

Student name: _____

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

Adaptation refers to the processes by which organisms cope with environmental forces and stresses, such as those posed by climate and topography.

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 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

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

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

true

false

Anthropological archaeology reconstructs, describes, and interprets human behavior and cultural patterns through anecdotal records passed through the generations.

true

false

Archaeologists may infer cultural transformations by observing changes in the size and type of sites and the distance between them.

true

false

The forces of globalization and industrial production link all contemporary people, directly or indirectly, in the modern world system.

true

false

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

Anthropology is the study of

humans around the world and through time.

the psychological stages of human development.

myths in industrial societies.

the evolution of religion.

long-term psychological adaptation.

Anthropology as a holistic science refers to the study of the whole of the human condition: the past, the present, and the future of_____.

math, physics, and astronomy

biology, society, language, and culture

faith and religion across the world

geography and cartography

ancient civilizations and archaeological remains

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, which is not itself biological, possible.

have made some human groups more cultured than others.

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

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 itself a biological phenomenon.

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

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

Culture is passed on from generation to generation.

Cultural forces consistently mold and shape human biology and behavior.

Culture is a key aspect of human adaptability and success.

Culture is passed on genetically to future generations.

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

biological adaptation

ethnology

ethnography

acculturation

enculturation

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

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.

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

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

how biological adaptations are effective only when they are genetic.

The presence of more efficient respiratory systems to extract oxygen from the air among human populations living at high elevations is an example of which form of adaptation?

genetic adaptation

symbolic adaptation

cultural adaptation

short-term physiological adaptation

long-term physiological adaptation

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

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

social and cultural means of adaptation

biological means of adaptation, mostly thanks to advanced medical research

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

a holistic and comparative approach to problem-solving

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. For anthropologists studying contemporary forms of adaptation, why might this be a challenge?

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

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.

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

According to Marcus and Fischer (1986), "The cultures of world peoples need to be constantly rediscovered as these people reinvent them in changing historical circumstances."

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

The academic discipline of anthropology includes four main subfields. They are sociocultural anthropology, anthropological archaeology, biological anthropology, and _____.

psychosociological archaeology

linguistic anthropology

scientific-humanistic studies

genetical anthropology

biological archaeology

What are the four subdisciplines of anthropology?

archaeology, biological anthropology, applied linguistics, and applied anthropology

biological anthropology, linguistic anthropology, cultural anthropology, and archaeology

medical anthropology, ethnography, ethnology, and cultural anthropology

primatology, ethnology, cultural anthropology, and paleoscatology

genetic anthropology, physical anthropology, psychological anthropology, and anthropology and linguistics

Anthropologists' early interest in Native North Americans

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

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

is unique to European anthropology.

is an important historical reason for the development of four-field anthropology in the U.S.

proved early on that culture is a function of race.

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

Each subfield studies the human capacity for language.

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

Each subfield studies human biological variability.

Each subfield studies human genetic variation through time and space.

Each subfield studies human variation through time and space.

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

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

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

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

Cultural anthropologists carry out their fieldwork in

the ruins of ancient civilizations.

typically in the third world nations.

mostly in formerly colonized countries.

all kinds of societies.

factories.

Ethnography is the

generalizing aspect of cultural anthropology.

fieldwork component of cultural anthropology.

study of biological adaptability.

cross-cultural comparative component of cultural anthropology.

preliminary data that sociologists use to develop survey research.

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

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

even the earliest foragers engaged in warfare.

language must have originated among the Neandertals.

cultures should not be treated as isolated phenomena.

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

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

data collection

fieldwork

data entry

ethnology

archaeology

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

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

archaeologists study the culture of historical and even living peoples.

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 biology through soil and decomposing matter

the study of human biological diversity

the study of language and linguistic diversity

the study of biological and cultural approaches to a given problem

the study of public health

The study of monkeys, apes, and other nonhuman simians is termed_____.

paleontology

primatology

ornithology

osteology

semiology

Which of the following subfields of anthropology studies language in its social and cultural context, throughout the world and over time?

demographical anthropology

archaeological anthropology

palaeoecological anthropology

linguistic anthropology

symbiological anthropology

Which of the following dimensions of anthropology employs anthropological data, perspectives, theory, and methods to identify, assess, and solve contemporary social problems?

public ethnography

applied anthropology

academic anthropology

social archaeology

medical anthropology

Applied anthropology

originated at the same time that anthropology's four-field approach became established among early-20th-century U.S. academics.

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

is concerned with the relationships between anthropological knowledge and the uses of that knowledge in the world beyond anthropology.

has yet to be recognized by the American Anthropological Association.

is a European phenomenon.

During a massive construction project, a city came across a treasure trove of archeological sites under its streets. It 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 is best described to be in the field of

cultural resource management.

sociological anthropology.

historic preservation.

sociolinguistics.

biological anthropology.

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

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

of its fundamental respect for human diversity.

its main object of study is humans.

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

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

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

This chapter begins with a commonly heard opinion: "People are pretty much the same all over the world." Why is this assumption often wrong? How might your consideration of this understanding 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 *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?

This chapter considers differences and similarities between anthropology and other academic fields such as sociology. What about history?

Answer Key

Test name: CH1 Mirror E13

FALSE

TRUE

TRUE

TRUE

FALSE

TRUE

FALSE

FALSE

FALSE

TRUE

FALSE

FALSE

FALSE

TRUE

TRUE

A

B

A

E

E

C

E

B

D

B

B

D

E

D

D

B

D

D

B

B

B

D

B

C

A

B

Essay

Answers will vary.

Essay

Answers will vary.

Essay

Answers will vary.

Essay

Answers will vary.

Essay

Answers will vary.

Essay

Answers will vary.