

Test Bank

Chapter One

In this revision of the testbank, I have updated all of the questions to reflect changes in *Cultural Anthropology, 3e*. There is also a new system for identifying the difficulty of the questions. In earlier editions, the questions were tagged in one of three ways: factual (recall of factual material), conceptual (understanding key concepts), and applied (application of sociological knowledge to a situation). In this revision, the questions are now tagged according to the six levels of learning that help organize the text. Think of these six levels as moving from lower-level to higher-level cognitive reasoning. The six levels are:

- REMEMBER: a question involving recall of key terms or factual material
- UNDERSTAND: a question testing comprehension of more complex ideas
- APPLY: a question applying anthropological knowledge to some new situation
- ANALYZE: a question requiring identifying elements of an argument and their interrelationship
- EVALUATE: a question requiring critical assessment
- CREATE: a question requiring the generation of new ideas

The **92 questions** in this chapter’s testbank are divided into two types of questions. **Multiple-choice questions** span a broad range of skills (over a third are “Remember” questions and the remainder are divided among four higher levels). **Essay questions** are the most demanding because they include the four highest levels of cognitive reasoning (from “Apply” to “Create”) as well as lower levels.

Types of Questions

Easy to Difficult Level of Difficulty

	Multiple Choice	Essay	Total Questions
Remember	37	0	37
Understand	18	0	18
Apply	11	4	15
Analyze	11	4	15
Evaluate	3	3	6
Create	0	1	1
	80	12	92

MULPITLE CHOICE

1. The story “The Girl Who Took Care of the Turkeys” is a _____ narrative.
 - a. Zuni
 - b. Apache
 - c. Cherokee
 - d. Sioux
 (REMEMBER; answer: a; page 2)

2. The story “The Girl Who Took Care of the Turkeys” is similar to the _____ story.
 - a. Hansel and Gretel

- b. Puss in Boots
- c. Cinderella
- d. Wizard of Oz

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 3)

3. Selective borrowing is likely to take place in which of the following scenarios?

- a. twin brothers exchanging music CDs
- b. co-workers conversing about a local news story
- c. a chef traveling to Thailand to learn new culinary styles
- d. a toddler watching an educational children's television series

(APPLY; answer: c; page 3)

4. The ethical standing of the girl in "The Girl Who Took Care of the Turkeys" is _____ Cinderella.

- a. reversed from
- b. the same as
- c. similar to
- d. critical of

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 3)

5. As opposed to Cinderella, "The Girl Who Took Care of the Turkeys" stresses _____ as its moral lesson.

- a. individual rewards
- b. self-interest
- c. conformity
- d. duty to others

(UNDERSTAND; answer: d; page 3)

6. Anthropology is the study of _____.

- a. dinosaurs
- b. humanity
- c. fossils
- d. archaeology

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 3)

7. _____ are populations of people living in organized groups with social institutions and expectations of behavior.

- a. Communities
- b. Cultures
- c. Societies
- d. Nations

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 3)

8. Which of the following is a subject that anthropologists would potentially study?

- a. the religions and myths of Australian Aborigines
- b. the effects of global warming
- c. the extinction of dinosaurs
- d. natural disasters

(APPLY; answer: a; page 3)

9. Anthropological interest in the power relationship among individuals in tribal societies overlaps with which other discipline?

- a. history
- b. political science
- c. psychology
- d. biology

(ANALYZE; answer: b; page 3)

10. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of anthropology?

- a. it studies human societies
- b. it focuses only on prehistoric societies and fossil species
- c. it includes the study of human evolution and variation
- d. it is concerned with both biology and culture

(APPLY; answer: b; page 3)

11. Which of the following is a key feature that distinguishes anthropology as a separate area of study from other disciplines?

- a. a focus on the origins of the earth
- b. a focus on global environmental change
- c. a focus on the concept of culture
- d. a focus on technological advances

(APPLY; answer: c; page 4)

12. Chopsticks are an example of _____ culture.

- a. symbolic
- b. ancient
- c. holistic
- d. material

(APPLY; answer: d; page 4)

13. Anthropology focuses on the role of _____ in shaping human behavior.

- a. biology
- b. values
- c. culture
- d. religion

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 4)

14. The learned values, beliefs, and rules of conduct shared to some extent by the members of a society that govern their behavior with one another is _____.

- a. nationality
- b. culture
- c. ethics
- d. citizenship

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 4)

15. The stereotypical ideas people have about individuals from other countries are examples of _____.

- a. culture
- b. material culture
- c. symbolic culture
- d. holistic perspective

(ANALYZE; answer: c; page 4)

16. Which of the following examples exemplifies a holistic perspective?

- a. Inuit people eat a high fat diet with comes primarily from whale blubber.
- b. The Kung! people use an economic system based upon reciprocity.
- c. Bridewealth is exchanged in Maasi marriages in order to redistribute cattle and wealth within the population.
- d. Feudal castles were common throughout Medieval Europe.

(EVALUATE; answer: c; page 4)

17. The clothing people wear, including bell bottom jeans, is an example of _____.

- a. culture

- b. material culture
- c. symbolic culture
- d. materialism

(ANALYZE; answer: b; page 4)

18. The _____ is a perspective in anthropology that views culture as an integrated whole, no part of which can be completely understood without considering the whole.

- a. global perspective
- b. comparative perspective
- c. cultural perspective
- d. holistic perspective

(UNDERSTAND; answer: d; page 4)

19. The _____ in anthropology uses data about the beliefs and behaviors in many societies to document both cultural universals and cultural diversity.

- a. comparative perspective
- b. holistic perspective
- c. ethnographic approach
- d. culture concept

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 5)

20. Changes in clothing styles throughout a person's life is an example of _____.

- a. globalization
- b. the holistic approach
- c. culture change
- d. transformation

(APPLY; answer: c; page 5)

21. The Spanish colonization of South America in the sixteenth century A.D. is an example of _____.

- a. culture change
- b. civilization
- c. globalization
- d. comparative perspective

(APPLY; answer: c; page 5)

22. _____ is a very significant part of culture change and globalization.

- a. Progress
- b. Culture contact
- c. Adaptation
- d. Civilization

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; page 5)

23. Ethnology is a subfield within _____.

- a. archaeology
- b. biological anthropology
- c. cultural anthropology
- d. linguistic anthropology

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 6)

24. Which of the following is NOT a subfield of anthropology?

- a. archaeology
- b. social psychology
- c. cultural anthropology
- d. biological anthropology

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 6)

25. In which subfield of anthropology would a paleoanthropologist work?

- a. biological anthropology
- b. archaeology
- c. cultural anthropology
- d. linguistic anthropology

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 6)

26. _____ is an aspect of cultural anthropology involved with building theories about cultural behaviors and forms.

- a. Ethnography
- b. Fieldwork
- c. Ethnology
- d. Curation

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 6)

27. Which of the following is NOT an example of ethnology?

- a. Some Tibetans practice polyandry (plural marriage between one woman and multiple men) in order to satisfy economic needs.
- b. Incest is taboo in all societies because inbreeding can cause birth defects in offspring.
- c. Near Eastern populations adopted agriculture over 10,000 years ago.
- d. Many Christians use religion as a means of coping with the loss of a loved one.

(ANALYZE; answer: c; page 6)

28. What is the term for the aspect of cultural anthropology involved with observing and documenting people's way of life?

- a. research
- b. fieldwork
- c. ethnology
- d. ethnography

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 6)

29. Which of the following is NOT a method of ethnographic "fieldwork" research?

- a. observation
- b. colonization
- c. documentation
- d. data collection

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; page 6)

30. _____ is the method by which comparative data on cultures and societies is gathered in cultural anthropology.

- a. Ethnographic research
- b. Ethnological research
- c. Bibliographical research
- d. Historical research

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 6)

31. _____ plays a significant role in the preservation of indigenous cultures.

- a. Paleoanthropological research
- b. Ethnological research
- c. Ethnographic research
- d. Cross-cultural comparison

(ANALYZE; answer: c; page 6)

32. Peoples who are now minority groups in state societies but who were formerly independent and have occupied their territories for a long time are called _____.

- a. primitive societies

- b. Indian societies
 - c. colonial societies
 - d. indigenous societies
- (REMEMBER; answer: d; page 6)

33. Which of the following groups are an example of an indigenous society?

- a. Native Americans
- b. African Americans
- c. Italian Americans
- d. the French

(APPLY; answer: a; page 6)

34. Early anthropological researchers favored what they considered to be _____.

- a. rapidly changing indigenous societies
- b. small, isolated indigenous societies
- c. rural European villages
- d. friendly and welcoming cultures

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 6)

35. An anthropologist who works as a cultural resource manager most likely has training as what kind of anthropologist?

- a. cultural anthropologist
- b. archaeologist
- c. biological anthropologist
- d. linguistic anthropologist

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; pages 6-7)

36. Which of the following is NOT an example of a biological anthropology career field?

- a. primatologist
- b. geneticist
- c. forensic specialist
- d. environmental consultant

(UNDERSTAND; answer: d; page 7)

37. Which of the following scenarios illustrate the result of ethnocentrism?

- a. The seizure of Native American land by wealthy railroad owners in America's past.
- b. Red Cross assistance at a refugee camp in Africa.
- c. A three-day walk used to increase awareness of breast cancer.
- d. A retaliatory military strike upon a known terrorist organization.

(APPLY; answer: a; page 7)

38. The idea that indigenous societies are unchanged since early human history is _____.

- a. a research hypothesis
- b. relativistic
- c. ethnocentric
- d. ethnographic

(ANALYZE; answer: c; pages 7-8)

39. Early evolutionary schemes for comparing human societies _____.

- a. assumed European and American societies to be the most advanced
- b. assumed that there were many paths to advancement in evolutionary processes
- c. assumed that European societies had become dysfunctional
- d. romanticized indigenous cultures as superior to western societies

(UNDERSTAND; answer: a; page 8)

40. The terms Female Genital Mutilation and Female Circumcision reflect _____.

- a. different procedures that are conducted on women in some cultures
 - b. different attitudes toward the same procedure
 - c. a medical versus non-medical understanding of a cultural practice
 - d. the need for more precise terms in anthropological research
- (ANALYZE; answer: b; page 8)

41. Which statement about Female Genital Mutilation is NOT true?
- a. it is practiced predominantly in Islamic regions of Africa
 - b. it is associated with strongly patriarchal cultures
 - c. it began after the spread of Christianity and Islam
 - d. there are significant medical risks associated with the procedure
- (UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 8)

42. The anthropologist Fuambai Ahmadu of Sierra Leone views female genital mutilation as _____.
- a. a form of persecution
 - b. a symptom of patriarchy
 - c. an Islamic practice
 - d. an emotionally positive validation of womanhood
- (REMEMBER; answer: d; page 8)

43. Most female circumcisions are done by _____.
- a. midwives
 - b. doctors
 - c. nurses
 - d. mothers
- (REMEMBER; answer: a; page 8)

44. Groups who practice female genital mutilation defend it on _____ grounds.
- a. political
 - b. medical
 - c. cultural
 - d. religious
- (REMEMBER; answer: c; page 8)

45. An approach in anthropology that stresses the importance of analyzing cultures in their own terms rather than in terms of the culture of the anthropologist is _____.
- a. holism
 - b. cultural relativism
 - c. ethnocentrism
 - d. comparative perspective
- (UNDERSTAND; answer: b; page 8)

46. There is sometimes tension between _____ and human rights.
- a. anthropologists
 - b. ethnology
 - c. cultural relativism
 - d. ethnographic research
- (UNDERSTAND; answer: c; pages 8-9)

47. Which of the following is an example of cultural relativism?
- a. The United States outlaws Female Circumcision.
 - b. An anthropologist advocates stopping infanticide on female children in India.
 - c. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) fund local groups who try to teach safer methods for practicing Female Circumcision.
 - d. A student tries to understand why female infanticide is widespread in many Asian countries.
- (ANALYZE; answer: d; pages 8-9)

48. Which statement about cultural relativism is NOT true?

- a. it requires that anthropologists attempt to understand other cultures on each culture's terms
- b. it requires that anthropologists abandon their own ethical standards
- c. it is a principle that is central to cultural anthropology
- d. it is intended to counter the influence of ethnocentrism

(APPLY; answer: b; pages 8-9)

49. In 1996, the U.S. Board of Immigration Appeals ruled _____ in the asylum case of Fauziya Kassindja.

- a. that female circumcision is a valid cultural practice
- b. that female circumcision is a form of persecution
- c. that the United States has no jurisdiction over practices in Togo
- d. that the United States can sue Togo

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 9)

50. In response to campaigns against female genital mutilation, _____ African governments have outlawed it.

- a. thirty
- b. zero
- c. two
- d. sixteen

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 9)

51. The belief that all rights and wrongs are relative to time, place, and culture, such that no moral judgments of behavior can be made is _____.

- a. atheism
- b. cultural relativism
- c. ethical relativism
- d. amoralism

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 9)

52. A primary factor in the extinction of indigenous languages around the world is _____.

- a. the spread of English and other languages of business
- b. the spread of primary education
- c. the spread of mass media
- d. the availability of rapid worldwide travel

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 10)

53. The study of language and communication, and the relationship between language and other aspects of culture and society is called _____.

- a. historical linguistics
- b. bi-lingual society
- c. global linguistics
- d. linguistic anthropology

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 10)

54. There are currently how many speakers of the Eyak language?

- a. zero
- b. six
- c. twenty-seven
- d. one

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 10)

55. Which of the following is NOT an example of an endangered language?

- a. Yiddish

- b. Sanskrit
- c. Gaelic
- d. Breton

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; page 10)

56. The languages of the Hupas, Navajos, and Apaches are all descendant from which ancestral language?

- a. Latin
- b. Prussian
- c. Aleutian
- d. Athabascan

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 10)

57. Linguistic anthropology focuses on all of the following, EXCEPT _____.

- a. the relationship between language and culture
- b. how language is used within society
- c. how language is identified in the archaeological record
- d. the effects of globalization upon indigenous languages

(ANALYZE; answer: c; page 10)

58. _____ is the study of material culture.

- a. Cultural anthropology
- b. Archaeology
- c. Paleoanthropology
- d. Museum curation

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 11)

59. Archaeologists use _____ to construct models of past societies in order to understand them.

- a. historical analysis
- b. linguistic analysis
- c. symbolic systems
- d. material culture

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 11)

60. Prehistoric cultures are those that _____.

- a. existed a very long time ago
- b. existed in a time before written language was in use
- c. did not have history
- d. did not practice agriculture

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; page 11)

61. The findings of William Rathie's Arizona Garbage Project study best supports which of the following conclusions about American society?

- a. According to an analysis of landfill composition, Americans consume too much fast food.
- b. Despite in-depth analysis, there was no sufficient way to estimate the types of food consumed by Americans.
- c. The actual percentage of fast food packaging did not support expert estimates of fast food consumption.
- d. The average American was much healthier in the 1970's than in modern times.

(ANALYZE; answer: c; page 12)

62. Archaeology is very well suited to the study of culture change because _____.

- a. material culture changes more quickly than any other aspect of culture
- b. changes in culture are most easily detectible in material culture
- c. it is the most scientific of anthropology's subdisciplines
- d. its range covers a great depth of time

(UNDERSTAND; answer: d; page 12)

63. Which of the following is NOT an example of why archaeology is important, even when studying societies and time periods that have extensive written records?

- a. It is important to gather as many artifacts as possible in order to supply museums with materials.
- b. Due to cultural biases in literacy rates, there are many subcultures about which little is known.
- c. Censorship laws and cultural bias have suppressed a large amount of written history.
- d. Archaeology may be able to confirm or call into question written historical records.

(EVALUATE; answer: b; page 12)

64. The study of human origins and biological diversity is _____.

- a. archaeology
- b. paleoanthropology
- c. physical anthropology
- d. forensic anthropology

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 13)

65. The study of the fossil record, especially skeletal remains, to understand the process and products of human evolution is called _____.

- a. paleoanthropology
- b. archaeology
- c. biological anthropology
- d. forensic anthropology

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 13)

66. The global spread of humans from their African origins was made possible by _____.

- a. the end of the Ice Age
- b. the capacity for culture
- c. the extinction of large predators outside Africa
- d. a land bridge from Asia to North America

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; page 13)

67. Which of the following is NOT a reason that primatologists study non-human primates?

- a. humans are primates
- b. some non-human primates also have the capacity for culture
- c. many non-human primates live in environments much like those in which the earliest human ancestors lived
- d. non-human primates are easier to observe, especially in captivity

(UNDERSTAND; answer: d; page 13)

68. Biological anthropologists study _____ because it reflects the effects of both environment and culture on human biology.

- a. human variation
- b. economics
- c. genetics
- d. primatology

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 13)

69. Jane Goodall is famous for her years of research on _____.

- a. gorillas
- b. the Inuit
- c. chimpanzees
- d. the Nuer

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 13)

70. Medical anthropology combines the fields of _____ in order to study health and disease in human populations.

- a. linguistics and biological anthropology

- b. archaeology and biological anthropology
 - c. cultural anthropology and biological anthropology
 - d. cultural anthropology and archaeology
- (REMEMBER; answer: c; page 13)

71. Sickle-cell anemia probably evolved in _____.

- a. the Mediterranean world
- b. South America
- c. Southeast Asia
- d. West Africa

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 14)

72. The sickle-cell gene is often fatal to those who _____.

- a. inherit it from only one parent
- b. inherit it from both parents
- c. get malaria
- d. live in warm regions of the globe

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; page 14)

73. The sickle-cell trait confers some immunity to _____.

- a. influenza
- b. dysentery
- c. malaria
- d. yellow fever

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 14)

74. Although the prevalence of the sickle-cell anemia gene is higher in West Africa than in the United States, _____ prevent cells from sickeling, so fewer Africans than African Americans suffer from the disease.

- a. tropical weather conditions
- b. West African agricultural crops
- c. traditional medicines
- d. outdoor labor

(REMEMBER; answer: b; pages 14-15)

75. _____ is an area of study that uses the theories and techniques of anthropology to solve real-world problems.

- a. Classical anthropology
- b. Cultural anthropology
- c. Applied anthropology
- d. Relief work

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 15)

76. Biological anthropologists called _____ analyze human remains in the service of criminal justice and the families of disaster victims.

- a. criminologists
- b. medical anthropologists
- c. physical anthropologists
- d. forensic anthropologists

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 15)

77. A/an _____ would work to assess the cultural impacts of a road building project and take measures to protect or remove important cultural finds.

- a. archaeologist
- b. contract archaeologist
- c. museum curator

d. historical archaeologist
(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 15)

78. Which of the following is an example of archaeology helping solve the present day problems of people?

- a. archaeologists' discovery of the techniques used for mummification
- b. archaeologists advising civil engineers on road construction routes
- c. archaeologists rediscovering ancient agricultural techniques that increased crop yields in the Andes
- d. archaeologists' research on ancient medical techniques

(ANALYZE; answer: c; page 15)

79. In which of the following settings might one find applied anthropologists employed?

- a. teaching paleoanthropology at a university
- b. working for local governments to improve services
- c. performing a case-study for a doctorate dissertation
- d. studying the mating habits of non-human primates

(APPLY; answer: b; page 15)

80. Which of the following statements about applied anthropologists is true?

- a. Applied anthropologists may work for governments or corporations to further their interests at the expense of local and/or indigenous populations.
- b. Applied anthropologists may analyze ancient human skeletal remains to recreate ancient human behavior.
- c. Applied anthropologists may use computer modeling to understand the collapse of the Mayan civilization.
- d. Applied anthropologists may identify when the first agricultural crops were domesticated.

(EVALUATE; answer: a; page 17)

ESSAY QUESTIONS

81. Discuss the ways in which the stories of "The Girls Who Took Care of the Turkeys" and Cinderella are the same and different. How is this a case of selective borrowing. What do the differences in the stories reveal about American and Zuni cultures?

(ANALYZE)

82. What is anthropology? Using such terms as culture, comparative perspective, and holistic perspective, compare anthropology to the other social sciences.

(APPLY)

83. What are the four major subdisciplines in anthropology and what topics do they address? Can the existence of these subfields be considered a division of labor? Why?

(EVALUATE)

84. Define both ethnocentrism and cultural relativism. Using female circumcision as an example, describe perspectives that are ethnocentric and relativistic.

(CREATE)

85. What is cultural relativism? Ethical relativism? What, if any, is the relationship between the two? How does each relate to the idea of universal human rights?

(ANALYZE)

86. How do cultural anthropologists study culture? What are the roles of ethnography and ethnology in the study of human societies?

(APPLY)

87. Describe the topics studied by linguistic anthropologists providing at least three example of major areas of research.

(APPLY)

88. Can archaeology be accurately described as cultural anthropology of the past? Defend your answer by considering the focus of archaeology on material culture.

(ANALYZE)

89. Define biological anthropology and briefly describe three important areas of research in this sub-discipline. Discuss how biological anthropology contributes to a holistic understanding of humanity.

(ANALYZE)

90. Give four brief examples of how anthropology is an applied field. Is it possible to apply cultural relativism and do applied anthropology?

(EVALUATE)

91. Anthropology uses a holistic approach to study humanity. Describe how this approach allows anthropologists to understand the uniqueness and diversity of human behavior and human society, as well as the fundamental similarities that link all human beings. Within your answer define holism and discuss the contributions of each major subfield of anthropology.

(APPLY)

92. Why should people study anthropology? How is anthropology different from other social sciences? Provide specific examples of how anthropology has contributed to the study of humankind. What types of questions can anthropologists answer about humanity that other social sciences cannot?

(EVALUATE)

Test Bank

Chapter Two

In this revision of the testbank, I have updated all of the questions to reflect changes in *Cultural Anthropology, 3e*. There is also a new system for identifying the difficulty of the questions. In earlier editions, the questions were tagged in one of three ways: factual (recall of factual material), conceptual (understanding key concepts), and applied (application of sociological knowledge to a situation). In this revision, the questions are now tagged according to the six levels of learning that help organize the text. Think of these six levels as moving from lower-level to higher-level cognitive reasoning. The six levels are:

REMEMBER: a question involving recall of key terms or factual material

UNDERSTAND: a question testing comprehension of more complex ideas

APPLY: a question applying anthropological knowledge to some new situation

ANALYZE: a question requiring identifying elements of an argument and their interrelationship

EVALUATE: a question requiring critical assessment

CREATE: a question requiring the generation of new ideas

The **92 questions** in this chapter's testbank are divided into two types of questions. **Multiple-choice questions** span a broad range of skills (one third are "Remember" questions and the remainder are divided among four higher levels). **Essay questions** are the most demanding because they include the four highest levels of cognitive reasoning (from "Apply" to "Create") as well as lower levels.

Types of Questions

Easy to Difficult Level of Difficulty

	Multiple Choice	Essay	Total Questions
Remember	35	0	35
Understand	12	0	12
Apply	14	3	17
Analyze	13	4	17
Evaluate	6	3	9
Create	0	2	2
	80	12	92

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Who offered the first definition of culture in anthropology: "Culture is the complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society?"

- a. Marvin Harris
- b. Edward Tylor
- c. Alfred Kroeber
- d. A. R. Radcliff-Brown

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 20)

2. The Tibetan narrative describing the origin of the Tibetan people and two ethnic groups who live near them tells us that _____.

- a. Tibetans regard themselves as people of courage and kindness
 - b. Tibetans dislike their neighbors, the Chinese and Tartars
 - c. Tibetans bury their dead in coffins
 - d. Tibetans regard themselves as being descended from a different founder than the Chinese and Tartars
- (ANALYZE; answer: a; page 20)

3. _____ refers to the information people have that enables them to function in their social and physical environments.

- a. Survival skills
- b. Social intelligence
- c. Culture
- d. Cultural knowledge

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 21)

4. By the 1950's, Kroeber and Kluckhohn had found more than _____ definitions of culture in anthropological literature.

- a. 20
- b. 50
- c. 100
- d. 150

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 21)

5. All definitions of culture include reference to _____.

- a. the biological elements of culture
- b. selectively shared knowledge, attitudes, values, and beliefs
- c. economic forces as a role in shaping culture
- d. survival of the fittest

(APPLY; answer: b; page 21)

6. _____ is/are sets of behaviors that allow people to function successfully within their environments and societies.

- a. Cultural skills
- b. Cultural knowledge
- c. Cultural models
- d. Norms

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 21)

7. Shared assumptions that people have about the world and about the ideal culture are termed _____.

- a. cultural knowledge
- b. norms
- c. cultural models
- d. definitions of culture

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 22)

8. Sets of expectations and attitudes that people have about appropriate behavior is/are _____.

- a. cultural models
- b. norms
- c. cultural knowledge
- d. cultural skills

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 22)

9. Which of the following is NOT considered a characteristic of culture?

- a. shared

- b. learned
 - c. based on symbols
 - d. abstract
- (REMEMBER; answer: d; page 22)

10. The behaviors, attitudes, and ideas formed through interaction with others describes which characteristic of culture?

- a. shared
- b. learned
- c. integrated
- d. adaptive

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 22)

11. _____ help to reduce, but do not eliminate, conflict and disagreement in societies.

- a. Contracts
- b. Laws
- c. Cultural models
- d. Cultural Skills

(APPLY; answer: c; page 22)

12. Behaviors that vary from expected norms in a society are called _____.

- a. criminal
- b. deviant
- c. immoral
- d. abnormal

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 22)

13. Body piercings and tattooing among teenagers can be considered an example of _____.

- a. deviant behavior
- b. revolution
- c. revitalization
- d. reactive adaptation

(APPLY; answer: a; page 22)

14. Which of the following is NOT a significant variable for the norms people within a society are expected to follow?

- a. age
- b. gender
- c. social position
- d. political party

(EVALUATE; answer: d; pages 22-23)

15. A group whose members and others think of their way of life as in some significant way different from that of other people in the larger society.

- a. minority
- b. subculture
- c. ethnicity
- d. deviants

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 23)

16. Hasidic families in contemporary America, who are distinguished through ethnic background and religious beliefs and practices, are considered _____.

- a. insignificant
- b. a race
- c. a subculture
- d. an ethnicity

(APPLY; answer: c; page 23)

17. _____ is the process of learning one's culture through informal observation and formal instruction.

- a. Enculturation
- b. Acculturation
- c. Behaviorism
- d. Observation

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 24)

18. _____ teaches people when and how to acceptably fulfill biological needs within their societies.

- a. School
- b. Enculturation
- c. Subculture
- d. Adaptation

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 24)

19. The idea that culture is _____ is illustrated by the story of Heidi Neville, who returned to Vietnam after being adopted by an American at the age of 7.

- a. shared
- b. learned
- c. adaptive
- d. symbolic

(EVALUATE; answer: b; pages 24-25)

20. Norms specifying behaviors that are prohibited in a culture are _____.

- a. crimes
- b. mores
- c. taboos
- d. conventions

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 25)

21. A common form of taboo found in every culture is _____ taboos.

- a. wealth
- b. learning
- c. knowledge
- d. food

(ANALYZE; answer: d; page 25)

22. Ideas about how many meals to have, when to have them, and which kinds of food to eat at each meal are examples of _____.

- a. taboos
- b. customs
- c. norms
- d. symbols

(ANALYZE; answer: c; page 25)

23. The learned aspect of culture is most dramatically apparent in _____.

- a. men
- b. women
- c. cross-cultural meetings
- d. children

(APPLY; answer: d; pages 25-26)

24. Practices by which people organize their work and produce food and other goods necessary for their survival.

- a. cultural core
- b. economy
- c. norms
- d. mores

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 26)

25. When it is said that _____, most anthropologists mean that culture is the means by which people survive in their particular environment.

- a. culture is important
- b. culture is shared
- c. culture is adaptive
- d. culture is basic

(APPLY; answer: c; page 26)

26. Technology is a primary way in which culture is _____.

- a. profitable
- b. altered
- c. maladaptive
- d. adaptive

(APPLY; answer: d; page 26)

27. A common scenario is one in which cultural practices are _____ in the short term but _____ in the long term.

- a. adaptive, maladaptive
- b. maladaptive, adaptive
- c. accepted, taboo
- d. taboo, accepted

(APPLY; answer: a; pages 26-27)

28. Irrigation in ancient Sumer, the Industrial Revolution, and agriculture in the Amazonian rainforest are all examples of _____.

- a. the successful use of technology to overcome difficulties in the long run
- b. short-term failures
- c. cultural practices with long-term maladaptive results
- d. cultural stagnation

(ANALYZE; answer: c; pages 26-27)

29. *Kuru* is a _____ that first appeared among the Fore of New Guinea.

- a. virus
- b. neurological disease
- c. cult
- d. agricultural innovation

(REMEMBER; answer: b; pages 27-28)

30. Both *kuru* and mad cow disease are caused by _____ ingested from infected meat.

- a. prions
- b. a virus
- c. bacteria
- d. heavy metals

(UNDERSTAND; answer: a; pages 27-28)

31. *Kuru* was prevalent in Fore women and children because _____.

- a. they did most farm labor
- b. they, and not men, engaged in ritual cannibalism
- c. men tended to eat less pork than women or children
- d. there was no prenatal care available until the 1960s

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; pages 27-28)

32. Both *kuru* and mad cow disease were the result of attempts to _____ which resulted in unintentionally maladaptive practices.

- a. change food taboos
- b. avoid disease
- c. innovate in economic strategies
- d. innovate in meat production

(ANALYZE; answer: c; pages 27-28)

33. _____ refers to the tendency for people's beliefs and practices to form a relatively coherent and consistent system.

- a. Cultural logic
- b. Cultural integration
- c. Cultural core
- d. Cultural norms

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; page 28)

34. Cultures are _____ is another way to say that cultures are integrated.

- a. premeditated
- b. planned
- c. random
- d. patterned

(ANALYZE; answer: d; page 28)

35. Which of the following statements about cultural integration is false?

- a. All aspects of a given culture are internally consistent and integrated with all the other aspects of the culture.
- b. Economic activities are usually integrated with, affect, and are affected by other kinds of activities.
- c. The work of obtaining food, services, and goods is often performed by people in particular social and gender roles.
- d. Policies formulated by political agencies tend to be consistent with particular economic consequences.

(EVALUATE; answer: a; pages 28-29)

36. In America, women's rates of employment began to rise after _____.

- a. suffrage
- b. World War I
- c. World War II
- d. The 1960's

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; pages 29-30)

37. In America, the growing financial equality of women with men led to _____.

- a. an increase in divorces
- b. an increase in average family size
- c. an increase in home ownership
- d. the two-car family

(UNDERSTAND; answer: a; pages 29-30)

38. In the twentieth century the increase in women's employment has led to _____.

- a. women receiving the right to vote
- b. increasingly flexible roles for men in society
- c. full equality for women with men
- d. the surprising reinforcement of traditional gender roles

(APPLY; answer: b; pages 29-30)

39. A word, image, or object that stands for cultural beliefs or sentiments.

- a. symbol
- b. sign
- c. character
- d. script

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 30)

40. _____ is NOT a pervasive and powerful symbolic system.

- a. Language
- b. Religion
- c. Gender
- d. Health

(APPLY; answer: d; page 30)

41. Afro-lingua _____ the basic assumptions encoded in the ordinary speech of European colonizers of the Caribbean.

- a. replicates
- b. symbolically reinforces
- c. symbolically challenges
- d. ignores

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 30)

42. Naturalized concepts are one of the main sources for _____.

- a. ethnocentrism
- b. intercultural disagreement
- c. cultural innovation
- d. intercultural understanding

(ANALYZE; answer: a; page 30)

43. Western Apache communication styles _____.

- a. are very similar to Anglo-American communication styles
- b. are in many ways opposed to Anglo-American communication styles
- c. are more flamboyant than Anglo-American communication styles
- d. are considered invasive by many Anglo-Americans

(ANALYZE; answer: b; page 31)

44. Ideas and behaviors so deeply embedded in a culture that they are regarded as universally normal or natural.

- a. norms
- b. cultural cores
- c. symbolic systems
- d. naturalized concepts

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 31)

45. Which of the following is a naturalized concept in western societies?

- a. That men and women are absolutely opposed gender sets.
- b. That collective action is always beneficial.
- c. That all persons wish to acquire greater wealth.
- d. That Christianity is the only true religion.

(EVALUATE; answer: c; page 31)

46. An alternative cultural model within a society that expresses different views about the way that society should be organized is a/an _____.

- a. subculture
- b. resistance movement
- c. counterculture
- d. alternative lifestyle

(ANALYZE; answer: c; page 32)

47. In Bedouin society women use _____ to pose symbolic challenges to male domination.

- a. coded language
- b. song and poetry
- c. household decoration
- d. clothing

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 32)

48. A culture-based, often ethnocentric, way that people see the world and other people is a _____.

- a. worldview
- b. bias
- c. prejudice
- d. model culture

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 32)

49. A _____ is an example of how culture organizes the way people think about the world.

- a. cultural core
- b. set of norms
- c. worldview
- d. symbol

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 32)

50. Direct interaction or _____ between peoples of different cultures through migration, trade, invasion, or conquest is an important source of cultural borrowing.

- a. syncretism
- b. culture contact
- c. acculturation
- d. enculturation

(ANALYZE; answer: b; page 33)

51. _____ is a process by which a new cultural product is created by the selective borrowing of elements from other cultures.

- a. Culture contact
- b. Appropriation
- c. Syncretism
- d. Cultural evolution

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 33)

52. Santeria is a syncretic religion that borrows elements from traditional Afro-Caribbean beliefs and _____.

- a. Islam
- b. Lutheranism
- c. Roman Catholicism
- d. Voodoo

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 33)

53. A more proper name for Santeria is _____.

- a. "Way of the Saints"
- b. Voodoo
- c. Goddess Worship
- d. New Age

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 33)

54. The process by which a less numerous and less powerful cultural group changes its ways and cultural identity to blend in with the dominant culture is referred to as _____.

- a. cultural pluralism
 - b. assimilation
 - c. acculturation
 - d. enculturation
- (UNDERSTAND; answer: b; page 33)

55. Conquest and colonization are examples of _____.

- a. cultural evolution
- b. culture contact
- c. assimilation
- d. forced assimilation

(APPLY; answer: d; page 33)

56. _____ is the process by which a group adjusts to living within a dominant culture while at the same time maintaining its original cultural identity.

- a. Cultural pluralism
- b. Acculturation
- c. Assimilation
- d. Syncretism

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 33)

57. One example of acculturation is _____ in American society.

- a. Anglo-Americans
- b. Irish-Americans
- c. Native Americans
- d. the Amish

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 33)

58. The condition in a stratified society in which many diverse groups ideally live together equally and harmoniously without losing their cultural identities and diversity is _____.

- a. cultural evolution
- b. acculturation
- c. syncretism
- d. cultural pluralism

(REMEMBER; answer: d; pages 33-34)

59. Early anthropologists believed in _____, or the idea that all societies advance through improved stages over time, going from primitive to more advanced forms of society.

- a. cultural evolution
- b. progress
- c. modernization
- d. civilization

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 34)

60. The Tiv are farmers who live in _____.

- a. Malaysia
- b. South Africa
- c. Nigeria
- d. Brazil

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 34)

61. Complex culture change, both internal and external, based on industrialism and a transnational market economy is called _____.

- a. globalization
- b. social evolution
- c. culture history

d. modernization
(APPLY; answer: d; page 34)

62. The Tiv elders' interpretation of Laura Bohannon's telling of *Hamlet* could be attributed to all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- a. worldview
- b. naturalized concepts
- c. ethnocentrism
- d. ignorance

(EVALUATE; answer: d; pages 34-35)

63. One problem that Laura Bohannon encountered in telling the story of *Hamlet* to the Tiv was _____.

- a. the Tiv did not believe it was correct behavior from a man to marry his brother's widow
- b. the Tiv did not believe in ghosts
- c. the Tiv thought Hamlet was the villain
- d. the Tiv did not believe in witches

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; pages 34-35)

64. Social Darwinism is most compatible with which of the following ideas?

- a. cultural evolution
- b. ethnogenesis
- c. culture history
- d. globalization

(ANALYZE; answer: a; page 35)

65. The most apt term to describe cultural change over time is _____.

- a. cultural evolution
- b. social Darwinism
- c. ethnogenesis
- d. culture history

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 36)

66. Which of the following is the best definition of ethnogenesis?

- a. The origination of first culture, from which all other cultures are descended.
- b. The spread of a cultural trait from its point of invention to other cultures.
- c. A process in which people develop, define, and direct their own cultural identities.
- d. Genetic patterns underlying ethnic cultures.

(EVALUATE; answer: c; page 36)

67. Which of the following is NOT an example of internal culture change?

- a. ethnogenesis
- b. diffusion
- c. revolution
- d. innovation

(APPLY; answer: b; page 36)

68. _____ is the spread of ideas, material objects, and cultural practices from one society to another through direct and indirect culture contact.

- a. Diffusion
- b. Syncretism
- c. Culture history
- d. Ethnogenesis

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 36)

69. The process by which people try to change their culture or overturn the social order and replace it with a new, ideal society and culture.

- a. innovation
- b. revolution
- c. invention
- d. ethnogenesis

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 36)

70. The change in violence and sexual activity in American film content since the 1960s is an example of _____.

- a. intentional culture change
- b. unintentional culture change
- c. external culture change
- d. diffusion

(APPLY; answer: b; page 36)

71. Colonial British land reforms in Kenya undermined Luo _____ rights and economic independence.

- a. clan's
- b. men's
- c. women's
- d. society's

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 37)

72. In colonial Kenya a "hut tax" _____.

- a. forced women to find wage labor
- b. resulted in most of the food that was grown by the Luo going to the British
- c. could not be paid only by labor
- d. forced heads of households to seek wage labor in order to earn cash

(UNDERSTAND; answer: d; page 37)

73. _____ is a coping response of captive, conquered, or oppressed peoples to loss and deprivation.

- a. Revolution
- b. Reactive adaptation
- c. Assimilation
- d. Diffusion

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 38)

74. The Ghost Dance is an example of both _____.

- a. a revitalization movement and diffusion
- b. a revolution and diffusion
- c. a revitalization movement and revolution
- d. external culture change and forced assimilation

(ANALYZE; answer: a; page 38)

75. A _____ is a type of nonviolent, reactive adaptation in which people try to resurrect their culture heroes and restore their traditional way of life.

- a. conservative movement
- b. revitalization movement
- c. great awakening
- d. spiritual movement

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 38)

76. Globalization stems from economic and political changes that have expanded worldwide through _____.

- a. colonialism

- b. mass media and consumerism
 - c. democratization
 - d. manufacturing and television
- (REMEMBER; answer: b; pages 38-39)

77. The idea that Euro-American values and practices are creating a culturally uniform world dominated by similar values and practices is an example of what theory of globalization?

- a. westernization
- b. hybridization
- c. polarization
- d. homogenization

(ANALYZE; answer: d; page 39)

78. Globalization began with _____.

- a. United States' interest in Latin America and the Pacific during the late nineteenth century
- b. expansion of the Roman Empire during the first century
- c. European colonial and mercantile expansion in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries
- d. the explosion of media and information technology during the late twentieth century

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 39)

79. The principal agent(s) of globalization is/are _____.

- a. multinational corporations and mass media
- b. information technology
- c. the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- d. genetic innovations in agricultural production

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 40)

80. What is the name of the branch of cultural anthropology in which anthropologists use their knowledge and skills to help developing countries maneuver through the process of culture change?

- a. global anthropology
- b. development anthropology
- c. culture change anthropology
- d. empowerment anthropology

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 41)

ESSAY QUESTIONS

81. What elements of Edward Tylor's definition of culture as "that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society" are still present in today's understanding of culture in anthropology? What elements of the current understanding of culture have changed?

(APPLY)

82. Discuss the meaning of the phrase "culture is shared." Who shares it? What does this sharing mean? Who may not share all the elements of culture within a society?

(ANALYZE)

83. Using an example, show how world view, naturalized concepts, and ethnocentrism are related.

(ANALYZE)

84. What are the similarities and differences between subcultures and counter cultures?

(EVALUATE)

85. Using an example from your own cultural background, explain how cultural practices may be both adaptive and maladaptive.

(CREATE)

86. What is a symbol? Using language as an example, explain how culture is a symbolic system.
(EVALUATE)

87. List the characteristics of culture given in chapter 2 of the text. Give one example to illustrate each of the characteristics.
(ANALYZE)

88. Explain the differences between assimilation, acculturation, and forced assimilation. Under what kinds of circumstances might each of these occur?
(CREATE)

89. What are some of the causes of internal change in societies over time? What may drive these changes to occur?
(APPLY)

90. What are some causes of external change in societies over time? Give two examples of externally introduced changes that have affected a culture or society.
(APPLY)

91. What are some of the historical origins of contemporary globalization? How does historical globalization differ from contemporary globalization?
(EVALUATE)

92. Explain the differences among the three concepts used to describe the consequences of globalization: homogenization, polarization, and hybridization.
(ANALYZE)

Test Bank

Chapter Three

In this revision of the testbank, I have updated all of the questions to reflect changes in *Cultural Anthropology, 3e*. There is also a new system for identifying the difficulty of the questions. In earlier editions, the questions were tagged in one of three ways: factual (recall of factual material), conceptual (understanding key concepts), and applied (application of sociological knowledge to a situation). In this revision, the questions are now tagged according to the six levels of learning that help organize the text. Think of these six levels as moving from lower-level to higher-level cognitive reasoning. The six levels are:

REMEMBER: a question involving recall of key terms or factual material

UNDERSTAND: a question testing comprehension of more complex ideas

APPLY: a question applying anthropological knowledge to some new situation

ANALYZE: a question requiring identifying elements of an argument and their interrelationship

EVALUATE: a question requiring critical assessment

CREATE: a question requiring the generation of new ideas

The **93 questions** in this chapter's testbank are divided into two types of questions. **Multiple-choice questions** span a broad range of skills (half are "Remember" questions and the remainder are divided among four higher levels). **Essay questions** are the most demanding because they include four of the highest levels of cognitive reasoning (from "Understand" to "Create") as well as lower levels.

Types of Questions

Easy to Difficult Level of Difficulty

	Multiple Choice	Essay	Total Questions
Remember	47	0	47
Understand	21	4	25
Apply	7	0	7
Analyze	3	5	8
Evaluate	3	2	5
Create	0	1	1
	81	12	93

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The Quillayute, Northern Paiute, and Delaware narratives may describe _____.

- a. the origins of their tribes
- b. ancient climatic and ecological events
- c. ancient marriage ceremonies
- d. hunting rituals

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; page 45)

2. _____ are stories and myths that dramatize actual memories or events in symbolic form consistent with cultural practices in storytelling.

- a. Oral Traditions
- b. Myths
- c. Narratives
- d. Genealogies

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 45)

3. Cultural narratives that have validity as artifacts of culture and experience.

- a. oral traditions
- b. myths
- c. narratives
- d. genealogies

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 45)

4. The Supreme Court of Canada ruled in a land claim suit in 1997 that _____ have validity as legal testimony and as records of the past.

- a. rock art symbology
- b. Native American narratives
- c. Native American oral traditions
- d. treaties unsigned by Native Americans

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 46)

5. The earliest origins of anthropology lie in _____.

- a. the accounts and diaries written by early European travelers
- b. Greek histories
- c. Medieval bestiaries
- d. naturalists such as Charles Darwin

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 46)

6. Many of the best early accounts of non-western societies written during the early period of colonialism were written by _____.

- a. soldiers
- b. governors
- c. naturalists
- d. Jesuit missionaries

(UNDERSTAND; answer: d; page 46)

7. The role of a _____ is to attempt an explanation that helps people understand why cultures originate, develop in certain ways, and change over time.

- a. methodology
- b. cultural theory
- c. cross-cultural comparison
- d. relativistic worldview

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 46)

8. Most early anthropologists during the 19th century _____.

- a. conducted ethnographic fieldwork
- b. ignored the accounts of travelers and missionaries
- c. were unilinear evolutionists
- d. were interpretive in their analyses of cultures

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 46)

9. Early anthropologists such as Edward Tylor and Lewis Henry Morgan developed _____.

- a. highly systematic fieldwork techniques
- b. critical approaches to evolutionary theory
- c. comparative evolutionary approaches for studying cultures
- d. non-theoretical, descriptive schools of anthropology

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 47)

10. Morgan proposed a _____ stages evolutionary scheme for all societies based on many comparative criteria.

- a. 3
- b. 5
- c. 8
- d. 10

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 47)

11. The three stages of cultural development proposed by Lewis Henry Morgan were _____.

- a. band, tribe, and clan
- b. savagery, barbarism, and civilization
- c. band, tribe, and state
- d. primitive, chiefdom, and civilization

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 47)

12. Lewis Henry Morgan was the first to link _____ with economic systems.

- a. technology
- b. religion
- c. geographic region
- d. kinship

(UNDERSTAND; answer: d; page 47)

13. The founder of professional anthropology in the United States was _____.

- a. Bronislaw Malinowski
- b. Franz Boas
- c. Margaret Mead
- d. Lewis Henry Morgan

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 47)

14. Franz Boas stressed _____ in anthropological work.

- a. evolutionary theory
- b. culture change
- c. empiricism
- d. cross-cultural comparison

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 48)

15. Boas conducted most of his fieldwork _____.

- a. in the southwestern United States
- b. in central Mexico
- c. in the Caribbean
- d. on the northwest coast of North America

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 48)

16. Franz Boas introduced the idea of _____ into American anthropology.

- a. evolutionary stages
- b. cultural relativism
- c. arm chair anthropology
- d. conflict oriented explanations

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 48)

17. _____ can be described as the study of the social functions of cultural traits.

- a. Interpretive anthropology
- b. Evolutionary anthropology
- c. Functionalism

d. Materialism
(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 48)

18. The founder of the functionalist perspective in anthropology was _____.

- a. Clifford Geertz
- b. Edward Tylor
- c. Franz Boas
- d. Bronislaw Malinowski

(UNDERSTAND; answer: d; page 48)

19. Functionalism, as developed by Malinowski, was most influential in _____ anthropology.

- a. British
- b. French
- c. American
- d. German

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 48)

20. Malinowski conducted fieldwork in _____.

- a. India
- b. the Trobriand Islands
- c. Egypt
- d. Peru

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 48)

21. Functionalism has the shortcoming of overemphasizing _____ at the expense of _____.

- a. conflict, stability
- b. groups, individuals
- c. stability, societal change
- d. individuals, groups

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 48)

22. _____ understands society and culture to be derived from its economic foundation.

- a. Functionalism
- b. Structuralism
- c. Cultural Ecology
- d. Cultural Materialism

(UNDERSTAND; answer: d; page 49)

23. Environmental adaptation, technologies, and methods of acquiring food are emphasized in _____ perspectives in anthropology.

- a. functionalist
- b. symbolic
- c. interpretive
- d. materialist

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 49)

24. Cultural ecology was developed by _____ in the 1930s.

- a. Marvin Harris
- b. Julian Steward
- c. Margaret Mead
- d. Claude Levi-Strauss

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 49)

25. Cultural materialism is greatly influenced by _____.

- a. Adam Smith
- b. Thomas Malthus

- c. Karl Marx
 - d. Max Weber
- (REMEMBER; answer: c; page 49)

26. _____ views are subjective and based on insiders' views so that they resemble as much as possible the explanations that people have for their own culture.

- a. Emic
- b. Etic
- c. Structural
- d. Irrational

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 50)

27. _____ views are objective and based on outsiders' views so that they resemble explanations by observers from another culture.

- a. Emic
- b. Etic
- c. Structural
- d. Materialist

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 50)

28. A/An _____ explanation of why Hindus in India do not eat cows is that cows are too important to farm labor to be eaten.

- a. interpretive
- b. emic
- c. etic
- d. subjective

(APPLY; answer: c; page 50)

29. A/An _____ explanation of why Hindus in India do not eat cows is that they are sacred animals.

- a. materialist
- b. emic
- c. etic
- d. objective

(APPLY; answer: b; page 50)

30. Claude Levi-Strauss developed structuralism to try to answer the question of why _____ around the world seem so similar.

- a. myths
- b. marriages
- c. ethical systems
- d. religions

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 50)

31. _____ proposes that cultural differences can be explained by differences in forms or conceptual categories rather than in meanings.

- a. Functionalism
- b. Materialism
- c. Structuralism
- d. Cultural Ecology

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 50)

32. _____ considers cultural diversity to stem from the differences in the forms by which people express universal meanings.

- a. Interpretive anthropology
- b. Structuralism
- c. Cultural ecology

d. Evolutionary anthropology
(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 50)

33. Which of the following modern anthropological methods of analyzing cultures contrasts with structural-functional analyses?

- a. interpretive
- b. evolutionary
- c. empirical
- d. conflict

(UNDERSTAND; answer: a; page 51)

34. _____ views cultural differences to be best understood as complex webs of meaning rather than forms.

- a. Functionalism
- b. Materialism
- c. Structuralism
- d. Interpretive anthropology

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 51)

35. Interpretive anthropology as proposed by _____ was developed as a result of fieldwork in Java.

- a. Margaret Mead
- b. Clifford Geertz
- c. Julian Steward
- d. Marvin Harris

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 51)

36. According to _____, culture is a unique system of symbols with multiple layers of meaning.

- a. interpretive anthropology
- b. cultural materialism
- c. conflict theory
- d. structuralism

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 51)

37. Social problems or issues, especially those that arise as a result of the distribution of power in society, are the focus of _____ perspectives.

- a. conflict
- b. materialist
- c. structuralist
- d. interpretive

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 51)

38. Conflict theorists often concentrate on _____ and how they penetrate and transform indigenous cultures to suit their own needs.

- a. religions
- b. agriculturalists
- c. settlers
- d. capitalist institutions

(UNDERSTAND; answer: d; page 51)

39. _____ is a topic of great concern to most conflict theorists.

- a. Warfare
- b. Deviance
- c. Gender
- d. Kinship

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 52)

40. Indigenous societies often were based on _____, principles that community members had fundamentally equal rights to available resources and to social respect.

- a. egalitarian ethics
- b. cross-cultural comparisons
- c. etic perspectives
- d. polyphony

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 52)

41. Which of the following two perspectives emphasize including multiple voices and perspectives within a community?

- a. materialist and structuralist
- b. reflexive and conflict
- c. materialist and interpretive
- d. interpretive and conflict

(UNDERSTAND; answer: d; page 52)

42. Which of the following anthropological perspectives would be useful for understanding the impact warfare between societies has on cultural norms and practices?

- a. conflict
- b. materialist
- c. structuralist
- d. interpretive

(APPLY; answer: a; page 52)

43. Which of the following was developed in the tradition of postmodernism?

- a. structuralism
- b. interpretive anthropology
- c. reflexive anthropology
- d. conflict perspectives

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 52)

44. The anthropology of anthropology is called _____.

- a. self-analysis
- b. anthropological ethnography
- c. reflexive anthropology
- d. critical anthropology

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 52)

45. The many voices of people from all the different segments and groups that make up society.

- a. polyphony
- b. multiculturalism
- c. multivocality
- d. cultural complexity

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 52)

46. One problem with the representation of the societies studied by anthropologist has been _____.

- a. that there were really fewer differences than anthropologists imagined
- b. the relativistic perspectives used to discuss other cultures
- c. the assumption that cultures were essentially static and unchanging
- d. that they are projected to be an accumulation of many individual voices and perspectives

(EVALUATE; answer: c; page 52)

47. In response to the recognition that cultures or societies are not uniform and that many people cooperate and compete in forming a society, anthropologists have _____.

- a. begun to resort exclusively to cultural life histories
- b. begun to focus on smaller and smaller groups of people

- c. begun to shift towards national personality studies
- d. have begun to reflexively question whose voices and views appear in their writing and whose do not (UNDERSTAND; answer: d; page 53)

48. The hallmark of anthropological methods since the early twentieth century has been _____.

- a. surveys
- b. fieldwork
- c. statistical analysis
- d. excavation

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 53)

49. The largest attempt to gather comparative data from all cultures around the world into one source has been _____.

- a. the annual American Anthropological Association meetings
- b. the Human Genome Project
- c. the Human Relations Area Files
- d. the United Nations Human Rights Declaration

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 53)

50. In anthropology, fieldwork means _____.

- a. having people answer questionnaires
- b. compiling census data
- c. conducting polls
- d. living and interacting with the group of people under study

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 53)

51. Cross-cultural comparisons are _____.

- a. a means of understanding cultural differences and similarities through data analysis rather than direct observation
- b. made by conducting fieldwork in multiple cultures
- c. no longer made in twentieth century anthropology
- d. are only done on cultures discovered prior to 1950

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 53)

52. All can be problematic when attempting to conduct large-scale cross-cultural comparative studies EXCEPT which of the following?

- a. data may not be comparable
- b. practices and traits may be taken out of their full cultural contexts
- c. imputing causality
- d. no database exists that codifies all known cultural facts and details about the world's peoples

(EVALUATE; answer: d; page 53)

53. Ethnohistorians are interested in _____.

- a. using historical documents rather than fieldwork to do anthropology
- b. constructing a global cultural world history based on the HRAF
- c. reconstructing and interpreting the history of indigenous peoples from their point of view
- d. creating a more scientific basis for the study of cultural histories

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 53)

54. A common focus in ethnohistories is _____.

- a. migration patterns
- b. the impact of colonialism
- c. indigenous economies
- d. mythology

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 53)

55. Before fieldwork can begin, an anthropologist must _____.

- a. choose a research problem
- b. gather the majority of their data off-site
- c. interpret the majority of their data
- d. choose a field site in a remote, foreign location

(UNDERSTAND; answer: a; page 55)

56. Typically fieldwork on an anthropologist's first research project will last about _____.

- a. two months
- b. six months
- c. one year
- d. two years

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 55)

57. During which of the following stages of fieldwork will an anthropologist attempt to learn the rules for entering and residing in their chosen country of study?

- a. choosing a problem
- b. conducting preliminary research
- c. gathering qualitative data
- d. interpreting data

(APPLY; answer: b; page 55)

58. Which of the following is a common problem that anthropologists experience while doing fieldwork?

- a. creating surveys
- b. finding activists that will help resolve local conflicts and disputes
- c. culture shock
- d. bribing informants

(ANALYZE; answer: c; pages 55-56)

59. Culture shock, or _____, is a common problem for anthropologists after they first arrive to do fieldwork.

- a. the inability to accept new ethical frameworks
- b. the feeling of being out of place in unfamiliar surroundings
- c. the unfriendliness of people at the new location
- d. the inability of people at the new location to accept the anthropologist

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 56)

60. Which of the following is an advantage to obtaining residence in a native household when conducting fieldwork?

- a. it makes it easy to pay people for information
- b. allows for close proximity to people through family networks
- c. all the data can be obtained from one family
- d. it provides a partisan viewpoint

(ANALYZE; answer: b; page 56)

61. Although sometimes necessary, interpreters are less desirable than knowing the language during fieldwork because _____.

- a. many of the nuances of meaning are lost in translation
- b. few people are willing to talk with a translator present
- c. translators are expensive and shorten the time an anthropologist can do fieldwork
- d. translators often are dishonest and do not convey accurately information informants present

(ANALYZE; answer: a; page 56)

62. Which of the following is an example of qualitative data?

- a. relationships between members of households within a community
- b. population trends in births

- c. fluctuations in community size
 - d. sources of income
- (APPLY; answer: a; page 56)

63. Which of the following is an example of quantitative data?
- a. relationships between members of households within a community
 - b. descriptions of food gathering techniques
 - c. sources of income
 - d. information about how people trace their genealogical relationships
- (APPLY; answer: c; page 56)

64. Gathering data through participant observation might mean using which of the following techniques?
- a. following one person for a day without their knowledge
 - b. searching HRAF
 - c. having conversations with people
 - d. sending mass surveys
- (APPLY; answer: c; pages 56-57)

65. One limitation to gathering information that is almost impossible to overcome is the _____ of the anthropologist.
- a. language ability
 - b. gender
 - c. nationality
 - d. age
- (UNDERSTAND; answer: b; page 57)

66. A field of cultural anthropology that focuses on studying the lives of people living in cities or urban neighborhoods.
- a. interpretive anthropology
 - b. reflexive anthropology
 - c. ecological anthropology
 - d. urban anthropology
- (REMEMBER; answer: d; page 57)

67. When carrying out research in urban areas, anthropologists often use methods similar to those of _____.
- a. historians
 - b. economists
 - c. psychologists
 - d. sociologists
- (REMEMBER; answer: d; page 57)

68. All of the following is true of urban anthropologists EXCEPT _____.
- a. they focus on studying an entire town or city