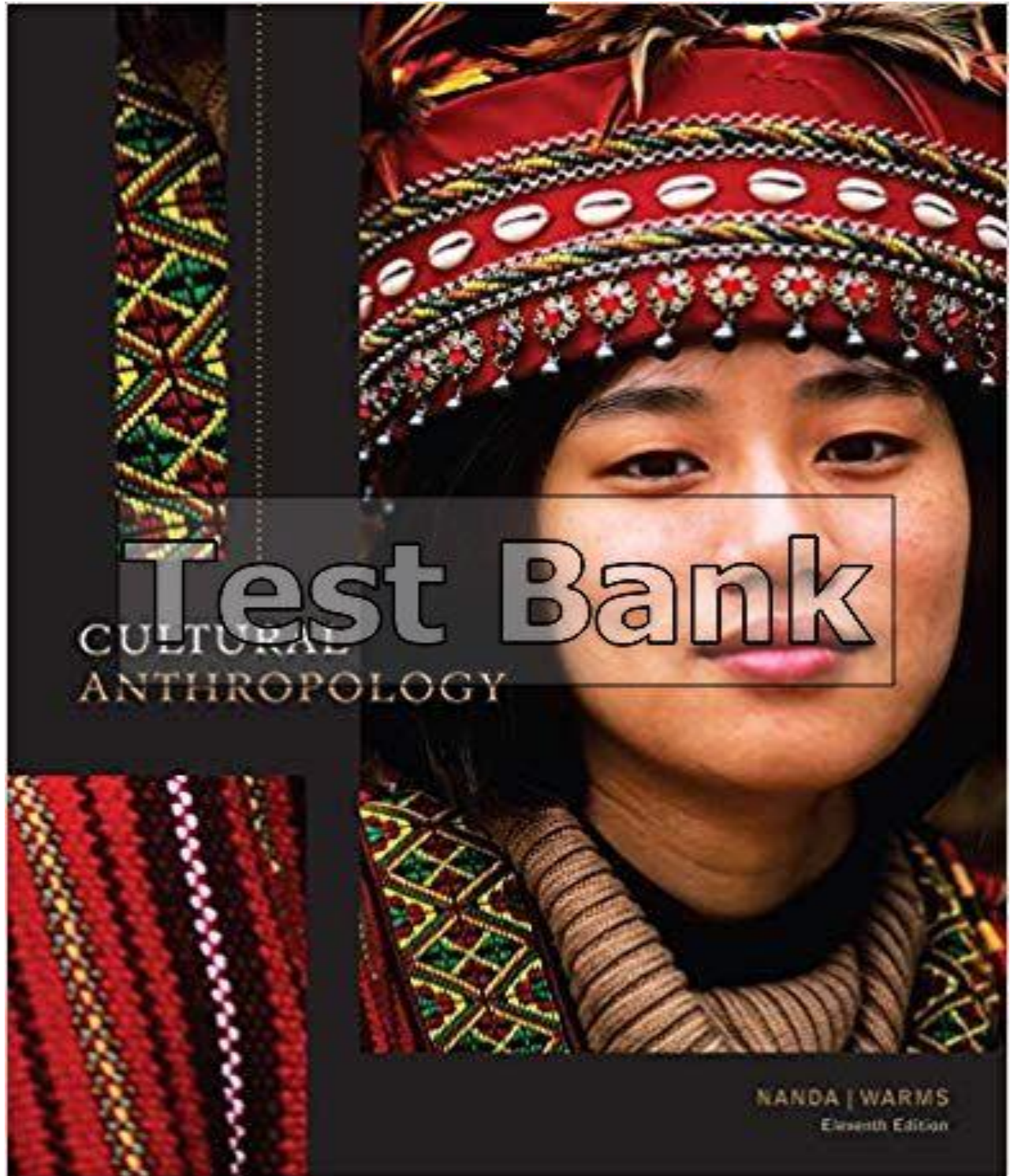


TEST BANK



Test Bank
CULTURAL
ANTHROPOLOGY

NANDA | WARMS
Eleventh Edition

TEST BANK FOR CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY 11TH EDITION BY NANDA

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Chapter 1: Anthropology and Human Diversity

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The critical factor that distinguishes anthropology from other fields of study is:
 - a. Its emphasis on rigorous experimentation and analysis of data.
 - b. Its exclusive focus on non-Western cultures.
 - c. Its use of theories of biological evolution to explain human behavior.
 - d. Its interest in describing humankind throughout time and in all parts of the world.
 - e. Its focus on the discovery of a single human nature.

ANS: D DIF: Conceptual REF: 3 OBJ: 1
MSC: Pickup

2. One of the most critical goals of cultural anthropology as an academic discipline is to:
 - a. Describe, analyze, and explain different cultures.
 - b. Increase the level of culture in particular human societies.
 - c. Place large numbers of cultural anthropologists in political offices.
 - d. Determine the direction of human evolution.
 - e. Preserve world heritage for future generations.

ANS: A DIF: Conceptual REF: 3 OBJ: 1
MSC: Pickup

3. To say that anthropology is holistic means that anthropologists are particularly interested in:
 - a. Objects and acts regarded as holy by various peoples.
 - b. The whole personality of any particular individual.
 - c. The integration of biological, sociocultural, and environmental factors in explaining human behavior.
 - d. Studying every culture in the world.
 - e. The efforts to find holes in particular theories.

ANS: C DIF: Applied REF: 4 OBJ: 1
MSC: Pickup

4. Which of the following correctly identifies the sub-disciplines of anthropology?
 - a. Archaeology, Anthropometry, Cultural Anthropology, Paleontology, and Cultural Relativity.
 - b. Archaeology, Cultural Anthropology, Cognitive Anthropology, Ethno-history, and Linguistics.
 - c. Archaeology, Ethno-history, Anthropometry, Structural Anthropology, and Cultural Anthropology.
 - d. Archaeology, Cultural Anthropology, Physical Anthropology, Applied Anthropology and Linguistics.
 - e. Archaeology, Phonology, Medical Anthropology, Development Studies, and Cultural Anthropology.

ANS: D DIF: Factual REF: 4 OBJ: 2
MSC: Pickup

5. Anthropologists say that human adaptation is biocultural. Which of the following best represents what is meant by this statement?
- Human adaptation is both biological and cultural, and anthropologists cannot distinguish between the meanings of these concepts.
 - Human adaptation involves both biological and cultural dimensions and each influences the other.
 - Human adaptation is unique among all animals because it is based exclusively on physiological adaptations.
 - Human adaptation is the same as that of all animal because culture plays a role in the adaptation of all forms of life.
 - Human adaptation is based exclusively on culture. Biology is subsumed within the cultural dimension and does not exert an independent influence on humans.

ANS: B DIF: Conceptual REF: 4 OBJ: 2
MSC: New

6. Which of the following studies how languages are related to each other?
- Biological anthropology
 - Human variation
 - Historical linguistics
 - Paleo-linguistics
 - Cultural linguistics

ANS: C DIF: Factual REF: 5 OBJ: 2
MSC: New

7. Archaeologists are principally interested in:
- Excavating sites and developing museums to preserve ancient landforms.
 - Collecting artifacts made by ancient peoples.
 - Tracing the course of human evolution through an examination of the fossilized remains.
 - Understanding and reconstructing the cultures of past societies.
 - Tracing the early development of Western civilization.

ANS: D DIF: Factual REF: 6 OBJ: 2
MSC: Pickup

8. A primary contribution of urban archaeologists is the development of:
- New architecture based on traditional designs.
 - New methods of city governance.
 - New knowledge about people who resided at the site.
 - New insights into agriculture.
 - New information about traditional Native American lifestyles.

ANS: C DIF: Applied REF: 7 OBJ: 2
MSC: Pickup

9. All of the following statements about the understanding of culture in anthropology are correct except:
- Culture is biologically and genetically transmitted from person to person.
 - Culture is the way of life of a particular human society.

- c. Culture is the learned behaviors and symbols that allow people to live in groups.
- d. Culture is the primary way that human adapt to their environments.

ANS: A DIF: Conceptual REF: 7 OBJ: 2
MSC: New

10. What is ethnography?

- a. It is the reconstruction of past cultures based on material remains.
- b. It is the scientific study of the concept of culture and adaptation.
- c. It is the process of doing qualitative, fieldwork-based research.
- d. It is the protection and exhibition of cultural resources.
- e. It is the process of seeking laws and general principles that govern cultural phenomena.

ANS: C DIF: Factual REF: 7 OBJ: 2
MSC: New

11. An emic approach to the study of culture is one that emphasizes:

- a. The description of a culture from the point of view of a member of the culture.
- b. The comparison of similar parts of different cultures.
- c. The study of the ecological adaptation of a culture.
- d. Ethnocentrism and cultural relativism.
- e. The search for general laws or principles that can be applied to all human cultures.

ANS: A DIF: Factual REF: 8 OBJ: 2
MSC: Pickup

12. Which of the following problems would an applied anthropologist be most likely to study?

- a. The ways in which families are organized to carry out the basic tasks of farming in agricultural societies.
- b. The ways in which health care delivery to American minority communities might be improved.
- c. The ways in which a society's religious beliefs relate to its artwork.
- d. The relationship between the language members of a culture speak and the ways in which they understand the world.
- e. The percentage of goods and practices in a culture that have their origins in a different culture.

ANS: B DIF: Applied REF: 9 OBJ: 3
MSC: Pickup

13. A critical insight of medical anthropology is that:

- a. Disease and medicine never exist independently from culture.
- b. Diseases are universal, biological entities and have little relation to culture.
- c. There is a single, universal medical model that is applicable to all cultures.
- d. Although diseases may have different names and different treatments in different cultures, the same diseases are present in all cultures.
- e. Traditional cultures have a greater number of diseases that modern medicine considers "psychological" than does modern culture.

ANS: A DIF: Conceptual REF: 8 OBJ: 3

MSC: Pickup

14. Psychiatry has been a frequent subject of medical anthropology. One critical finding is:
- The Freudian model of psychoanalysis is appropriate to all cultures universally.
 - People in all cultures experience universal psycho-sexual stages of development.
 - Schizophrenics are considered ill in Western cultures but are considered religiously enlightened in other cultures.
 - Doctors are most frequently trained to treat mental disease as a result of either biological dysfunction or psychosocial factors but not both.
 - Mental illness is always caused by social factors, but because of the influence of drug companies, doctors are reluctant to believe this finding.

ANS: D DIF: Applied REF: 9 OBJ: 3
MSC: Pickup

15. One important use of applied archaeology mentioned in the text is:
- To settle border disputes between modern nations.
 - To prove the fundamental truths of evolution.
 - To demonstrate the ancient presence of humans in the Americas and in China.
 - To demonstrate that no Europeans were present in North America before Columbus.
 - To increase agricultural yields by revitalizing ancient irrigation techniques.

ANS: E DIF: Factual REF: 10 OBJ: 3
MSC: Pickup

16. Indigenous peoples involve all of the following except:
- Members of a society that have occupied a region for a long time.
 - Members of groups recognized as original inhabitants.
 - Members of any group who dress as indigenous peoples and participate in native pow-wows.
 - Members of a group that is recognized as very ancient to a region.
 - Members of a group that continues to live in a traditional manner.

ANS: C DIF: Factual REF: 10 OBJ: 3
MSC: New

17. Which of the following best illustrates why applied anthropology is important today?
- It helps us understand which cultures are superior.
 - It contributes to our understanding of the evolution of human beings.
 - It provides new forms of technology and new ways of coordinating populations.
 - It creates the basis for world peace.
 - It opens up new perspectives and insights in understanding our human differences.

ANS: E DIF: Conceptual REF: 11 OBJ: 3
MSC: New

18. Ethnocentrism is the tendency for:
- Every society to view itself as superior to others.
 - Every society to want to exploit the wealth of other societies.
 - Every individual to consider him/herself the equal of others.

- d. Every individual to want to see another's point of view.
- e. Every society to value the group above the individual.

ANS: A DIF: Applied REF: 12 OBJ: 4
MSC: Pickup

19. One critical difference between Western ethnocentrism and the ethnocentrism of many other peoples is:
- a. Westerners are more ethnocentric than others.
 - b. Westerners are less ethnocentric than others.
 - c. Westerners have more often been in a position to impose their view of culture than have others.
 - d. Western notions of ethnocentrism include religious superiority while others did not.
 - e. Western notions of ethnocentrism were justified while others were not.

ANS: C DIF: Conceptual REF: 12 OBJ: 4
MSC: Pickup

20. A positive value of ethnocentrism for a society is that it:
- a. Decreases the chance of war.
 - b. Helps members of a society bond together as a social unit.
 - c. Increases an individual's ability to act independently of others.
 - d. Results in a higher standard of living because of an emphasis on progress.
 - e. Increases equality between males and females within a society.

ANS: B DIF: Applied REF: 12 OBJ: 4
MSC: Pickup

21. Cultural relativism requires that:
- a. All cultures be seen as equally good.
 - b. All cultures be seen as equally self-serving.
 - c. All cultures be measured against our own.
 - d. An individual must give up his/her culture in order to understand another culture.
 - e. Values and customs be understood in terms of the culture of which they are a part.

ANS: E DIF: Factual REF: 12 OBJ: 4
MSC: Pickup

22. When ethnocentrism becomes very marked and begins to target a specific ethnic group, it can lead to:
- a. Bureaucratization.
 - b. Racism.
 - c. Cultural relativism.
 - d. Moral superiority.

ANS: B DIF: Applied REF: 13 OBJ: 4
MSC: New

23. In Anthropology, the concept of race:
- a. Has been found to be inadequate for scientifically meaningful classification of humans.