MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. From an anthropological perspective, culture is:
   a. something most of us consciously consider every day.
   b. takes the same form all over the world.
   c. is learned, shared, and important to human development.
   d. is something we are biologically born with.

   ANS: C  DIF: Conceptual  REF: 21  OBJ: 1
   MSC: Pickup

2. Which of the following is an example of popular culture?
   a. Poetry readings
   b. Symphony orchestras
   c. Mass-marketed movies
   d. Operas

   ANS: C  DIF: Applied  REF: 21  OBJ: 1
   MSC: New

3. For some anthropologists, culture is defined narrowly as an ideational concept. From this perspective, culture:
   a. includes actual behavior.
   b. is carried in peoples’ heads.
   c. is not learned.
   d. is a physical phenomenon.

   ANS: B  DIF: Applied  REF: 21  OBJ: 1
   MSC: Pickup

4. Among anthropologists, there is agreement that the concept of culture:
   a. always includes behaviors and the things people produce.
   b. is widely shared by the members of a society.
   c. is used to demonstrate the amount of education a person has.
   d. includes all aspects of the daily life of a particular group.

   ANS: B  DIF: Factual  REF: 22  OBJ: 1
   MSC: Pickup

5. The aspect of culture that anthropologists are generally most interested in is:
   a. genetic differences between people.
   b. deviant behavior.
   c. patterns of behavior.
   d. individual behavior.

   ANS: C  DIF: Factual  REF: 22  OBJ: 1
   MSC: Pickup

6. The shared, socially learned knowledge and patterns of behavior is called:
   a. ideology.
   b. society.
   c. collective ideas.

7. Culture can be shared among:
   a. people from Western society, but not from the Amazon.
   b. only very small, distinct populations of people.
   c. any size group, depending on the interests of the anthropologist.
   d. only very large modern peoples.

8. Another term for a “country” is:
   a. a culture.
   b. a nation-state.
   c. a territory.
   d. a geographic locale.
   ANS: B DIF: Conceptual REF: 22 OBJ: 2 MSC: New

9. People define themselves, at least in part, by the cultural group in which they were raised or with which they currently participate. The anthropological term for this is:
   a. cultural norms.
   b. cultural identity.
   c. subjective experience.
   d. ideational culture.
   ANS: B DIF: Conceptual REF: 23 OBJ: 2 MSC: Pickup

10. The cultural traditions a group of people recognize as their own and the shared customs and beliefs that define how a group sees itself as distinctive is called:
    a. ideational culture.
    b. society.
    c. collective ideas.
    d. cultural identity.
    ANS: D DIF: Conceptual REF: 23 OBJ: 1 MSC: New

11. Which of the following countries was not a former colony of Britain?
    a. Brazil
    b. India
    c. Tanzania
    d. Kenya
    ANS: B DIF: Factual REF: 23 OBJ: 2 MSC: New

12. A cultural identity within the legal boundaries of a nation-state, based upon various recognized and relevant criteria is called a(n):
    a. nationality.
    b. personality.

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c. temperament.
d. subculture.

ANS: D  DIF: Conceptual  REF: 23  OBJ: 2  MSC: New

13. Social learning refers to the process of learning through:
   a. trial-and-error.
   b. instinct.
   c. socialization.
   d. imitation only.

ANS: C  DIF: Conceptual  REF: 24  OBJ: 1  MSC: Pickup

14. Enculturation is the term for:
   a. the total knowledge of a culture.
   b. the process of learning one’s culture.
   c. learning through trial and error.
   d. the genetic transmission of culture.

ANS: B  DIF: Conceptual  REF: 24  OBJ: 1  MSC: Pickup

15. The advantage of social learning over trial and error is that:
   a. member’s of a group may take advantage of each other’s experience.
   b. the knowledge of one generation is available if not remembered by future generations.
   c. cultural traditions and inventions are not exchanged between nations.
   d. language is genetically rooted in members of a group.


16. Which of the following statements about cultural knowledge is not true?
   a. The members of a culture share enough knowledge to behave in ways that are meaningful and acceptable to others.
   b. Knowledge allows people to reproduce themselves and transmit their culture.
   c. Anthropologists must judge the accuracy or worthiness of a group’s knowledge.
   d. Knowledge leads to behavior that is adaptive to the natural and social environment.


17. The behaviors that most people perform when they are in certain culturally defined situations are called:
   a. examples of behavior.
   b. patterns of behavior.
   c. ideas of behavior.
   d. opinions of behavior.

ANS: B  DIF: Conceptual  REF: 22  OBJ: 3  MSC: New

18. Nonviolence among the Semai is presented in the text as:
   a. a pattern of behavior.
   b. individualized behavior.
c. a gender norm for women.
d. preferred to the aggression of the Yanomamo.

ANS: A  DIF: Applied  REF: 26  OBJ: 3
MSC: Pickup

19. Which of these terms refers to behavior?
   a. Norms
   b. Values
   c. Roles
   d. World view

ANS: C  DIF: Conceptual  REF: 27  OBJ: 3
MSC: Pickup

20. It’s customary for people in the United States to wear dark colors and behave in a somber manner at funerals. This is an example of a:
   a. norm.
   b. world view.
   c. value.
   d. role.

ANS: A  DIF: Applied  REF: 28  OBJ: 3
MSC: New

21. Most all human groups have a story that explains their origins. This is an example of a:
   a. norm.
   b. world view.
   c. value.
   d. role.

ANS: B  DIF: Applied  REF: 28  OBJ: 3
MSC: New

22. A social position in a group, with its associated and reciprocal privileges and duties obligations, is called:
   a. a norm.
   b. a world view.
   c. a value.
   d. a role.

ANS: C  DIF: Conceptual  REF: 28  OBJ: 3
MSC: New

23. Which of the following is not considered a component of cultural knowledge?
   a. Norms
   b. Values
   c. Material objects
   d. Symbols

ANS: C  DIF: Conceptual  REF: 27  OBJ: 3
MSC: Pickup

24. Shared ideas and expectations about how people ought to act in give situations are called:
   a. norms.
   b. a world view.
25. A people’s beliefs about their desired goals for themselves and their society are called:
   a. norms.
   b. a world view.
   c. values.
   d. symbolic.
   ANS: C DIF: Conceptual REF: 27 OBJ: 3
   MSC: Pickup

26. An example of how values provide us with cultural standards is:
   a. the Bill of Rights in the U.S. Constitution.
   b. knowing what is considered food and how it should be prepared.
   c. ethnocentrism.
   d. the process of learning through trial and error.
   ANS: A DIF: Applied REF: 28 OBJ: 4
   MSC: Pickup

27. Objects, behaviors, and so forth whose culturally defined meanings have no necessary relationship to their inherent physical qualities are called:
   a. norms.
   b. symbols.
   c. values.
   d. roles.
   ANS: B DIF: Conceptual REF: 30 OBJ: 3
   MSC: New

28. Two important properties of all symbols are that their meanings are conventional and:
   a. universal.
   b. arbitrary.
   c. religious.
   d. depicted graphically.
   ANS: B DIF: Conceptual REF: 30 OBJ: 3
   MSC: Pickup

29. Which of the following is **not** an example of a symbol?
   a. A flag
   b. A ring
   c. A cross
   d. A norm
   ANS: D DIF: Applied REF: 30 OBJ: 3
   MSC: New

30. The American tendency to express preferences and opinions is:
   a. virtually the same in most other cultures.
   b. admired by other cultures that are more reserved.
   c. likely to be viewed as rude by people from cultures in which it is not the norm.
d. not significant to other cultures.

ANS: C DIF: Applied REF: 30 OBJ: 3 MSC: Pickup

31. Cultural constructions:
   a. are the multitude of ways in which people perceive and interpret their world.
   b. apply to only the natural world.
   c. are never taken for granted.
   d. are the same in all human groups.

ANS: A DIF: Conceptual REF: 30 OBJ: 3 MSC: Pickup

32. The culturally variable ways people perceive social and natural reality and divide those realities into categories are called:
   a. social realities.
   b. cultural constructions.
   c. physical reactions.
   d. artificial divisions.

ANS: B DIF: Conceptual REF: 31 OBJ: 3 MSC: New

33. Different cultures have different definitions and numbers of racial categories. This is discussed as evidence that:
   a. race is not socially important.
   b. race and ethnicity mean essentially the same thing.
   c. race is a cultural construction of social reality.
   d. race is biological, and not social.

ANS: C DIF: Applied REF: 32 OBJ: 3 MSC: Pickup

34. People who view themselves as masters of nature and other people who view themselves as living in harmony with nature are best described as differing in their:
   a. religion.
   b. world view.
   c. degree of morality.
   d. All of these.

ANS: D DIF: Conceptual REF: 34 OBJ: 3 MSC: Pickup

35. The way a people interpret reality and events, including how they see themselves in relation to the world around them is called:
   a. ideological perception.
   b. cultural constructions.
   c. physical reactions.
   d. world view.

ANS: D DIF: Conceptual REF: 34 OBJ: 3 MSC: New

36. Culture is necessary for human existence because:
   a. it provides us with the knowledge we need to adapt to our surroundings.
b. it allows us to maximize our genetic makeup.
c. it contains a universal language that all humans understand.
d. it encourages us to avoid conflict with each other.


TRUE/FALSE

1. Anthropologists make an important distinction between elite culture and popular culture within any society.

ANS: F REF: 21 MSC: Pickup

2. Members of the same culture all act in the same way when they become angry.

ANS: F REF: 22 MSC: Pickup

3. Culture is knowledge that is transmitted genetically from one generation to the next.

ANS: F REF: 22 MSC: Pickup

4. Cultural differences are the product of biological differences.

ANS: F REF: 22 MSC: New

5. Every person may be described as belonging to several subcultural categories simultaneously.

ANS: T REF: 23 MSC: Pickup

6. Anthropologists do not evaluate cultural knowledge to determine its accuracy.

ANS: T REF: 26 MSC: New

7. Many cultures establish rights for all members but do not expect any duties to be fulfilled.

ANS: F REF: 27 MSC: Pickup

8. Norms are not necessarily followed by everyone in the same culture.

ANS: T REF: 27 MSC: Pickup

9. Cultural values often have a very little unconscious effect on people’s behavior.

ANS: F REF: 28 MSC: New

10. An important goal of anthropology is to explain why symbols mean what they do.

ANS: F REF: 30 MSC: Pickup

11. Unlike other types of symbols, gestures tend to have the same meaning in all cultures.

ANS: F REF: 30 MSC: Pickup
12. In some cultures, it is offensive for a man to be informal and friendly in public.
   
   ANS: T  REF: 31  MSC: New

13. The only aspect of the world that is not the subject of cultural construction is the natural environment.
   
   ANS: F  REF: 31  MSC: Pickup

14. The concepts of race and ethnicity refer to essentially the same things.
   
   ANS: F  REF: 32  MSC: Pickup

15. Living in social groupings always requires culture.
   
   ANS: F  REF: 36  MSC: Pickup

**SHORT ANSWER**

1. What do anthropologists mean by the culture concept?
   
   ANS: The culture concept refers to shared, socially transmitted knowledge and behavior.

   REF: 22  MSC: New

2. What is a cultural identity?
   
   ANS: The cultural tradition a group of people recognizes as their own, and the shared customs and beliefs that define how a group sees itself as distinctive.

   REF: 23  MSC: New

3. How can we define a subculture?
   
   ANS: A cultural identity within the legal boundaries of a nation-state, based upon various recognized and relevant criteria.

   REF: 23  MSC: New

4. What does the term “enculturation” mean?
   
   ANS: It is the transmission of culture to succeeding generations by means of social learning

   REF: 24  MSC: New

5. Explain the relationship between cultural differences and biological difference.
   
   ANS: *Cultural differences and biological differences are largely independent of one another.*
6. How do anthropologists feel about the accuracy or worthiness of a group’s cultural knowledge?

ANS: In our professional role, anthropologists mostly do not judge the accuracy or worthiness of a group’s knowledge.

7. What do anthropologists mean by the term “patterns of behavior”?

ANS: These are the behaviors that most people perform when they are in certain culturally defined situations.

8. Define the concept of role.

ANS: Role is a social position in a group, with its associated and reciprocal rights (privileges) and duties (obligations).

9. What is a norm?

ANS: A norm is a shared rule or standard about how people ought to act in certain situations (occasions, social contexts) or about how particular people should act toward particular other people.

10. How can we define the term “values”?

ANS: Values are a people’s beliefs about the goals or ways of living that are desirable for themselves and their society.

11. What is a symbol?

ANS: Symbols are objects, behaviors, and so forth whose culturally defined meanings have no necessary relationship to their inherent physical qualities.

12. What do anthropologists mean by “cultural constructions”?

ANS:
This term refers to the culturally variable ways people perceive social and natural reality and divide those realities into categories.

REF: 31  MSC: New

13. What is the position of most anthropologists on concept of race in humans?

ANS: Anthropologist see race not as a biologically determined, but rather as a cultural construction.

REF: 32  MSC: New

14. What do anthropologists mean by the term “world view”?

ANS: A world view is the way a people interpret reality and events, including how they see themselves in relation to the world around them.

REF: 34  MSC: New

15. How do anthropologists feel about the importance of culture for human life?

ANS: They feel culture is essential to human life as we know it because it provides humans with the means to adapt to our surroundings, form relationships in organized groups, and interpret reality.

REF: 36  MSC: New

ESSAY

1. Describe and give an example to illustrate the features or characteristics of culture.

ANS: Not Given

REF: 21  MSC: Pickup

2. What is the distinction between cultural rules/knowledge and cultural behavior, and why is the distinction important?

ANS: Not Given

REF: 26-27  MSC: Pickup

3. Define and give three examples of social roles. What does enculturation have to do with this topic?

ANS: Not Given

REF: 27  MSC: New
4. Discuss and give examples of the five specific components of cultural knowledge.

ANS: Not Given

REF: 27-36 MSC: Pickup

5. Discuss the ways in which culture makes humans different from other biological species. How does culture make our life possible?

ANS: Not Given

REF: 36-37 MSC: New