Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

generalized: giving without counting; return expected some day, e.g. parents feeding children; balanced: a fair return within a known time, e.g. returning wedding gifts of similar value

2.2

to give: adults are expected to give hongbao to children and junior relatives; to receive: refusing would insult the giver and the relationship; to repay: families return the gesture to the other family's children, so the relationship continues

2.3

markets are not separate from society; they depend on social relations, rules and values; trust and relationships shape prices and who trades with whom; example, e.g. the yapa and caseras in a highland market / guanxi in business / diamond traders who trade on trust; shows economic action is also social action

2.4

consumption as more than using up goods: a way of making meaning; objects mark identity, e.g. clothes, food, brands; an ethnographic example named, e.g. Miller on shopping as care in London families; how the example shows identity; how it shows belonging or exclusion; a concept link, e.g. materiality or symbolism

3.1

Mark with the markbands: [13-15] clearly focused on the question, key concepts used accurately, ethnographic material in detail (author, place, group), different perspectives and theories evaluated, well-developed critical analysis, different perspectives evaluated, a reasoned conclusion; [10-12] focused, mostly accurate knowledge, analysis with some evaluation; [7-9] some focus, relevant knowledge, mostly narrative or description with limited analysis; [4-6] little focus, limited knowledge, mostly narrative; [1-3] little understanding of the question. Points that may be included: explains the claim: Mauss' obligations to give, receive and repay; ethnography 1 in detail, e.g. Malinowski's Kula; ethnography 2 in detail, e.g. the potlatch, hongbao, or Weiner on Trobriand women's wealth; for: gifts create obligation and status; refusing or failing to repay damages relationships; against: generalized reciprocity within families comes close to free giving; donations to strangers, e.g. blood donation (Titmuss); Weiner: "keeping-while-giving": some objects are never given; comparison of the two examples; a reasoned conclusion