



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
January 2012

# Anthropology

# ANTH1

## Unit 1 Being Human: Unity and Diversity

Wednesday 11 January 2012 9.00 am to 10.30 am

**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**

Bonobos are very similar to chimpanzees in physical appearance. Their behaviour, however, is very different. Unlike in chimp societies where males violently force females to respect them, in bonobo land it is females that run the show. They manage this by forming close alliances with each other against male domination. Bonobo communities are also much less aggressive to each other. 5

As the ancestors of both chimps and bonobos are also our ancestors, we can understand how humans came by their contradictory behaviour: aggressive, violent, and power-hungry and, at the same time, co-operative, selfless, and caring. 10

Why this difference? The answer seems to be cultural evolution; bonobo culture has evolved differently from chimpanzee culture. There is more food available, so that instead of foraging like chimps (each individual in their own area), female bonobos work together. This creates more opportunities for bonding.

Source: adapted from *Before the Dawn* by NICHOLAS WADE, Duckworth, London, 2007  
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**Item B**

Among the !Kung of southern Africa, meat, the economic contribution of men, is considered more valuable than the gathered food, such as nuts and berries, provided by women. Most gathered goods are described as 'things comparable to nothing', while meat is so highly valued that it is often used as a synonym for 'food'. Children may squeal with delight when women return from gathering, but when men walk into the village, balancing meat on sticks, held high on their shoulders, everyone celebrates, young and old alike. !Kung women may control the distribution of their gathered products, but the distribution of meat gives men more influence. 5

Source: reprinted by permission of the publisher from *NISA: THE LIFE AND WORDS OF A !KUNG WOMAN*, by Marjorie Shostak, pp. 242–243, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, Copyright © 1981 by Marjorie Shostak.

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- 0 1** Explain what is meant by 'cultural evolution' and illustrate your explanation with an example (**Item A**, line 11). *(4 marks)*
- 0 2** Identify and briefly explain **one** biological reason and **one** cultural reason why humans eat what they do, **apart from** that mentioned in **Item B**. *(6 marks)*
- 0 3** Examine **two or more** differences between traditional and modern societies. *(10 marks)*
- 0 4** Analyse **two or more** ways in which humans organise the distribution of what they produce (**Item B**). *(10 marks)*
- 0 5** Examine the relationship between culture and the natural environment. *(20 marks)*
- 0 6** Using material from **Item A and/or Item B** and elsewhere, assess the view that unequal political and social power is an essential part of all human societies. *(20 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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

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