

1. Which of the following statements about feral children is correct?
 - a. All feral children are autistic.
 - b. There have been many feral human children raised by other species.
 - c. There is no reliable evidence that any human child has ever been raised by members of another species.
 - d. There are only two examples of feral children that we know, and both of these children eventually adapted to European life.
 - e. There are only two examples of feral children that we know, and neither of them was ever able to learn any cultural or social skills.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 26

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.2 - Describe the role that child-rearing practices play in culture.

2. Which of the following is always described as a symbol?
 - a. A rock
 - b. Hair
 - c. Fingernails
 - d. Tears
 - e. A national flag

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 28

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.1 - List the major characteristics of culture.

3. The process of learning to be a member of a specific cultural group is called:
 - a. culturation.
 - b. enculturation.
 - c. acculturation.
 - d. transculturation.
 - e. diffusion.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 30

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.1 - List the major characteristics of culture.

Chapter 2 — Culture Counts

4. Which of the following statements best illustrates the significance of culture for most anthropologists?
- a. Anthropologists agree on the basic characteristics of culture, but they vary on the significance they attach to each of the characteristics and how they study culture.
 - b. Anthropologists agree on the characteristics of culture and on the importance of each of these, but they do not all study observable behavior.
 - c. Anthropologists see culture distinctly and do not agree on the characteristics of culture.
 - d. Anthropologists study observable behavior, but only a few of them study cultural attributes.
 - e. Anthropologists study observable behavior, but the meanings and understandings that people attach to their behavior is not important to anthropologists.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 28

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.1 - List the major characteristics of culture.

5. All of the following statements about the lengthy period of human immaturity are correct EXCEPT:
- a. it allows time for an enormous amount of learning to occur.
 - b. it demands that human cultures provide stable environments for their young.
 - c. it allows mature individuals in a society to function as teachers and no longer be in a role as learners.
 - d. it requires human cultures to protect their young for long periods of time.
 - e. it leaves few specific human behaviors directly under genetic control.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 30

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.2 - Describe the role that child-rearing practices play in culture.

6. Child-rearing practices in all cultures are designed to:
- a. produce adults who are submissive to the cultural content.
 - b. allow adults to work as teachers only during a child's early period of development.
 - c. produce children who know all cultural content at an early age.
 - d. produce adults who know the cultural content.
 - e. instill in children a sense of creativity and self-fulfillment.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 30

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.2 - Describe the role that child-rearing practices play in culture.

Chapter 2 — Culture Counts

7. Which of the following statements about Inuit child-rearing is true?
- a. Inuit children do not have formal schooling and are rarely taught to read or write.
 - b. Inuit peoples do not practice enculturation.
 - c. Inuit children are discouraged from asking direct questions and primarily learn experientially.
 - d. Inuit children are taught to be expressive and to consult adults about problems.
 - e. Inuit children have an especially long period of child immaturity in which they have little or no adult responsibilities.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 31-32

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.2 - Describe the role that child-rearing practices play in culture.

8. Among the Inuit, childhood play is useful in enculturation for all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. teaching cooperation.
 - b. keeping a child under strict adult supervision.
 - c. making a child physically adept.
 - d. developing attention to details.
 - e. testing a child's psychological endurance.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 31-32

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.2 - Describe the role that child-rearing practices play in culture.

9. Which of the following anthropologists was classified primarily as a culture and personality theorist?
- a. Margaret Mead
 - b. Victor Turner
 - c. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
 - d. Bronislaw Malinowski
 - e. Oliver Sacks

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 32

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.2 - Describe the role that child-rearing practices play in culture.

Chapter 2 — Culture Counts

10. Which of the following is NOT a true statement?
- a. All shared mental models are biological constructs in humans.
 - b. Human perception is affected by an individual's culture.
 - c. People understand their world by means of culture.
 - d. Humans fit experiences into systems of organization.
 - e. It is virtually impossible for humans to see things without evaluating them.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is the Way Humans Use Symbols to Organize and Give Meaning to the World, p. 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.3 - Explain the relationship between culture and the ways in which people classify the world.

11. Which of the following focuses primarily on describing human systems of organization and classification used by individual cultures?
- a. Cognitive anthropology
 - b. Culture and personality
 - c. Ethnoscience
 - d. Interpretive anthropology
 - e. Ethnobotany

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is the Way Humans Use Symbols to Organize and Give Meaning to the World, p. 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.3 - Explain the relationship between culture and the ways in which people classify the world.

12. The theoretical perspective focused on the relationship between mind and society is called:
- a. symbolic anthropology.
 - b. interpretive anthropology.
 - c. culture and personality.
 - d. ethnoscience.
 - e. cognitive anthropology.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is the Way Humans Use Symbols to Organize and Give Meaning to the World, p. 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.3 - Explain the relationship between culture and the ways in which people classify the world.

Chapter 2 — Culture Counts

13. Which of the following anthropologists would be most interested in studying the role of the muddy tree (with its white, sticky sap) for girls' puberty rites among the Ndembu of East Africa?
- a. Margaret Mead
 - b. Victor Turner
 - c. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
 - d. Bronislaw Malinowski
 - e. Franz Boas

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is the Way Humans Use Symbols to Organize and Give Meaning to the World, p. 36

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.4 - Give some examples of the way in which symbols create meaning for people in particular cultures.

14. The study of cultural texts in public events, celebrations, and rituals is a major part of:
- a. ethnoscience.
 - b. culture and personality theory.
 - c. symbolic anthropology.
 - d. interpretive anthropology.
 - e. cognitive anthropology.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is the Way Humans Use Symbols to Organize and Give Meaning to the World, p. 36

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.3 - Explain the relationship between culture and the ways in which people classify the world.

15. Culture is an “ensemble of texts... which the anthropologist strains to read over the shoulders of those to whom they properly belong.” Whose words are these?
- a. Bronislaw Malinowski
 - b. Franz Boas
 - c. Victor Turner
 - d. Clifford Geertz
 - e. Margaret Mead

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is the Way Humans Use Symbols to Organize and Give Meaning to the World, p. 36

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.3 - Explain the relationship between culture and the ways in which people classify the world.

Chapter 2 — Culture Counts

16. Which of the following is a weakness in using an organic analogy for human culture?
- a. The organic analogy allows us to think about society as composed of different elements working together.
 - b. The organic analogy implies that properly functioning human societies are stable and conflict-free.
 - c. The organic analogy implies that different systems are coordinated in the function of society.
 - d. Using an organic analogy means that the anthropologist should describe the shape and role of different cultural elements.
 - e. There are no weaknesses in using an organic analogy for human culture.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is the Way Humans Use Symbols to Organize and Give Meaning to the World, p. 37

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.5 - Explain the ways in which culture can be considered a system and the ways in which it is not like a system.

17. In what kind of society would you be most likely to find inherent conflict?
- a. Geographically stratified
 - b. Egalitarian
 - c. Socially stratified
 - d. Socially-nonstratified
 - e. Subsistence-based

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is An Integrated System - Or Is It?, p. 38

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.5 - Explain the ways in which culture can be considered a system and the ways in which it is not like a system.

18. Functionalism is the study of:
- a. cultures as texts that can be read and analyzed.
 - b. symbols and their meanings.
 - c. the relationship between subsistence production and social structure.
 - d. relationships between kinship, religion, and politics in order to find laws.
 - e. how the mind functions to regulate human society.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is An Integrated System - Or Is It?, p. 38

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.5 - Explain the ways in which culture can be considered a system and the ways in which it is not like a system.

Chapter 2 — Culture Counts

19. The study of the relationship between environment and society is called:

- a. ecological functionalism.
- b. geographical functionalism.
- c. political functionalism.
- d. symbolic functionalism.
- e. social functionalism.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is An Integrated System - Or Is It?, p. 38

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.5 - Explain the ways in which culture can be considered a system and the ways in which it is not like a system.

20. The notion that technological improvements are good and beneficial to society is classified as a:

- a. symbol.
- b. belief.
- c. analogy.
- d. norm.
- e. value.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is a Shared System of Norms and Values - Or Is It?, p. 39

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.6 - Tell some of the ways in which culture is and is not shared.

21. How would you best characterize a subculture?

- a. It is a dominant cultural group within a society that does not hold a majority of the population.
- b. It is a group within a dominant society that does not share the society's norms and values.
- c. It is a cultural group that is oppressed and subordinated by a dominant culture.
- d. It is a cultural group made up of immigrants into a dominant society who do not speak the same language or have the same culture.
- e. It is a group that manages and guides all political and social decisions within a state society.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is a Shared System of Norms and Values - Or Is It?, p. 40

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.6 - Tell some of the ways in which culture is and is not shared.

Chapter 2 — Culture Counts

22. Which theoretical school of thought focused on presenting objective descriptions of cultures within their historical and environmental context?
- a. Cognitive anthropology
 - b. Culture and personality
 - c. Ecological functionalism
 - d. Symbolic anthropology
 - e. Historical particularism

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is a Shared System of Norms and Values - Or Is It?, p. 41

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.5 - Explain the ways in which culture can be considered a system and the ways in which it is not like a system.

23. Postmodernism is an approach that focuses specifically on:
- a. the relationship between environment and society.
 - b. the negotiation of norms and values within a society.
 - c. the relationship between mind and body.
 - d. the evolution of technology and society.
 - e. how culture has changed over time.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is a Shared System of Norms and Values - Or Is It?, p. 42

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.5 - Explain the ways in which culture can be considered a system and the ways in which it is not like a system.

24. Which of the following statements is true?
- a. Humans adapt to their environments purely through biological mechanisms.
 - b. Humans are plastic and are able to change their behavior in order to adapt to changing social and ecological conditions.
 - c. Humans are not constrained biologically, only culturally.
 - d. Humans are plastic and biologically adaptive to any kind of social and environmental condition.
 - e. All of the statements listed are true.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is the Way Human Beings Adapt to the World, p. 43-44

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.7 - Compare and contrast cultural and biological adaptation.

Chapter 2 — Culture Counts

25. The primary means through which humans adapt to their environment is:

- a. society.
- b. biology.
- c. culture.
- d. technology.
- e. values.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is the Way Human Beings Adapt to the World, p. 43-44

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.7 - Compare and contrast cultural and biological adaptation.

26. Since the 16th century, which of the following has been the most dramatic source of culture change?

- a. The development of a world economic system
- b. The discovery of the Internet
- c. The development of new religious movements
- d. The establishment of empires
- e. Innovations in horticulture

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is the Way Human Beings Adapt to the World, p. 44

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.7 - Compare and contrast cultural and biological adaptation.

27. Which of the following is NOT considered a major means of diffusion?

- a. Trade
- b. Warfare
- c. Travel
- d. Missionization
- e. Enculturation

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Constantly Changing, p. 44

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.8 - List some of the ways in which culture changes and describe the role of conflict and consensus in change.

Chapter 2 — Culture Counts

28. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. Innovation is usually welcomed by cultures, while diffusion is often a source of conflict.
- b. Diffusion is usually welcomed by cultures, while innovation is often a source of conflict.
- c. Both innovation and diffusion are often sources of conflict within cultures.
- d. Both innovation and diffusion are highly valued and usually welcomed openly by virtually all cultures.
- e. Neither innovation nor diffusion operates on a cultural level.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Constantly Changing, p. 46

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.8 - List some of the ways in which culture changes and describe the role of conflict and consensus in change.

29. Which of the following disciplines is best suited to discuss the intricacies and complexities of culture in our world today?

- a. Anthropology
- b. Psychology
- c. History
- d. Sociology
- e. Political science

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Constantly Changing, p. 47

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.8 - List some of the ways in which culture changes and describe the role of conflict and consensus in change.

30. The scientific nature of anthropology has been long debated in the discipline. Which aspect of the study of culture makes it most difficult to study as a science?

- a. Culture is a system of related elements working together.
- b. Almost all human behavior is learned.
- c. Cultural systems include contradictions that lead to conflict.
- d. Humans understand the world by using symbols to give it meaning.
- e. Humans are vitally dependent on their culture for their existence.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Counts, p. 47

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.8 - List some of the ways in which culture changes and describe the role of conflict and consensus in change.

Chapter 2 — Culture Counts

31. What did anthropologist Clyde Kluckhohn mean when he said that Americans are characterized by "effort optimism"?
- a. It is a practice of rewarding those who lead or direct others.
 - b. It is the belief that all things will improve over time if you just keep hoping.
 - c. It is the belief that creativity and innovation are the sources of social success.
 - d. It is the belief that hard work is a sacred value that indicates a person is spiritually favored.
 - e. It is the belief that if a person works hard enough, then success will follow.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Counts, p. 48-49

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.8 - List some of the ways in which culture changes and describe the role of conflict and consensus in change.

32. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic shared by all cultures?
- a. Cultures are subject to change.
 - b. Cultures are shared.
 - c. Cultures are transmitted biologically.
 - d. Cultures are patterned and integrated.
 - e. Cultures are made up of learned behaviors.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 28

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.1 - List the major characteristics of culture.

33. Which theoretician defined American culture as both utilitarian and individualistic?
- a. Robert Bellah
 - b. Clyde Kluckhohn
 - c. Franz Boas
 - d. David Harvey
 - e. Clifford Geertz

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Counts, p. 49

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.8 - List some of the ways in which culture changes and describe the role of conflict and consensus in change.

Chapter 2 — Culture Counts

34. The culture with the greatest wealth and power in a society that consists of numerous subcultures is referred to as the:
- a. national culture.
 - b. head culture.
 - c. primary culture.
 - d. predominant culture.
 - e. dominant culture.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is a Shared System of Norms and Values - Or Is It?, p. 40

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.5 - Explain the ways in which culture can be considered a system and the ways in which it is not like a system.

35. The rapid transfer of American music all over the world is a form of:
- a. innovation.
 - b. indoctrination.
 - c. enculturation.
 - d. invention.
 - e. diffusion.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Constantly Changing, p. 45-46

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.8 - List some of the ways in which culture changes and describe the role of conflict and consensus in change.

36. Anthropologists do not all agree on a single way to study culture in human beings.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 28

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.1 - List the major characteristics of culture.

37. Learned behavior is found exclusively in humans beings.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 30

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.2 - Describe the role that child-rearing practices play in culture.

Chapter 2 — Culture Counts

38. Very few human behaviors are under direct genetic or biological control.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 30

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.1 - List the major characteristics of culture.

39. Language is a symbolic system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is the Way Humans Use Symbols to Organize and Give Meaning to the World, p. 33

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.4 - Give some examples of the way in which symbols create meaning for people in particular cultures.

40. Interpretive and symbolic anthropologists primarily use methods drawn from the natural sciences.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is the Way Humans Use Symbols to Organize and Give Meaning to the World, p. 35-36

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.4 - Give some examples of the way in which symbols create meaning for people in particular cultures.

41. In non-industrial societies, there is no conflict socially.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is An Integrated System - Or Is It?, p. 38

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.5 - Explain the ways in which culture can be considered a system and the ways in which it is not like a system.

Chapter 2 — Culture Counts

42. Historical particularism is a form of postmodernism.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is a Shared System of Norms and Values - Or Is It?, p. 41-42

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.5 - Explain the ways in which culture can be considered a system and the ways in which it is not like a system.

43. Sometimes minority subcultures protect themselves through religion.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is a Shared System of Norms and Values - Or Is It?, p. 41

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.6 - Tell some of the ways in which culture is and is not shared.

44. Cultural innovations tend to move by means of diffusion.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Constantly Changing, p. 44-45

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.8 - List some of the ways in which culture changes and describe the role of conflict and consensus in change.

45. Today, anthropologists are focused especially on culture change.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Constantly Changing, p. 47

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.8 - List some of the ways in which culture changes and describe the role of conflict and consensus in change.

46. Name the six characteristics of culture.

ANSWER: It is learned, patterned and integrated, shared, adaptive, subject to change, and makes use of symbols.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 28

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.1 - List the major characteristics of culture.

Chapter 2 — Culture Counts

47. Anthropologists who focused on the study of child-rearing and who were most influential from the 1920s to 1950s were called _____ theorists.

ANSWER: culture and personality

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 32

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.2 - Describe the role that child-rearing practices play in culture.

48. Symbols have the ability to condense meaning. What does this mean?

ANSWER: Symbols can be used to stand for and represent an entire range of ideas and emotions.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 28

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.4 - Give some examples of the way in which symbols create meaning for people in particular cultures.

49. Distinguish between norms and values.

ANSWER: A norm is a shared idea about the way things should be done; a value is a shared idea about what is true, right, and beautiful.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is a Shared System of Norms and Values - Or Is It?, p. 39

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.6 - Tell some of the ways in which culture is and is not shared.

50. The theoretical position that most focuses on the adaptive aspect of culture is _____.

ANSWER: cultural ecology

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is the Way Human Beings Adapt to the World, p. 43

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.7 - Compare and contrast cultural and biological adaptation.

51. Describe how food and the institution of eating are the result of enculturation. Use examples from your own cultural background.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 30-32

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.1 - List the major characteristics of culture.

52. How is culture like and unlike a biological organism? Describe the advantages and disadvantages of using an organic analogy to explain culture.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is An Integrated System - Or Is It?, p. 37-39

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.5 - Explain the ways in which culture can be considered a system and the ways in which it is not like a system.

Chapter 2 — Culture Counts

53. What is the role of adaptation in human society? Use examples to show what you mean.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is the Way Human Beings Adapt to the World, p. 42-44

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.7 - Compare and contrast cultural and biological adaptation.

54. What is culture? Using each of the six characteristics of culture, discuss the meaning behind this term.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 28-47

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.1 - List the major characteristics of culture.

55. Scientific theory should be falsifiable, according to most scientists. What are the benefits and challenges of using a scientific theory in the study of human beings and their cultures?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is An Integrated System - Or Is It?, p. 28-47

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.1 - List the major characteristics of culture.

56. A typical list of American cultural traits would include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. the notion that there is good and bad and we should act upon what is morally right.
- b. the belief that hard work is necessary to a good and successful life.
- c. the idea that people should not be involved in each other's business and should not be sociable and friendly towards others.
- d. the belief that progress is good and that things will always be better in the future.
- e. a fundamental belief in human equality, even while there is a deep prejudice toward particular groups of people.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Counts, p. 49

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.8 - List some of the ways in which culture changes and describe the role of conflict and consensus in change.

Chapter 2 — Culture Counts

57. The United States is a cultural complex of more than 310 million people and numerous cultural and ethnic backgrounds. However, we also tend to share certain attributes as a nation. Which of the following would you expect to be the LEAST shared among citizens of the United States?
- a. Federal government
 - b. Religious belief system
 - c. Court system
 - d. Educational system
 - e. English language

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Counts, p. 48

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.8 - List some of the ways in which culture changes and describe the role of conflict and consensus in change.

58. A change in the biological structure or cultural practices of an individual or population by which it becomes better fitted to survive and reproduce in its environment is called:
- a. adaptation.
 - b. adaption.
 - c. fertilization.
 - d. diffusion.
 - e. primary innovation.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is the Way Human Beings Adapt to the World, p. 42

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.7 - Compare and contrast cultural and biological adaptation.

59. Which of the following statements about culture change is NOT correct?
- a. Culture is constantly changing.
 - b. Cultures change at different rates over time.
 - c. Historically, culture change has been a relatively fast process.
 - d. Innovation and diffusion are types of culture change.
 - e. Cultures change because there is internal conflict.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Constantly Changing, p. 44

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.8 - List some of the ways in which culture changes and describe the role of conflict and consensus in change.

Chapter 2 — Culture Counts

60. Cultures are amazingly adaptive. Which cultural group constructs houses on "runners" so that they can be pulled from one location to another?
- a. Semai of central Malaysia
 - b. Navajo of SW U.S.
 - c. Berbers of Morocco
 - d. Dolgon of Siberia
 - e. Masai of Kenya

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is the Way Human Beings Adapt to the World, p. 43

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.7 - Compare and contrast cultural and biological adaptation.

61. Learning their culture is an aspect of human behavior throughout the course of an individual's life.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 30

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.2 - Describe the role that child-rearing practices play in culture.

62. Cultural ecologists primarily focus on the study of different systems of classification and organization within a society.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is the Way Human Beings Adapt to the World, p. 43

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.7 - Compare and contrast cultural and biological adaptation.

63. Although there may be disagreement within culture, there must be considerable consensus as well.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 28

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.1 - List the major characteristics of culture.

Chapter 2 — Culture Counts

64. There are no disadvantages to cultural adaptation.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is the Way Human Beings Adapt to the World, p. 43

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.7 - Compare and contrast cultural and biological adaptation.

65. Dominant cultures retain their power through control of institutions.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is a Shared System of Norms and Values - Or Is It?, p. 40

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.6 - Tell some of the ways in which culture is and is not shared.

66. What makes a culture dominant?

ANSWER: Dominant cultures control greater wealth and power and are able to impose their understanding of the world on other subcultural groups.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is a Shared System of Norms and Values - Or Is It?, p. 40

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.5 - Explain the ways in which culture can be considered a system and the ways in which it is not like a system.

67. What is the relationship between innovation and diffusion?

ANSWER: Diffusion is the way that innovations are spread from one society to another.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Constantly Changing, p. 44-45

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.8 - List some of the ways in which culture changes and describe the role of conflict and consensus in change.

68. Choose four different theoretical approaches and compare and contrast the way that each one studies culture.

ANSWER: Will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Made Up of Learned Behavior, p. 28-47

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.1 - List the major characteristics of culture.

Chapter 2 — Culture Counts

69. Culture change presents both advantages and disadvantages to a society. Choose and describe one of each as a way of discussing culture change.

ANSWER: Will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Culture Is Constantly Changing, p. 44-47

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Cult.Nand.3.2.8 - List some of the ways in which culture changes and describe the role of conflict and consensus in change.