



5.ASSESSMENT

Self-check Questions

1. Which of the following best describes the historical relationship between sociology and anthropology?

- (a) They have always been entirely separate disciplines with no overlap.
- (b) Anthropology initially focused on "primitive" societies, while sociology focused on "modern" societies.
- (c) Sociology emerged as a subfield of anthropology in the early 20th century.
- (d) Anthropology primarily studies social institutions, while sociology focuses on culture.

2. A key methodological difference that historically distinguished anthropology from sociology was anthropology's emphasis on:

- (a) Quantitative data analysis.
- (b) Large-scale surveys.
- (c) Participant observation and fieldwork.
- (d) Statistical modeling.

3. Which concept is central to both sociology and anthropology?

- (a) Supply and demand curves.
- (b) The Oedipus complex.
- (c) Social structure and organization.
- (d) Cognitive dissonance.

4. In contemporary social science, the boundaries between sociology and anthropology are becoming increasingly:

- (a) More rigid and clearly defined.
- (b) Irrelevant due to complete disciplinary merger.
- (c) Blurred, with increased interdisciplinary research.
- (d) Strengthened by distinct theoretical frameworks.



5. A sociologist studying urbanization and an anthropologist studying migration patterns in a specific urban area are both likely to focus on:

- (a) The genetic origins of the population.
- (b) The impact of globalization on local communities.
- (c) The chemical composition of the soil.
- (d) Individual psychological profiles.

6. Historically, anthropology primarily focused on non-Western societies, while sociology largely concentrated on Western industrial societies.

7. Both sociology and anthropology are fundamentally concerned with understanding human social behavior and social organization.

8. Anthropological research methods, such as participant observation, are never utilized in sociological studies.

9. Contemporary sociological and anthropological research increasingly involves interdisciplinary approaches to address complex social issues.

10. While both disciplines study culture, anthropology is exclusively focused on material culture, whereas sociology examines non-material aspects like beliefs and values.

Answers to MCQ

1. B) Anthropology initially focused on "primitive" societies, while sociology focused on "modern" societies.

2. C) Participant observation and fieldwork.

3. C) Social structure and organization.

4. C) Blurred, with increased interdisciplinary research.

5. B) The impact of globalization on local communities.

6. True

7. True

8. False

9. True



10. False

Short Answer Questions

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1. Briefly explain one key methodological difference that historically distinguished anthropological research from sociological research.
 2. Identify one core concept that is central to the study of both sociology and anthropology and provide a brief example of how each discipline might approach it.
 3. In what ways have the traditional focuses of sociology and anthropology (e.g., "modern" vs. "primitive" societies) become less distinct in contemporary research?

Long Answer Questions

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1. Discuss the historical development of sociology and anthropology as distinct yet related disciplines. Analyse the initial divisions in their focus and methodologies and explain how globalization and increasing interconnectedness have influenced the relationship between the two fields today. Provide examples of contemporary research areas where sociological and anthropological perspectives significantly overlap.
 2. Critically evaluate the argument that the distinction between sociology and anthropology is becoming increasingly irrelevant.