

True / False

1. Anthropologists can be considered synthesizers.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 3

OTHER: Conceptual

NOTES: Pickup

2. By utilizing a holistic perspective, anthropologists do not experience ethnocentrism in regard to other cultures.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: 3

OTHER: Conceptual

NOTES: New

3. A North American researcher disapproving of Japanese resistance to organ transplantation is an example of culture-bound theory.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 4

OTHER: Conceptual

NOTES: Pickup

4. Anthropologist Elizabeth Guillelte's study of the effects of pesticide exposure on children's performance of normal childhood activities in a Yaqui village in northern Mexico is an example of applied medical anthropology.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 6

OTHER: Conceptual

NOTES: Pickup

5. Participant observation means that the anthropologist should be involved in everything that a cultural group does in order to understand their culture.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: 7

OTHER: Conceptual

NOTES: Modify

6. Only apes have a language as complex as human language.

- a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

False

REFERENCES:

8

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

Pickup

7. Linguistic anthropologists are interested in both spoken and written language.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

8

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

8. Historical linguistics is a primary branch of anthropological linguistics.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

9

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

New

9. Societies termed “prehistoric” are those that placed less emphasis on recording and transmitting information.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

False

REFERENCES:

10

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

New

10. When available, historical documents are always preferred to the study of material remains.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

False

REFERENCES:

10

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

Pickup

11. The anthropological study of genes and genetic relationships is known as genetic anthropology.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

False

REFERENCES:

12

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

12. Primatology is the study of living and fossil primates.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

12

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

13. All primate species are endangered today.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

REFERENCES:

12

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

14. Our bones can tell stories about how we lived, including whether we were right-handed or left-handed.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

13

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

New

15. Studies of growth and development can provide data on the evolutionary history of humans.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

13

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

Pickup

16. All living humans are members of the same species.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

12

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Modify

17. Archaeologists excavate artifacts to study them in isolation.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

REFERENCES:

21

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

New

18. The point of reference within a datum is called a grid.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

REFERENCES:

22

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

New

19. Chronometric dating is another name for absolute dating.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

22

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

New

20. Any object made by humans is classified as an artifact.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

20

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

21. Archaeologists use only absolute dating techniques to date fossils.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

REFERENCES:

22

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

22. Archaeologists frequently use eliciting devices to probe underground sites.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

REFERENCES:

25

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

New

23. Ethnographers consider themselves to be key consultants because they work directly with living peoples.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

REFERENCES: 24
OTHER: Conceptual
NOTES: New

24. The American Anthropological Association has recently petitioned to guard the confidentiality of ethnographic notes taken in medical settings and not make them subject to subpoena.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 26

OTHER: Factual

NOTES: New

25. Maintaining one's own culture is an internationally recognized basic human right.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 26

OTHER: Factual

NOTES: New

26. Anthropology is well equipped to grapple with globalization.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 27

OTHER: Conceptual

NOTES: Pickup

Multiple Choice

27. Which of the following characteristics uniquely defines the anthropological approach?

- a. a concern with the study of humans
- b. a focus on human relationships and society
- c. a focus on humans as biological organisms
- d. a holistic perspective

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 3

OTHER: Pickup

NOTES: Conceptual

28. The holistic anthropological perspective is expansive and inclusive because it seeks to understand:

- a. human nature
- b. global forces
- c. biological and cultural homologies
- d. evolutionary change

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: 3
OTHER: Modify
NOTES: Conceptual

29. Which of the following is not a primary perspective of anthropology?

- a. a holistic perspective
- b. an ethnocentric perspective
- c. a cross-cultural perspective
- d. an evolutionary perspective

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: 3
OTHER: Factual
NOTES: Modify

30. One aspect that makes anthropology unique among social sciences is its traditional focus on:

- a. peoples of Caucasian and African descent
- b. European peoples
- c. non-Western peoples and cultures
- d. peasants and farmers

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: 4
OTHER: Factual
NOTES: Pickup

31. Which perspectives best guard against culture-bound theories?

- a. multiple cross-cultural perspectives
- b. a cross-cultural and evolutionary perspective
- c. an evolutionary and philosophical perspective
- d. all perspectives guard against culture-bound theories

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: 4
OTHER: Conceptual
NOTES: Modify

32. Anthropological studies help us trace human connectedness; for example, in exploitative eastern Congolese mines they extract coltan, which we use every day in our:

- a. mobile phones
- b. diesel cars
- c. fluorescent lights
- d. water treatment plants

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: 2
OTHER: Factual
NOTES: New

33. What difference did Margaret Lock find between Japanese and North American perceptions of death?
- Japanese are more comfortable harvesting organs from those declared brain dead than North Americans.
 - North Americans are more comfortable harvesting organs from those declared brain dead than Japanese.
 - Japanese do not use human organ transplants in any medical situation.
 - North Americans do not medically classify people as brain dead.

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: 4
OTHER: Factual
NOTES: Modify

34. Individuals within all four subfields of anthropology practice:

- ethnological anthropology
- applied anthropology
- development anthropology
- molecular anthropology

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: 5
OTHER: Factual
NOTES: Pickup

35. Which of the following is not a common practice within applied anthropology?

- collaboration between anthropologists and community members
- conducting research together as a team with community members
- solving specific problems
- focus on issues primarily of theoretical value

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: 5
OTHER: Conceptual
NOTES: Modify

36. What is the most significant scientific contribution of Elizabeth Guillelte's research on pesticide use among the Yaqui?

- It presents scientific evidence that common pesticides cause more problems to adults than to children.
- It highlights the importance of using pesticides to increase production levels for agriculturalists everywhere.
- It suggests that highland indigenous communities may suffer increased effects from pesticides because of high altitude.
- It suggests that pesticide use among agricultural communities may cause health problems worldwide.

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: 6
OTHER: Conceptual
NOTES: New

37. Another name for cultural anthropology is:

- sociology
- ethnology
- sociocultural anthropology

- d. ethnography

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

5

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

38. Culture is considered anthropology's most distinguishing feature for all of the following reasons except:

- a. The focus on culture intersects with biology, material remains, social behavior, and language.
- b. Anthropologists use the concept of culture to establish an understanding of those groups in a society that practice culture and those that do not.
- c. Anthropologists focus on humans as culture-producing and culture-reproducing creatures.
- d. Understanding culture is integral to each of anthropology's subfields.

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

7

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

New

39. The detailed description of a particular culture primarily based on fieldwork is called:

- a. ethnology
- b. ethnography
- c. forensic anthropology
- d. molecular anthropology

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

7

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

40. On-location research is also known as:

- a. cultural resource management
- b. ethnology
- c. fieldwork
- d. site research

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

7

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Modify

41. Participant observation:

- a. is a research method that involves the anthropologist both observing and participating in another culture
- b. is an analytical method that uses both cross-cultural data and also informant participation in staged cultural activities
- c. is used in all subfields and is a primary component of applied anthropology
- d. is found only in cultural anthropology and is only used when studying in non-Western societies

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

7

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

New

42. Which of the following best describes ethnology?

- a. cross-cultural comparative research
- b. detailed description of a particular culture
- c. study of customary patterns in human behavior
- d. participant observation research

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

7

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

43. All of the following are approaches that linguistic anthropologists may take except:

- a. studying the way languages change over time
- b. describing the way that a language is formed
- c. analyzing which languages are superior
- d. studying the relation between language and culture

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

8

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

Pickup

44. Which of the following cases best illustrates the practice of ethnology?

- a. analyzing the patterns of behavior in an indigenous religious ritual
- b. comparing weddings in France with those in the United States
- c. studying ways that young children learn to play piano in a Chinese family
- d. doing participant observation in a rural setting in Taiwan

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

7

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

New

45. Anthropologist Nancy Scheper-Hughes founded the group Organs Watch as a way to solve the global problem of human organ trafficking. This is an example of:

- a. applied cultural anthropology
- b. applied biological anthropology
- c. forensics
- d. ethnology

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

8

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

New

46. Linguists estimate today that there are approximately how many human languages?

- a. 56
- b. 800

- c. 12,000
- d. 6,000

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

8

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

New

47. Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding language today?

- a. Nearly half of the world's remaining languages will become extinct over the next hundred years.
- b. Nearly all of the world's remaining languages will become extinct over the next 50 years.
- c. Language is currently in a stage of revitalization and growth, and linguists project that more than 200 new languages will emerge in the next 100 years.
- d. Languages constantly grow, develop, and die and there has never been a net loss of human language.

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

8

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

New

48. Archaeology is the study of:

- a. human material remains and environmental data
- b. human fossils
- c. human skeletal remains
- d. ancient written documents

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

10

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

49. Shallow, restricted concentrations of charcoal commonly indicate:

- a. hunting sites
- b. food processing sites
- c. farming sites
- d. religious sites

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

10

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

Pickup

50. The term *prehistory* refers to a period in which:

- a. people had no means of recording their thoughts
- b. there was no written record
- c. people had no history
- d. humans had not yet diverged from the primate line

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

10

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

51. The study of mummified skeletal remains to provide evidence of early surgery is an example of:

- a. cultural resource management
- b. bioarchaeology
- c. medical anthropology
- d. ethnology

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

10

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Modify

52. Which of the following is the most objective source of information for an archaeological site?

- a. official government records
- b. material remains at the site
- c. interviews with local people
- d. objective information varies by site

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

10

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

New

53. The Garbage Project is an example of:

- a. ethnoarchaeology
- b. applied anthropology
- c. bioarchaeology
- d. prehistoric archaeology

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

11

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Modify

54. All of the following are important focal aspects of study in the Garbage Project except:

- a. enforcing measures to decrease consumption levels in the United States
- b. testing the process of decay for biodegradable materials
- c. understanding differences between what people say and what they do
- d. understanding contemporary social issues affecting a United States population

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

11

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

Modify

55. Which of the following federal acts provides for the protection and return of Native American cultural items or human remains?

- a. Native American Preservation of Historic and Prehistoric Places Act of 1984
- b. Native American Environmental Policy Act of 1969

- c. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
- d. Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: 11
OTHER: Factual
NOTES: Modify

56. All of the following are characteristics of the study of biological anthropology except:

- a. primatology
- b. human adaptation
- c. human growth and development
- d. ethnology

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: 12
OTHER: Factual
NOTES: Pickup

57. Molecular anthropology is the anthropological study of:

- a. pottery and prehistoric technology
- b. genes and genetic relationships
- c. chemical reactions associated with soil typology
- d. exchange networks and trade

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: 12
OTHER: Factual
NOTES: Modify

58. Paleoanthropology can best be described as the study of:

- a. Paleolithic hunters
- b. genetic commonalities among the primates
- c. early human toolmaking
- d. human evolution

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: 12
OTHER: Factual
NOTES: Pickup

59. How is paleoanthropology unique among evolutionary studies?

- a. It takes a biocultural approach.
- b. It focuses on nonhuman primates.
- c. It traces the biological relationships between different human species.
- d. It considers humans to be primates and related to monkeys.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: 12
OTHER: Conceptual
NOTES: Pickup

60. Archaeologists are especially interested in features known as middens because they provide information on:

- a. ancient trash that would include artifacts that people used and consumed
- b. minerals that early populations used for mining and the production of tools
- c. water sources that ancient people used for agriculture and household use
- d. architectural data that indicate where household sites and temples were located

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

10

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

New

61. Genetic analyses indicate that the first human ancestors likely originated:

- a. 10 to 15 million years ago
- b. 7 to 10 million years ago
- c. 5 to 8 million years ago
- d. 2 to 5 million years ago

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

12

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Modify

62. Which of the following is not usually studied by primatologists?

- a. living and fossil primates
- b. socioeconomic status
- c. primate anatomy
- d. contemporary tool use

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

12

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Modify

63. Anthropologists commonly study the basis of healthy human growth among living populations through all of the following except:

- a. physiology
- b. genetics
- c. hormonal development
- d. linguistics

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

12

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

64. Franz Boas found that one of the major physical differences between first-generation immigrants to the United States and their children was in the area of:

- a. intelligence
- b. longevity

- c. height
- d. weight

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

12

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Modify

65. The enlargement of the right heart ventricle among Quechua Indians is a developmental adaptation to:

- a. cold weather
- b. high altitude
- c. poor nutrition
- d. farming

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

13

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

Modify

66. Short-term biological changes in response to particular environmental stimuli are referred to as:

- a. cultural adaptations
- b. environmental adaptations
- c. physiological adaptations
- d. biosocial adaptations

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

13

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

67. The identification of human skeletal remains is the primary focus of:

- a. primatology
- b. physical anthropology
- c. molecular anthropology
- d. forensic anthropology

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

13

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

68. The relationships between a forensic anthropologist and a forensic archaeologist can be likened to that between:

- a. a coroner and a pathologist
- b. a forensic crime investigator and a funeral director
- c. a forensic pathologist and a crime scene investigator
- d. a police investigator and a crime scene investigator

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

13

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

Pickup

69. Clyde Snow is a well-known forensic anthropologist associated internationally with cases of:

- a. human rights abuses
- b. corporal punishment
- c. imprisonment and federal execution
- d. ancient prehistoric burials

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

14

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

New

70. Forensic anthropologist Karen Burns investigated alleged atrocities in northern Iraq following the 1991 Gulf War. She established that one individual was murdered (and not buried by his family) simply through evidence of:

- a. a large skull fracture on the left side of the cranium
- b. a gun buried beside the individual
- c. two polyester threads attached to his legs
- d. two cotton shrouds wrapping his lower body

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

14

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

New

71. What most distinguishes anthropology from other sciences is:

- a. its focus on humans as the central topic of study
- b. its use of biological data
- c. its use of social observations
- d. the diversity of ways in which scientific research is conducted

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

15

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

Pickup

72. What does it mean to say that “Anthropology is an empirical science”?

- a. It focuses on the study of humans.
- b. It works with hypotheses based on intuition.
- c. It is based on sensory observations.
- d. It involves both qualitative and quantitative methods.

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

14

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

Modify

73. What are the basic ingredients of science according to the authors?

- a. creativity and imagination
- b. imagination and skepticism
- c. skepticism and creativity

- d. rationalism and imagination

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

15

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

74. An explanation supported by a reliable body of data is called a:

- a. hypothesis
- b. law
- c. theory
- d. fact

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

16

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

75. In the "Original Study," what did the scientists find at Ukkuqsi?

- a. a small girl buried in her toboggan and under part of the covering of a kayak
- b. a small girl who was believed to be related to the same species as famous "Lucy"; she was called "Lucy's child"
- c. a burial chamber with many artifacts and fossils associated with Inupiat daily life
- d. a skeleton of a man dated at around 9,300 years ago and named "Kennewick Man"

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

18

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

New

76. Anthropologists work to establish the reliability of the research conclusions. This is known as:

- a. reflexivity
- b. validity
- c. culture
- d. displacement

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

16

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

New

77. All of the following are archaeological and paleoanthropological methods except:

- a. analyzing artifacts
- b. analyzing material culture
- c. processing fossils
- d. doing oral life histories

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

20

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

78. The preserved remains of plants and animals that have lived in the past are called:

- a. fossils
- b. artifacts
- c. casts
- d. mummies

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

20

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

79. The areas in which archaeologists work are known as:

- a. fields
- b. grids
- c. composites
- d. sites

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

21

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

80. No physical remains dating earlier than_____ million years ago are found with associated cultural remains.

- a. 7.1
- b. 5.7
- c. 3.3
- d. 2.6

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

21

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Modify

81. A hearth would best be classified by an archaeologist as a(n):

- a. site
- b. ecofact
- c. feature
- d. fossil

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

20

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

New

82. Which of the following statement about sites is not correct?

- a. Sites can be found underwater or underground.
- b. Sites may be strewn over large areas.
- c. Most sites are revealed by the presence of artifacts.
- d. Sites are found through scientific investigation and not accidental discovery.

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: 21
OTHER: Conceptual
NOTES: New

83. The datum point is established in relation to the:

- a. physical surface of an area
- b. location of water
- c. grid system
- d. existence of a midden

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: 21
OTHER: Factual
NOTES: Modify

84. If you cannot determine the exact age of an artifact, but you know by its composition that it is older than a known date, the dating technique used is called:

- a. chronometric dating
- b. relative dating
- c. superimposition
- d. absolute dating

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: 22
OTHER: Conceptual
NOTES: Pickup

85. Which of the following is a relative date?

- a. seriation
- b. potassium-argon
- c. uranium series
- d. radiocarbon dating

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: 23
OTHER: Factual
NOTES: Modify

86. Which form of dating involves the comparison of tree ring growth?

- a. faunal and floral series
- b. electron spin resonance
- c. dendrochronology
- d. fission track

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: 23
OTHER: Factual
NOTES: Pickup

87. Fossils are most frequently found encased within a:

- a. matrix
- b. midden
- c. grid
- d. datum point

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

22

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

New

88. If ethnographic researchers share stories with informants to exemplify the type of data they would like to collect, it is the use of a/an:

- a. eliciting device
- b. informal interview
- c. key consultant
- d. grid system

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

25

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

89. Which of the following best describes why ethnographers frequently utilize key consultants?

- a. These individuals know everything about the culture being studied.
- b. Key consultants are the anthropologists' best friends at all times.
- c. Key consultants spend time with ethnographers and provide explanations.
- d. The key consultants are cultural informants who are willing to tell secrets.

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

24

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

Modify

90. "Tell me about the role of family in your life" is an example of which type of interview question?

- a. closed question
- b. formal question
- c. open-ended question
- d. structured question

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

24

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

New

91. Regarding the Original Study, "Whispers from the Ice," which of the following statements best represents the type of work that occurred in Ukkuqsi, near Barrow, Alaska?

- a. Archaeologists excavated a prehistoric Inupiat graveyard and were forced to involve official cultural resource managers to help them.
- b. Paleoanthropologists were asked to join in the excavation because the human remains found at the site were from the Paleozoic era.

- c. Ethnographers worked with archaeologists and paleontologists as a team to fully excavate and study the wider Barrow region.
- d. Archaeologists worked with the nearby village elders to better understand what they were excavating.

ANSWER: d
 REFERENCES: 18
 OTHER: Conceptual
 NOTES: New

92. What is the primary advantage of using a comparative approach in anthropology?
- a. It allows researchers to determine which culture is superior.
 - b. It provides a broader basis for drawing general conclusions about humans.
 - c. It generates data on the fieldworker's own culture only.
 - d. All of these

ANSWER: b
 REFERENCES: 25
 OTHER: Conceptual
 NOTES: Pickup

93. Scientists use the comparative method for the ultimate goal, which is to create:

- a. hypotheses
- b. theories
- c. ideas
- d. evidence

ANSWER: b
 REFERENCES: 25
 OTHER: Factual
 NOTES: New

94. Which of the following best describes the Human Relations Area Files (HRAF)?

- a. a cross-cultural database
- b. an in-depth ethnographic study
- c. a cross-cultural artifact museum
- d. a regional ethnographic database

ANSWER: a
 REFERENCES: 25
 OTHER: Conceptual
 NOTES: New

95. What is the name of the organization that oversees a code of ethics for anthropological research?

- a. United States Ethics Commission
- b. National Committee of Anthropological Research
- c. American Anthropological Association
- d. International Association of Anthropologists

ANSWER: c
 REFERENCES: 26
 OTHER: Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

96. One of the key causes of ethnic and religious conflict is:

- a. lack of education
- b. family background
- c. geographical location
- d. globalization

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

27

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

Pickup

97. The core feature of the anthropological code of ethics is that above all anthropologists must not:

- a. create political controversy in the areas in which they work
- b. use resources, including economic ones, that are available to the local people
- c. harm the safety or dignity of the people with whom they work
- d. become advocates for the local people on a national scale

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

26

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

New

98. The anthropological code of ethics was devised in response to issues that arose during the:

- a. colonial era
- b. era of discovery
- c. period of globalization
- d. period of world wars

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

26

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

New

99. Which of the following statements about informed consent is not true?

- a. Informed consent may or may not be written.
- b. Informed consent is most frequently required by universities.
- c. Informed consent may be very challenging to obtain.
- d. Informed consent means that every informant must be named openly.

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

26

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

New

100. Anthropologists recognize that they have special obligations to all of the following except:

- a. those whom they study
- b. those who fund the research
- c. the public and scientific community

d. host governments where they work

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

26

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

New

101. The worldwide interconnectedness evident in the movement of resources, people, and disease is known as:

- a. globalization
- b. colonialism
- c. imperialism
- d. terrorism

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

27

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

New

Completion

102. Theories based on assumptions about the world and reality that come from the researcher's own particular culture are referred to as _____ theories.

ANSWER:

culture-bound

REFERENCES:

4

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

103. To solve practical problems, _____ anthropology can be used.

ANSWER:

applied

REFERENCES:

5

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

Pickup

104. Comparative cross-cultural research is called _____.

ANSWER:

ethnology

REFERENCES:

7

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

105. The slang words used by North Americans to refer to money—such as dough, greenback, dust, and loot—could be a product of _____.

ANSWER:

linguistic relativity

REFERENCES:

8

OTHER:

Conceptual

NOTES:

Pickup

106. The study of material remains to describe and explain human behavior is known as _____.

ANSWER:

archaeology

REFERENCES: 10
OTHER: Factual
NOTES: Pickup

107. The period of time before the advent of the written record is known as _____.

ANSWER: prehistory

REFERENCES: 10

OTHER: Factual

NOTES: Pickup

108. The Garbage Project is an example of contemporary applied _____.

ANSWER: archaeology

REFERENCES: 11

OTHER: Factual

NOTES: Modify

109. In the United States, most archaeological fieldwork associated with large-scale construction sites is known as _____.

ANSWER: cultural resource management

REFERENCES: 11

OTHER: Factual

NOTES: Modify

110. Paleoanthropology is the study of the origins, predecessors, and early representatives of the present species _____.

ANSWER: *Homo sapiens*

REFERENCES: 12

OTHER: Factual

NOTES: New

111. Biologically, humans are members of the _____ family.

ANSWER: ape

REFERENCES: 12

OTHER: Factual

NOTES: Modify

112. Humans experience short-term changes in response to _____ stimulus.

ANSWER: environmental

REFERENCES: 13

OTHER: Conceptual

NOTES: New

113. The natural remains of plants and animals found in the archaeological record are known as _____.

ANSWER: ecofacts

REFERENCES: 20

OTHER: Factual

NOTES:

New

114. Material culture is a technical term for _____.

ANSWER:

artifacts

REFERENCES:

20

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

New

115. In the Dikka area of northern Ethiopia in 2000, researchers found a fossilized skeleton of a child dated to about 3.3 million years ago. She is believed to be a member of the same species as the famous fossil found earlier in that area known by the name of _____.

ANSWER:

Lucy

REFERENCES:

20

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

New

116. A midden is a prehistoric refuse site filled with _____.

ANSWER:

shells

REFERENCES:

21

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

New

117. Extended on-location research about living cultures is called _____ fieldwork.

ANSWER:

ethnographic

REFERENCES:

22

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

New

118. Ethnographic fieldwork is part of the subfield of _____.

ANSWER:

cultural anthropology

REFERENCES:

22

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

New

119. In archaeology, dating is most frequently expressed with the acronym "BP," which stands for _____.

ANSWER:

before present

REFERENCES:

22

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

120. Open-ended conversations in ethnographic research are also called _____.

ANSWER:

informal interviews

REFERENCES:

24

OTHER:

Factual

NOTES:

Pickup

121. When anthropologists use cross-cultural data to support their hypotheses, it is referred to as the _____ method.

ANSWER: comparative

REFERENCES: 25

OTHER: Conceptual

NOTES: New

122. HRAF is a cross-cultural database whose acronym stands for _____ Area Files.

ANSWER: Human Relations

REFERENCES: 25

OTHER: Factual

NOTES: New

123. A formal agreement of participation between a subject and a researcher is called _____.

ANSWER: informed consent

REFERENCES: 26

OTHER: Factual

NOTES: New

124. The case of _____, 9,300-year-old human remains found in 1996, was basically a case of ethics that involved repatriation.

ANSWER: Kennewick Man

REFERENCES: 11

OTHER: Conceptual

NOTES: New

125. The worldwide interconnectedness of natural resources, trade goods, human labor, finance capital, information, and infectious diseases is called _____.

ANSWER: globalization

REFERENCES: 27

OTHER: Factual

NOTES: Pickup

126. Studying all aspects of what it means to be human, and a long-term commitment to understanding the human species involves having a(n) _____ perspective, that helps anthropologists to be effective in understanding globalization and its challenges today.

ANSWER: holistic

REFERENCES: 27

OTHER: Conceptual

NOTES: New

Subjective Short Answer

127. Define holism.

ANSWER: A focus on interconnections and interdependence of all aspects of the human experience in all places, including biological and cultural, in the present and deep into the past

REFERENCES: 3

OTHER: Factual
NOTES: Modify

128. Why do North Americans and Japanese have different perspectives on harvesting human organs from those not yet declared dead?

ANSWER: In North America, the body is viewed as a machine that can be repaired, making the practice of organ transplantation acceptable. By contrast, in Japan, a person's identity is located throughout the body, making organ transplantation less acceptable.

REFERENCES: 4
OTHER: Conceptual
NOTES: Modify

129. Name the four fields of anthropology.

ANSWER: Biological (physical) anthropology, archaeology, linguistic anthropology, and cultural anthropology
REFERENCES: 5
OTHER: Factual
NOTES: Pickup

130. What are the two main components of cultural anthropology?

ANSWER: The two main components are ethnography and ethnology.
REFERENCES: 7
OTHER: Factual
NOTES: Pickup

131. Why do some linguists debate the validity of the concept of linguistic relativity?

ANSWER: Linguistic relativity argues that the variation in grammar (the linguistic diversity) is the result of the differences in worldview between populations. Some linguists believe, instead, that the human capacity for language is based on biological universals.
REFERENCES: 8
OTHER: Conceptual
NOTES: New

132. What is meant by the archaeology term *prehistory*?

ANSWER: It refers to a period of time before the advent of written records.
REFERENCES: 10
OTHER: Factual
NOTES: New

133. What is cultural resource management?

ANSWER: It is a specialty within archaeology involving excavation, documentation, and preservation of the country's prehistoric and historic heritage required by state and federal laws.
REFERENCES: 11
OTHER: Factual
NOTES: Pickup

134. Why is it important to study other nonhuman primates?

ANSWER: We learn scientifically grounded perspectives on behavior of our early ancestors, appreciation for our

closest living relatives, and greater understanding of what makes humans unique.

REFERENCES: 12

OTHER: Conceptual

NOTES: Pickup

135. What kinds of information can forensic anthropologists gather from human skeletal remains?

ANSWER: Sex, age, handedness, population affiliation, existing trauma, stature

REFERENCES: 13

OTHER: Factual

NOTES: Pickup

136. How do developmental adaptations differ from physiological adaptations?

ANSWER: Developmental adaptations are built into the genetic makeup of individuals, whereas physiological adaptations are short-term adjustments.

REFERENCES: 13

OTHER: Factual

NOTES: New

137. What kinds of things can be considered material culture?

ANSWER: Material culture refers to the durable aspects of culture and can include anything from tools, the remains of a house, to a cell phone, as long it is given some kind of meaning by humans and made or modified by them.

REFERENCES: 20

OTHER: Conceptual

NOTES: Modify

138. Distinguish between absolute and relative dating as used in paleoanthropology and archaeology.

ANSWER: Absolute dating establishes exact dates based on radioactive decay, whereas relative dating establishes a relationship among a series of remains.

REFERENCES: 22

OTHER: Factual

NOTES: Modify

139. What are key consultants?

ANSWER: These are members of a society who provide information to help researchers understand the culture they are studying.

REFERENCES: 24

OTHER: Factual

NOTES: Pickup

140. Name the three sets of people to whom anthropologists have the greatest ethical obligations.

ANSWER: These are the people with whom they work (study population), those who fund their research, and those in the profession who rely on their published findings (other scientists and the public).

REFERENCES: 26

OTHER: Conceptual

NOTES: New

141. Define globalization.

ANSWER: Globalization is worldwide interconnectedness, evidenced in various ways.

REFERENCES: 27

OTHER: Factual

NOTES: Pickup

Essay

142. After reading “Forensic Anthropology: Voices for the Dead,” how can anthropology contribute to the study of human rights abuses? Outside of forensic anthropology, how might anthropologists from other subfields contribute to the study of human rights, genocide prevention, and/or war crimes?

ANSWER: Will vary

OTHER: Conceptual

NOTES: Pickup

143. What is the importance of anthropological ethics, and how might they vary in ethnographic and paleoanthropological studies?

ANSWER: Will vary

OTHER: Conceptual

NOTES: New

144. The process of ethnology allows anthropologists to explain why certain similarities and differences exist among various culture groups. Using your own life, possible travels abroad, or interactions with other cultures, what are some similarities and differences between your culture and another? What is the importance of finding similarities between different culture groups?

ANSWER: Will vary

OTHER: Conceptual

NOTES: Pickup

145. The backbone of anthropological fieldwork is the code of ethics that researchers utilize. Why do you think ethical considerations are paramount when working with human subjects? Present and discuss at least two cases of ethical dilemmas that researchers might possibly encounter in a field site.

ANSWER: Will vary

OTHER: Conceptual

NOTES: Pickup

146. Discuss how the process of globalization affects fieldwork in contemporary societies. What challenges meet anthropologists of today that might not have played as central a role 100 years ago?

ANSWER: Will vary

OTHER: Conceptual

NOTES: Pickup