



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2013

Anthropology

ANTH2

Unit 2 Becoming a Person: Processes, Practices and Consequences

Friday 18 January 2013 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 ANTH2.
- This paper is divided into two sections.
In **Section A**, answer **all** questions.
In **Section B**, answer **one** question.
- 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.

Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Total for this section: 40 marks

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

Item A

According to Van Gennep, life does not proceed at a steady rate, and human experience is made up of stages and life crises. There are periods in life when not much seems to happen, and other times when our lives seem to undergo a dramatic change, after which nothing is quite the same as before. Van Gennep suggests that, in all societies, these important changes in life are marked by rituals, which have three stages. He describes these stages as separation, liminal, and postliminal. Not all three stages are equally well developed in terms of ceremony.

5

Source: adapted from F BOWIE, *The Anthropology of Religion: An Introduction*, Wiley, 2006

Item B

In western societies, being a 'gendered person' usually means being male or female. However, this is not always the case. In South Asia, for example, there is a small proportion of the population who are known as 'Hijras'. Hijras are usually physically male, but have a female identity. For example, Hijras take on feminine roles and wear female clothes.

This idea of an alternative gender or 'third sex' shows that being a gendered person does not necessarily mean being either male or female. Gender is complex and there can be different ways of being a gendered person, depending on the society in which a person lives.

- 0 1** Explain what is meant by the 'liminal' stage **and** illustrate your explanation with an example (**Item A**, line 6). (4 marks)
- 0 2** Identify and briefly explain **two** causes of ethnic conflicts. (6 marks)
- 0 3** Examine some of the ways in which rituals are used to mark the transition from childhood to adulthood in different societies (**Item A**). (10 marks)
- 0 4** Using material from **Item B** and elsewhere, examine what it means to be a gendered person in different societies. (20 marks)

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

Total for this section: 30 marks

EITHER

0	5
---	---

'A person's identity is based on a history shared with others.'

Assess this view.

(30 marks)

OR

0	6
---	---

'The ways in which people relate to non-human entities, such as animals, spirits and cyborgs, depend on the concept of personhood they have.'

Assess this view.

(30 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page