

c2

Student: _____

1. Which of the following is *not* one of the ways in which individuals learn culture?
 - A. Genetic transmission
 - B. Unconscious acquisition
 - C. Through observation
 - D. Through direct instruction
 - E. Conscious acquisition

2. The process by which children learn culture is known as
 - A. acculturation.
 - B. cultural transmission.
 - C. enculturation.
 - D. ethnoabsorption.
 - E. diffusion.

3. What anthropological approach focuses on how people with different motives, intentions, and degrees of power and influence manage to create and transform the society in which they live?
 - A. Cultural relativism
 - B. Experimental anthropology
 - C. Interpretive anthropology
 - D. Neoevolutionism
 - E. Practice theory

4. Klein's "creative explosion" hypothesis states that modern human behaviors began in
- A. Africa, 200,000 years ago.
 - B. Europe, 45,000 years ago.
 - C. Africa, 2.5 million years ago.
 - D. East Asia, 1.7 million years ago.
 - E. North America, 10,000 years ago.
5. What do anthropologists mean when they say culture is shared?
- A. Culture is an attribute of particular individuals.
 - B. Culture is an attribute of individuals as members of groups.
 - C. Culture is what ensures that all people raised in the same society have the same opinions.
 - D. Culture is universally regarded as more important than the concept of the individual.
 - E. Enculturation is accomplished by more than one person.
6. What is the term for a sign that has no necessary or natural connection to the thing it stands for or signifies?
- A. Morpheme
 - B. Lexicon
 - C. Phoneme
 - D. Symbol
 - E. Collateral

7. What is cultural relativism?

- A. A cultural universal, based upon the human capacity to use symbols
- B. The argument that behavior in a particular culture should not be judged by the standards of another culture
- C. A cultural particular, based upon the interrelatedness of humans
- D. The opposite of participant observation
- E. The same thing as ethnocentrism, but it applies only to family structures

8. Which of the following is a cultural universal?

- A. Hypodescent
- B. Hyperdescent
- C. Bifurcate merging kinship terminologies
- D. Transhumance
- E. Some kind of family

9. What is ethnocentrism?

- A. Viewing another culture by their own standards
- B. Viewing another culture in terms of your own culture and values
- C. Viewing another culture by government standards
- D. Viewing a culture by the universal moral code that we all follow
- E. Viewing a culture through rose-colored glasses

10. What are cultural particulars?

- A. Features of a culture that are isolated from other features in the same culture
- B. Features unique to a given culture, not shared with any others
- C. Different levels of culture
- D. The most general aspect of culture patterns
- E. Cultural features exhibited by individuals rather than groups.

11. Which of the following statements about culture is *not* true?

- A. All human groups have culture.
- B. Culture provides the particular way that groups of humans deal with biological needs.
- C. Human groups differ in their capacities for culture.
- D. The capacity for culture is shared by all humans.
- E. Cultural learning is uniquely elaborated among humans.

12. Which of the following statements about culture is *not* true?

- A. It is a distinctive possession of humanity.
- B. It is acquired by all humans as members of society through enculturation.
- C. It encompasses shared, symbol-based, learned behavior and beliefs transmitted across generations.
- D. Everyone is cultured.
- E. It is transmitted genetically.

13. Which of the following statements about cultural relativism is *not* true?

- A. Cultural relativism argues that cultural values vary between cultures.
- B. Cultural relativism argues that some cultures are relatively better than others.
- C. Cultural relativism argues that we shouldn't use our own standards to judge conduct in other cultures.
- D. Cultural relativism argues that no one culture is better than any other.
- E. Cultural relativism argues that each culture is a unique, integrated whole.

14. How are cultural rights different from human rights?

- A. Human rights are real, while cultural rights are just perceived.
- B. The United Nations protects human rights but not cultural rights.
- C. Cultural rights are vested in groups, not in individuals.
- D. Cultural rights are more clear-cut than human rights.
- E. The term *cultural rights* is a politically correct synonym for human rights.

15. Which of the following is a cultural generality?

- A. Life in groups
- B. The use of fire
- C. Incest taboo
- D. Use of symbols
- E. Nuclear family

16. What kind of diffusion takes place when two cultures trade, intermarry, or wage war on one another?
- A. Forced diffusion
 - B. Direct diffusion
 - C. Indirect diffusion
 - D. Enculturated diffusion
 - E. Bilateral diffusion
17. What is the term for cultural change that results when two or more cultures have continuous firsthand contact?
- A. Acculturation
 - B. Enculturation
 - C. Independent invention
 - D. Colonization
 - E. Imperialism
18. What is the term for processes that are causing nations and people to be increasingly interlinked and mutually dependent?
- A. Acculturation
 - B. Diffusion
 - C. Globalization
 - D. Enculturation
 - E. Independent invention

19. Although rap music began in the United States, it is now popular all over the world. Which of the following mechanisms of cultural change is responsible for this?

- A. Acculturation
- B. Enculturation
- C. Independent invention
- D. Colonization
- E. Diffusion

20. The emergence of agriculture in at least seven different regions of the world is an example of

- A. acculturation.
- B. enculturation.
- C. independent invention.
- D. colonization.
- E. diffusion.

21. What people say they do or should do (as opposed to what they actually do) is known as

- A. imagined culture.
- B. ethnocentrism.
- C. agency.
- D. ideal culture.
- E. verbal culture.

22. What term refers to the different symbol-based patterns and traditions associated with particular groups within the same complex society?

- A. Subcultures
- B. Globalization
- C. Diffusion
- D. Hypodescent
- E. Pidgins

23. What kinds of people do anthropologists consider to be "cultured"?

- A. Educated people
- B. Key cultural consultants
- C. Ethnocentric people
- D. Culturally sensitive people
- E. All people

24. What mechanism of cultural change is responsible for pidgin English?

- A. Enculturation
- B. Acculturation
- C. Independent invention
- D. Migration
- E. Diffusion

25. What term refers to the process by which humans innovate, creatively finding solutions to problems?

- A. Enculturation
- B. Acculturation
- C. Independent invention
- D. Globalization
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26. Which of the following features do humans *not* share with other primates?

- A. Opposable thumbs
- B. Enlarged brain to body ratio
- C. Depth perception
- D. Parental investment in offspring
- E. Habitual, obligatory bipedalism

27. Which of the following traits is *not* shared by humans and chimpanzees?

- A. Tool use
- B. Meat eating
- C. Stereoscopic vision
- D. High intelligence
- E. Estrus

28. Recent research on chimpanzee eating habits indicates that

- A. chimps engage in both opportunistic and planned hunting.
- B. male chimps are exclusive herbivores.
- C. chimpanzees occasionally cook meat at volcanically heated springs.
- D. while chimps do hunt a little, they get most of their meat by stealing it from predators.
- E. chimpanzee hunting is the main reason New World monkeys are almost extinct.

29. Which of the following traits is unique to humans?

- A. Social life
- B. Tool use
- C. Meat eating
- D. Food sharing
- E. Kinship

30. To what extent is tool use unique to humans? Illustrate your answer with examples from studies of nonhuman animals, including other primates.

31. What do studies of wild chimpanzees indicate about the nature of chimpanzee hunting behavior? What are some of the possible implications of this behavior for our understanding of early hominin social organization?

32. Describe the biological features that humans share with primates and how they provide a biological basis for cultural attributes. How is human culture similar to and different from aspects of primate life?

33. What are the defining attributes of culture? What does it mean that culture is learned, shared, symbolic, all-encompassing, and integrated?

34. What are the different kinds of learning? On which kind of learning does culture depend?

35. How is culture adaptive? How may culture be maladaptive? Why is it important to understand that culture can be both adaptive and maladaptive?

36. How are human adaptability and culture related?

37. What are ethnocentrism and cultural relativism? How are they similar and/or different?

38. Explain the differences between cultural universals, generalities, and particularities. Illustrate your answer with examples.

39. Compare and contrast the various mechanisms of cultural change.

40. What is globalization? What forces are driving it? How is globalization affecting local peoples, and how are they responding?

41. Researchers have observed Japanese macaques making and using "termiting" sticks in the wild.

True False

42. Cultural learning is commonly found among nonhuman animals that live in groups.

True False

43. Culture is transmitted genetically.

True False

44. Culture is transmitted in society.

True False

45. Culture is both public and individual, both in the world and in people's minds.

True False

46. By definition, a symbol has an intrinsic and natural link to the thing it signifies.

True False

47. The word *cat* is a symbol.

True False

48. Because cultures are integrated, patterned systems, a change in one part of a culture often leads to changes in other parts.

True False

49. Cultural relativism is a core value of American society.

True False

50. Although culture is one of the principle means by which humans adapt to their environment, some cultural traits may threaten a group's survival.

True False

51. Although there are many different levels of culture, an individual can participate in only one level at a time.

True False

52. Only people living in the industrialized, capitalist countries of western Europe and the United States are ethnocentric.

True False

53. Cultural relativists believe that a culture should be judged only according to the standards and traditions of that culture and not according to standards of other cultural traditions.

True False

54. The idea of universal, inalienable human rights that are superior to the laws and customs of particular cultures challenges the notion of cultural relativism.

True False

55. People in a given culture differ very little in terms of their ideas, values, goals, and beliefs.

True False

56. The nuclear family is a feature of all known cultures.

True False

57. Diffusion plays an important role in spreading cultural traits around the world.

True False

58. Cultural generalities may arise through independent invention, when people in different societies devise similar solutions to comparable problems or challenges.

True False

59. Acculturation is the process by which people lose the cultures that they learned as children.

True False

60. Indigenous peoples can do nothing to counter threats to their cultural identity, autonomy, and livelihood posed by globalization.

True False

61. The Internet has hindered the process of globalization.

True False

62. According to anthropologists, cultures eventually become fixed traditions and stop changing.

True False

c2 Key

1. Which of the following is *not* one of the ways in which individuals learn culture?

- A. Genetic transmission
- B. Unconscious acquisition
- C. Through observation
- D. Through direct instruction
- E. Conscious acquisition

Kottak - Chapter 02 #1

2. The process by which children learn culture is known as

- A. acculturation.
- B. cultural transmission.
- C. enculturation.
- D. ethnoabsorption.
- E. diffusion.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #2

3. What anthropological approach focuses on how people with different motives, intentions, and degrees of power and influence manage to create and transform the society in which they live?

- A. Cultural relativism
- B. Experimental anthropology
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Kottak - Chapter 02 #3

4. Klein's "creative explosion" hypothesis states that modern human behaviors began in

- A. Africa, 200,000 years ago.
- B. Europe, 45,000 years ago.
- C. Africa, 2.5 million years ago.
- D. East Asia, 1.7 million years ago.
- E. North America, 10,000 years ago.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #4

5. What do anthropologists mean when they say culture is shared?

- A. Culture is an attribute of particular individuals.
- B. Culture is an attribute of individuals as members of groups.
- C. Culture is what ensures that all people raised in the same society have the same opinions.
- D. Culture is universally regarded as more important than the concept of the individual.
- E. Enculturation is accomplished by more than one person.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #5

6. What is the term for a sign that has no necessary or natural connection to the thing it stands for or signifies?

- A. Morpheme
- B. Lexicon
- C. Phoneme
- D. Symbol**
- E. Collateral

Kottak - Chapter 02 #6

7. What is cultural relativism?

- A. A cultural universal, based upon the human capacity to use symbols
- B. The argument that behavior in a particular culture should not be judged by the standards of another culture**
- C. A cultural particular, based upon the interrelatedness of humans
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- E. The same thing as ethnocentrism, but it applies only to family structures

Kottak - Chapter 02 #7

8. Which of the following is a cultural universal?

- A. Hypodescent
- B. Hyperdescent
- C. Bifurcate merging kinship terminologies
- D. Transhumance
- E. Some kind of family

Kottak - Chapter 02 #8

9. What is ethnocentrism?

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- D. Viewing a culture by the universal moral code that we all follow
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Kottak - Chapter 02 #9

10. What are cultural particulars?

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- B. Features unique to a given culture, not shared with any others
- C. Different levels of culture
- D. The most general aspect of culture patterns
- E. Cultural features exhibited by individuals rather than groups.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #10

11. Which of the following statements about culture is *not* true?

- A. All human groups have culture.
- B. Culture provides the particular way that groups of humans deal with biological needs.
- C. Human groups differ in their capacities for culture.
- D. The capacity for culture is shared by all humans.
- E. Cultural learning is uniquely elaborated among humans.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #11

12. Which of the following statements about culture is *not* true?

- A. It is a distinctive possession of humanity.
- B. It is acquired by all humans as members of society through enculturation.
- C. It encompasses shared, symbol-based, learned behavior and beliefs transmitted across generations.
- D. Everyone is cultured.
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Kottak - Chapter 02 #12

13. Which of the following statements about cultural relativism is *not* true?

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- B. Cultural relativism argues that some cultures are relatively better than others.
- C. Cultural relativism argues that we shouldn't use our own standards to judge conduct in other cultures.
- D. Cultural relativism argues that no one culture is better than any other.
- E. Cultural relativism argues that each culture is a unique, integrated whole.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #13

14. How are cultural rights different from human rights?

- A. Human rights are real, while cultural rights are just perceived.
- B. The United Nations protects human rights but not cultural rights.
- C. Cultural rights are vested in groups, not in individuals.
- D. Cultural rights are more clear-cut than human rights.
- E. The term *cultural rights* is a politically correct synonym for human rights.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #14

15. Which of the following is a cultural generality?

- A. Life in groups
- B. The use of fire
- C. Incest taboo
- D. Use of symbols
- E. Nuclear family

Kottak - Chapter 02 #15

16. What kind of diffusion takes place when two cultures trade, intermarry, or wage war on one another?

- A. Forced diffusion
- B. Direct diffusion
- C. Indirect diffusion
- D. Enculturated diffusion
- E. Bilateral diffusion

Kottak - Chapter 02 #16

17. What is the term for cultural change that results when two or more cultures have continuous firsthand contact?

- A. Acculturation
- B. Enculturation
- C. Independent invention
- D. Colonization
- E. Imperialism

Kottak - Chapter 02 #17

18. What is the term for processes that are causing nations and people to be increasingly interlinked and mutually dependent?

- A. Acculturation
- B. Diffusion
- C. Globalization
- D. Enculturation
- E. Independent invention

Kottak - Chapter 02 #18

19. Although rap music began in the United States, it is now popular all over the world. Which of the following mechanisms of cultural change is responsible for this?
- A. Acculturation
 - B. Enculturation
 - C. Independent invention
 - D. Colonization
 - E. Diffusion

Kottak - Chapter 02 #19

20. The emergence of agriculture in at least seven different regions of the world is an example of
- A. acculturation.
 - B. enculturation.
 - C. independent invention.
 - D. colonization.
 - E. diffusion.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #20

21. What people say they do or should do (as opposed to what they actually do) is known as
- A. imagined culture.
 - B. ethnocentrism.
 - C. agency.
 - D. ideal culture.
 - E. verbal culture.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #21

22. What term refers to the different symbol-based patterns and traditions associated with particular groups within the same complex society?

- A. Subcultures
- B. Globalization
- C. Diffusion
- D. Hypodescent
- E. Pidgins

Kottak - Chapter 02 #22

23. What kinds of people do anthropologists consider to be "cultured"?

- A. Educated people
- B. Key cultural consultants
- C. Ethnocentric people
- D. Culturally sensitive people
- E. All people

Kottak - Chapter 02 #23

24. What mechanism of cultural change is responsible for pidgin English?

- A. Enculturation
- B. Acculturation
- C. Independent invention
- D. Migration
- E. Diffusion

Kottak - Chapter 02 #24

25. What term refers to the process by which humans innovate, creatively finding solutions to problems?
- A. Enculturation
 - B. Acculturation
 - C. Independent invention
 - D. Globalization
 - E. Diffusion

Kottak - Chapter 02 #25

26. Which of the following features do humans *not* share with other primates?
- A. Opposable thumbs
 - B. Enlarged brain to body ratio
 - C. Depth perception
 - D. Parental investment in offspring
 - E. Habitual, obligatory bipedalism

Kottak - Chapter 02 #26

27. Which of the following traits is *not* shared by humans and chimpanzees?
- A. Tool use
 - B. Meat eating
 - C. Stereoscopic vision
 - D. High intelligence
 - E. Estrus

Kottak - Chapter 02 #27

28. Recent research on chimpanzee eating habits indicates that

- A. chimps engage in both opportunistic and planned hunting.
- B. male chimps are exclusive herbivores.
- C. chimpanzees occasionally cook meat at volcanically heated springs.
- D. while chimps do hunt a little, they get most of their meat by stealing it from predators.
- E. chimpanzee hunting is the main reason New World monkeys are almost extinct.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #28

29. Which of the following traits is unique to humans?

- A. Social life
- B. Tool use
- C. Meat eating
- D. Food sharing
- E. Kinship

Kottak - Chapter 02 #29

30. To what extent is tool use unique to humans? Illustrate your answer with examples from studies of nonhuman animals, including other primates.

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #30

31. What do studies of wild chimpanzees indicate about the nature of chimpanzee hunting behavior? What are some of the possible implications of this behavior for our understanding of early hominin social organization?

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #31

32. Describe the biological features that humans share with primates and how they provide a biological basis for cultural attributes. How is human culture similar to and different from aspects of primate life?

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #32

33. What are the defining attributes of culture? What does it mean that culture is learned, shared, symbolic, all-encompassing, and integrated?

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #33

34. What are the different kinds of learning? On which kind of learning does culture depend?

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #34

35. How is culture adaptive? How may culture be maladaptive? Why is it important to understand that culture can be both adaptive and maladaptive?

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #35

36. How are human adaptability and culture related?

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #36

37. What are ethnocentrism and cultural relativism? How are they similar and/or different?

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #37

38. Explain the differences between cultural universals, generalities, and particularities. Illustrate your answer with examples.

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #38

39. Compare and contrast the various mechanisms of cultural change.

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #39

40. What is globalization? What forces are driving it? How is globalization affecting local peoples, and how are they responding?

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #40

41. Researchers have observed Japanese macaques making and using "termiting" sticks in the wild.

FALSE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #41

42. Cultural learning is commonly found among nonhuman animals that live in groups.

FALSE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #42

43. Culture is transmitted genetically.

FALSE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #43

44. Culture is transmitted in society.

TRUE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #44

45. Culture is both public and individual, both in the world and in people's minds.

TRUE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #45

46. By definition, a symbol has an intrinsic and natural link to the thing it signifies.

FALSE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #46

47. The word *cat* is a symbol.

TRUE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #47

48. Because cultures are integrated, patterned systems, a change in one part of a culture often leads to changes in other parts.

TRUE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #48

49. Cultural relativism is a core value of American society.

FALSE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #49

50. Although culture is one of the principle means by which humans adapt to their environment, some cultural traits may threaten a group's survival.

TRUE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #50

51. Although there are many different levels of culture, an individual can participate in only one level at a time.

FALSE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #51

52. Only people living in the industrialized, capitalist countries of western Europe and the United States are ethnocentric.

FALSE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #52

53. Cultural relativists believe that a culture should be judged only according to the standards and traditions of that culture and not according to standards of other cultural traditions.

TRUE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #53

54. The idea of universal, inalienable human rights that are superior to the laws and customs of particular cultures challenges the notion of cultural relativism.

TRUE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #54

55. People in a given culture differ very little in terms of their ideas, values, goals, and beliefs.

FALSE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #55

56. The nuclear family is a feature of all known cultures.

FALSE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #56

57. Diffusion plays an important role in spreading cultural traits around the world.

TRUE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #57

58. Cultural generalities may arise through independent invention, when people in different societies devise similar solutions to comparable problems or challenges.

TRUE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #58

59. Acculturation is the process by which people lose the cultures that they learned as children.

FALSE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #59

60. Indigenous peoples can do nothing to counter threats to their cultural identity, autonomy, and livelihood posed by globalization.

FALSE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #60

61. The Internet has hindered the process of globalization.

FALSE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #61

62. According to anthropologists, cultures eventually become fixed traditions and stop changing.

FALSE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #62

c2 Summary

	<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
	Kottak - Chapter 02	62