# Test Bank for Humanity An Introduction to Cultural Anthropology 11th Peoples

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1. Which of these statements best describes culture from the perspective of anthropology?
   a. Culture is strongly related to level of education.
   b. Culturally sophisticated people have higher status than others.
   c. Culture is socially transmitted.
   d. The culture of some groups is often better than that of others.

*ANSWER:* c
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Introducing the Chapter
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.1 - Define culture in a way that is useful to compare and contrast different cultures.

2. Anthropologists tend to agree that culture
   a. is responsible for the differences in thinking and behaving between different groups.
   b. is better developed and easier to understand in industrialized societies.
   c. is a matter of individual preferences and attitudes.
   d. cannot be studied in a systematic way.

*ANSWER:* a
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Introducing Culture
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.1 - Define culture in a way that is useful to compare and contrast different cultures.

3. How do cultural anthropologists use the word *culture*?
   a. To refer to unchanging, traditional ways of doing things.
   b. To designate which practices are more worthy of study than others.
   c. To refer to the beliefs and customs of people that distinguish them from others.
   d. To describe a situation of high sophistication and education.

*ANSWER:* c
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Introducing Culture
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.1 - Define culture in a way that is useful to compare and contrast different cultures.

4. Ideas about the proper behavior for men and women are part of the ____ components of culture.
   a. material
   b. mental
   c. behavioral
   d. biological

*ANSWER:* b
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Introducing Culture
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

5. What are the most important aspects of culture for anthropologists?

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a. Genetic differences
b. Rewarded behaviors
c. Immoral behaviors
d. Patterns of behavior

*ANSWER:* d
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Introducing Culture
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

6. Which of the following is NOT considered a component of cultural knowledge?
a. Norms
b. Values
c. Belongings
d. Perceptions

*ANSWER:* c
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
Introducing Culture
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

7. Part of the anthropological definition of culture is that it is shared or collective. This means that
a. the people who share a culture are all members of the same nation-state.
b. people who share a culture are able to communicate and interact without serious misunderstandings or needing to explain their behavior.
c. culture is always shared by an easily identifiable group of people.
d. people who share a culture have a single, shared cultural identity.

*ANSWER:* b
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Defining Culture
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.1 - Define culture in a way that is useful to compare and contrast different cultures.

8. Enculturation is
a. the total knowledge of a culture.
b. the process by which the young learn the culture of those around them.
c. present in some cultures and absent in others.
d. thought to be immoral in some societies.

*ANSWER:* b
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge and Individual Behavior
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

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9. Social learning refers to learning by which of these methods?

a. Trial-and-error
b. Instinct
c. Enculturation
d. Technological know-how

*ANSWER:* c
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

10. Nonviolence among the Semai is

a. a pattern of behavior.
b. very rare.
c. learned through teasing their children.
d. seen in women but not in men.

*ANSWER:* a
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Defining Culture
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.1 - Define culture in a way that is useful to compare and contrast different cultures.

11. Dressing correctly at a wedding is an example of what component of cultural knowledge?

a. Norms
b. Values
c. Symbols
d. Worldview

*ANSWER:* a
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

12. A people’s beliefs about the way of life that is most desirable for them and for their society are called

a. norms.
b. worldview.
c. values.
d. collective understandings.

*ANSWER:* c
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

13. The emphasis on the rights of individuals in the Bill of Rights is an example of American

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a. values.
b. norms.
c. material culture.
d. ethnocentrism.

*ANSWER:* a
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

14. Two important properties of all symbols are that their meanings are conventional and
a. iconic.
b. arbitrary.
c. religious.
d. concrete.

*ANSWER:* b
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

15. Symbols have the ability to express many ideas at the same time. Victor Turner termed this property of symbols
a. condensation.
b. multivocality.
c. arbitrary.
d. conventionality.

*ANSWER:* b
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

16. The text describes the people of one Micronesian island who say yes by
a. shaking their head.
b. pointing.
c. raising their eyebrows.
d. none of these; they have no expression for "yes."

*ANSWER:* c
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

17. A culture that names the sister of one’s mother differently from the sister of one’s father

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a. classifies reality differently than we do.
b. must hold a very different worldview than we do.
c. is very different from us in terms of the interpretation of symbols.
d. is being ethnocentric.

*ANSWER:* a
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

18. Why is understanding the cultural construction of reality so important within anthropology?
a. It motivates anthropologists to recognize the objective truth in situations.
b. It implies there are universal meanings for all cultural phenomena.
c. It suggests that humans do not all perceive and interpret the world in the same ways.
d. None of these; this is not a particularly useful concept within anthropology.

*ANSWER:* c
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

19. With which of these statements about race do most anthropologists agree?
a. Race is obvious.
b. Race is culturally constructed.
c. There are only three races.
d. It is better to classify race using blood groups than skin color.

*ANSWER:* b
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

20. What course of action has the AAA (American Anthropological Association) recommended in terms of the use of the concept of race?
a. Eliminating the word *race* from the 2011 U.S. census
b. Establishing a biological definition for race
c. Adding the term *Hispanic* as a race instead of an ethnicity
d. Using the concept of race to explain cultural differences

*ANSWER:* a
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

21. Any culture's classification of time is

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a. “natural” and based on movements of the sun.
b. biologically based.
c. part of its classification of reality.
d. the same everywhere.

*ANSWER:* c
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

22. Which of these is an example of a worldview?
a. The Hindu taboo on eating pork
b. The Muslim taboo on eating pork
c. The meanings of nonverbal behavior
d. Explanations for human existence

*ANSWER:* d
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

23. Most anthropologists believe that the essential basis for culture is
a. the ability to use tools.
b. the discover of agriculture.
c. the ability to create and use symbols.
d. the division of labor based on gender.

*ANSWER:* c
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* The Origins of Culture
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.3 - Discuss the evidence for the origins of the human capacity for culture.

24. Which of the following do prehistoric archaeologists search for to determine when culture first developed?
a. Ancient musical instruments
b. Ancient evidence of symbols
c. Ancient artwork
d. All of these

*ANSWER:* d
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* The Origins of Culture
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.3 - Discuss the evidence for the origins of the human capacity for culture.

25. Currently, anthropological research indicates that humans first had the capacity for culture by around ____ years ago.
a. 1 million
b. 500,000

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c. 80,000
d. 4,000

*ANSWER:* c
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* The Origins of Culture
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.3 - Discuss the evidence for the origins of the human capacity for culture.

26. Which of these statements best describes the relationship between culture and individual behavior?
a. Culture dictates individual behavior.
b. Culture exists external to individuals and controls their behavior.
c. Culture provides rough and sometimes conflicting guidelines for behavior.
d. There is no relationship between culture and individual behavior.

*ANSWER:* c
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge and Individual Behavior
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.4 - Analyze the relationship between cultural knowledge and the behavior of individuals.

27. What is the name of the idea that physical differences cause cultural differences?
a. Cultural universals
b. Biological determinism
c. Evolutionary theory
d. Cultural integration

*ANSWER:* b
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Biology and Cultural Differences
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.5 - Describe why cultural and biological differences between human populations vary independently.

28. Anthropologists explain the differences between East African Kikuyu culture and Vietnamese culture by researching the two peoples' _____ differences.
a. genetic
b. racial
c. biological
d. none of the above

*ANSWER:* d
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Biology and Cultural Differences
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.5 - Describe why cultural and biological differences between human populations vary independently.

29. All human cultures have methods of communication, family systems, and means of social control. These are termed ____ by anthropologists.
a. cultural universals
b. cultural generalities

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c. cultural particulars
d. cultural norms

*ANSWER:* a
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Universals
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.5 - Describe why cultural and biological differences between human populations vary independently.

30. Which of these terms best relates to cultural incest taboos?
a. Biological determinism
b. Cultural universal
c. Worldview
d. Instinct

*ANSWER:* b
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Universals
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.5 - Describe why cultural and biological differences between human populations vary independently.

31. Culture is the genetically transmitted knowledge shared by a group of people.
a. True
b. False

*ANSWER:* False
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Defining Culture
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.1 - Define culture in a way that is useful to compare and contrast different cultures.

32. Culture is necessary to make individuals into complete people.
a. True
b. False

*ANSWER:* True
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Introducing Culture
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.1 - Define culture in a way that is useful to compare and contrast different cultures.

33. From an anthropological perspective, culture is fixed and unchanging.
a. True
b. False

*ANSWER:* False
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Defining Culture
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.1 - Define culture in a way that is useful to compare and contrast different cultures.

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34. Anthropologists are more interested in patterns of behavior than in the behavior of individuals.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge and Individual Behavior

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.4 - Analyze the relationship between cultural knowledge and the behavior of individuals.

35. One's cultural identity is the same thing as one's nationality.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Defining Culture

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.1 - Define culture in a way that is useful to compare and contrast different cultures.

36. Cultural differences and biological differences are largely independent of each other.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Defining Culture

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.1 - Define culture in a way that is useful to compare and contrast different cultures.

37. Cultural norms are not always followed by everyone within the same group.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

38. Anthropologists are not in agreement as to whether material objects should be considered a part of culture.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Defining Culture

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.1 - Define culture in a way that is useful to compare and contrast different cultures.

39. The meanings of symbols within any particular culture are easily explained by other aspects of the culture.

a. True

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b. False

*ANSWER:* False
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

40. All symbols are either objects or written depictions.
a. True
b. False

*ANSWER:* False
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

41. People are not always conscious of what they are communicating symbolically.
a. True
b. False

*ANSWER:* True
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Defining Culture
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.1 - Define culture in a way that is useful to compare and contrast different cultures.

42. While much knowledge is culturally specific, people everywhere view the natural world in the same way.
a. True
b. False

*ANSWER:* False
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

43. Most anthropologists believe that race is a biological reality.
a. True
b. False

*ANSWER:* False
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

44. Different cultures have different racial classification systems.
a. True
b. False

*ANSWER:* True

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*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

45. Not all cultures define reality in the same way.
    a. True
    b. False
*ANSWER:* True
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

46. Religion and worldview are essentially the same thing.
    a. True
    b. False
*ANSWER:* False
*POINTS:* 1
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

47. Most anthropologists think that the essence of culture is the ability to create and use tools.
    a. True
    b. False
*ANSWER:* False
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* The Origins of Culture
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.3 - Discuss the evidence for the origins of the human capacity for culture.

48. Culture controls and determines individual behavior.
    a. True
    b. False
*ANSWER:* False
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge and Individual Behavior
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.4 - Analyze the relationship between cultural knowledge and the behavior of individuals.

49. Recreational or leisure activities are an example of cultural universals.
    a. True
    b. False
*ANSWER:* True
*POINTS:* 1
*REFERENCES:* Cultural Universals
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.5 - Describe why cultural and biological differences between human populations vary independently.

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50. Biologically, the people of the world are overwhelmingly similar to each other.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.5 - Describe why cultural and biological differences between human populations vary independently.

51. Define culture and describe its components.

*ANSWER:* Not Given

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge
Defining Culture
Introducing Culture

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.1 - Define culture in a way that is useful to compare and contrast different cultures.

52. Define the five components of cultural knowledge and give an example of each.

*ANSWER:* Not Given

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Cultural Knowledge

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

53. Explain the evidence that justifies the anthropological stance that race is a cultural construction.

*ANSWER:* Not Given

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Biology and Cultural Differences
Cultural Knowledge

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.2 - Understand the concept of cultural knowledge and five of its key components.

54. Describe the relationship between cultural diversity and biological diversity. How has understanding of this relationship changed over the past century?

*ANSWER:* Not Given

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Biology and Cultural Differences

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.5 - Describe why cultural and biological differences between human populations vary independently.

55. Discuss the reasons culture is essential to human life. How does it make our life possible?

*ANSWER:* Not Given

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Culture and Human Life

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* HUMA.PEOP.11.2.4 - Analyze the relationship between cultural knowledge and the behavior of individuals.

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