

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

Concept of Culture
ANT 211

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

2025

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Time: 3 Hours
Subject: ANT 211
Marks: 100

This paper consists of 6 pages including the cover page

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Internal Examiners

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INSTRUCTIONS

ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS ONLY
ALL QUESTIONS ARE EQUAL IN VALUE
WRITE ELIGABLE

Question 1

1. Which of the following is the most encompassing definition of culture in anthropology?
 - (a) The fine arts and intellectual pursuits of a society.
 - (b) The shared values, beliefs, behaviors, and material objects that characterize a group of people.
 - (c) The technological advancements of a society.
 - (d) The political and economic systems of a society.
2. The idea that cultural traits are best understood within the specific context of the culture in which they appear is known as:
 - (a) Ethnocentrism
 - (b) Cultural relativism
 - (c) Diffusion
 - (d) Enculturation
3. The process by which individuals learn and internalize the cultural norms and values of their society is called:
 - (a) Acculturation
 - (b) Assimilation
 - (c) Enculturation
 - (d) Innovation
4. Judging other cultures by the standards of one's own culture is termed:
 - (a) Cultural relativism
 - (b) Ethnocentrism
 - (c) Cultural appropriation
 - (d) Globalization
5. Which of the following is an example of a non-material aspect of culture?
 - (a) Clothing styles
 - (b) Religious beliefs
 - (c) Tools and technology
 - (d) Architectural designs
6. The spread of cultural traits from one society to another is known as:
 - (a) Innovation
 - (b) Diffusion
 - (c) Globalization
 - (d) Enculturation
7. The ability of humans to create, communicate, and transmit cultural knowledge across generations is largely due to:
 - (a) Biological instincts
 - (b) Advanced technology
 - (c) Symbolic thought and language
 - (d) Physical strength
8. Cultural universals are:

- (a) Specific customs that are unique to a particular culture.
 - (b) Learned behaviors that vary significantly between individuals within a society.
 - (c) Basic needs and traits found in all human cultures.
 - (d) Modern inventions that have spread globally.
9. When members of a minority group adopt the cultural patterns of the dominant group, it is called:
- (a) Multiculturalism
 - (b) Cultural pluralism
 - (c) Assimilation
 - (d) Integration
10. Which of the following best illustrates the concept of cultural adaptation?
- (a) A company marketing the same product globally without any modifications.
 - (b) People in a cold climate developing thick layers of clothing and insulated homes.
 - (c) Tourists expecting everyone in a foreign country to speak their native language.
 - (d) The rapid spread of social media platforms across different countries.
11. Which of the following is considered a foundational factor in the development of human culture?
- (a) Physical strength and agility
 - (b) Complex communication systems (language)
 - (c) Instinctual behavior patterns
 - (d) A solitary lifestyle
12. The ability to think abstractly and use symbols is crucial for culture because it allows humans to:
- (a) Physically manipulate their environment more effectively.
 - (b) Transmit knowledge, beliefs, and values across generations.
 - (c) Develop stronger social hierarchies.
 - (d) Adapt to different climates more easily.
13. Enhanced cognitive abilities, particularly the development of the prefrontal cortex, contributed to culture by enabling:
- (a) Faster physical reflexes.
 - (b) More efficient hunting techniques.
 - (c) Planning, problem-solving, and innovation.
 - (d) Increased aggression towards other groups.
14. The development of tools and technology played a significant role in shaping culture by:
- (a) Reducing the need for social interaction.
 - (b) Allowing for new ways of adapting to the environment and organizing labor.
 - (c) Making communication less important.

- (d) Eliminating conflict over resources.
15. Social learning, the capacity to learn from others, is essential for culture because it facilitates:
- (a) The development of unique individual behaviors.
 - (b) The rapid spread and accumulation of knowledge and practices within a group.
 - (c) A decrease in reliance on innate behaviors.
 - (d) The formation of smaller, more isolated communities.
16. The capacity for empathy and cooperation likely contributed to the development of culture by fostering:
- (a) Increased competition for resources within groups.
 - (b) The development of complex social structures and shared norms.
 - (c) A reduction in the importance of kinship ties.
 - (d) Greater individual autonomy.
17. Which of the following biological developments is most directly linked to the increasing complexity of human social structures and cultural transmission?
- (a) Bipedalism
 - (b) Increased cranial capacity and brain complexity
 - (c) Changes in dentition and digestive systems
 - (d) Enhanced sensory perception
18. The prolonged period of infant dependency in humans, compared to other primates, has likely contributed to culture by:
- (a) Limiting the mobility of early human groups.
 - (b) Requiring more intensive parental care and social learning.
 - (c) Delaying the acquisition of essential survival skills.
 - (d) Increasing vulnerability to predators.
19. The development of shared intentionality, the ability to understand and share the intentions and goals of others, is crucial for:
- (a) Individual survival in harsh environments.
 - (b) Complex collaborative activities and the formation of cultural practices.
 - (c) The establishment of rigid social hierarchies.
 - (d) Efficient resource extraction by individuals.
20. While physical adaptations like bipedalism freed up hands for tool use, the cognitive leap that truly enabled complex cultural development was the capacity for:
- (a) Running long distances.
 - (b) Precise object manipulation.
 - (c) Abstract thought and symbolic representation.
 - (d) Enhanced visual acuity.
21. In anthropology, communication is understood as:
- (a) Primarily verbal exchange between individuals.
 - (b) The transmission of information, ideas, and emotions through various means.
 - (c) A universal human instinct with little cultural variation.
 - (d) Largely determined by biological factors.

22. Which of the following is an example of nonverbal communication that can vary significantly across cultures?
- The use of spoken language.
 - The expression of basic emotions like happiness and sadness.
 - Eye contact and personal space.
 - The understanding of mathematical symbols.
23. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis suggests that:
- Language has a minimal impact on how we perceive and think about the world.
 - All languages are equally capable of expressing any thought.
 - The structure of a language influences the way its speakers conceptualize reality.
 - Nonverbal communication is more important than verbal communication in shaping culture.
24. The study of how language is used in social contexts and how it shapes social relationships and cultural identities is called:
- Archaeology
 - Linguistic anthropology
 - Biological anthropology
 - Cultural anthropology
25. Cultural transmission through communication often involves:
- The exclusive use of written records.
 - The direct genetic inheritance of knowledge.
 - The passing down of traditions, values, and beliefs through language and other symbolic systems.
 - A static and unchanging body of information.

Question 2

Demonstrate the interlinked nature of culture, society, and individuals. (25)

Question 3

Discuss the factors that enabled man to create culture listed below: (25)

- Material culture (5)
- Social norms (5)
- Folkways (5)
- Cultural relativism (5)
- Enculturation (5)

Question 4

Outline and discuss the following: (25)

- Enculturation (15)
- Reverse culture shock (10)

Question 5

Discuss the factors that enabled man to create culture (25)

Question 6

Provide notes on the following concepts: (25)

- Verbal communication (10)

II. Non-verbal communication

(15)

END