



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
January 2011

# Anthropology

# ANTH1

## Unit 1 Being Human: Unity and Diversity

Friday 14 January 2011 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 **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. 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.

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Answer **all** questions.

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Total: 70 marks

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

**Item A**

Human beings live in a symbolic world. We recognise and make constant use of symbols. The body is one of the main sources of symbolism. Hertz found that a basic biological difference between individuals – right- and left-handedness – was greatly exaggerated by training, and that most societies encourage right-handedness at the expense of left-handedness. For example, the left hand may be associated with people's toilet habits and symbolise uncleanness. The encouragement of right-handedness is one of the ways in which humans control the body.

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For the Maori, the distinction between left and right has been further developed with the right side in general being associated with the 'male' and the 'sacred' and the left side with the 'female' and the 'profane'.

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**Item B**

We share a long history and many characteristics with other primates. As a result, most of the differences between us and the great apes are trivial, in terms of anatomy, physiology and genetics.

However, in some ways we are very different from other primates. Humans are a very odd species, at least by comparison with all the others that we know about. Despite recent evidence about cultural traditions in chimpanzees and orang-utans, only one species has built the Great Wall of China, thought up Pythagoras's theorem, conceived the existence of life after death and written the plays of Shakespeare. In short, it is in the human capacity for culture, to live in a world constructed by ideas, that we really differ from other apes.

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Source: adapted from ROBIN DUNBAR, 'Why are humans not just great apes?' in CHARLES PASTERNAK, *What Makes Us Human?*, Oneworld Publications, 2007

- 0 1** Explain what is meant by a 'symbol' and illustrate your explanation with an example **apart from** those mentioned in **Item A**. (4 marks)
- 0 2** Identify and briefly outline **two** reasons offered by anthropologists to explain why humans classify the world around them. (6 marks)
- 0 3** Examine **two or more** aspects of the relationship between language and human culture. (10 marks)
- 0 4** Analyse **two or more** ways in which humans control the body (**Item A**, lines 7–8). (10 marks)
- 0 5** Examine the relationship between kinship and **one** of the following:
- gender
  - biology
  - commodities and exchange
  - power and control.
- (20 marks)
- 0 6** 'Human beings have culture, and so this makes their evolved biological make-up irrelevant.'
- Using material from **Item B** and elsewhere, assess this view. (20 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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**There are no questions printed on this page**

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