

c2

Student: _____

1. Individuals do *not* learn culture through

- A. genetic transmission.
- B. unconscious acquisition.
- C. through observation.
- D. through direct instruction.
- E. conscious acquisition.

2. The process by which children learn culture is

- A. acculturation.
- B. cultural transmission.
- C. enculturation.
- D. ethno absorption.
- E. diffusion.

3. _____ 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. Cultural relativism
- B. Experimental anthropology
- C. Interpretive anthropology
- D. Neoevolutionism
- E. Practice theory

4. _____ is an example of civic culture.

- A. Television shows
- B. The government
- C. McDonald's
- D. An unspoken dress codes for funerals
- E. A musical performance at the city civic center

5. Shared culture means that culture is

- A. an attribute of particular individuals.
- B. an attribute of individuals as members of their groups.
- C. what ensures that all people raised in the same society have the same opinions.
- D. universally regarded as more important than the concept of the individual.
- E. imposed by more than one person.

6. _____ defines a sign that has no necessary or natural connection to the thing it stands for or signifies.

- A. Morpheme
- B. Lexicon
- C. Phoneme
- D. Symbol
- E. Collateral

7. Cultural relativism is

- A. a cultural universal, based upon the human capacity to use symbols.
- B. the argument that behavior in a particular culture should not be judged by the standards of another culture.
- C. a cultural particular, based upon the interrelatedness of humans.
- D. the opposite of participant observation.
- E. the same thing as ethnocentrism.

8. _____ is a cultural universal.

- A. Hypodescent
- B. Hyperdescent
- C. Bifurcate merging kinship terminologies
- D. Transhumance
- E. Some kind of family

9. Ethnocentrism is defined as viewing another culture

- A. by that culture's standards.
- B. in terms of your own culture and values.
- C. by government standards.
- D. by the universal moral code that we all follow.
- E. through rose-colored glasses.

10. _____ are cultural particularities.

- A. Features of a culture that are isolated from other features in the same culture
- B. Features unique to a given culture, not shared with any others
- C. Different levels of culture
- D. The most general aspect of culture patterns
- E. Cultural features exhibited by individuals rather than groups

11. The statement, _____, is *not* true.

- A. "all human groups have culture"
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- C. "human groups differ in their capacities for culture"
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12. The statement, _____, is *not* true.

- A. "culture is a distinctive possession of humanity"
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- C. "culture encompasses shared, symbol-based, learned behavior and beliefs transmitted across generations"
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13. The statement, _____, is *not* true.

- A. "cultural relativism argues that cultural values vary between cultures"
- B. "cultural relativism argues that some cultures are relatively better than others"
- C. "cultural relativism argues that we shouldn't use our own standards to judge conduct in other cultures"
- D. "cultural relativism argues that no one culture is better than any other"
- E. "cultural relativism argues that each culture is a unique, integrated whole"

14. Cultural rights differ from human rights in that

- A. human rights are real, while cultural rights are just perceived.
- B. cultural rights are morally based, while human rights are methodologically based.
- C. cultural rights are vested in groups, not in individuals.
- D. cultural rights are more clear-cut than human rights.
- E. the term *cultural rights* is a politically correct synonym for human rights.

15. _____ is a cultural generality.

- A. Life in groups
- B. The use of fire
- C. Incest taboo
- D. Use of symbols
- E. Nuclear family

16. _____ diffusion takes place when two cultures trade, intermarry, or wage war on one another.

- A. Forced
- B. Direct
- C. Indirect
- D. Enculturated
- E. Bilateral

17. _____ describes the cultural change that results when two or more cultures have continuous contact.

- A. Acculturation
- B. Enculturation
- C. Independent invention
- D. Colonization
- E. Imperialism

18. _____ defines processes that are causing nations and people to be increasingly interlinked and mutually dependent.

- A. Acculturation
- B. Diffusion
- C. Globalization
- D. Enculturation
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19. The media help propel a transnational culture of _____, as they spread information about products, services, rights, institutions, and lifestyles.

- A. conflict
- B. tolerance
- C. invention
- D. electronic communication
- E. consumerism

20. The emergence of agriculture in of the Middle East and in Mexico is an example of

- A. acculturation.
- B. enculturation.
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- E. diffusion.

21. What people say they do or should do is

- A. imagined culture.
- B. ethnocentrism.
- C. agency.
- D. ideal culture.
- E. verbal culture.

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

- A. Subcultures
- B. Globalization
- C. Diffusion
- D. Hypodescent
- E. Pidgins

23. Anthropologists consider _____ to be "cultured."

- A. educated people
- B. key cultural consultants
- C. ethnocentric people
- D. culturally sensitive people
- E. all people

24. _____ is responsible for pidgin English.

- A. Enculturation
- B. Acculturation
- C. Independent invention
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- E. Diffusion

25. _____ refers to the process by which humans innovate to creatively find solutions to problems.

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26. Humans do *not* share such features as _____ with other primates.

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27. Humans do *not* share such features as _____ with chimpanzees.

- A. tool use
- B. meat eating
- C. stereoscopic vision
- D. high intelligence
- E. visible estrus

28. Recent research on chimpanzee eating habits indicates that

- A. chimps are habitual hunters.
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- D. while chimps do hunt a little, they get most of their meat by stealing it from predators.
- E. chimpanzee hunting is the main reason New World monkeys are almost extinct.

29. _____ is unique to humans.

- A. Social life
- B. Tool use
- C. Meat eating
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- E. Preserved kinship systems

30. Describe the extent to which the use of tools is unique to humans. Illustrate your answer with examples from studies of nonhuman animals, including other primates.
31. Explore what studies of wild chimpanzees indicate about the nature of chimpanzee hunting behavior, and describe some 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. Define how human culture is similar to and different from aspects of primate life.
33. Identify the defining attributes of culture, and provide examples of each attribute. Then, provide examples of each attribute.
34. Discuss the different kinds of learning, and identify the kind of learning upon which culture depends.

35. Show how culture can be adaptive and maladaptive. Identify why it is important to understand that culture can be both adaptive and maladaptive.

36. Describe how human adaptability relates to culture.

37. Define ethnocentrism and cultural relativism and highlight where they are similar or different. Identify the problems that can arise from cultural relativism in an anthropologist's work.

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. Define globalization and identify the forces that are driving it. Discuss how globalization is affecting local peoples, as well as how they are responding.

41. Researchers have observed Japanese macaques making and using "termite" sticks in the wild.
True False

42. Cultural learning often occurs 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 people should judge culture 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. Individuals do *not* learn culture through
- A.** genetic transmission.
 - B. unconscious acquisition.
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 - D. through direct instruction.
 - E. conscious acquisition.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #1

2. The process by which children learn culture is
- A. acculturation.
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Kottak - Chapter 02 #2

3. _____ 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. Cultural relativism
 - B. Experimental anthropology
 - C. Interpretive anthropology
 - D. Neoevolutionism
 - E.** Practice theory

Kottak - Chapter 02 #3

4. _____ is an example of civic culture.
- A. Television shows
 - B.** The government
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Kottak - Chapter 02 #4

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Kottak - Chapter 02 #5

6. _____ defines a sign that has no necessary or natural connection to the thing it stands for or signifies.

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- C. Phoneme
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Kottak - Chapter 02 #6

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Kottak - Chapter 02 #7

8. _____ is a cultural universal.

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- C. Bifurcate merging kinship terminologies
- D. Transhumance
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Kottak - Chapter 02 #8

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- D. by the universal moral code that we all follow.
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Kottak - Chapter 02 #9

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- C. Different levels of culture
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Kottak - Chapter 02 #10

11. The statement, _____, is *not* true.

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Kottak - Chapter 02 #11

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Kottak - Chapter 02 #12

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Kottak - Chapter 02 #13

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- D. cultural rights are more clear-cut than human rights.
- E. the term *cultural rights* is a politically correct synonym for human rights.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #14

15. _____ is a cultural generality.

- A. Life in groups
- B. The use of fire
- C. Incest taboo
- D. Use of symbols
- E.** Nuclear family

Kottak - Chapter 02 #15

16. _____ diffusion takes place when two cultures trade, intermarry, or wage war on one another.

- A. Forced
- B.** Direct
- C. Indirect
- D. Enculturated
- E. Bilateral

Kottak - Chapter 02 #16

17. _____ describes the cultural change that results when two or more cultures have continuous contact.

- A. Acculturation
- B. Enculturation
- C. Independent invention
- D. Colonization
- E. Imperialism

Kottak - Chapter 02 #17

18. _____ defines processes that are causing nations and people to be increasingly interlinked and mutually dependent.

- A. Acculturation
- B. Diffusion
- C. Globalization
- D. Enculturation
- E. Independent invention

Kottak - Chapter 02 #18

19. The media help propel a transnational culture of _____, as they spread information about products, services, rights, institutions, and lifestyles.

- A. conflict
- B. tolerance
- C. invention
- D. electronic communication
- E. consumerism

Kottak - Chapter 02 #19

20. The emergence of agriculture in of the Middle East and in Mexico is an example of

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Kottak - Chapter 02 #20

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Kottak - Chapter 02 #21

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- A.** Subcultures
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- E. Pidgins

Kottak - Chapter 02 #22

23. Anthropologists consider _____ to be "cultured."

- A. educated people
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Kottak - Chapter 02 #23

24. _____ is responsible for pidgin English.

- A. Enculturation
- B.** Acculturation
- C. Independent invention
- D. Migration
- E. Diffusion

Kottak - Chapter 02 #24

25. _____ refers to the process by which humans innovate to creatively find solutions to problems.

- A. Enculturation
- B. Acculturation
- C. Independent invention**
- D. Globalization
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Kottak - Chapter 02 #25

26. Humans do *not* share such features as _____ with other primates.

- A. opposable thumbs
- B. enlarged brain-to-body ratio
- C. depth perception
- D. parental investment in offspring
- E. habitual bipedalism**

Kottak - Chapter 02 #26

27. Humans do *not* share such features as _____ with chimpanzees.

- A. tool use
- B. meat eating
- C. stereoscopic vision
- D. high intelligence
- E. visible estrus**

Kottak - Chapter 02 #27

28. Recent research on chimpanzee eating habits indicates that

- A. chimps are habitual hunters.**
- B. male chimps are exclusive herbivores.
- C. chimpanzees occasionally cook meat at volcanically heated springs.
- D. while chimps do hunt a little, they get most of their meat by stealing it from predators.
- E. chimpanzee hunting is the main reason New World monkeys are almost extinct.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #28

29. _____ is unique to humans.

- A. Social life
- B. Tool use
- C. Meat eating
- D. Food sharing
- E. Preserved kinship systems

Kottak - Chapter 02 #29

30. Describe the extent to which the use of tools is unique to humans. Illustrate your answer with examples from studies of nonhuman animals, including other primates.

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #30

31. Explore what studies of wild chimpanzees indicate about the nature of chimpanzee hunting behavior, and describe some 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. Define how human culture is similar to and different from aspects of primate life.

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #32

33. Identify the defining attributes of culture, and provide examples of each attribute. Then, provide examples of each attribute.

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #33

34. Discuss the different kinds of learning, and identify the kind of learning upon which culture depends.

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #34

35. Show how culture can be adaptive and maladaptive. Identify why it is important to understand that culture can be both adaptive and maladaptive.

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #35

36. Describe how human adaptability relates to culture.

Answers will vary.

Kottak - Chapter 02 #36

37. Define ethnocentrism and cultural relativism and highlight where they are similar or different. Identify the problems that can arise from cultural relativism in an anthropologist's work.

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. Define globalization and identify the forces that are driving it. Discuss how globalization is affecting local peoples, as well as how they are 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 often occurs 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 people should judge culture 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

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Kottak - Chapter 02	62