

1. Answer: a. Cultural anthropology

Explanation: Cultural anthropology (social anthropology) looks closely into the culture of the individuals through the implementation of fieldwork and participant-observation. The output of this is intended to help them gain a better understanding of the people's ways of living and how their culture was developed. Biological anthropology and archaeology both focus on studying the remains of the past (skeletal and fossil records, as well as the artifacts).

2. Answer: b. Human Biology

Explanation: Human biology is concerned with learning the changes in human anatomy and physiology in order to connect them with human evolution and adaptation over the years.

3. Answer: a. Human language is considered a closed system.

Explanation: Unlike the statement above, human language is an open system in a sense that it's a communication form that can create new messages and meanings.

4. Answer: c. Historical particularism

Explanation: Historical particularism, as opposed to social evolution theory, claims that every society must be understood in its own context—having a unique culture, environment, and most especially, historical process. It employs the use of fieldwork as a method for cultural analysis.

5. Answer: b. Structure

Explanation: Structure involves the different social institutions that exemplify how a society organizes itself. An example of this is the church.