

*Cultural Anthropology, 4Ce* (Miller/Van Esterik/Van Esterik)

**Chapter 1**

**Anthropology and the Study of Culture**

1)

In addition to the four traditional fields of anthropology, which of the following has been proposed as a fifth field of anthropology?

A)

applied

B)

forensic

C)

social

D)

evolutionary

E)

paleolithic

Answer:

A

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 4

Objective:

*Introducing Anthropology*

2)

Coprolites are

A)

pot shards

B)

bone tools

C)

flakes

D)

fossilized fecal matter

E)

fossilized footprints

Answer:

D

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 5*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

3)

The "Garbage Project" conducted by archaeologists excavating a landfill can be applied by policy makers as the research

A)

proved that rapid decomposition of waste produced large quantities of methane, a greenhouse gas

B)

highlighted the sheer volume of polystyrene and plastics in landfills

C)

demonstrated to the dismay of planners that paper by its sheer volume was a major culprit in the filling up of landfills

D)

demonstrated that newsprint that decomposes in landfills could be used as compost

E)

demonstrated that diapers and plastics were releasing toxins into underground aquifers

Answer:

C

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 5*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

4)

Descriptive linguistics is

A)

the study of the structure of languages

B)

the study of non-verbal language

C)

the study of language change over time

D)

the study of the relation between *langue* and *parole*

E)

the study of language phonetics

Answer:

A

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 6

Objective:

Introducing Anthropology

5)

What was the purpose of Miner's description of the Nacirema culture?

A)

He wanted to make the familiar strange

B)

He was conducting "salvage" ethnography to record the culture of a people threatened with assimilation and cultural extinction

C)

He wanted to make the strange familiar

D)

He was writing an ethnographic account of a remote people located in the tropical jungle of Amazonia

E)

He wanted to demonstrate how cultures evolved over time

Answer:

A

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 10*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

6)

Which of the following pairings is **not** correct?

A)

Franz Boas, personality and culture

B)

Sir Edward Tylor, armchair anthropology

C)

Bronislaw Malinowski, participant observation

D)

Marvin Harris, cultural materialism

E)

Claude Lévi-Strauss, structuralism

Answer:

A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 11

Objective:

Introducing Cultural Anthropology

7)

Franz Boas promoted the detailed study of individual cultures within their own historical contexts. This approach is called

A)

historical functionalism

B)

cultural relativism

C)

functionalism

D)

historical particularism

E)

structural functionalism

Answer:

D

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 12

Objective:

Introducing Cultural Anthropology

8)

Franz Boas' research on the height, weight and head size of 17,000 immigrants

A)

demonstrated that some migrant groups were innately inferior

B)

is an example of evolutionary anthropology

C)

conclusively showed that body size and shape can change quickly

D)

revealed minimal change between generations, even those born in the United States

E)

conclusively demonstrated that African-Americans were racially superior

Answer:

C

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 12*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

9)

How would the cultural materialists analyze the practice of elimination in villages in India?

A)

They would study the ecological advantages that village practices provide and how social norms enforce advantageous practices

B)

They would analyze the symbolic significance of clean and unclean

C)

They would study class conflict and how practices of elimination enforce social hegemony

D)

They would seek out the underlying social structures

E)

They would seek to deconstruct power-knowledge relations

Answer:

A

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 17*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

10)

Hybridization is also called

A)

cultural crossover

B)

McDonaldization

C)

localization

D)

global assimilation

E)

Marxism

Answer:

A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 19

Objective:

Introducing Cultural Anthropology

11)

Ethnocentrism

A)

is judging one's own culture by the standard's of one's own class and is the opposite of cultural relativism

B)

is judging other cultures by the standards of one's own culture and is the opposite of critical relativism

C)

is judging ethnic groups with universal global standards

D)

is judging other cultures by the standards of one's own culture and is the opposite of cultural relativism

E)

is the belief that all culture are equal

Answer:

D

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Ref: 25

Objective:

Introducing Cultural Anthropology

12)

At least two Canadian universities have split their department into anthropology and

A)

linguistics.

B)

archaeology.

C)

sociology.

D)

culture studies.

E)



history.

Answer:

B

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 4*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

13)

The distinctly Canadian triad of \_\_\_\_\_ may have its roots in government supported museums rather than U.S. departments of anthropology.

A)

physical anthropology, archaeology and linguistics

B)

archaeology, ethnology, and folklore

C)

archaeology, socio-cultural anthropology and biological anthropology

D)

socio-cultural anthropology, ethnology and folklore

E)

biological anthropology, paleopathology and forensic science

Answer:

B

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 5*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

14)

Skeletons of nineteenth-century voyageurs from a fur trade post in Alberta show evidence of

A)

malnutrition.

B)

infectious diseases.

C)

arthritis of the spine, shoulder and elbow, and robust muscle attachments.

D)

stress marks.

E)

work patterns.

Answer:

C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 6

Objective:

Introducing Anthropology

15)

Horatio Hale worked with the elders in the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford, Ontario and concluded that \_\_\_\_\_ was the senior language of the original Five Nations.

A)

Tutelo

B)

Mohawk

C)

Huron

D)

Siouan

E)

proto-Iroquoian

Answer:

B

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 7

Objective:

Introducing Anthropology

16)

Only about one-third of the departments of anthropology in Canada include the \_\_\_\_\_ within one department.

A)

four subfields

B)

three subfields

C)

archaeology and linguistics subfields

D)

physical and socio-cultural subfields

E)

cultural and archaeology subfields

Answer:

A

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 4-5*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

17)

While studying the First Nations languages, Hale concluded that Huron was nearer proto-Iroquoian than

A)

Siouan.

B)

Tutelo.

C)

Iroquoian.

D)

proto-Tutelo.

E)

Mohawk.

Answer:

E

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 7*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

18)

One of the defining features of Canadian anthropology is the integration of

A)

fieldwork and participant observation.

B)

ethnography and ecology.

C)

biological anthropology and cultural anthropology.

D)

basic and applied research.

E)

applied research and healthcare services.

Answer:

D

*Diff: 2*

Type: MC

Page Ref: 9

Objective:

Introducing Anthropology

19)

Linguistics is often omitted in Canadian anthropology departments, reflecting the British university pattern of considering linguistics

A)

outside the scope of anthropology.

B)

as a "disappearing" language of ancient cultures.

C)

integral to cultural anthropology since language is the primary means for transmitting culture.

D)

as the origin and development of related languages and how they change through time.

E)

as a subfield of physical anthropology.

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 5

Objective:

Introducing Anthropology

20)

Many Canadian anthropologists put their research to practice in fields such as

A)

history, linguistics and philosophy.

B)

Native land claims, health care, and ethnic diversity.

C)

impacts of globalization, disease patterns, and cultural relativism.

D)

biological determinism, cultural constructionism, and cultural materialism.

E)

evolution of verbal languages, human organization and settlement patterns.

Answer:

B

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 8*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

21)

Richard Salisbury developed \_\_\_\_\_ at McGill University in Montreal, and saw it as the growth point of anthropology in Canada.

A)

forensic anthropology

B)

medical anthropology

C)

developmental anthropology

D)

applied anthropology

E)

the "Garbage Project"

Answer:

D

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 8*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

22)

Many archaeologists In Canada are employed in \_\_\_\_\_, undertaking professional assessments of possible archaeological remains before construction of buildings and road projects can proceed.

A)

museums and heritage sites

B)

conservation parks

C)

cultural resource management

D)

fisheries and land claims

E)

natural resource management

Answer:



C

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 9*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

23)

From a year's study with the \_\_\_\_\_, Franz Boas learned that a physical substance such as water can be very differently perceived in different cultures.

A)

missionaries

B)

Canadian Cree

C)

Inuit of Baffin Island

D)

Six Nations Reserve

E)

Yaqui

*Answer:*

C

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 11*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

24)

Canadian primatologist, Birute Galdikas is well known for research among

A)

chimpanzees of Gombe Stream National Park in Uganda.

B)

mountain gorillas from Rwanda.

C)

orangutans of Borneo, Indonesia.

D)

bonobos from Zaire.

E)

geladas from East Africa.

Answer:

C

*Diff: 2*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 8*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

25)

Canadian anthropology was shaped by \_\_\_\_\_ with First Nations peoples and strong relations with museums.

A)

cultural resource management

B)

ethnohistorical and advocacy work

C)

interpretive anthropological work

D)

cultural and spiritual revival

E)

critical cultural relativism

Answer:

B

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 13*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

26)

The \_\_\_\_\_ by T. F. McIlwraith is an example of classic Canadian ethnography published in 1948.

A)

Andaman Islanders

B)

Indian Village

C)

In Search of Respect: Selling Crack in El Barrio

D)

The Rebels: A Brotherhood of Outlaw Bikers

E)

Bella Coola Indians

Answer:

E

Type: MC

Page Ref: 24

Objective:

Introducing Cultural Anthropology

27)

Daniel Wolf's research on a biker gang in Alberta, entitled \_\_\_\_\_ provides an example of urban ethnographic work in Canada.

A)

Argonauts of the Western Pacific

B)

The Rebels: A Brotherhood of Outlaw Bikers

C)

Hindus of the Himalayas

D)

The Bella Coola Indians

E)

Coming of Age in Samoa

Answer:

B

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Ref: 24

Objective:

Introducing Cultural Anthropology

28)

Many applied anthropologists in small colleges and universities In Canada, are engaged in

A)

descriptive and non descriptive research.

B)

community based applied research.

C)

global-local interactions.

D)

ethnographic and ethnologic research.

E)

tomasita project.

Answer:

B

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 9*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

29)

Canadian anthropologists tend to avoid \_\_\_\_\_ of human behaviour.

A)

relations between biological and cultural explanations

B)

the tension between agency and structure

C)

extremely deterministic interpretations

D)

emic and etic positionality

E)

the politics

Answer:

C

*Diff: 3*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 26*

*Objective:*

*Three Theoretical Debates*

30)

Sir Daniel Wilson, a Scottish archaeologist at the University of Toronto introduced the term

A)

ethnology.

B)

prehistory.

C)

paleoanthropology.

D)

advocacy work.

E)

ethnohistory.

Answer:

B

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 13*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

31)

Richard Salisbury

A)

developed physical anthropology at McGill University.

B)

saw archaeology as the growth point of anthropology in Canada.

C)

trained many Canadian anthropologists to put their research to practice in fields such as native land claims, health care, and ethnic diversity.

D)

motivated anthropologists to engage only in advocacy research.

E)

developed natural resource management.

Answer:

C

*Diff: 1*

*Type: MC*

*Page Ref: 8*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

32)

The majority of Canadian universities offer unified anthropology programs covering all of the four fields.

Answer:

FALSE

*Diff: 1*

*Type: TF*

*Page Ref: 4*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

33)

The analysis of trace elements in bones provides detailed information about diet including whether individuals were primarily vegetarians.

Answer:

TRUE

*Diff: 1*

*Type: TF*

*Page Ref: 5-6*

*Objective:*

*Doing Fieldwork in Cultural Anthropology*

34)

Archaeologists never excavate post-colonial sites as there is sufficient historical documentation to fully understand the impact of European colonization.

Answer:

FALSE

*Diff: 1*

*Type: TF*

*Page Ref: 5*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

35)

Most "disappearing" languages still in existence have yet to be recorded and transferred into written form.

Answer:

FALSE

Type: TF

Page Ref: 7

Objective:

Introducing Anthropology

36)

Power relations may be expressed through intonation.

Answer:

TRUE

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Ref: 7

Objective:

Introducing Anthropology



37)

Sir Daniel Wilson was the first lecturer on ethnology in Canada.

Answer:

TRUE

*Diff: 1*

*Type: TF*

*Page Ref: 13*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

38)

Structurism says that agency is central to human behaviour and ideas.

Answer:

FALSE

*Diff: 1*

*Type: TF*

*Page Ref: 14*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

39)

Globalization spreads evenly, and the effects are always negative.

Answer:

FALSE

*Diff: 1*

*Type: TF*

*Page Ref: 19*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

40)

Critical cultural relativism says that whatever goes on in a particular culture must not be questioned.

Answer:

FALSE

*Diff: 1*

*Type: TF*

Page Ref: 25

Objective:

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

41)

In Canada and in much of the world where anthropology reflects a more European heritage, the term anthropology has been replaced by Ethnohistory.

Answer:

FALSE

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Ref: 2

Objective:

*Introducing Anthropology*

42)

The distinctly Canadian triad of archaeology, ethnology, and folklore may have its roots in American departments of anthropology.

Answer:

FALSE

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Ref: 8

Objective:

*Introducing Anthropology*

43)

Linguistics is most likely to be omitted in many anthropology departments in Canada, reflecting the British university pattern of considering linguistic outside the scope of anthropology.

Answer:

TRUE

Diff: 2

Type: TF

Page Ref: 5

Objective:

*Introducing Anthropology*

44)

According to Hale's analysis of First Nations languages, Mohawk was related to Siouan language stock, Tutelo was the senior language of the original Five Nations, and that Huron was nearer proto-Iroquoian than Siouan.

Answer:

FALSE

*Diff: 3*

*Type: TF*

*Page Ref: 7*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

45)

*The Bella Coola Indians* by T. F. McIlwraith is an early Canadian ethnography that was not published until 1948.

Answer:

TRUE

*Diff: 2*

*Type: TF*

*Page Ref: 24*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

46)

Skeletons of nineteenth-century voyageurs from a fur trade post in Alberta show evidence of arthritis of the spine, shoulder, and elbow, and robust muscle attachments compatible with paddling heavy freight canoes.

Answer:

TRUE

*Diff: 2*

*Type: TF*

*Page Ref: 6*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

47)

Active engagement with First Nations peoples and rural communities characterized the work of francophone anthropologists in the 1960s.

Answer:

TRUE

*Diff: 2*

*Type: TF*

*Page Ref: 8-9*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

48)

One of the defining features of Canadian anthropology is the integration of social sciences and humanities.

Answer:

FALSE

*Diff: 3*

*Type: TF*

*Page Ref: 9*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

49)

In Canada, wine is commonly consumed during meals, but in India one takes wine only after the meal is finished.

Answer:

FALSE

*Diff: 3*

*Type: TF*

*Page Ref: 16*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

50)

From a year's work with the Inuit of Baffin Island, Franz Boas learned that a physical substance such as water can be very differently perceived in different cultures.

*Answer:*

TRUE

*Diff: 2*

*Type: TF*

*Page Ref: 11*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

51)

The Tomasita Project traced the journey of a tomato from the Mexican field to a Canadian fast food restaurant.

*Answer:*

TRUE

*Diff: 1*

*Type: TF*

*Page Ref: 20*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

52)

Many archaeologists in Canada are employed in Cultural Resource Management because there are no university jobs available for them.

*Answer:*

FALSE

*Diff: 2*

*Type: TF*

*Page Ref: 9*

53)

Canadian anthropologists in general tend to avoid extremely deterministic interpretations of human behaviour.

Answer:

TRUE

*Diff: 2*

*Type: TF*

*Page Ref: 26*

*Objective:*

*Three Theoretical Debates*

54)

The roots of Canadian anthropology are anchored in both the British/American tradition of social anthropology and French cultural anthropology.

Answer:

FALSE

*Diff: 3*

*Type: TF*

*Page Ref: 12-13*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

55)

Canadian anthropology was shaped by ethnohistorical and advocacy work with First Nations peoples and strong relations with museums.

Answer:

TRUE

*Diff: 2*

*Type: TF*

*Page Ref: 13*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

56)

Early Canadian ethnographies were not considered classics.

Answer:

TRUE

*Diff: 3*

*Type: TF*

*Page Ref: 24*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

57)

What is the difference between an anthropology as science model versus a humanistic approach to anthropology?

*Answer:*

Anthropology as science; formulation of hypothesis, testing of hypothesis, anthropologists must be objective. Humanistic approach: subjective, studying of symbolic expression.

*Diff: 2*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 4*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

58)

Why does DNA evidence counter the assumption that races exist as distinct biological entities?

*Answer:*

"Races" lack internal DNA consistency and clear boundaries.

*Diff: 2*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 6*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

59)

What contribution did Linda Fedigan make to the field of primatology?

*Answer:*

She showed that females play a significant role in the social structure of primate social groups and she provided a feminist critique of theories of primate and human evolution.

*Diff: 2*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 5*

60)

What are the subfields of linguistic anthropology and what do they study?

Answer:

historical linguistics: study of language change over time; descriptive linguistics or structural linguistics: study of the structure of language; sociolinguistics: study of relation between language and social interaction, including non-verbal communication.

*Diff: 2*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 6*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

61)

What did 19th century cultural evolutionists propose regarding culture change?

Answer:

All cultures evolve from lower to higher forms. Non-Western peoples placed at a "primitive" stage and Euro-American culture placed at the highest "civilized" stage.

*Diff: 2*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 11*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

62)

How did Franz Boas' views differ from those of the cultural evolutionists of his time?

Answer:

For Boas, no culture is more advanced than another, each culture must be understood in terms of the values and standards of that culture (cultural relativism) and each culture must be studied in its own historical context (historical particularism)

*Diff: 2*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 11-12*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

63)

What important contributions did Margaret Mead make to the discipline of anthropology?



She studied gender roles and how child-rearing impacts personality; she was a public anthropologist who brought anthropology to the general public through her academic work as well as columns she published in popular magazines.

*Diff: 2*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 12*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

64)

What are the main characteristics of culture?

*Answer:*

culture is not the same as nature; culture is based on symbols; cultures are integrated; culture is learned; cultures interact and change

*Diff: 2*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 15-19*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

65)

What is class?

*Answer:*

Category based on people's economic position in society, usually measured in terms of income or wealth and exhibited in terms of lifestyle. Class societies usually divided into an upper, middle and lower classes.

*Diff: 2*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 19*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

66)

How are indigenous groups defined by the United Nations?

*Answer:*

Groups with long standing connection to their territories that predate colonial or other societies that prevail in their territories; typically a numerical minority; often have lost the rights to their original territories. Distinguished from minority ethnic groups.

*Diff: 2*

Type: SA

Page Ref: 21

Objective:

Introducing Cultural Anthropology

67)

How does critical cultural relativism differ from absolute cultural relativism?

Answer:

Critical cultural relativism poses questions about cultural practices, who accepts them and why and who they might be harming and helping. It recognizes internal cultural differences and winners/losers, oppressors/victims. It examines power and the interests of various groups. Absolute cultural relativism would insist that whatever goes on in a given culture must not be challenged because it would be ethnocentric to do so.

Diff: 2

Type: SA

Page Ref: 25-26

Objective:

Introducing Cultural Anthropology

68)

The distinctly \_\_\_\_\_ triad of archaeology, ethnology, and folklore may have its roots in government-supported \_\_\_\_\_ rather than U.S. departments of anthropology.

Answer:

Canadian; museums

Diff: 2

Type: SA

Page Ref: 5

Objective:

Introducing Anthropology

69)

\_\_\_\_\_ marks on bones provide information on work patterns of past populations.

Answer:

Stress

Diff: 2

Type: SA

Page Ref: 6

Objective:



70)

Skeletons of nineteenth century voyageurs from a fur trade post in \_\_\_\_\_, Canada show evidence of arthritis of the spine, shoulder, and elbow, and robust muscle attachments compatible with paddling heavy freight canoes.

Answer:

Alberta

*Diff: 1*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 6*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

71)

In the 1870s, Horatio Hale worked with the elders in the \_\_\_\_\_ Reserve near Brantford, Ontario and studied disappearing \_\_\_\_\_ languages.

Answer:

Six Nations; First Nations

*Diff: 3*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 7*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

72)

\_\_\_\_\_ were described as a North American group living in the territory between the \_\_\_\_\_, the Yaqui and the Tarahumare of Mexico, and the Carib and the Arawak of Antilles.

Answer:

Nacirema; Canadian Cree

*Diff: 2*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 10*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

73)

Many Canadian anthropologists in small colleges and universities are engaged in community-based \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer:

applied research

*Diff: 2*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 9*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

74)

Daniel Wolf's research on a biker gang in Alberta, *The Rebels: A Brotherhood of Outlaw Bikers* provides another example of \_\_\_\_\_ work close to Canada.

Answer:

urban ethnographic

*Diff: 2*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 24*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

75)

Active engagements with First Nations peoples and rural communities in Canada is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ applied research.

Answer:

community-based

*Diff: 3*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 9*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

76)

One of the defining features of Canadian anthropology is the integration of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ research.

Answer:

basic; applied

*Diff: 1*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 9*

77)

Give examples of how stress marks on bones provide information on work patterns of ancient populations.

Answer:

Skeletons discovered from a fur trade post in Alberta show evidence of arthritis of the spine, shoulder and elbow, and robust muscle attachments compatible with paddling heavy freight canoes.

*Diff: 3*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 6*

*Objective:*

78)

Describe the different facets of applied anthropology as it is practiced in Canada.

Answer:

Active engagement with First Nations peoples and rural communities characterized the work of francophone anthropologists in the 1960s and many anthropologists in small colleges and universities engaged in community-based research.

*Diff: 3*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 8-9*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

79)

Describe the development of anthropology in Canada.

Answer:

Influenced by British/European tradition of social anthropology and American Anthropology; ethnohistorical and advocacy work work with First Nations peoples and strong relations with museums.

*Diff: 3*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 13*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

80)

Provide examples of ethnographic work carried out by Canadian anthropologists.

Answer:

The Bella Coola Indians by T. F. McIlwraith; The Rebels: A Brotherhood of Outlaw Bikers by Daniel Wolf.

*Diff: 2*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 24*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

81)

What were the factors responsible for shaping Canadian anthropology?

Answer:

Canadian anthropology anchored in both British/Europeans traditions of social anthropology and US cultural anthropology. Shaped by ethnohistorical and advocacy work with First Nations peoples and strong relations with museums.

*Diff: 3*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 13*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

82)

What does the theory of agency emphasize?

*Answer:*

free choice and individual will (agency) shaping society and culture and opposed to a structural approach whereby individual will is the product of social, structural forces.

*Diff: 2*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 27*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

83)

Define ethnocentrism.

*Answer:*

judging other cultures using your own culture's standards

*Diff: 2*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 25*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

84)

What is applied anthropology?

*Answer:*

practising anthropology or applying anthropological knowledge to help solve social problems

*Diff: 2*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 8*



85)

Describe how Canadian anthropologists avoid extremely deterministic interpretations of human behaviour.

Answer:

Canadian anthropologists usually do not espouse biological determinism which uses genetics and hormones to explain human behaviour

*Diff: 3*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 26*

*Objective:*

*Three Theoretical Debates*

86)

Many archaeologists in Canada are employed in \_\_\_\_\_ undertaking professional assessments of possible archaeological remains before construction projects such as roads and buildings can proceed.

Answer:

cultural resource management

*Diff: 3*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 9*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

87)

The \_\_\_\_\_ by T. F. McIlwraith was ready in draft form in 1925, but not published until 1948 because the editors judged the material to be obscene.

Answer:

Bella Coola Indians

*Diff: 3*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 24*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

88)

Daniel Wolf's research on a biker gang in Alberta, called \_\_\_\_\_ provides an example of \_\_\_\_\_ work.

Answer:

*The Rebels: A Brotherhood of Outlaw Bikers; urban ethnographic*

*Diff: 3*

*Type: SA*

*Page Ref: 24*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

89)

Different departments of anthropology in Canada often have specific \_\_\_\_\_, but in general they avoid extremely \_\_\_\_\_ of human behaviour.

Answer:

theoretical interpretations; deterministic interpretations

Type: SA

Page Ref: 26

Objective:

Three Theoretical Debates

90)

According to Hale's work in the Six Nations Reserve, \_\_\_\_\_ was the senior language of the original Five Nations, \_\_\_\_\_ was related to Siouan language stock, and \_\_\_\_\_ was more proto-Iroquoian.

Answer:

Mohawk; Tutelo; Huron

Diff: 3

Type: SA

Page Ref: 7

Objective:

Introducing Anthropology

91)

Describe how early Canadian philologists helped us to record "disappearing" First Nations languages.

Answer:

Example: Horatio Hale worked with the elders in the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford, Ontario, in the 1870s, recorded and analyzed disappearing First Nation languages.

Diff: 3

Type: SA

Page Ref: 7

Objective:

Introducing Anthropology

92)

Provide an example of applied anthropological work in archaeology.

Answer:

cultural resource management (CRM).

Diff: 1

Type: SA

Page Ref: 9

Objective:

Introducing Anthropology

93)

Describe how tomato production can serve as an example of globalization.

Answer:

The Tomasita Project traced the journey of a tomato from the Mexican field to a Canadian restaurant; tomato was chosen as a symbol of globalization and the shifting roles of women as producers and consumers of food.

*Diff: 3*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 20*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

94)

Describe the scope of applied anthropology in Canada.

Answer:

Native land claims; healthcare; ethnic diversity; community-based research; cultural resource management.

Diff: 3

Type: ES

Page Ref: 8

Objective:

Introducing Anthropology

95)

Describe the development and practice of ethnography in Canada with examples of "culture writing."

Answer:

*The Bella Coola Indians* by T.F. McIlwraith; Adrian Mayer's *Caste and Kinship in Central India*; S.C. Dube's *Indian Village*; Francis Henry's *Victims and Neighbors: A Small Town in Nazi Germany Remembered*; Daniel Wolf's *The Rebels: A Brotherhood of Outlaw Bikers...* See page 24 for more examples.

Diff: 2

Type: ES

Page Ref: 24

Objective:

Introducing Cultural Anthropology

96)

Discuss how Canadian anthropologists are playing a role in understanding global-local interactions?

Answer:

Recent ethnographies such as *Victims and Neighbors: A Small Town in Nazi Germany Remembered* treat local cultures as embedded within regional and global forces. See page 24 for more examples.

Diff: 2

Type: ES

Page Ref: 24

Objective:

Introducing Cultural Anthropology

97)

Describe and discuss two of the three major debates in cultural anthropology.

Answer:

Biological determinism versus cultural constructionism; interpretive anthropology versus cultural materialism; individual agency versus structural

*Diff: 2*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 26-27*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

98)

Though eating and drinking are universal human functions, examine the role of culture in shaping eating and drinking.

*Answer:*

*Pages 15-17*

*Diff: 2*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 15-17*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

99)

The concept of race is contested. Explain how anthropologists understand race and racism.

*Answer:*

See page 6.

*Diff: 2*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 6*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Anthropology*

100)

What theoretical positions or schools of thought emerged in anthropology in the 1960s and how do they differ from the theories that came before them and the theoretical directions that emerged in the 1990s?

*Answer:*

Cultural materialism and interpretive anthropology. What came before: functionalism, structuralism, historical particularism. What came after: postmodernism, feminist anthropology. See pages 13-14

*Diff: 2*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 13-14*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

101)

Why should a researcher studying intertribal warfare in Papua New Guinea pay attention to the fact of cultural integration?

Answer:

Page 18

*Diff: 2*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 18*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

102)

What are the different models proposed for cultural interaction and change and what do they tell us about modern processes of change and globalization?

Answer:

Clash of civilizations model; McDonaldization model; hybridization (aka syncretism, creolization or cultural crossover); localization.

*Diff: 2*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 19*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

103)

Explain how many local cultures can exist within a larger society or culture and the ways in which this cultural differentiation is structured.

Answer:

Pages 19-23. Class, race, ethnicity, indigenous people, gender, age.

*Diff: 2*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 19-23*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

104)

Who are the San peoples and what are the challenges they face as indigenous peoples?

Answer:



See page 22.

*Diff: 2*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 22*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

105)

How has the practice of writing ethnographies changed over the past century and what does this reveal about the history of ethnology?

*Answer:*

See pages 24-25.

*Diff: 2*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 24-25*

*Objective:*

*Introducing Cultural Anthropology*

106)

What are the major theoretical debates in contemporary anthropology and what do these debates say about the way that anthropologists understand why people behave and think the way they do?

*Answer:*

Biological determinism versus cultural constructionism; interpretive anthropology versus cultural materialism; individual agency versus structuralism. See pages 26-27.

*Diff: 2*

*Type: ES*

*Page Ref: 26-27*

*Objective:*

*Three Theoretical Debates*

107)

Adolescent stress: is it biologically determined or culturally constructed? Review the evidence for and against.

*Answer:*

See page 28

*Diff: 2*

*Type: ES*

### Three Theoretical Debates