



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2014

Anthropology

ANTH1

Unit 1 Being Human: Unity and Diversity

Friday 23 May 2014 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is ANTH1.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 70.
- Questions carrying 10 marks or more should be answered in continuous prose. In these questions you will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Answer **all** questions.

Total: 70 marks

Read **Items A** and **B** below and answer all the questions that follow.

Item A

The values and practices of indigenous peoples have been an inspiration to those who are critical of the values and practices of modern society, such as environmentalists and campaigners for social and economic justice. They consider the way that indigenous peoples relate to the natural environment and organise their social relations as less oppressive and more equal than most Western societies. For example, research by some anthropologists among the Kayapo and the Yanomami in the Amazon shows that it is possible to live according to a biocentric ethic and without extreme hierarchies.

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However, not all anthropologists agree with this view of indigenous peoples. Chagnon's research on the Yanomami (1968, 1974) came to the opposite conclusion. He found that tribal life was based on high levels of violence and aggression both towards other groups and towards women. Therefore, he concludes that humans are naturally competitive and aim to dominate others.

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Item B

There are big differences between the mating habits of chimpanzees and humans. Sexual relations amongst chimpanzees are dominated by the alpha male. He is the only one with unrestricted access to all females. If a subordinate male wants sex, he has to use deception. For example, Peter Singer (1993) describes the case of a subordinate male who is physically showing his interest to a nearby female. However, when he catches sight of the alpha male, he quickly covers his genitals with a leaf. Singer argues that this shows some evidence of knowing what is right and wrong in society.

Human males do not have the same problems as male chimpanzees. Most men, even low-status men, are able to find a mate at some point in their lives. However, they still need to make an effort to attract females. This often involves making themselves more attractive by doing things such as building up their muscles.

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- 0 1** Explain what is meant by 'biocentric' **and** illustrate your explanation with an example (**Item A**, line 7). **[4 marks]**
- 0 2** Identify and briefly explain **two** reasons why humans modify the body, **apart from** the reason given in **Item B**. **[6 marks]**
- 0 3** Examine **two or more** effects of gift exchange on social relations. **[10 marks]**
- 0 4** Analyse **two or more** reasons why some social groups use magic. **[10 marks]**
- 0 5** Examine the ways in which studies of the great apes can help anthropologists to understand what it means to be human (**Item B**). **[20 marks]**
- 0 6** 'Relations between humans are based mainly on competition and inequality.'
Using material from **Item A** and elsewhere, assess this view. **[20 marks]**

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page