in the deceased man's name to continue his lineage

**QUESTION 37**

In South Africa clans are usually

- 1 localised groups
- 2 corporate groups
- 3 exogamous groups
- 4 matrilineal groups

ANSWER QUESTIONS 38 TO 45 WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAM



**QUESTION 38**

Through which of the following persons would EGO trace his descent in a **double descent system**?

- 1 27, 28, 29 and 36
- 2 1 and 2, 9 and 10, 18 and 36
- 3 9, 10 and 18 as well as 27, 28 and 36
- 4 1, 10 and 18 as well as 27 and 36

**QUESTION 39**

Whom of the following relatives are indicated **CORRECTLY**?

- 1 Parallel cousins 22 and 24
- 2 Patrilineal kin 11 and 13
- 3 Cross cousins 21 and 44
- 4 Affines 38 and 44

**QUESTION 40**

Which marriage in the diagram is an example of **sororal polygyny**? The marriage between

- 1 30, 31 and 32
- 2 39, 40 and 41
- 3 33, 34 and 35
- 4 27, 28 and 29

**QUESTION 41**

If 6, 12 and 17 belongs to the same descent group as 4, 8, 19 and Ego, their system of descent reckoning is

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

**QUESTION 42**

Who is the **apical ancestor of the patrilineage** to which 22 belongs?

- 1 10
- 2 1
- 3 7
- 4 2

**QUESTION 43**

Which of the following indicates the **relationship of 7 and 13 CORRECTLY**?

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

**QUESTION 44**

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

- 1 31 and 32
- 2 16 and 17
- 3 37 and 38
- 4 14 and 15

**QUESTION 45**

Who would exercise authority over **44** and **45** if they are members of a group with a **matrilineal descent system**?

- 1 25
- 2 37
- 3 27
- 4 39

**QUESTION 46**

Heterogenous polyandry refers to the marriage of

- 1 one woman to two brothers
- 2 one woman to two unrelated men
- 3 one man to two sisters
- 4 one man to two unrelated women

**QUESTION 47**

Among Bantu-speaking groups in South Africa, the transfer of marriage goods

- a gives the groom and his descent group the right to marry the bride and the right to any children born of the marriage
- b essentially constitutes an economic transition because it transfers ownership of the wife to the groom and his descent group
- c occurs after agreement has been reached on the amount of the goods in consideration of the beauty, age, virginity and level of education of the bride
- d is compulsory and may take the form of money, food, agricultural implements and livestock

Choose the **CORRECT** combination

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

**QUESTION 48**

Anthropologists study **religion** in order to

- 1 rank religions according to a developmental scale from inferiority to superiority
- 2 obtain factual knowledge of the supernatural
- 3 distinguish between false and true religions
- 4 understand a religious system in terms of its meaning for its followers

**QUESTION 49**

**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 50**

Which one of the following concepts represents the idea of the **active involvement of the deity or deities** in the everyday affairs of humans?

- 1 Polytheism
- 2 Monotheism
- 3 Deism
- 4 Atheism
- 5 Theism

**QUESTION 51**

Which one of the following is believed to become the **temporary abode of supernatural powers or spirits**? A(n)

- 1 fetish
- 2 amulet
- 3 talisman
- 4 familiar

**QUESTION 52**

Which one of the following is an impersonal power that works in living beings as well as non-living objects?

- 1 *Umlaza*
- 2 Mana
- 3 *Pancankam*
- 4 *Malopo*

**QUESTION 53****Sorcerers**

- 1 use material means, words or actions with malevolent intent
- 2 have an inherent desire to harm other people
- 3 mainly perform their evil acts at night
- 4 use familiars to achieve their evil purposes

**QUESTION 54**

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 55**

Which one of the following ritual leaders provides knowledge of the supernatural by using standardised procedures to interpret evidence found in various signs?

- 1 Priest
- 2 Prophet
- 3 Herbalist
- 4 Diviner

**QUESTION 56**

When a person is under the control of a spirit that communicates with other people through the possessed person in a strange voice or language, we refer to this as

- 1 mediumship
- 2 trance
- 3 shamanism
- 4 1 and 3

**QUESTION 57**

Which one of the following is an important characteristic of the *malopo-cult*?

- 1 The focal point in the treatment of a sick medium is the application of a divination method called *ukuvumisa*
- 2 The cult empowers women and focuses on the needs of female members
- 3 Cult members enjoy a higher status than traditional diviners in society
- 4 Men still take the final decisions in ritual affairs

**QUESTION 58**

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 59**

Among the Northern Sotho, the *malopo-cult* is closely associated with

- 1 the ancestor spirits
- 2 the Supreme Being
- 3 punishment for wrongs
- 4 myths about their origin
- 5 sorcery

**QUESTION 60**

First decide whether Statements A, B and C which relate to **the meaning of rituals** are **CORRECT** or **INCORRECT** and then choose the **CORRECT** option from those given below

**Statement A**

Rituals contain symbolic elements

**Statement B**

Water is associated with coolness and purification

**Statement C**

The purpose of rituals may be the establishment, maintenance or restoration of relations with the supernatural

- 1 Only Statements A and B are correct
- 2 Only Statements A and C are correct
- 3 Only Statement A is correct
- 4 Only Statement B is correct
- 5 Statements A, B and C are correct

**TOTAL: [60]**

