

Chapter 1 Anthropology and the Study of Culture

In this revision of the testbank, all of the questions have been updated to reflect changes in *Cultural Anthropology 7e*. There is also a new system for identifying the difficulty of the questions. In this revision, the questions are now tagged according to the four levels of learning that help organize the text. Think of these four levels as moving from lower-level to higher-level cognitive reasoning. The four 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

	Multiple Choice And True/False	Short Answer And Essay	Total Questions
Remember	25	8	33
Understand	13	6	19
Apply	1	9	10
Analyze	1	7	8
	54	16	70

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Anthropology is usually divided into four fields, but some people claim that a fifth, known as _____, should be included.

- A interpretivist anthropology
- B functionalist anthropology
- C theoretical anthropology
- D applied anthropology
- E cultural relativism

(REMEMBER; Answer: D; p. 4)

2. Biological anthropologists focus on _____.

- A the impact of colonialism on different cultures
- B cross-cultural patterns of contemporary human politics
- C human evolution and contemporary human variation
- D how culture is passed on from one generation to the next
- E historic data about various cultures

(REMEMBER; Answer: C; p. 4)

3. Archaeologists use which of the following as research materials?

- A pieces of old pottery
- B prehistoric stone tools
- C remains of ruined houses
- D contemporary garbage heaps
- E all of the above

(REMEMBER; Answer: E; pp. 6-7)

4. The field of anthropology that studies human language and communication is called _____.

- A biological anthropology
- B communication science
- C linguistic anthropology
- D applied anthropology

E audiovisual anthropology
(REMEMBER; Answer: C; p. 7)

5. The Garbage Project has practical relevance because it provides information on _____.
A how rural areas differ from urban areas
B how long it has taken for garbage from prehistoric times to decompose
C recent consumption patterns
D how the poor of the world are creating the least garbage
E none of the above: the Garbage Project is a case of "pure research" and has no practical relevance
(UNDERSTAND; Answer: C; p. 7)

6. Linguistic anthropologists study _____.
A how contemporary languages differ in terms of structure, grammar and sound systems
B nonverbal communication
C how languages change over time
D how languages are related
E all of the above
(REMEMBER; Answer: E; p. 7)

7. Paul Farmer has done most of his work in _____.
A Mexico
B Haiti
C Guatemala
D Puerto Rico
E Dominican Republic
(REMEMBER; Answer: B; p. 8)

8. A cultural relativist would view contemporary Nacirema culture as _____.
A materialistic, aggressive, and without much worth
B just as interesting and worthy of study as any other
C more ethical than most others
D adaptively superior to any other
E trivial, frivolous, and simplistic
(UNDERSTAND; Answer: B; p. 9)

9. The functionalist approach says that _____.
A powerful structures shape culture
B cross-cultural comparisons are not valid
C culture should be studied on the basis of how people make a living
D cultures evolve from primitive to more advanced, or civilized
E culture is like a biological organism with interacting parts
(UNDERSTAND; Answer: E; p. 9)

10. A major theoretical debate exists in cultural anthropology today between _____.
A applied anthropologists and archaeologists
B cultural materialists and interpretivist anthropologists
C ecological anthropologists and economic anthropologists
D psychological anthropologists and medical anthropologists
E none of the above: there is no theoretical debate since all cultural anthropologists share the same theoretical perspective
(REMEMBER Answer: B; p.12)

11. The cultural materialist perspective uses a three-level model of culture that includes _____.
A infrastructure, structure, and superstructure
B class, "race," and gender

- C ethnicity, age, and class
 - D structure, agency, and change
 - E globalization, McDonaldization, and localization
- (REMEMBER; Answer: A; p. 12)

12. The cultural materialist interpretation of the Hindu belief in sacred cows points to _____.
- A their ritual purity
 - B their fertility, as "mother figures"
 - C their economic and environmental value
 - D all of the above
 - E none of the above
- (UNDERSTAND; Answer: C; p. 12)

13. According to the textbook, microcultures can be formed on the basis of _____.
- A age
 - B class
 - C race
 - D gender
 - E all of the above
- (REMEMBER; Answer: E; p. 14)

14. Among Tejano immigrants in the United States, making tamales symbolizes _____.
- A a connection with the homeland in Mexico
 - B the triumph of culture over nature
 - C rejection of US values especially fast food
 - D a woman's role as a "good wife"
 - E the importance of corn in Tejano culture
- (UNDERSTAND; Answer: D; p. 16)

15. A recent mental health disorder in Japan related to sleep is _____.
- A insomnia
 - B nightmares about work
 - C falling asleep during the day
 - D sleeping sickness
 - E none of the above: Japan has no sleep-related disorder
- (REMEMBER; Answer: C; p. 16)

16. Culture _____.
- A is more developed in contemporary North America than in contemporary China
 - B first emerged among humans around 10,000 years ago
 - C is predominantly transferred through genes
 - D is being destroyed by globalization
 - E none of the above
- (UNDERSTAND; Answer: E; p. 19)

17. The increased spread of international ties and spread of Western capitalism worldwide is referred to as _____.
- A internationalization
 - B capitalization
 - C interdependency
 - D holism
 - E globalization
- (REMEMBER; Answer: E; p. 19)

18. People who have a longstanding connection with their home territory predating colonialism are referred to

as _____.

- A ethnic groups
- B racial groups
- C local groups
- D lost people
- E indigenous people

(REMEMBER; Answer: E; p. 20)

19. San peoples of Southern Africa fought a long legal battle to gain profits from _____.

- A diamond mines on their land
- B the discovery of oil on their land
- C a new diet pill
- D all of the above
- E none of the above: the San are completely demoralized and lack the means of fighting for any kind of rights

(REMEMBER; Answer: C; p. 21)

20. The San people of Southern Africa _____.

- A mainly value the hoodia cactus as a source of a hallucinogenic drug
- B worked with transnational advocacy groups to gain a portion of profits from hoodia's use in a diet pill
- C still earn a living mainly from foraging on their traditional land in the Kalahari Desert
- D are now the economically dominant ethnic group in South Africa
- E now reject the term Bushmen as derogatory

(REMEMBER; Answer: B; p. 21)

21. The tendency to apply one's own cultural values in judging the behavior and beliefs of people raised in other cultures is known as _____.

- A cultural relativism
- B cultural universalism
- C ethnocentrism
- D egocentrism
- E cultural anthropology

(REMEMBER; Answer: C; p. 23)

22. The main goal of cultural anthropology is to _____.

- A understand why people behave and think the way they do
- B predict culture change
- C trace the evolution of culture from nonhuman primates to human primates
- D discover the biological bases of culture
- E learn how to change culture

(UNDERSTAND; Answer: A; p. 26)

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

23. Culture is best defined as the effects of biological heredity on human behavior.

(UNDERSTAND; Answer: FALSE; p. 7)

24. Most North American anthropologists agree that general anthropology consists of five fields.

(REMEMBER; Answer: FALSE; p. 7)

25. The Paul Farmer Effect refers to growing student interest in combining the study of anthropology with psychology.

(UNDERSTAND; Answer: FALSE; p. 8)

26. Two theoretical trends were influenced by postmodernism: structurism and functionalism.

(REMEMBER; Answer: FALSE; p. 10)

27. Biological determinism is opposed to the perspective called cultural constructionism.
(UNDERSTAND; Answer: TRUE; p. 11)
28. Cultural constructionism is best seen as a theoretical argument that stands in opposition to cultural relativism.
(UNDERSTAND; Answer: FALSE; p. 11)
29. Cultural materialists attempt to learn about culture by examining the material aspects of it, such as the environment and how people make a living within a particular environment.
(UNDERSTAND; Answer: TRUE; p. 12)
30. Basic natural functions—such as eating, drinking, sleeping, and eliminating—are done and thought about the same way everywhere, as opposed to cultural functions such as language.
(UNDERSTAND; Answer: FALSE; p. 14)
31. The Weyéwa people of Indonesia are known for recognizing over 20 types of "taste."
(REMEMBER; Answer: FALSE; p. 14)
32. One way that Tejano immigrant women can express dissatisfaction with their marriages is by refusing to make tamales.
(REMEMBER; Answer: TRUE; p. 16)
33. Papua New Guinea has many natural resources and a low rate of HIV/AIDS among its population.
(REMEMBER; Answer: FALSE; p. 17)
34. In India, widows wear black.
(REMEMBER; Answer: FALSE; p. 18)
35. Both globalization and localization can be seen in the spread of McDonald's restaurants.
(APPLY; Answer: TRUE; p. 19)
36. The four models of cultural interaction are: clash of civilizations, McDonaldization, hybridization, and localization.
(REMEMBER; Answer: TRUE; p. 19)
37. Indigenous peoples are strongly connected to their homeland, but often do not have legal rights to it.
(REMEMBER; Answer: TRUE; p. 20)
38. Microcultures can be formed on the basis of institutions such as hospitals and schools.
(REMEMBER; Answer: TRUE; p. 22)
39. A study of middle schools in the southwestern Rocky Mountain region of the U.S. found that Mexican immigrant girls are marginalized, especially because they are not interested in or good at sports.
(REMEMBER; Answer: TRUE; p. 22)
40. Absolute cultural relativism is a view that promotes questioning and debate concerning cross-cultural practices.
(ANALYZE; Answer: FALSE; p. 23)

IDENTIFICATION/SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

41. Malinowski's approach, known as _____, considers how particular parts of culture contribute to the operation of the whole.

(REMEMBER; Answer: functionalism; p. 9)

42. Franz Boas promoted the theoretical approach referred to as _____, which is the view that individual cultures must be studied and described in their own terms.
(UNDERSTAND; Answer: cultural relativism; p. 9)

43. Early forms of an organism evolve into later forms through the process of natural selection is the concept of _____ evolution.
(UNDERSTAND; Answer: biological; p. 9)

44. _____ refers to the approach that seeks to explain why people do and think what they do by considering biological factors such as people's genes and hormones.
(UNDERSTAND; Answer: Biological determinism; p. 11)

45. The French anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss is associated with the theoretical perspective _____.
(REMEMBER; Answer: French structuralism; p. 11)

46. In the framework of cultural materialism, the most basic aspect of culture is _____.
(REMEMBER; Answer: infrastructure; p. 12)

47. The theoretical approach which is the view that powerful structures such as economics, politics, and media shape cultures and create entrenched systems of inequality and oppression is referred to in the textbook as _____.
(UNDERSTAND; Answer: structurism; p. 12)

48. In a cultural materialist framework, the mental aspects of culture are referred to as _____.
(REMEMBER; Answer: superstructure; p. 12)

49. "Race", age, gender, and class are examples of a basis for _____ formation.
(UNDERSTAND; Answer: microcultural; p. 12)

50. Interpretive anthropology and "thick description" are mainly associated with a cultural anthropologist named _____.
(REMEMBER; Answer: Clifford Geertz; p. 12)

51. Examining anthropology's historical connections with racism, increasing racial diversity in academia, and teaching about racism are examples of steps proposed to move anthropology to being _____ anthropology.
(APPLY; Answer: "anti-racist"; p. 12)

52. Excessive daytime sleepiness is correlated with decreased worker productivity in the country of _____.
(REMEMBER; Answer: Japan; p. 16)

53. Judging other people's cultures on the basis of one's own culture is called _____.
(UNDERSTAND; Answer: ethnocentrism; p. 23)

54. _____ refers to the process by which one culture dominates another.
(REMEMBER; Answer: Cultural imperialism; p. 23)

ESSAY. Write a well-organized essay of [will vary: between 50–100 words] for each of the questions below. Make sure your essay has an introductory and concluding sentence and evidence from class to back up your points as necessary.

55. What is applied anthropology and what are two examples of it?
(APPLY; Answers will vary; pp. 7-8)

56. State the overall goal(s) of cultural anthropology and provide two examples of how cultural anthropologists have contributed to achieving the goal(s).
(APPLY; Answers will vary; pp. 8-9)
57. How has theory in cultural anthropology changed since the late nineteenth century?
(ANALYZE; Answers will vary; pp. 9-11)
58. Describe and discuss two of the three major debates in cultural anthropology.
(ANALYZE; Answers will vary; pp.11-12)
59. Contrast cultural materialism with interpretivism in terms of their theoretical position, definition of culture, and methods.
(ANALYZE; Answers will vary; p. 12)
60. What does the theory of agency emphasize; provide an example.
(ANALYZE; Answers will vary; p. 12)
61. How have anthropologists approached the definition of culture?
(ANALYZE; Answers will vary; pp. 13-14)
62. What is culture and what are three of its key characteristics?
(ANALYZE; Answers will vary; pp. 13-14)
63. Describe one microculture that you know about from your personal experience, class lecture, class films, or reading. What makes this microculture distinct? What characteristics, if any, does it share with another microculture?
(APPLY; Answers will vary; p. 14)
64. Discuss three examples of behavior that show how culture is not the same as nature.
(APPLY; Answers will vary; pp.14-18)
65. Define the concept of holism and provide a cultural example.
(APPLY; Answers will vary; pp. 18-19)
66. Define globalization and localization and give an example of each.
(APPLY; Answers will vary; p. 19)
67. What is a microculture and what are some examples of important microcultures?
(APPLY; Answers will vary; pp. 19-20, 22)
68. How do cultural anthropologists define gender? Discuss two examples of gender as cultural rather than "natural."
(ANALYZE; Answers will vary; pp. 20, 22)
69. Describe the past and present situation of the San peoples of Southern Africa; discuss the challenges they are currently facing and how they are seeking to rebuild their culture.
(REMEMBER; Answers will vary; p.21)
70. Define the principles of ethnocentrism, cultural relativism, absolute cultural relativism and critical cultural relativism. Choose an issue and consider it from two of these perspectives.
(APPLY; Answers will vary; pp. 23-24)