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CORRECT ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE 2ND HALF OF THIS DOC.

TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1) Culture helps us define the world in which we live, to express feelings and ideas, and to guide our behavior and perceptions.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

2) Culture is transmitted by both formal and informal instruction, but not by observation.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

3) Most ethnographers try to be objective, accurate, and sensitive in their accounts of other cultures. The presence of objectivity, sensitivity, and a cross-cultural perspective means that anthropologists must ignore international standards of justice and morality.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

4) Language is one of the distinctive possessions of Homo sapiens.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

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5) Cultures are integrated, patterned systems in which, if one part of the system is changed, other parts may also change.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

6) 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.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

7) While cultural abilities have a biological basis, they do not have an evolutionary basis.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

8) 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.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

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9) Hunting is a distinctive human activity not shared with the apes.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

10) Exogamy, marriage outside one's kin or local group, is a major cultural contrast between humans and other primates.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

11) Cultural particularities are unique to certain cultures, while cultural generalities are common to several (but not all) cultures.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

12) Practice theory recognizes that the study of anthropology takes a lot of practice before resulting in accurate descriptions of a culture.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

13) Ethnocentrism and cultural relativism are inherently problematic viewpoints.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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14) Only people living in the industrialized, capitalist countries of Europe and the United States are ethnocentric.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

15) 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.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

16) 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.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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17) Methodological relativism does not preclude making moral judgments or taking action.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

18) 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.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

19) Diffusion plays an important role in spreading cultural traits around the world.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

20) In many countries, use of the English language reflects a colonial history and is thus a consequence of forced diffusion.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

21) Independent invention occurs when two or more cultures independently come up with similar solutions to a common problem.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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22) Acculturation is the process by which people lose the culture they learned as children.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

23) 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.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

24) Globalization has led to new forms of cultural expression.
- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

25) Which of the following statements about culture is true?

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

26) Which of the following statements about enculturation is *false*?

A) It occurs through a process of conscious and unconscious learning.
B) It may involve direct teaching.
C) It results in internalization of a cultural tradition.
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.

27) Regarding the 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) both mental abilities and mental disabilities are evenly distributed among individuals of all cultures.
C) because human populations differ in their emotional and intellectual capacities, the ability to learn culture differs among societies.
D) 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.
E) although individuals differ in their emotional and intellectual capacities, all human populations have equivalent capacities for culture.

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28) Anthropologist Clifford Geertz defined culture as ideas based on cultural learning and symbols. What is a symbol?
- A) 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
- B) a distinctive or unique cultural trait, pattern, or integration that can be translated into other cultures
- C) any element within a culture that distinguishes it from other cultures, precisely because it is difficult to translate
- 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

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

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

31) Identify an example of a maladaptive cultural trait.
- A) overconsumption of processed foods
- B) individuals seeking informal support to satisfy emotional needs
- C) individualism seeking formal support to conform to social norms
- D) industrialization of manufacture of essential everyday items
- E) use of machinery in agriculture

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32) 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) "human nature" is a cultural construction, an idea we have in our minds that has nothing to do with true nature.
C) we are all just uncultured animals.
D) individuals are powerless to alter the strong relationship between nature and culture.
E) biology dominates culture.

33) Something verbal or nonverbal, within a particular language or culture, that stands for something else is known as a_____.
A) taboo
B) symbol
C) transmitter
D) substitute
E) talisman

34) Which of the following statements about culture is *false*?
A) It is acquired by all humans, as members of society, through enculturation.
B) Everyone is cultured.
C) It encompasses rule-governed, shared, symbol-based, learned behavior, as well as beliefs transmitted across the generations.
D) It is transmitted genetically.
E) It has an evolutionary basis.

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

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

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

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

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

40) Which of the following is an example of cultural generality?
A) vegetarianism
B) immortality
C) illiteracy
D) solo living
E) the incest taboo

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41) Which of the following is true of cultural change through diffusion?
- A) It doesn't commonly happen because cultures are isolated
- B) In today's world, much international diffusion is indirect—culture is spread by mass media and information technology.
- C) It occurs through independent human invention
- D) In the current world, finding creative solutions to problems is the main means of diffusion of culture
- E) It is the ongoing exchange of cultural features that results when groups have continuous firsthand contact.

42) What are cultural particularities?
- A) cultural traits of individuals rather than of groups
- 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) traits isolated from other traits in the same culture

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

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

45) Which of the following is a major contrast between humans and other primates?
- A) Unlike primate females, human females have a visible estrus cycle.
- B) Unlike humans, primates practice exogamy exclusively.
- C) Unlike humans, primate adolescents do not disperse, leaving kinship ties intact lifelong.
- D) Primate pair bonds for mating are more exclusive and more durable than are those of humans.
- E) Unlike primates, humans maintain lifelong ties with sons and daughters.

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46) 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.

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

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48) How are cultural rights different from human rights?
A) The United Nations protects human rights but not cultural rights.
B) Cultural rights are vested in groups, not in individuals.
C) The term *cultural rights* is a politically correct synonym for human rights.
D) Human rights are real, whereas cultural rights are just perceived.
E) Cultural rights are more clear-cut than human rights.

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

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50) 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) colonization
D) diffusion
E) independent invention

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

52) What is the primary and neutral meaning of globalization as it is applicable to anthropology?
A) global connectedness and linkages, and not any kind of political position
B) opposition to global free trade
C) the impact of the world on the rest of the universe
D) the promotion of the interests of multinational corporations at the expense of farmers and workers
E) the efforts by international financial powers to create a global free market for goods and services

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53) 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) language
C) globalization
D) agriculture
E) culture

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

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

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55) How has this chapter challenged your understanding of the concept of human nature?

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

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

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58) *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.

59) 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?

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60) 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?

61) 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?

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Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 02

1) TRUE
2) FALSE
3) FALSE
4) TRUE
5) TRUE
6) TRUE
7) FALSE
8) TRUE
9) FALSE
10) TRUE
11) TRUE
12) FALSE
13) TRUE
14) FALSE
15) TRUE
16) TRUE
17) TRUE
18) TRUE
19) TRUE
20) TRUE
21) TRUE
22) FALSE
23) FALSE
24) TRUE
25) B
26) D
27) E
28) A
29) C
30) E
31) A
32) A
33) B
34) D
35) E
36) B
37) C

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38) B
39) B
40) B
41) B
42) B
43) E
44) A
45) E
46) B
47) C
48) B
49) D
50) D
51) B
52) A
53) D
54) Essay
Answers will vary.

55) Essay
Answers will vary.

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56) Essay
Answers will vary.

57) Essay
Answers will vary.

58) Essay
Answers will vary.

59) Essay
Answers will vary.

60) Essay
Answers will vary.

61) Essay
Answers will vary.

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