Test Bank for Cultural Anthropology 18th Kottak

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Cultural Anthropology, 18e **(Kottak)**
Chapter 2 Culture

1) Which of the following statements about culture is TRUE?
A) It is the exclusive domain of the elite.
B) It is acquired by humans as members of society through the process of enculturation.
C) It is being destroyed by electronic media.
D) It developed among nonhuman primates around 10,000 years ago.
E) It is more developed in industrial nations than among hunters and gatherers.

Answer: B
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

2) Which of the following statements about enculturation is FALSE?
A) It occurs through a process of conscious and unconscious learning.
B) It results in internalization of a cultural tradition.
C) It may involve direct teaching.
D) It is the exchange of cultural features that results when two or more groups come into consistent firsthand contact.
E) It is the process by which culture is learned and transmitted across generations.

Answer: D
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

3) Regarding human capacity for culture, anthropologists agree that
A) although women and men both share the emotional and intellectual capacities for culture, at the population level there is less variability in these capacities among men than among women.
B) although individuals differ in their emotional and intellectual capacities, all human populations have equivalent capacities for culture.
C) although an individual's genetic endowment does not affect that person's ability to learn cultural traditions, it does affect his or her capacity to change culture creatively.
D) because human populations differ in their emotional and intellectual capacities, the ability to learn culture differs among societies.
E) both mental abilities and mental disabilities are evenly distributed among individuals of all cultures.

Answer: B
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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4) Anthropologist Clifford Geertz defined culture as ideas based on cultural learning and symbols. For anthropologist Leslie White, culture originated when our ancestors acquired the ability to use symbols. What is a symbol?
A) a distinctive or unique cultural trait, pattern, or integration that can be translated into other cultures
B) any element within a culture that distinguishes it from other cultures, precisely because it is difficult to translate
C) something verbal or nonverbal within a particular language or culture that comes to stand for something else, with no necessary or natural connection to the thing for which it stands
D) a linguistic sign within a particular language that comes to stand for something else in another language
E) something verbal or nonverbal with a nonarbitrary association with what it symbolizes

Answer: C
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

5) What does it mean to say that humans use culture instrumentally?
A) People use culture to fulfill their basic biological needs for food, drink, shelter, comfort, and reproduction.
B) People use culture to develop artistic endeavors, including musical instruments and visual arts.
C) People use culture to advance civilization.
D) Culture is a human construct.
E) Culture is instrumental in the creation of societies.

Answer: A
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

6) What do anthropologists mean when they say culture is shared?
A) Culture is an attribute of particular individuals.
B) Culture is an attribute of individuals as members of groups.
C) Culture is what ensures that all people raised in the same society have the same opinions.
D) Culture is universally regarded as more important than the concept of the individual.
E) Passive enculturation is accomplished by more than one person.

Answer: B
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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7) People in the United States sometimes have trouble understanding the power of culture because of the value that American culture places on the idea of the individual. Yet in American culture,
A) individualism is a distinctive commercial value, a feature of capitalist culture shared only by the business elite.
B) the cult of individualism is truly shared only by the country's atheist minority.
C) individualism is a distinctive shared value, a feature of culture.
D) individualism is a distinctive shared value, a result of genetic enculturation.
E) individualism is something people talk about but don't practice, because it is not really part of their culture.

Answer: C
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

8) People must eat, but culture teaches us what, when, and how to do so. This is an example of how
A) culture takes the natural biological urges we share with other animals and teaches us how to express them in particular ways.
B) biology dominates culture.
C) we are all just uncultured animals.
D) individuals are powerless to alter the strong relationship between nature and culture.
E) "human nature" is a cultural construction, an idea we have in our minds that has nothing to do with true nature.

Answer: A
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

9) Something, verbal or nonverbal, that stands for something else is known as a
A) transmitter.
B) symbol.
C) taboo.
D) substitute.
E) talisman.

Answer: B
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
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10) Which of the following statements about culture is FALSE?
A) It has an evolutionary basis.
B) It is acquired by all humans, as members of society, through enculturation.
C) It encompasses rule-governed, shared, symbol-based, learned behavior, as well as beliefs transmitted across the generations.
D) Everyone is cultured.
E) It is transmitted genetically.

Answer: E
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

11) Culture can be adaptive or maladaptive. It is maladaptive when
A) it exhibits cultural traits that are not shared with the majority of the group.
B) it threatens the core values of a culture that guarantee its integration.
C) cultural traits diminish the survival of particular individuals but not others.
D) cultural traits, patterns, and inventions disrupt the world economy, causing international discontent.
E) cultural traits, patterns, and inventions threaten the group's continued survival and reproduction and thus its very existence.

Answer: E
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

12) The human capacity for culture has an evolutionary basis that extends back perhaps 3 million years. This date corresponds to
A) the earliest production of cave art found in South Africa.
B) early toolmakers, whose products survive in the archaeological record.
C) a genetic mutation that caused an increase in brain size and complexity.
D) the advent of anatomically modern primates.
E) evidence of hunting and the use of fire to cook tough meats.

Answer: B
Topic: Culture's evolutionary basis
Learning Objective: Discuss the evolutionary basis of culture and the similarities and differences between humans and primates.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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13) Why does this chapter on culture include a section that describes similarities and differences between humans and apes, our closest relatives?
A) to emphasize culture's evolutionary basis
B) to better define culture as a capacity that distinguishes members of the zoological family *hominidae* from anatomically modern humans
C) to stress that there is no such thing as human nature
D) to promote the study of primatology, which has nothing to do with human culture
E) to illustrate how evolution is just a theory

Answer: A
Topic: Culture's evolutionary basis
Learning Objective: Discuss the evolutionary basis of culture and the similarities and differences between humans and primates.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

14) Many human traits reflect the fact that our primate ancestors lived in trees. These traits include all of the following EXCEPT
A) grasping ability.
B) depth and color vision.
C) learning ability based on a large brain.
D) substantial parental investment in a limited number of offspring.
E) echolocation, made possible by overlapping visual fields.

Answer: E
Topic: Culture's evolutionary basis
Learning Objective: Discuss the evolutionary basis of culture and the similarities and differences between humans and primates.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

15) Which of the following is a mechanism of cultural change?
A) cultural relativism
B) ethnocentrism
C) diffusion
D) generational enculturation
E) particularity

Answer: C
Topic: Mechanisms of cultural change
Learning Objective: Describe the mechanisms of cultural change.
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16) Which of the following is a cultural generality?
A) exogamy
B) the use of fire
C) the incest taboo
D) the use of symbols
E) the nuclear family

Answer: E
Topic: Cultural universalities, generalities, and particularities
Learning Objective: Define and identify examples of cultural universalities, generalities, and particularities.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

17) Which of the following LEAST explains the existence of cultural generalities?
A) cultural borrowing
B) globalization
C) colonialism
D) isolationism
E) trade

Answer: D
Topic: Cultural universalities, generalities, and particularities
Learning Objective: Define and identify examples of cultural universalities, generalities, and particularities.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

18) What are cultural particularities?
A) traits isolated from other traits in the same culture
B) traits unique to a given culture, not shared with others
C) different levels of culture
D) the most general aspect of culture patterns
E) cultural traits of individuals rather than of groups

Answer: B
Topic: Cultural universalities, generalities, and particularities
Learning Objective: Define and identify examples of cultural universalities, generalities, and particularities.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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19) All of the following are evidence of the tendency to view culture as a process EXCEPT
A) analysis that attempts to establish boundaries between cultures.
B) practice theory.
C) attention to agency in anthropological analysis.
D) interest in public, collective, and individual dimensions of day-to-day life.
E) interest in how acts of resistance can make and remake culture.

Answer: A
Topic: Cultural rules and their anthropological analysis
Learning Objective: Explain how people may avoid, subvert, and manipulate cultural "rules" and expectations, and how today's anthropologists view and analyze those practices.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

20) What process is most responsible for the existence of international culture?
A) ethnocentrism
B) cultural relativism
C) dendritic acculturation
D) gene flow
E) cultural diffusion

Answer: E
Topic: Three levels of culture
Learning Objective: Recall the three levels of culture and why it is important to differentiate among them.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

21) Which of the following statements about subcultures is FALSE?
A) They exemplify "levels of culture."
B) They have different learning experiences.
C) They have shared learning experiences.
D) They may originate in ethnicity, class, region, or religion.
E) They are mutually exclusive; individuals may not participate in more than one subculture.

Answer: E
Topic: Three levels of culture
Learning Objective: Recall the three levels of culture and why it is important to differentiate among them.
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22) The Makah, a tribe that lives near the mouth of the Strait of Juan de Fuca on the Olympic Peninsula, see themselves as whalers and continue to identify themselves spiritually with whales. Their ongoing struggle to maintain their traditional way of life, which involves whale hunting, demonstrates how
A) some indigenous communities are able to isolate themselves from national and international politics despite continuous threat from outsiders.
B) indigenous communities do not understand the threat their activities pose to endangered species.
C) contemporary law is useless in solving disputes with indigenous communities.
D) contemporary indigenous groups have to grapple with multiple levels of culture, contestation, and political regulation.
E) animals do not have rights.

Answer: D
Topic: Three levels of culture
Learning Objective: Recall the three levels of culture and why it is important to differentiate among them.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

23) The tendency to view one's own culture as superior and to use one's own standards and values in judging others is called
A) patriotism.
B) ethnocentrism.
C) moral relativism.
D) cultural relativism.
E) illiteracy.

Answer: B
Topic: Ethnocentrism and cultural relativism
Learning Objective: Distinguish between ethnocentrism and cultural relativism, including how both relate to human rights.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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24) In anthropology, cultural relativism is not a moral position but a methodological one. It states that
A) because cultural values vary between cultures, they cannot be analyzed and compared.
B) some cultures are relatively better than others.
C) to understand another culture fully, we must try to understand how the people in that culture see things.
D) to understand another culture, we must use tactics to try to jar people so that their true views are revealed.
E) to bring about desired cultural change, anthropologists should act as emissaries of the most evolved cultural values.

Answer: C
Topic: Ethnocentrism and cultural relativism
Learning Objective: Distinguish between ethnocentrism and cultural relativism, including how both relate to human rights.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

25) How are cultural rights different from human rights?
A) Human rights are real, whereas cultural rights are just perceived.
B) The United Nations protects human rights but not cultural rights.
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.

Answer: C
Topic: Ethnocentrism and cultural relativism
Learning Objective: Distinguish between ethnocentrism and cultural relativism, including how both relate to human rights.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

26) Human rights are seen as inalienable. This means that
A) no one can abuse them.
B) nations cannot abridge or terminate them.
C) they are vested in groups and not individuals.
D) anthropologists have no moral grounds to question them.
E) they are universally accepted by all individuals.

Answer: B
Topic: Ethnocentrism and cultural relativism
Learning Objective: Distinguish between ethnocentrism and cultural relativism, including how both relate to human rights.
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27) Although rap music originated 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) acculturation
B) enculturation
C) independent invention
D) colonization
E) diffusion

Answer: E
Topic: Mechanisms of cultural change
Learning Objective: Describe the mechanisms of cultural change.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

28) What is the term for the kind of cultural change that results when two or more cultures have consistent firsthand contact?
A) acculturation
B) enculturation
C) independent invention
D) colonization
E) imperialism

Answer: A
Topic: Mechanisms of cultural change
Learning Objective: Describe the mechanisms of cultural change.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

29) There are two meanings of globalization: globalization as fact and process, and globalization as ideology and contested policy. What is the primary and neutral meaning of globalization as it is applicable to anthropology?
A) promotion of the interests of multinational corporations at the expense of farmers and workers
B) the efforts by international financial powers to create a global free market for goods and services
C) the impact of the world on the rest of the universe
D) the spread and connectedness of production, communication, and technologies across the world
E) opposition to global free trade

Answer: D
Topic: Defining globalization
Learning Objective: Summarize how globalization affects culture, including how people may affect and be affected by the interrelated forces of globalization.
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30) Which of the following is an example of independent invention, the process by which people in different societies have innovated and changed in similar but independent ways?
A) acculturation
B) culture
C) globalization
D) agriculture
E) language

Answer: D
Topic: Mechanisms of cultural change
Learning Objective: Describe the mechanisms of cultural change.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

31) Culture helps us define the world in which we live, to express feelings and ideas, and to guide our behavior and perceptions.

Answer: TRUE
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

32) Culture is transmitted by both formal and informal instruction, but not by observation.

Answer: FALSE
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

33) Culture is transmitted in society.

Answer: TRUE
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

34) According to Leslie White, culture is dependent upon the ability to create and use symbols.

Answer: TRUE
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
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35) Cultures are integrated, patterned systems in which a change in one part often leads to changes in other parts.

Answer: TRUE
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

36) Although culture is one of the principal means humans use to adapt to their environment, some cultural traits can be harmful to a group's survival.

Answer: TRUE
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

37) While cultural abilities have a biological basis, they do not have an evolutionary basis.

Answer: FALSE
Topic: Culture's evolutionary basis
Learning Objective: Discuss the evolutionary basis of culture and the similarities and differences between humans and primates.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

38) Although humans do employ tools much more than any other animal does, tool use also turns up among several nonhuman species, including birds, beavers, sea otters, and apes.

Answer: TRUE
Topic: Culture's evolutionary basis
Learning Objective: Discuss the evolutionary basis of culture and the similarities and differences between humans and primates.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

39) Hunting is a distinctive human activity not shared with the apes.

Answer: FALSE
Topic: Culture's evolutionary basis
Learning Objective: Discuss the evolutionary basis of culture and the similarities and differences between humans and primates.
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40) Once an individual has been enculturated, that person must adhere to the cultural rules that govern that culture.

Answer: FALSE
Topic: Cultural rules and their anthropological analysis
Learning Objective: Explain how people may avoid, subvert, and manipulate cultural "rules" and expectations, and how today's anthropologists view and analyze those practices.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

41) Cultural particularities are unique to certain cultures, while cultural generalities are common to several (but not all) cultures.

Answer: TRUE
Topic: Cultural universalities, generalities, and particularities
Learning Objective: Define and identify examples of cultural universalities, generalities, and particularities.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

42) Practice theory recognizes that the study of anthropology takes a lot of practice before resulting in accurate descriptions of a culture.

Answer: FALSE
Topic: Three levels of culture
Learning Objective: Recall the three levels of culture and why it is important to differentiate among them.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

43) Although there are many different levels of culture, an individual can participate in only one level at a time.

Answer: FALSE
Topic: Three levels of culture
Learning Objective: Recall the three levels of culture and why it is important to differentiate among them.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

44) Only people living in the industrialized, capitalist countries of Europe and the United States are ethnocentric.

Answer: FALSE
Topic: Ethnocentrism and cultural relativism
Learning Objective: Distinguish between ethnocentrism and cultural relativism, including how both relate to human rights.
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45) Cultural relativists believe that a culture should be judged only according to the standards and traditions of that culture and not according to the standards of other cultural traditions.

Answer: TRUE
Topic: Ethnocentrism and cultural relativism
Learning Objective: Distinguish between ethnocentrism and cultural relativism, including how both relate to human rights.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

46) Anthropology is characterized by a methodological rather than moral relativism; in order to understand another culture fully, anthropologists try to understand its members' beliefs and motivations.

Answer: TRUE
Topic: Ethnocentrism and cultural relativism
Learning Objective: Distinguish between ethnocentrism and cultural relativism, including how both relate to human rights.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

47) Methodological relativism does not preclude making moral judgments or taking action.

Answer: TRUE
Topic: Ethnocentrism and cultural relativism
Learning Objective: Distinguish between ethnocentrism and cultural relativism, including how both relate to human rights.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

48) The idea of universal and inalienable human rights that are superior to the laws and ethics of any one culture can conflict with some of the ideas central to cultural relativism.

Answer: TRUE
Topic: Ethnocentrism and cultural relativism
Learning Objective: Distinguish between ethnocentrism and cultural relativism, including how both relate to human rights.
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49) Diffusion plays an important role in spreading cultural traits around the world.

Answer: TRUE
Topic: Mechanisms of cultural change
Learning Objective: Describe the mechanisms of cultural change.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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50) In many countries, use of the English language reflects a colonial history and is thus a consequence of forced diffusion.

Answer: TRUE
Topic: Mechanisms of cultural change
Learning Objective: Describe the mechanisms of cultural change.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

51) Independent invention occurs when two or more cultures independently come up with similar solutions to a common problem.

Answer: TRUE
Topic: Mechanisms of cultural change
Learning Objective: Describe the mechanisms of cultural change.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

52) Acculturation is the process by which people lose the culture they learned as children.

Answer: FALSE
Topic: Mechanisms of cultural change
Learning Objective: Describe the mechanisms of cultural change.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

53) Indigenous cultures are at the mercy of the forces of globalization, as they can do nothing to stop threats to their cultural identity, autonomy, and livelihood.

Answer: FALSE
Topic: Defining globalization
Learning Objective: Summarize how globalization affects culture, including how people may affect and be affected by the interrelated forces of globalization.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

54) Globalization has led to new forms of cultural expression.

Answer: TRUE
Topic: Defining globalization
Learning Objective: Summarize how globalization affects culture, including how people may affect and be affected by the interrelated forces of globalization.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

55) What does it mean to say that culture is all-encompassing?

Answer: Answers will vary
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
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56) How has this chapter challenged your understanding of the concept of human nature?

Answer: Answers will vary
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

57) What are the different kinds of learning? On which kind (or kinds) of learning is culture based? How is culture transmitted across generations?

Answer: Answers will vary
Topic: Defining culture
Learning Objective: Describe the defining dimensions of culture.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

58) Explain the distinctions among cultural universals, generalities, and particularities, and give examples of each.

Answer: Answers will vary
Topic: Cultural universalities, generalities, and particularities
Learning Objective: Define and identify examples of cultural universalities, generalities, and particularities.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

59) *Agency* refers to the actions that individuals take, both alone and in groups, in forming and transforming culture. Describe examples in your own life that illustrate the relationship between agency and culture.

Answer: Answers will vary
Topic: Three levels of culture
Learning Objective: Recall the three levels of culture and why it is important to differentiate among them.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

60) What does it mean to say that there are levels of culture? What are they? How do cultural traits extend to a broader geographic area?

Answer: Answers will vary
Topic: Three levels of culture
Learning Objective: Recall the three levels of culture and why it is important to differentiate among them.
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61) What are ethnocentrism and cultural relativism, and how do they affect the work of anthropologists? How do they influence your own life in an increasingly diverse society?

Answer: Answers will vary
Topic: Ethnocentrism and cultural relativism
Learning Objective: Distinguish between ethnocentrism and cultural relativism, including how both relate to human rights.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

62) Compare and contrast the various mechanisms of cultural change discussed in this chapter. In particular, to what extent does each model for change suggest that culture shapes human behavior or is shaped by human behavior?

Answer: Answers will vary
Topic: Mechanisms of cultural change
Learning Objective: Describe the mechanisms of cultural change.
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