

Chapter 2

Student: _____

1. Culture
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
2. Which of the following statements about enculturation is NOT true?
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
3. Anthropologists agree that cultural learning is uniquely elaborated among humans and that all humans have culture. They also accept a doctrine designated in the 19th century as the "psychic unity of man." What does this doctrine mean?
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
4. Anthropologist Clifford Geertz defined culture as ideas based on cultural learning and symbols. For anthropologist Leslie White, culture originated when our ancestors acquired the ability to use symbols. What is a symbol? It is
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

5. What does it mean to say that humans use culture instrumentally?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
6. What do anthropologists mean when they say culture is shared?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
7. People in the United States sometimes have trouble understanding the power of culture because of the value that American culture places on the idea of the individual. Yet in American culture
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
8. People have to eat, but culture teaches us what, when, and how to do so. This is an example of how
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

9. Since the 1970s, many anthropologists have done research among the Ariaal, a nomadic community of northern Kenya. Just as anthropologists have studied many aspects of this community's culture, the Ariaal have formed opinions based on observation of their visitors. For example, they note how anthropologists
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
10. Culture can be adaptive or maladaptive. It is maladaptive when
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
11. The human capacity for culture has an evolutionary basis that extends back at least 2.5 million years. This date corresponds to
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
12. Why does this chapter on culture include a section that describes similarities and differences between humans and apes, our closest relatives?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

13. Many human traits reflect the fact that our primate ancestors lived in trees. These traits include all of the following EXCEPT
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
14. The incest taboo is a cultural universal, but
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
15. There are two meanings of globalization: globalization as fact and process, and globalization as ideology and contested policy. What is the primary and neutral meaning of globalization as is applicable to anthropology?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
16. Which of the following is a cultural generality?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

17. Which of the following LEAST explains the existence of cultural generalities?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
18. What are cultural particularities?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
19. All of the following are evidence of the tendency to view culture as a process EXCEPT
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
20. What process is most responsible for the existence of international culture?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
21. Which of the following statements about subcultures is NOT true?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

22. Which of the following statements about culture is NOT true?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
23. The Makah, a tribe that lives near the mouth of the Strait of Juan de Fuca on the Olympic Peninsula, see themselves as whalers and continue to identify themselves spiritually with whales. Their ongoing struggle to maintain their traditional way of life, which involves whale hunting, demonstrates how
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
24. The tendency to view one's own culture as superior and to use one's own standards and values in judging others is called
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
25. In anthropology, cultural relativism is not a moral position but a methodological one. It states that
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

26. How are cultural rights different from human rights?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
27. Human rights are seen as inalienable. This means that
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
28. Although rap music originated 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.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
29. What is the term for the kind of cultural change that results when two or more cultures have consistent firsthand contact?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

30. Which of the following is an example of independent invention, the process by which people in different societies have innovated and changed in similar but independent ways?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
E.
31. Culture helps us define the world in which we live, to express feelings and ideas, and to guide our behavior and perceptions.
- True False
32. Culture is transmitted by both formal and informal instruction, but not by observation.
- True False
33. Culture is transmitted in society.
- True False
34. According to Leslie White, culture is dependent upon the ability to create and use symbols.
- True False
35. Cultural particularities are unique to certain cultures, while cultural generalities are common to several (but not all) cultures.
- True False
36. Cultures are integrated, patterned systems in which a change in one part often leads to changes in other parts.
- True False
37. Once an individual has been enculturated, that person must adhere to the cultural rules that govern that culture.
- True False

38. Although culture is one of the principal means humans use to adapt to their environment, some cultural traits can be harmful to a group's survival.
- True False
39. While cultural abilities have a biological basis, they do not have an evolutionary basis.
- True False
40. Although humans do employ tools much more than any other animal does, tool use also turns up among several nonhuman species, including birds, beavers, sea otters, and apes.
- True False
41. Hunting is a distinctive human activity not shared with the apes.
- True False
42. Practice theory recognizes that the study of anthropology takes a lot of practice before resulting in accurate descriptions of a culture.
- True False
43. Although there are many different levels of culture, an individual can participate in only one level at a time.
- True False
44. Only people living in the industrialized, capitalist countries of Europe and the United States are ethnocentric.
- True False
45. Cultural relativists believe that a culture should be judged only according to the standards and traditions of that culture and not according to the standards of other cultural traditions.
- True False

46. Anthropology is characterized by a methodological rather than moral relativism; in order to understand another culture fully, anthropologists try to understand its members' beliefs and motivations.
- True False
47. Methodological relativism does not preclude making moral judgments or taking action.
- True False
48. The idea of universal and inalienable human rights that are superior to the laws and ethics of any culture can conflict with some of the ideas central to cultural relativism.
- True False
49. Diffusion plays an important role in spreading cultural traits around the world.
- True False
50. In many countries, use of the English language reflects a colonial history and is thus a consequence of forced diffusion.
- True False
51. Independent invention occurs when two or more cultures independently come up with similar solutions to a common problem.
- True False
52. Acculturation is the process by which people lose the culture that they learned as children.
- True False
53. Indigenous cultures are at the mercy of the forces of globalization, as they can do nothing to stop threats to their cultural identity, autonomy, and livelihood.
- True False
54. Modern means of transportation and communication have facilitated the process of globalization.
- True False

55. What does it mean to say that culture is all-encompassing?
56. What are the different kinds of learning? On which kind(s) of learning is culture based? How is culture transmitted across generations?
57. How has this chapter challenged your understanding of the concept of human nature?

58. Explain the distinctions among cultural universals, generalities, and particularities, and give examples of each.
59. *Agency* refers to the actions that individuals take, both alone and in groups, in forming and transforming culture. Describe examples in your own life that illustrate the relationship between agency and culture.
60. What does it mean to say that there are levels of culture? What are they? How do cultural traits extend to a broader geographic area?

61. What are ethnocentrism and cultural relativism, and how do they affect the work of anthropologists? How do they influence your own life in an increasingly diverse society?
62. Compare and contrast the various types of cultural change listed at the end of this chapter. In particular, to what extent does each model for change suggest that culture shapes human behavior or is shaped by human behavior?

Chapter 2 Key

1.

Culture

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #1

2.

Which of the following statements about enculturation is NOT true?

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #2

3.

Anthropologists agree that cultural learning is uniquely elaborated among humans and that all humans have culture. They also accept a doctrine designated in the 19th century as the "psychic unity of man." What does this doctrine mean?

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #3

4. Anthropologist Clifford Geertz defined culture as ideas based on cultural learning and symbols. For anthropologist Leslie White, culture originated when our ancestors acquired the ability to use symbols. What is a symbol? It is

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #4

5. What does it mean to say that humans use culture instrumentally?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #5

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

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #6

7. People in the United States sometimes have trouble understanding the power of culture because of the value that American culture places on the idea of the individual. Yet in American culture

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #7

8. People have to eat, but culture teaches us what, when, and how to do so. This is an example of how

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #8

9. Since the 1970s, many anthropologists have done research among the Ariaal, a nomadic community of northern Kenya. Just as anthropologists have studied many aspects of this community's culture, the Ariaal have formed opinions based on observation of their visitors. For example, they note how anthropologists

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #9

10. Culture can be adaptive or maladaptive. It is maladaptive when

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #10

11. The human capacity for culture has an evolutionary basis that extends back at least 2.5 million years. This date corresponds to

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #11

12. Why does this chapter on culture include a section that describes similarities and differences between humans and apes, our closest relatives?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #12

13. Many human traits reflect the fact that our primate ancestors lived in trees. These traits include all of the following EXCEPT

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.**

Kottak - Chapter 02 #13

14. The incest taboo is a cultural universal, but

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #14

15. There are two meanings of globalization: globalization as fact and process, and globalization as ideology and contested policy. What is the primary and neutral meaning of globalization as is applicable to anthropology?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #15

16. Which of the following is a cultural generality?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.**

Kottak - Chapter 02 #16

17. Which of the following LEAST explains the existence of cultural generalities?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #17

18. What are cultural particularities?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #18

19. All of the following are evidence of the tendency to view culture as a process EXCEPT
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #19*
20. What process is most responsible for the existence of international culture?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #20*
21. Which of the following statements about subcultures is NOT true?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #21*
22. Which of the following statements about culture is NOT true?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #22*

23. The Makah, a tribe that lives near the mouth of the Strait of Juan de Fuca on the Olympic Peninsula, see themselves as whalers and continue to identify themselves spiritually with whales. Their ongoing struggle to maintain their traditional way of life, which involves whale hunting, demonstrates how

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #23

24. The tendency to view one's own culture as superior and to use one's own standards and values in judging others is called

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #24

25. In anthropology, cultural relativism is not a moral position but a methodological one. It states that

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #25

26. How are cultural rights different from human rights?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #26

27. Human rights are seen as inalienable. This means that

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #27

28. Although rap music originated 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.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.**

Kottak - Chapter 02 #28

29. What is the term for the kind of cultural change that results when two or more cultures have consistent firsthand contact?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #29

30. Which of the following is an example of independent invention, the process by which people in different societies have innovated and changed in similar but independent ways?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #30

31. Culture helps us define the world in which we live, to express feelings and ideas, and to guide our behavior and perceptions.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #31*
32. Culture is transmitted by both formal and informal instruction, but not by observation.
- FALSE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #32*
33. Culture is transmitted in society.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #33*
34. According to Leslie White, culture is dependent upon the ability to create and use symbols.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #34*
35. Cultural particularities are unique to certain cultures, while cultural generalities are common to several (but not all) cultures.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #35*
36. Cultures are integrated, patterned systems in which a change in one part often leads to changes in other parts.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #36*
37. Once an individual has been enculturated, that person must adhere to the cultural rules that govern that culture.
- FALSE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #37*

38. Although culture is one of the principal means humans use to adapt to their environment, some cultural traits can be harmful to a group's survival.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #38*
39. While cultural abilities have a biological basis, they do not have an evolutionary basis.
- FALSE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #39*
40. Although humans do employ tools much more than any other animal does, tool use also turns up among several nonhuman species, including birds, beavers, sea otters, and apes.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #40*
41. Hunting is a distinctive human activity not shared with the apes.
- FALSE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #41*
42. Practice theory recognizes that the study of anthropology takes a lot of practice before resulting in accurate descriptions of a culture.
- FALSE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #42*
43. Although there are many different levels of culture, an individual can participate in only one level at a time.
- FALSE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #43*
44. Only people living in the industrialized, capitalist countries of Europe and the United States are ethnocentric.
- FALSE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #44*

45. Cultural relativists believe that a culture should be judged only according to the standards and traditions of that culture and not according to the standards of other cultural traditions.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #45*
46. Anthropology is characterized by a methodological rather than moral relativism; in order to understand another culture fully, anthropologists try to understand its members' beliefs and motivations.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #46*
47. Methodological relativism does not preclude making moral judgments or taking action.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #47*
48. The idea of universal and inalienable human rights that are superior to the laws and ethics of any culture can conflict with some of the ideas central to cultural relativism.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #48*
49. Diffusion plays an important role in spreading cultural traits around the world.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #49*
50. In many countries, use of the English language reflects a colonial history and is thus a consequence of forced diffusion.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #50*
51. Independent invention occurs when two or more cultures independently come up with similar solutions to a common problem.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #51*

52. Acculturation is the process by which people lose the culture that they learned as children.

FALSE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #52

53. Indigenous cultures are at the mercy of the forces of globalization, as they can do nothing to stop threats to their cultural identity, autonomy, and livelihood.

FALSE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #53

54. Modern means of transportation and communication have facilitated the process of globalization.

TRUE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #54

55. What does it mean to say that culture is all-encompassing?

Answer will vary

Kottak - Chapter 02 #55

56. What are the different kinds of learning? On which kind(s) of learning is culture based? How is culture transmitted across generations?

Answer will vary

Kottak - Chapter 02 #56

57. How has this chapter challenged your understanding of the concept of human nature?

Answer will vary

Kottak - Chapter 02 #57

58. Explain the distinctions among cultural universals, generalities, and particularities, and give examples of each.

Answer will vary

Kottak - Chapter 02 #58

59. *Agency* refers to the actions that individuals take, both alone and in groups, in forming and transforming culture. Describe examples in your own life that illustrate the relationship between agency and culture.

Answer will vary

Kottak - Chapter 02 #59

60. What does it mean to say that there are levels of culture? What are they? How do cultural traits extend to a broader geographic area?

Answer will vary

Kottak - Chapter 02 #60

61. What are ethnocentrism and cultural relativism, and how do they affect the work of anthropologists? How do they influence your own life in an increasingly diverse society?

Answer will vary

Kottak - Chapter 02 #61

62.

Compare and contrast the various types of cultural change listed at the end of this chapter. In particular, to what extent does each model for change suggest that culture shapes human behavior or is shaped by human behavior?

Answer will vary

Chapter 2 Summary