

c2

Student: _____

1. Which of the following is *not* one of the ways in which individuals learn culture?
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
2. The process by which children learn culture is known as
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
3. What anthropological approach focuses on how people with different motives, intentions, and degrees of power and influence manage to create and transform the society in which they live?
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
4. Klein's "creative explosion" hypothesis states that modern human behaviors began in
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

5. What do anthropologists mean when they say culture is shared?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
6. What is the term for a sign that has no necessary or natural connection to the thing it stands for or signifies?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
7. What is cultural relativism?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
8. Which of the following is a cultural universal?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
9. What is ethnocentrism?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

10. What are cultural particulars?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
11. Which of the following statements about culture is *not* true?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
12. Which of the following statements about culture is *not* true?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
13. Which of the following statements about cultural relativism is *not* true?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
14. How are cultural rights different from human rights?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

15. Which of the following is a cultural generality?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
16. What kind of diffusion takes place when two cultures trade, intermarry, or wage war on one another?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
17. What is the term for cultural change that results when two or more cultures have continuous firsthand contact?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
18. What is the term for processes that are causing nations and people to be increasingly interlinked and mutually dependent?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

19. Although rap music began in the United States, it is now popular all over the world. Which of the following mechanisms of cultural change is responsible for this?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
20. The emergence of agriculture in at least seven different regions of the world is an example of
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
21. What people say they do or should do (as opposed to what they actually do) is known as
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
22. What term refers to the different symbol-based patterns and traditions associated with particular groups within the same complex society?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

23. What kinds of people do anthropologists consider to be "cultured"?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
24. What mechanism of cultural change is responsible for pidgin English?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
25. What term refers to the process by which humans innovate, creatively finding solutions to problems?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
26. Which of the following features do humans *not* share with other primates?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
27. Which of the following traits is *not* shared by humans and chimpanzees?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

28. Recent research on chimpanzee eating habits indicates that
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
29. Which of the following traits is unique to humans?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
30. To what extent is tool use unique to humans? Illustrate your answer with examples from studies of nonhuman animals, including other primates.
31. What do studies of wild chimpanzees indicate about the nature of chimpanzee hunting behavior? What are some of the possible implications of this behavior for our understanding of early hominin social organization?

32. Describe the biological features that humans share with primates and how they provide a biological basis for cultural attributes. How is human culture similar to and different from aspects of primate life?
33. What are the defining attributes of culture? What does it mean that culture is learned, shared, symbolic, all-encompassing, and integrated?
34. What are the different kinds of learning? On which kind of learning does culture depend?

35. How is culture adaptive? How may culture be maladaptive? Why is it important to understand that culture can be both adaptive and maladaptive?
36. How are human adaptability and culture related?
37. What are ethnocentrism and cultural relativism? How are they similar and/or different?

38. Explain the differences between cultural universals, generalities, and particularities. Illustrate your answer with examples.
39. Compare and contrast the various mechanisms of cultural change.
40. What is globalization? What forces are driving it? How is globalization affecting local peoples, and how are they responding?
41. Researchers have observed Japanese macaques making and using "termite" sticks in the wild.
True False
42. Cultural learning is commonly found among nonhuman animals that live in groups.
True False

43. Culture is transmitted genetically.
True False
44. Culture is transmitted in society.
True False
45. Culture is both public and individual, both in the world and in people's minds.
True False
46. By definition, a symbol has an intrinsic and natural link to the thing it signifies.
True False
47. The word *cat* is a symbol.
True False
48. Because cultures are integrated, patterned systems, a change in one part of a culture often leads to changes in other parts.
True False
49. Cultural relativism is a core value of American society.
True False
50. Although culture is one of the principle means by which humans adapt to their environment, some cultural traits may threaten a group's survival.
True False
51. Although there are many different levels of culture, an individual can participate in only one level at a time.
True False
52. Only people living in the industrialized, capitalist countries of western Europe and the United States are ethnocentric.
True False

53. Cultural relativists believe that a culture should be judged only according to the standards and traditions of that culture and not according to standards of other cultural traditions.
- True False
54. The idea of universal, inalienable human rights that are superior to the laws and customs of particular cultures challenges the notion of cultural relativism.
- True False
55. People in a given culture differ very little in terms of their ideas, values, goals, and beliefs.
- True False
56. The nuclear family is a feature of all known cultures.
- True False
57. Diffusion plays an important role in spreading cultural traits around the world.
- True False
58. Cultural generalities may arise through independent invention, when people in different societies devise similar solutions to comparable problems or challenges.
- True False
59. Acculturation is the process by which people lose the cultures that they learned as children.
- True False
60. Indigenous peoples can do nothing to counter threats to their cultural identity, autonomy, and livelihood posed by globalization.
- True False
61. The Internet has hindered the process of globalization.
- True False

62.

According to anthropologists, cultures eventually become fixed traditions and stop changing.

True False

c2 Key

1. Which of the following is *not* one of the ways in which individuals learn culture?

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #1

2. The process by which children learn culture is known as

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #2

3. What anthropological approach focuses on how people with different motives, intentions, and degrees of power and influence manage to create and transform the society in which they live?

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #3

4. Klein's "creative explosion" hypothesis states that modern human behaviors began in
- A.
B.
C.
D.
E.
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #4*
5. What do anthropologists mean when they say culture is shared?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
E.
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #5*
6. What is the term for a sign that has no necessary or natural connection to the thing it stands for or signifies?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
E.
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #6*
7. What is cultural relativism?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
E.
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #7*

8. Which of the following is a cultural universal?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.**

Kottak - Chapter 02 #8

9. What is ethnocentrism?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #9

10. What are cultural particulars?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #10

11. Which of the following statements about culture is *not* true?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #11

12. Which of the following statements about culture is *not* true?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #12*
13. Which of the following statements about cultural relativism is *not* true?
- A.
 - B.**
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #13*
14. How are cultural rights different from human rights?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.**
 - D.
 - E.
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #14*
15. Which of the following is a cultural generality?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #15*

16. What kind of diffusion takes place when two cultures trade, intermarry, or wage war on one another?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #16

17. What is the term for cultural change that results when two or more cultures have continuous firsthand contact?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #17

18. What is the term for processes that are causing nations and people to be increasingly interlinked and mutually dependent?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #18

19. Although rap music began in the United States, it is now popular all over the world. Which of the following mechanisms of cultural change is responsible for this?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.**

Kottak - Chapter 02 #19

20. The emergence of agriculture in at least seven different regions of the world is an example of

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #20

21. What people say they do or should do (as opposed to what they actually do) is known as

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #21

22. What term refers to the different symbol-based patterns and traditions associated with particular groups within the same complex society?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #22

23. What kinds of people do anthropologists consider to be "cultured"?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.**

Kottak - Chapter 02 #23

24. What mechanism of cultural change is responsible for pidgin English?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #24

25. What term refers to the process by which humans innovate, creatively finding solutions to problems?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #25

26. Which of the following features do humans *not* share with other primates?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.**

Kottak - Chapter 02 #26

27. Which of the following traits is *not* shared by humans and chimpanzees?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.**

Kottak - Chapter 02 #27

28. Recent research on chimpanzee eating habits indicates that

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #28

29. Which of the following traits is unique to humans?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #29

30. To what extent is tool use unique to humans? Illustrate your answer with examples from studies of nonhuman animals, including other primates.

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #30

31. What do studies of wild chimpanzees indicate about the nature of chimpanzee hunting behavior? What are some of the possible implications of this behavior for our understanding of early hominin social organization?

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #31

32. Describe the biological features that humans share with primates and how they provide a biological basis for cultural attributes. How is human culture similar to and different from aspects of primate life?

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #32

33. What are the defining attributes of culture? What does it mean that culture is learned, shared, symbolic, all-encompassing, and integrated?

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #33

34. What are the different kinds of learning? On which kind of learning does culture depend?

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #34

35. How is culture adaptive? How may culture be maladaptive? Why is it important to understand that culture can be both adaptive and maladaptive?

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #35

36. How are human adaptability and culture related?

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #36

37. What are ethnocentrism and cultural relativism?
How are they similar and/or different?

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #37

38. Explain the differences between cultural universals, generalities, and particularities. Illustrate your answer with examples.

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #38

39. Compare and contrast the various mechanisms of cultural change.

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #39

40. What is globalization? What forces are driving it?
How is globalization affecting local peoples, and how are they responding?

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #40

41. Researchers have observed Japanese macaques making and using "termiting" sticks in the wild.

FALSE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #41

42. Cultural learning is commonly found among nonhuman animals that live in groups.

FALSE

Kottak - Chapter 02 #42

43. Culture is transmitted genetically.
- FALSE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #43*
44. Culture is transmitted in society.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #44*
45. Culture is both public and individual, both in the world and in people's minds.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #45*
46. By definition, a symbol has an intrinsic and natural link to the thing it signifies.
- FALSE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #46*
47. The word *cat* is a symbol.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #47*
48. Because cultures are integrated, patterned systems, a change in one part of a culture often leads to changes in other parts.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #48*
49. Cultural relativism is a core value of American society.
- FALSE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #49*
50. Although culture is one of the principle means by which humans adapt to their environment, some cultural traits may threaten a group's survival.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #50*

51. Although there are many different levels of culture, an individual can participate in only one level at a time.
- FALSE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #51*
52. Only people living in the industrialized, capitalist countries of western Europe and the United States are ethnocentric.
- FALSE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #52*
53. Cultural relativists believe that a culture should be judged only according to the standards and traditions of that culture and not according to standards of other cultural traditions.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #53*
54. The idea of universal, inalienable human rights that are superior to the laws and customs of particular cultures challenges the notion of cultural relativism.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #54*
55. People in a given culture differ very little in terms of their ideas, values, goals, and beliefs.
- FALSE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #55*
56. The nuclear family is a feature of all known cultures.
- FALSE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #56*
57. Diffusion plays an important role in spreading cultural traits around the world.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #57*

58. Cultural generalities may arise through independent invention, when people in different societies devise similar solutions to comparable problems or challenges.
- TRUE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #58*
59. Acculturation is the process by which people lose the cultures that they learned as children.
- FALSE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #59*
60. Indigenous peoples can do nothing to counter threats to their cultural identity, autonomy, and livelihood posed by globalization.
- FALSE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #60*
61. The Internet has hindered the process of globalization.
- FALSE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #61*
62. According to anthropologists, cultures eventually become fixed traditions and stop changing.
- FALSE**
- Kottak - Chapter 02 #62*

c2 Summary