

Student name: _____

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

Anthropology is a uniquely holistic and comparative science.

true

false

Holism refers to traditions and customs transmitted through learning.

true

false

Food production refers to the cultivation of plants and domestication of animals.

true

false

In the discussion of the four types of high-altitude adaptation, "technology" (a form of adaptation) was considered a "biological" type of adaptation.

true

false

The biocultural view studies only the biological sides of humanity.

true

false

Paleoecology looks at the ecosystems of the past.

true

false

Anthropology is comprised of four subfields.

true

false

Ethnography is a key part of biological anthropology.

true

false

The practice of "garbology" has been used in the subfield of anthropological archaeology.

true

false

A biological anthropologist might study the field known as primatology.

true

false

Cultural resource management would *not* study the impact of pending construction and its potential effects on an archaeological site.

true

false

The interests and methods of cultural anthropology and sociology are now converging.

true

false

In the chapter, anthropology is not considered a humanistic science.

true

false

A suggested but as yet unverified explanation is called a hypothesis.

true

false

Anthropologists study only non-Western cultures.

true

false

Humans can adapt to their surroundings through both biological and cultural means.

true

false

Culture is not itself biological but rests on certain features of human biology.

true

false

Participation and achievement in sports are intrinsically motivated and are not influenced by cultural standards of attractiveness and propriety.

true

false

Anthropologists agree that a comparative, cross-cultural approach is unnecessary as long as researchers are diligent in their work.

true

false

Ethnography involves the collection of data that is used to create an account of a particular community, society, or culture.

true

false

Ethnomusicology is one of the four main subfields of anthropology.

true

false

Anthropological archaeologists study only prehistoric communities.

true

false

Biological anthropologists study only human bones.

true

false

As an academic discipline, anthropology falls under both the social sciences and the humanities.

true

false

The differences between sociology and cultural anthropology are becoming increasingly distinct.

true

false

Psychologists tend to study only people living in the non-Western world, so anthropology has very little to offer to this field.

true

false

Applied anthropology encompasses any use of the knowledge and/or techniques of its four subfields to identify, assess, and solve theoretical problems.

true

false

Theories provide reasons for how and why a particular association exists.

true

false

In the social sciences, explanations are usually probable rather than absolute.

true

false

According to this chapter's "Focus on Globalization," American baseball appears to be more ethnically diverse than American football or basketball.

true

false

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

Holism refers to

the comparative study of cultures.

an approach in anthropology that parallels participant observation.

a focus on the small details of culture.

the study of the whole of the human condition.

an adaptive change that occurred in early humans.

Cultures are described as

biological influences on human behavior.

traditions and customs that are transmitted through learning and that form and guide the beliefs and behavior of the people exposed to them.

traditions of an economic nature that impact the spending habits of people.

notions of sophistication that determine one's social status.

influences of parenting and custom that impact humans.

Anthropology is

a specialized field that focuses on a single society.

concerned solely with major questions about present human existence.

the study of humans around the world and through time.

a form of primatological research.

a specialized subfield within the broader discipline of sociology.

An example of a cultural adaptation to high altitude would be

an increased heart rate and hyperventilation.

a more efficient respiratory system to extract oxygen from "thin air."

the larger "barrel chests" of native highlanders.

pressurized airplane cabins with oxygen masks.

neural feedback systems within human arms.

Adaptation

is a form of instinct.

cannot be passed along to offspring.

makes some organisms better than others.

refers to the processes by which organisms cope with environmental forces and stresses.

is a biological phenomenon with few cultural implications.

Increased heart rate and hyperventilation, as discussed in the case study of adaptation to high altitudes, is which type of adaptation?

cultural adaptation

technology

genetic adaptation

long-term physiological adaptation

short-term physiological adaptation

When did food production originate?

700–500 years ago

1,500–1,000 years ago

5,000–3,000 years ago

12,000–10,000 years ago

120,000–100,000 years ago

Which of the following statements takes a biocultural perspective?

A certain culture shuns athletics because a flabby body is considered attractive.

In the field, anthropologists try to blend in with the culture they are studying.

Some archaeologists study the interrelations among living things in an environment.

Traditionally, ethnographers worked with small and nonliterate populations.

Many cultural anthropologists prefer to analyze and interpret aspects of culture, rather than trying to explain them scientifically.

General anthropology refers to

anthropology as a whole, or "four-field anthropology."

anthropology as a whole, or "three-field anthropology."

anthropology as a whole, or "two-field anthropology."

the study of everyday life in natural settings.

the study of primates.

The four fields of anthropology include
ethnography, primatology, linguistics, and kinship.
cultural, archaeological, biological, and linguistic anthropology.
archaeology, cultural anthropology, gender roles, and linguistics.
cultural anthropology, sociology, psychology, and economics.
kinship, economics, political organization, and religion.

General anthropology is a North American concept because
Europeans do not study cultural anthropology.
only North Americans study Native Americans.
Europeans do not study any of the four fields of anthropology.
interest in the origins and diversity of Native Americans brought together the four fields of
anthropology.
North American archaeologists in the nineteenth century were not interested in Native
Americans.

The subfield that describes, analyzes, interprets, and explains social and cultural similarities and
differences is called
cultural ethnography.
cultural anthropology.
cultural archaeology.
anthropological archaeology.
biological anthropology.

The term that cultural anthropologists use to describe fieldwork in a particular cultural setting is
ethnology.
social psychology.
manwatching.

ethnography.

field patterning.

Ethnology is

a research methodology that focuses on direct observation of people in social settings.

a term used to describe the emphasis on world events in the era of globalization.

a form of primatological research.

fieldwork in a specific society.

the study of sociocultural differences and similarities based on data gathered in different societies.

Anthropological archaeology

looks at the linguistic patterns of humans from around the world.

studies only material culture of the distant past.

looks at the biological makeup of *Homo sapiens* .

reconstructs, describes, and interprets human behavior and cultural patterns through material remains.

studies the significance of historic architectural structures.

The study of the interrelations among living things in an environment is called anthropology.

cultural resource management.

ecology.

cultural anthropology.

applied anthropology.

Biological anthropology includes the study of cultural symbols.

speech patterns.

human genetics.

religion.

behavior in social groups.

The thinker who understood that the variety that exists in any population permits some individuals to do better than others at surviving and reproducing was

Franz Boas.

Charles Darwin.

Bronislaw Malinowski.

Herbert Spencer.

Max Weber.

Linguistic anthropology

studies language in its social and cultural context, across space and time.

studies only the languages of primates.

studies only languages that are spoken in the present day.

studies only languages that were spoken in the past.

studies only the sounds that make up languages.

Which of the following reflects a focus within sociolinguistics?

the genetic influences on language development in linguistics

historical aspects of language, excluding social contexts

social patterns in animal communication

comparisons between primate sign language and human sign language

the relationship between social and linguistic variation

Applied anthropology

focuses primarily on theory.

is limited to applications from the subfield of biological anthropology.

refers to the application of anthropological data and methods to solve contemporary social problems.

is an offshoot of clinical psychology.

is an offshoot of applied sociology.

Cultural resource management

involves only preserving sites.

in some cases allows for the destruction of sites if they are not significant.

is concerned with the preservation of languages before they go extinct.

is a subarea of cultural anthropology.

is a subarea of biological anthropology.

Which of the following branches of anthropology includes activities such as cultural resource management, public educational programs, and historic preservation?

cultural archaeology

applied archaeology

physical archaeology

humanistic archaeology

appreciating archaeology

A field of study that seeks reliable explanations, with reference to the material and physical world, is called

philosophy.

psychology.

science.

religion.

scientology.

Anthropology, as a field of study that is devoted to discovering, describing, understanding, appreciating, and explaining similarities and differences in time and space among people and our ancestors, is considered

unidimensional in its approach.

an experimental science.

lacking in scientific basis.

a humanistic science.

to focus more on personal and political biases.

As opposed to sociology, cultural anthropologists traditionally

focused more on the study of popular culture.

relied more on biological analyses of societies.

tended to focus less on the use of statistical methods and have studied small and nonliterate societies.

offered more truths and profound understandings of society.

focused, almost exclusively, on the study of life in corporate settings.

Cultural anthropology, as compared to psychology,

focuses on cultural resource management.

relies on cross-cultural differences of psychological patterns to make statements about human psychology.

observes the psychological patterns in home societies and applies them universally.

has a more positive professional image.

relies on one society to conduct research and offer insights into human psychology.

_____ examines cross-cultural similarities and differences in mental traits and conditions.

Ethnography

Cultural resource management

Psychological anthropology

Appreciating anthropology

Applied anthropology

Culturally specific syndromes are

genetic diseases that affect a single culture.

universals of the human experience.

patterns of behavior that over time create a disease.

ailments that originate in a specific culture and spread to different, unrelated cultures.

patterns of unusual behavior confined to a single culture or a group of related cultures.

The example of *koro* was used to describe

an ethnographic study in Brazil.

culturally specific syndromes.

a contrast of etic and emic analyses.

a theoretical dispute among cultural anthropologists.

anorexia.

The postpartum taboo is an example of

the scientific method being used to hypothesize the origin of a social custom.

how diseases can be avoided.

why cultural resource management is important.

how anthropologists can study medicine.

a highly controversial issue among anthropologists.

A _____ is a framework of logically connected ideas.

theory

religion

platonic solid

fact

method

Covariation of variables is referred to as a(n)

theory.

fact.

association.

paradigm.

set.

A(n) _____ is a proposed explanation for an association and must be tested.

cosmology

association

theory

hypothesis

fact

What is the first step in the scientific method?

Contribute to larger theory.

Get data to test your hypothesis.

Draw a conclusion.

Have a research question.

Analyze your data.

As it relates to social science, "laws"

tend to be imperfect generalizations.

apply in all instances of an association.

do not have exceptions.

are useful only if they apply 100 percent of the time.

make things less predictable.

A holistic and comparative perspective

makes general anthropology superior to sociocultural anthropology.

refers only to the cultural aspects of human diversity that anthropologists study.

makes anthropology an interesting field of study, but too broad of one to apply to real problems people face today.

most characterizes anthropology when compared to other disciplines that study humans.

is the hallmark of all social sciences, not just anthropology.

As humans organize their lives and adapt to different environments, our abilities to learn, think symbolically, use language, and employ tools and other products

rest on certain features of human biology that make culture itself a biological phenomenon.

have made some human groups more cultured than others.

prove that only fully developed adults have the capacity for culture; children lack the capacity for culture until they mature.

rest on certain features of human biology that make culture, which is not itself biological, possible.

are shared with other animals capable of organized group life—such as baboons, wolves, and even ants.

Which of the following statements about culture is *false*?

Culture is a key aspect of human adaptability and success.

Culture is passed on genetically to future generations.

Cultural forces consistently mold and shape human biology and behavior.

Culture guides the beliefs and behavior of the people exposed to it.

Culture is passed on from generation to generation.

What is the process by which children learn a particular cultural tradition?

acculturation

ethnology

enculturation

ethnography

biological adaptation

This chapter's description of how humans cope with low oxygen pressure in high altitudes illustrates

human capacities for cultural and biological adaptation, the latter involving both genetic and physiological adaptations.

how biological adaptations are effective only when they are genetic.

how human plasticity has decreased ever since we embraced a sedentary lifestyle some 10,000 years ago.

how in matters of life or death, biology is ultimately more important than culture.

the need for anthropologists to pay more attention to human adaptation in extreme environments.

Which of the following types of adaptation is illustrated by the presence of more efficient respiratory systems to extract oxygen from the air among human populations living at high altitudes?

short-term physiological adaptation

cultural adaptation

social adaptation

geographic adaptation

long-term physiological adaptation

In order to cope with the range of environments humans have occupied in time and space, which of the following have humans become increasingly dependent on?

social and cultural means of adaptation

biological means of adaptation, mostly thanks to advanced medical research

a holistic and comparative approach to problem solving

social institutions, such as the state, that coordinate collective action

technological means of adaptation, such as the creation of virtual worlds that allow us to escape from day-to-day reality

Today's global economy and communications link all contemporary people, directly or indirectly, in the modern world system. People must now cope with forces generated by progressively larger systems—the region, the nation, and the world. Why does the study of how local people adapt to global forces pose challenges to anthropologists according to Marcus and Fischer?

Truly isolated indigenous communities, anthropology's traditional and ongoing study focus, are becoming harder to find.

The cultures of world peoples need to be constantly rediscovered as these people reinvent them in changing historical circumstances.

A more dynamic world system, with greater and faster movements of people across space, speeds up the process of evolution, making the study of genetic adaptations more difficult.

Anthropological research tools do not work in this new modern world system, making their contributions less valuable.

Since cultures are tied to place, people moving around and connecting across space means the end of culture, and thus the end of anthropology.

Which of the following perspectives emphasizes how cultural forces constantly mold human biology?

cultural genetics perspective

biocultural perspective

psychological anthropological perspective

holistic perspective

scientific-humanistic perspective

Anthropologists' early interest in Native North Americans

is unique to European anthropology.

was more important than interest in the relation between biology and culture in the development of U.S. four-field anthropology.

proved early on that culture is a function of race.

is an important historical reason for the development of four-field anthropology in the United States.

was replaced in the 1930s by the two-field approach.

How are the four subfields of U.S. anthropology unified?

Each subfield studies human variation through time and space.

Each subfield studies the human capacity for language.

Each subfield studies human biological variability.

Each subfield studies human genetic variation through time and space.

The subfields really are not unified; their grouping into one discipline is a historical accident.

What is one of the most fundamental key assumptions that anthropologists share?

There are no universals, so cross-cultural research is bound to fail.

A degree in philosophy is the best way to produce good ethnography.

We can draw conclusions about human nature by studying a single society.

Anthropologists cannot agree on what anthropology is, much less share key assumptions.

A comparative, cross-cultural approach is essential to study the human condition.

Which of the following is characteristic of ethnography?

It focuses on the study of biological adaptability.

It uses data collected by a series of researchers.

It is typically a descriptive approach.

It is usually synthetic in its approach.

It is based on cross-cultural comparison.

Based on his observation that contact between neighboring tribes had existed since humanity's beginnings and covered enormous areas, Franz Boas argued that

cultures should not be treated as isolated phenomena.

even the earliest foragers engaged in warfare.

language must have originated among the Neanderthals.

biology, not culture, was responsible for the vast majority of human diversity.

general anthropologists were wrong to focus too much attention on biology.

What component of cultural anthropology is comparative and focused on building theories to enhance our understanding of how cultural systems work?

ethnography

data collection

ethnology

fieldwork

data entry

Archaeologists studying sunken ships off the coast of Florida or analyzing the content of modern garbage are examples of how

archaeologists study the culture of historical and even living peoples.

Hollywood has popularized archaeology in recent movies, making it a popular college major.

archaeology is going through an identity crisis, with its practitioners questioning the discipline's focus on studying prehistory.

archaeology is free from having to worry about the impact of its work on people.

training in the use of research skills for extreme environments—such as landfills and the deep sea—are worth the time, resources, and risk for the sake of the anthropological knowledge gained.

Which of the following best describes biological anthropology?

the study of language and linguistic diversity

the study of public health

the study of human biological diversity in time and space

the study of biology through material remains

the study of biological and cultural approaches to a given problem

Primatology is a specialty within

linguistic anthropology.

biological anthropology.

cultural anthropology.

applied anthropology.

anthropological archaeology.

Linguistic anthropology

compares and contrasts data obtained from ethnography and uses it to generalize about society and culture.

relies heavily on the methods of phrenology.

involves reconstructing the basics of ancient languages by comparing their contemporary descendants.

includes cultural anthropology and paleoecology.

has securely dated the origin of hominid language.

Which of the following dimensions were recognized by the American Anthropological Association when it formally acknowledged a public service role?

academic anthropology and applied anthropology

ethnology and public ethnography

cultural resource management and medical anthropology

private anthropology and public anthropology

applied anthropology and practicing anthropology

Applied anthropology

originated at the same time that anthropology's four-field approach became established among early-twentieth-century U.S. academics.

has yet to be recognized by the American Anthropological Association.

encompasses any use of the knowledge and/or techniques of its four subfields to identify, assess, and solve present-day problems.

focuses on preparing emerging academic scholars to improve their grant application skills.

is a European phenomenon.

During a massive construction project, a city came across a treasure trove of archaeological sites under its streets. The city officials decided to call in an expert to help decide what needed to be saved and how to preserve information about what was not saved. This expert's role involves

sociological anthropology.

biological anthropology.

sociolinguistics.

cultural resource management.

historic preservation.

Anthropology is a science, yet it has been suggested that anthropology is among the most humanistic of all academic fields. This is because

its main object of study is humans.

of its fundamental respect for human diversity.

its findings are best expressed with the tools of the humanities.

the field, particularly in the United States, traces its origins to philosophy and literature.

it puts so much emphasis on the study of culture that cannot be studied scientifically.

Anthropology may improve psychological studies of human behavior by contributing examples of primitive thinking from tribal societies.

nothing, since anthropology focuses on culture and psychology concentrates on personality.

prehistoric analysis.

a humanistic approach to psychology.

a cross-cultural perspective on models of human psychology.

If an anthropologist proposes an explanation for something but it has yet to be verified, they made a(n)

association.

generalization.

theory.

law.

hypothesis.

Which of the following statements about theories is the most accurate?

Theories refer to a covariation of variables.

Theories are untested explanations for something.

Theories provide explanations for associations.

Theories state a uniform association between two variables.

Theories are generalizations that are universally valid.

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

Briefly explain what is meant by the statement "anthropology is the holistic and comparative study of humanity." Provide a relevant example to explain each of these concepts.

Briefly describe what is meant by "culture" as it is understood by anthropologists. In addition to defining what it is, give an example of culture in the everyday world.

Discuss why adaptation is of particular interest to anthropologists. Provide an example of how a focus on adaptation could provide an anthropologist with more information about a culture and its people.

Discuss the historical and logical reasons for the inclusion of the four subfields in anthropology.

Discuss what ethnography is and state how it is used in anthropology. Discuss how an anthropological perspective derived from ethnographic fieldwork often differs from that of economics or political science.

Discuss what ethnology is and describe how it is used in anthropology. Provide one example of how useful knowledge may be derived from ethnology.

What is applied anthropology? In addition to a definition, provide an example that illustrates some of the aims of applied anthropology.

In the text, anorexia nervosa was mentioned as an example of culturally specific syndromes. Discuss what a culturally specific syndrome is and how anorexia serves as an example.

Using the case study of the postpartum taboo as an example, discuss how cross-cultural studies contribute to anthropology.

Discuss what a theory is and explain why theories are a significant foundation of the scientific method in anthropology.

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

Write an essay in which you discuss the four forms of adaptation that relate to the case of high altitude. In your essay be sure to define what adaptation is and then discuss each of the four types of adaptation with reference to "form of adaptation" and "type of adaptation," providing an example for each.

Discuss the four fields of anthropology. In your response, be sure to clearly detail each of the four fields, including what the field addresses, how it studies its domain of understanding, and the types of research within it. Provide one example for each of the four fields, which clearly describes what an anthropologist in that field would study.

Write an essay in which you compare the approaches used in anthropology to those used in other disciplines. Be sure to address the relationship between anthropology and science as well as how anthropology compares to and differs from sociology and psychology.

Discuss the nine steps in using the scientific method. In addition to describing each of the steps in the correct order, incorporate an example of a type of research and discuss it in each step of the scientific method.

This chapter begins with a bold claim: "Anthropologists study human beings wherever and whenever they find them." Yet, there are limits to when and where anthropologists can carry out their work. Can you think of any? How might your consideration of these limits affect how you would design an anthropological study?

What is culture? How do anthropologists define and study culture?

What does *holism* refer to? Why is the concept central to anthropology? How does this concept relate to the "four-field" approach within the discipline? Have you encountered this concept in any of your other classes?

This chapter provides an example of human adaptation to high altitude to illustrate the various forms of cultural and biological adaptation. Can you think of another example that illustrates the broad capacity of humans to adapt both biologically and culturally?

What does the *biocultural perspective* refer to? If you are planning to major in the biological sciences or planning a career as a medical doctor or clinical researcher, how might a minor in

anthropology complement your education? If you are thinking of majoring in the humanities, how might a minor in anthropology complement your education?

Discuss the applications of applied anthropology.

In this chapter, J. M. Whiting's research regarding the postpartum taboo is used to illustrate the application of the scientific method in an anthropological study. Describe theories, associations, and explanations using his research as an example.

Answer Key

Test name: Ch1_Anthropology Appreciating Human Diversity_19e

TRUE

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Short Answer

Short Answer

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