

Test Bank

Chapter 2

In this revision of the test bank, I have updated all of the questions to reflect changes in *Cultural Anthropology*, 4e. There is also a new system for identifying the difficulty of the questions. In earlier editions, the questions were tagged in one of three ways: factual (recall of factual material), conceptual (understanding key concepts), and applied (application of sociological knowledge to a situation). In this revision, the questions are now tagged according to the six levels of learning that help organize the text. Think of these six levels as moving from lower-level to higher-level cognitive reasoning. The six levels are:

REMEMBER: a question involving recall of key terms or factual material

UNDERSTAND: a question testing comprehension of more complex ideas

APPLY: a question applying anthropological knowledge to some new situation

ANALYZE: a question requiring identifying elements of an argument and their interrelationship

EVALUATE: a question requiring critical assessment

CREATE: a question requiring the generation of new ideas

The **ninety questions** in this chapter's test bank are divided into two types of questions. **Multiple-choice questions** span a broad range of skills (one-third are "Remember" questions and the remainder are divided among four higher levels). **Essay questions** are the most demanding because they include the four highest levels of cognitive reasoning (from "Apply" to "Create") as well as lower levels.

Types of Questions

Easy to Difficult Level of Difficulty

	Multiple Choice	Essay	Total Questions
Remember	35	0	35
Understand	12	0	12
Apply	14	3	17
Analyze	13	3	16
Evaluate	6	3	9
Create	0	1	1
	80	10	90

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Who offered the first definition of *culture* in anthropology: "Culture is the complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society"?

- a. Marvin Harris
- b. Edward Tylor
- c. Alfred Kroeber
- d. A. R. Radcliff-Brown

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 20)

2. The Tibetan narrative describing the origin of the Tibetan people and two ethnic groups who live near them tells us that _____.

- a. Tibetans regard themselves as people of courage and kindness
 - b. Tibetans dislike their neighbors, the Chinese and Tartars
 - c. Tibetans bury their dead in coffins
 - d. Tibetans regard themselves as being descended from a different founder than the Chinese and Tartars
- (ANALYZE; answer: a; page 20)

3. _____ refers to the information people have that enables them to function in their social and physical environments.

- a. *Survival skills*
- b. *Social intelligence*
- c. *Culture*
- d. *Cultural knowledge*

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 21)

4. By the 1950s, Kroeber and Kluckhohn had found more than _____ definitions of culture in anthropological literature.

- a. 20
- b. 50
- c. 100
- d. 150

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 20)

5. All definitions of *culture* include reference to _____.

- a. the biological elements of culture
- b. selectively shared knowledge, attitudes, values, and beliefs
- c. economic forces as a role in shaping culture
- d. survival of the fittest

(APPLY; answer: b; page 21)

6. _____ is/are sets of behaviors that allow people to function successfully within their environments and societies.

- a. Cultural skills
- b. Cultural knowledge
- c. Cultural models
- d. Norms

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 21)

7. Shared assumptions that people have about the world and about the ideal culture are termed _____.

- a. *cultural knowledge*
- b. *norms*
- c. *cultural models*
- d. *definitions of culture*

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 22)

8. Sets of expectations and attitudes that people have about appropriate behavior is/are _____.

- a. cultural models
- b. norms
- c. cultural knowledge
- d. cultural skills

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 22)

9. Which of the following is NOT considered a characteristic of culture?

- a. Shared

- b. Learned
 - c. Based on symbols
 - d. Abstract
- (REMEMBER; answer: d; page 22)

10. The behaviors, attitudes, and ideas formed through interaction with others describes which characteristic of culture?
- a. shared
 - b. Learned
 - c. Integrated
 - d. Adaptive
- (REMEMBER; answer: a; page 22)

11. _____ help to reduce, but do not eliminate, conflict and disagreement in societies.
- a. Contracts
 - b. Laws
 - c. Cultural models
 - d. Cultural skills
- (APPLY; answer: c; page 22)

12. Behaviors that vary from expected norms in a society are called _____.
- a. criminal
 - b. deviant
 - c. immoral
 - d. abnormal
- (REMEMBER; answer: b; page 23)

13. Body piercings and tattooing among teenagers can be considered an example of _____.
- a. deviant behavior
 - b. revolution
 - c. revitalization
 - d. reactive adaptation
- (APPLY; answer: a; page 23)

14. Which of the following is NOT a significant variable for the norms people within a society are expected to follow?
- a. Age
 - b. gender
 - c. Social position
 - d. Political party
- (EVALUATE; answer: d; page 23)

15. A group whose members and others think of their way of life as in some significant way different from that of other people in the larger society is called a _____.
- a. minority
 - b. subculture
 - c. ethnicity
 - d. deviants
- (REMEMBER; answer: b; page 24)

16. Hasidic families in contemporary America, who are distinguished through ethnic background and religious beliefs and practices, are considered _____.
- a. insignificant
 - b. a race
 - c. a subculture
 - d. an ethnicity

(APPLY; answer: c; page 24, image caption)

17. _____ is the process of learning one's culture through informal observation and formal instruction.

- a. Enculturation
- b. Acculturation
- c. Behaviorism
- d. Observation

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 24)

18. _____ teaches people when and how to acceptably fulfill biological needs within their societies.

- a. School
- b. Enculturation
- c. Subculture
- d. Adaptation

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 25)

19. The idea that culture is _____ is illustrated by the story of Heidi Neville, who returned to Vietnam after being adopted by an American at the age of 7.

- a. shared
- b. learned
- c. adaptive
- d. symbolic

(EVALUATE; answer: b; pages 24–25)

20. Norms specifying behaviors that are prohibited in a culture are _____.

- a. crimes
- b. mores
- c. taboos
- d. conventions

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 25)

21. A common form of taboo found in every culture is _____ taboos.

- a. wealth
- b. learning
- c. knowledge
- d. food

(ANALYZE; answer: d; pages 24–25)

22. Ideas about how many meals to have, when to have them, and which kinds of food to eat at each meal are examples of _____.

- a. taboos
- b. customs
- c. norms
- d. symbols

(ANALYZE; answer: c; page 26)

23. The learned aspect of culture is most dramatically apparent in _____.

- a. men
- b. women
- c. cross-cultural meetings
- d. children

(APPLY; answer: d; page 26)

24. Practices by which people organize their work and produce food and other goods necessary for their survival are described as a(n) _____.

- a. cultural core
- b. economy
- c. norms
- d. mores

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 26)

25. When it is said that _____, most anthropologists mean that culture is the means by which people survive in their particular environment.

- a. culture is important
- b. culture is shared
- c. culture is adaptive
- d. culture is basic

(APPLY; answer: c; page 26)

26. Technology is a primary way in which culture is _____.

- a. profitable
- b. altered
- c. maladaptive
- d. adaptive

(APPLY; answer: d; page 26)

27. A common scenario is one in which cultural practices are _____ in the short term but _____ in the long term.

- a. adaptive; maladaptive
- b. maladaptive; adaptive
- c. accepted; taboo
- d. taboo; accepted

(APPLY; answer: a; page 26)

28. Irrigation in ancient Sumer, the Industrial Revolution, and agriculture in the Amazonian rainforest are all examples of _____.

- a. the successful use of technology to overcome difficulties in the long run
- b. short-term failures
- c. cultural practices with long-term maladaptive results
- d. cultural stagnation

(ANALYZE; answer: c; pages 26–27)

29. Kuru is a _____ that first appeared among the Fore of New Guinea.

- a. virus
- b. neurological disease
- c. cult
- d. agricultural innovation

(REMEMBER; answer: b; pages 27–28)

30. Both kuru and mad cow disease are caused by _____ ingested from infected meat.

- a. prions
- b. a virus
- c. bacteria
- d. heavy metals

(UNDERSTAND; answer: a; page 28)

31. Kuru was prevalent in Fore women and children because _____.

- a. they did most farm labor
- b. they, and not men, engaged in ritual cannibalism
- c. men tended to eat less pork than women or children
- d. there was no prenatal care available until the 1960s

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; pages 27–28)

32. Both kuru and mad cow disease were the result of attempts to _____, which resulted in unintentionally maladaptive practices.

- a. change food taboos
- b. avoid disease
- c. innovate in economic strategies
- d. innovate in meat production

(ANALYZE; answer: c; pages 27–28)

33. _____ refers to the tendency for people’s beliefs and practices to form a relatively coherent and consistent system.

- a. *Cultural logic*
- b. *Cultural integration*
- c. *Cultural core*
- d. *Cultural norms*

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; page 28)

34. Cultures are _____ is another way to say that cultures are integrated.

- a. premeditated
- b. planned
- c. random
- d. patterned

(ANALYZE; answer: d; page 28)

35. Which of the following statements about cultural integration is false?

- a. All aspects of a given culture are internally consistent and integrated with all the other aspects of the culture.
- b. Economic activities are usually integrated with, affect, and are affected by other kinds of activities.
- c. The work of obtaining food, services, and goods is often performed by people in particular social and gender roles.
- d. Policies formulated by political agencies tend to be consistent with particular economic consequences.

(EVALUATE; answer: a; pages 28–29)

36. In America, women’s rates of employment began to rise after _____.

- a. suffrage
- b. World War I
- c. World War II
- d. the 1960s

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 29)

37. In America, the growing financial equality of women with men led to _____.

- a. an increase in divorces
- b. an increase in average family size
- c. an increase in home ownership
- d. the two-car family

(UNDERSTAND; answer: a; page 29)

38. In the twentieth century, the increase in women’s employment has led to _____.

- a. women receiving the right to vote
- b. increasingly flexible roles for men in society
- c. full equality for women with men
- d. the surprising reinforcement of traditional gender roles

(APPLY; answer: b; pages 29–30)

39. A word, image, or object that stands for cultural beliefs or sentiments is called a _____.

- a. symbol
- b. sign
- c. character
- d. script

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 30)

40. _____ is NOT a pervasive and powerful symbolic system.

- a. Language
- b. Religion
- c. Gender
- d. Health

(APPLY; answer: d; pages 30–31)

41. Afro-Lingua _____ the basic assumptions encoded in the ordinary speech of European colonizers of the Caribbean.

- a. replicates
- b. symbolically reinforces
- c. symbolically challenges
- d. ignores

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 31)

42. Naturalized concepts are one of the main sources for _____.

- a. ethnocentrism
- b. intercultural disagreement
- c. cultural innovation
- d. intercultural understanding

(ANALYZE; answer: a; page 31)

43. Western Apache communication styles _____.

- a. are very similar to Anglo communication styles
- b. are in many ways opposed to Anglo communication styles
- c. are more flamboyant than Anglo communication styles
- d. are considered invasive by many Anglos

(ANALYZE; answer: b; page 31)

44. Ideas and behaviors so deeply embedded in a culture that they are regarded as universally normal or natural are _____.

- a. norms
- b. cultural cores
- c. symbolic systems
- d. naturalized concepts

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 31)

45. Which of the following is a naturalized concept in Western societies?

- a. That men and women are absolutely opposed gender sets
- b. That collective action is always beneficial
- c. That all persons wish to acquire greater wealth
- d. That Christianity is the only true religion

(EVALUATE; answer: c; page 31)

46. An alternative cultural model within a society that expresses different views about the way that society should be organized is a/an _____.

- a. subculture
- b. resistance movement
- c. counterculture
- d. alternative lifestyle

(ANALYZE; answer: c; page 32)

47. In Bedouin society, women use _____ to pose symbolic challenges to male domination.

- a. coded language
- b. song and poetry
- c. household decoration
- d. clothing

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 32)

48. A culture-based, often ethnocentric, way that people see the world and other people is a _____.

- a. worldview
- b. bias
- c. prejudice
- d. model culture

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 32)

49. A _____ is an example of how culture organizes the way people think about the world.

- a. cultural core
- b. set of norms
- c. worldview
- d. symbol

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 32)

50. Direct interaction or _____ between peoples of different cultures through migration, trade, invasion, or conquest is an important source of cultural borrowing.

- a. syncretism
- b. culture contact
- c. acculturation
- d. enculturation

(ANALYZE; answer: b; page 34)

51. _____ is a process by which a new cultural product is created by the selective borrowing of elements from other cultures.

- a. Culture contact
- b. Appropriation
- c. Syncretism
- d. Cultural evolution

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 34)

52. Santería is a syncretic religion that borrows elements from traditional Afro-Caribbean beliefs and _____.

- a. Islam
- b. Lutheranism
- c. Roman Catholicism
- d. Voodoo

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 34)

53. A more proper name for Santería is _____.

- a. "Way of the Saints"
- b. Voodoo
- c. Goddess Worship
- d. New Age

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 34)

54. The process by which a less numerous and less powerful cultural group changes its ways and cultural identity to blend in with the dominant culture is referred to as _____.

- a. cultural pluralism
 - b. assimilation
 - c. acculturation
 - d. enculturation
- (UNDERSTAND; answer: b; page 34)

55. Conquest and colonization are examples of _____.

- a. cultural evolution
- b. culture contact
- c. assimilation
- d. forced assimilation

(APPLY; answer: d; page 34)

56. _____ is the process by which a group adjusts to living within a dominant culture while at the same time maintaining its original cultural identity.

- a. Cultural pluralism
- b. Acculturation
- c. Assimilation
- d. Syncretism

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 34)

57. One example of acculturation is _____ in American society.

- a. Anglo-Americans
- b. Irish-Americans
- c. Native Americans
- d. the Amish

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 34)

58. The condition in a stratified society in which many diverse groups ideally live together equally and harmoniously without losing their cultural identities and diversity is _____.

- a. cultural evolution
- b. acculturation
- c. syncretism
- d. cultural pluralism

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 34)

59. Early anthropologists believed in _____, or the idea that all societies advance through improved stages over time, going from primitive to more advanced forms of society.

- a. cultural evolution
- b. progress
- c. modernization
- d. civilization

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 36)

60. The Tiv are farmers who live in _____.

- a. Malaysia
- b. South Africa
- c. Nigeria
- d. Brazil

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 34)

61. Complex culture change, both internal and external, based on industrialism and a transnational market economy is called _____.

- a. globalization
- b. social evolution
- c. culture history

d. modernization
(APPLY; answer: d; page 34)

62. The Tiv elders' interpretation of Laura Bohannon's telling of *Hamlet* could be attributed to all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- a. worldview
- b. naturalized concepts
- c. ethnocentrism
- d. ignorance

(EVALUATE; answer: d; pages 34–35)

63. One problem that Laura Bohannon encountered in telling the story of *Hamlet* to the Tiv was _____.

- a. the Tiv did not believe it was correct behavior for a man to marry his brother's widow
- b. the Tiv did not believe in ghosts
- c. the Tiv thought Hamlet was the villain
- d. the Tiv did not believe in witches

(UNDERSTAND; answer: b; page 35)

64. Social Darwinism is most compatible with which of the following ideas?

- a. Cultural evolution
- b. Ethnogenesis
- c. Culture history
- d. Globalization

(ANALYZE; answer: a; page 36)

65. The most apt term to describe cultural change over time is _____.

- a. *cultural evolution*
- b. *social Darwinism*
- c. *ethnogenesis*
- d. *culture history*

(REMEMBER; answer: d; page 36)

66. Which of the following is the best definition of *ethnogenesis*?

- a. The origination of first culture, from which all other cultures are descended
- b. The spread of a cultural trait from its point of invention to other cultures
- c. A process in which people develop, define, and direct their own cultural identities
- d. Genetic patterns underlying ethnic cultures

(EVALUATE; answer: c; page 36)

67. Which of the following is NOT an example of internal culture change?

- a. Ethnogenesis
- b. Diffusion
- c. Revolution
- d. Innovation

(APPLY; answer: b; page 36)

68. _____ is the spread of ideas, material objects, and cultural practices from one society to another through direct and indirect culture contact.

- a. Diffusion
- b. Syncretism
- c. Culture history
- d. Ethnogenesis

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 37)

69. The process by which people try to change their culture or overturn the social order and replace it with a new, ideal society and culture is _____.

- a. innovation
- b. revolution
- c. invention
- d. ethnogenesis

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 37)

70. The change in violence and sexual activity in American film content since the 1960s is an example of _____.

- a. intentional culture change
- b. unintentional culture change
- c. external culture change
- d. diffusion

(APPLY; answer: b; page 36)

71. Colonial British land reforms in Kenya undermined Luo _____ rights and economic independence.

- a. clan's
- b. men's
- c. women's
- d. society's

(REMEMBER; answer: c; page 38)

72. In colonial Kenya, a hut tax _____.

- a. forced women to find wage labor
- b. resulted in most of the food that was grown by the Luo going to the British
- c. could not be paid only by labor
- d. forced heads of households to seek wage labor in order to earn cash

(UNDERSTAND; answer: d; page 38)

73. _____ is a coping response of captive, conquered, or oppressed peoples to loss and deprivation.

- a. Revolution
- b. Reactive adaptation
- c. Assimilation
- d. Diffusion

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 38)

74. The Ghost Dance movement of the North American Plains Indians is an example of both _____.

- a. a revitalization movement and diffusion
- b. a revolution and diffusion
- c. a revitalization movement and revolution
- d. external culture change and forced assimilation

(ANALYZE; answer: a; page 38)

75. A _____ is a type of nonviolent, reactive adaptation in which people try to resurrect their culture heroes and restore their traditional way of life.

- a. conservative movement
- b. revitalization movement
- c. great awakening
- d. spiritual movement

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 38)

76. Globalization stems from economic and political changes that have expanded worldwide through _____.

- a. colonialism

- b. mass media and consumerism
 - c. democratization
 - d. manufacturing and television
- (REMEMBER; answer: b; page 39)

77. The idea that Euro-American values and practices are creating a culturally uniform world dominated by similar values and practices is an example of what theory of globalization?

- a. Westernization
- b. Hybridization
- c. Polarization
- d. Homogenization

(ANALYZE; answer: d; page 39)

78. Globalization began with _____.

- a. United States' interest in Latin America and the Pacific during the late nineteenth century
- b. expansion of the Roman Empire during the first century
- c. European colonial and mercantile expansion in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries
- d. the explosion of media and information technology during the late twentieth century

(UNDERSTAND; answer: c; page 39)

79. The principal agent(s) of globalization is/are _____.

- a. multinational corporations and mass media
- b. information technology
- c. the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- d. genetic innovations in agricultural production

(REMEMBER; answer: a; page 40)

80. What is the name of the branch of cultural anthropology in which anthropologists use their knowledge and skills to help developing countries maneuver through the process of culture change?

- a. Global anthropology
- b. Development anthropology
- c. Culture change anthropology
- d. Empowerment anthropology

(REMEMBER; answer: b; page 41)

ESSAY QUESTIONS

81. What elements of Edward Tylor's definition of *culture* as "that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society" are still present in today's understanding of culture in anthropology? What elements of the current understanding of culture have changed?

(APPLY)

82. Using an example, show how worldview, naturalized concepts, and ethnocentrism are related.

(ANALYZE)

83. What are the similarities and differences between subcultures and countercultures?

(EVALUATE)

84. What is a symbol? Using language as an example, explain how culture is a symbolic system.

(EVALUATE)

85. List the characteristics of culture given in Chapter 2 of the text. Give one example to illustrate each of the characteristics.

(ANALYZE)

86. Explain the differences between assimilation, acculturation, and forced assimilation. Under what kinds of circumstances might each of these occur?
(CREATE)

87. What are some of the causes of internal change in societies over time? What may drive these changes to occur?
(APPLY)

88. What are some causes of external change in societies over time? Give two examples of externally introduced changes that have affected a culture or society.
(APPLY)

89. What are some of the historical origins of contemporary globalization? How does historical globalization differ from contemporary globalization?
(EVALUATE)

90. Explain the differences among the three concepts used to describe the consequences of globalization: homogenization, polarization, and hybridization.
(ANALYZE)