



SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ACADEMIC YEAR (2024/2025) - SEMESTER TWO
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION
ALTERNATE

COURSE CODE : SOC115
COURSE TITLE : INTRODUCTION TO ANTHROPOLOGY
LECTURER(S) : REID-HINKSON, VANYA
DATE : FRIDAY, MAY 2, 2025
TIME : 9:00 AM
DURATION : 2 HOURS
STUDENT ID # : _____

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

- Students must sign **IN** and **OUT** on the examination class list.
- Write your ID number on the question paper.
- This examination consists of **TWO (2) sections**.
- Section A consists of Twenty (20) **Multiple Choice Questions**.
- Section B consists of Two (2) **Essay questions**. Answer **ONLY ONE** question.
- Write your answers in a clear and organized manner.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

Section A: Multiple Choice (1 point each).

Instructions: Answer all questions. Choose the best answer for each question circle it on the answer sheet provided

Cultural Anthropology:

1. What is the primary goal of cultural anthropology?
 - A. To study human origins and evolution.
 - B. To examine the artifacts and remains of past cultures.
 - C. To understand the cultural practices and beliefs of contemporary human societies.
 - D. To analyze the genetics and hereditary traits of humans.

2. What is ethnocentrism in anthropology?
 - A. A research method in anthropology for collecting data on cultural practices.
 - B. The belief that one's own culture is superior to others.
 - C. The study of ancient languages and scripts.
 - D. The comparative analysis of animal behavior.

3. Which of the following is an example of a cultural universal?
 - A. The use of smartphones and the internet.
 - B. The practice of marriage in all human societies.
 - C. The consumption of specific foods like pizza and sushi.
 - D. The worship of a single deity in monotheistic religions.

4. What term is used to describe the process by which individuals learn and acquire their culture within a particular society?
 - A. Acculturation
 - B. Enculturation
 - C. Multiculturalism
 - D. Assimilation

5. Which anthropologist is known for their work in cultural relativism and the study of the Nacirema?
 - A. Franz Boas
 - B. Margaret Mead
 - C. Claude Lévi-Strauss
 - D. Bronisław Malinowski

6. What is the primary focus of archaeological anthropology?
 - A. The study of contemporary human cultures.
 - B. The investigation of human origins and evolution.
 - C. The examination of artifacts and remains from past cultures.
 - D. The analysis of linguistic diversity.

7. Which dating method is used to establish the age of organic materials up to about 50,000 years old?
 - A. Radiocarbon dating
 - B. Dendrochronology
 - C. Genetic sequencing
 - D. Stratigraphy

8. What is stratigraphy in archaeological context?
 - A. The study of layers of rock in geological formations.
 - B. The process of carbonizing organic materials for dating.
 - C. The excavation of artifacts from a specific time period.
 - D. The analysis of ancient texts and manuscripts.

9. What is the primary method used by archaeologists to discover artifacts and cultural remains buried beneath the ground?
- Satellite imaging
 - Ground-penetrating radar
 - Excavation
 - Aerial photography
10. In what way can the analysis of ancient ceramics, pottery, and other artifacts inform archaeologists about past cultures?
- By revealing the chemical composition of the materials used.
 - By providing insights into religious beliefs and practices.
 - By indicating the technological advancements of a society.
 - By showing the trade networks and interactions between cultures.
11. Which of the following best describes participant observation?
- Observing human behavior through surveillance technology.
 - A method in which anthropologists live among the people they are studying to better understand their culture.
 - Conducting surveys and questionnaires in a controlled setting.
 - Interviewing multiple generations of the same family.
12. What does the term "culture shock" refer to?
- The feeling of surprise when learning about one's own culture.
 - The physical discomfort caused by dietary changes in a new country.
 - The confusion and disorientation experienced when encountering a different culture.
 - The excitement of adapting to a new culture.
13. Which concept refers to the idea that cultures must be understood on their own terms without ethnocentric judgment?
- Universalism
 - Ethnography
 - Cultural relativism
 - Structuralism
14. What is an ethnography?
- A fictional story based on cultural myths.
 - A collection of ancient tools and artifacts.
 - A detailed written account of a particular culture based on fieldwork.
 - A statistical analysis of human populations.
15. What is applied anthropology?
- The theoretical study of human fossils and remains.
 - The use of anthropological knowledge to solve practical problems.
 - The development of new anthropological theories.
 - The classification of language families.
16. Which subfield of anthropology focuses primarily on language and communication?
- Sociocultural anthropology
 - Biological anthropology
 - Archaeology
 - Linguistic anthropology
17. What does the term "holism" refer to in anthropology?
- The idea that ancient cultures were primitive and undeveloped.
 - The approach that studies all aspects of human life to understand culture as a whole.
 - The exclusive focus on material culture.
 - The analysis of DNA to determine ancestry.

18. Franz Boas is often regarded as the father of American anthropology because:
- A. He discovered the first hominid fossil.
 - B. He developed the theory of natural selection.
 - C. He emphasized fieldwork and cultural relativism.
 - D. He invented the carbon dating method.
19. What is the difference between emic and etic perspectives in anthropology?
- A. Emic is based on statistics; etic is based on artifacts.
 - B. Emic is an outsider's view; etic is an insider's view.
 - C. Emic is an insider's perspective; etic is an outsider's analytical perspective.
 - D. Emic and etic are both linguistic concepts unrelated to anthropology.
20. Which of the following best illustrates cultural diffusion?
- A. A child learning their native language at home.
 - B. A community isolated from the rest of the world.
 - C. The spread of sushi from Japan to Western countries.
 - D. A ritual performed only by one specific tribe.

Section B: Essay (20 points)

Instructions: Choose one of the following essay prompts and provide a comprehensive response on the foolscap paper provided:

1. In what ways does language function as both a cultural product and a tool for cultural transmission? Analyze how linguistic diversity can reflect and reinforce cultural identity and values.
2. How does Marxist anthropology help us understand social inequality and class structures in different countries? Compare how economic systems and power relations shape cultural practices and institutions in at least two societies.