

This chapter has 50 questions.

Scroll down to see and select individual questions or narrow the list using the checkboxes below.

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questions at random and

keep in order ▼

 Multiple Choice Questions - (25)

 Odd Numbered - (25)

 True/False Questions - (17)

 Even Numbered - (25)

 Essay Questions - (8)

1. Ethnography is

- the firsthand, personal study of local settings.
- the process by which culture is learned and transmitted across generations.
- the study of interrelationships among all living things in an environment.
- a policy aimed at removing groups that are culturally different from a country.
- the cross-cultural comparison of cultural data.

Select



Multiple Choice Question

2. Anthropology's comparative, biocultural perspective

- allows the inclusion of both biological and cultural approaches to comment or solve a particular issue or problem.
- is the reason it has traditionally studied nonindustrialized societies.
- is insignificant, since evolution is studied by biological anthropologists while culture is studied by cultural anthropologists.
- is a product of the participant observation approach.
- places it in the humanities.

Select



Multiple Choice Question

3. Ethnology is

- the study of human speech sounds.
- the comparative, generalizing aspect of cultural anthropology.
- the most important subfield of anthropology.
- the study of ancient ethnic groups.
- a synonym for ethnography.

Select



Multiple Choice Question

4. The four main subdisciplines of anthropology consist of


- medical anthropology, ethnography, ethnology, and cultural anthropology.
- archaeology, biological anthropology, applied linguistics, and applied anthropology.
- biological anthropology, linguistic anthropology, cultural anthropology, and archaeology.
- genetic anthropology, physical anthropology, psychological anthropology, linguistic anthropology.
- primatology, ethnology, cultural anthropology, and paleopathology.

Select




Multiple Choice Question

5. Archaeologists study
- language.
 - race.
 - biological adaptation.
 - modern cultural diversity.
 - material remains.

Select 

Multiple Choice Question

6. President Barack Obama's mother, Dr. Ann Dunham, was a(n)
- primatologist.
 - cultural and applied anthropologist.
 - biological anthropologist.
 - medical anthropologist.
 - archaeologist.

Select 

Multiple Choice Question

7. Four-field anthropology does not claim _____ as a distinctive feature.
- holistic approach
 - broad cross-cultural comparison
 - the study of human biology, culture, and language
 - that it is a science and a humanity
 - an exclusive focus on contemporary cultures

Select 


Multiple Choice Question

8. Biological anthropologists study all of the following *except*
- ancient languages.
 - human biological plasticity.
 - primates.
 - human evolution.
 - human genetics.

Select 

Multiple Choice Question

9. The study of interactions among past living things in a past environment is
- paleoanthropology.
 - paleoecology.
 - garbology.
 - social archaeology.
 - adaptive anthropology.

Select 

Multiple Choice Question

10. The statement, _____, is *not* true.

- "anthropology is the exploration of human diversity in time and space"
- "anthropology studies the whole of the human condition"
- "anthropologists focus in part on the diversity that arises through human adaptability"
- "anthropology's biocultural approach entails finding evolutionary explanations for all human behaviors"
- "anthropology offers a comparative, cross-cultural perspective to the study of the human condition"

Select 

Multiple Choice Question

11. The statement, _____, is a distinction between culture and society.

- "culture is the result of higher education, whereas society is shared by all people"
- "people share society with other animals, but culture is distinctly human"
- "culture is genetically programmed, whereas society is transmitted through social learning"
- "people attain culture through international travel but society is the social environment of their native land"
- "society rests more upon certain features of human biology than culture does"

Select 

Multiple Choice Question

12. _____ defines the processes by which organisms cope with environmental forces and stresses.


- Ethnology
- Ethnography
- Cultural resource management
- Adaptation
- Phenotype

Select 

Multiple Choice Question


13. The tendency of people living in the Peruvian Andes to develop a voluminous chest and lungs for life at very high altitudes provides an example of a(n)

- genetic adaptation.
- long-term physiological adaptation.
- short-term physiological adaptation.
- cultural adaptation.
- archaeological adaptation.

Select 

Multiple Choice Question

14.

Select 


The pressurized cabin of an airplane flying at high altitude provides an example of a (n)

- genetic adaptation.
- long-term physiological adaptation.
- short-term physiological adaptation.
- cultural adaptation.
- archaeological adaptation.

Multiple Choice Question

15. A systematic field of study that uses experiment, observation, and deduction to produce reliable explanations of phenomena is

- culture.
- religion.
- humanities.
- science.
- folklore.

Select 

Multiple Choice Question

16. The question, _____, was important in the origins of American anthropology.

- "How are the Neanderthals related to us"
- "Where did Native Americans come from"


Select 

- "When and where did food production first begin"
- "How much beer do people in Arizona drink today"
- "Where do ideals of attractiveness come from"

Multiple Choice Question

17. A biocultural perspective is _____.


- the notion that humans no longer rely on biological adaptation.
- the inclusion of both biological and cultural approaches.
- using the fact that culture is completely dominant over biological change.
- synonymous with scientific research.
- the idea that girls should be gymnasts and boys should play football.

Select 

Multiple Choice Question

18. _____ is *least* likely to send female swimmers to the Olympics.

- The United States
- Germany
- The Netherlands
- Norway
- Brazil

Select 

Multiple Choice Question

19. Rathje's garbology project


- studies the stratification of landfills.
- is archaeology of modern people.
- answered the question why people leave things behind for archaeologists to find.
- is a study of potsherds.
- was conducted in ancient Egypt.

Multiple Choice Question

20. A scientist who studies the fossil record of human evolution is a(n)


- paleoanthropologist.
- archaeologist.
- ethnologist.
- treasure hunter.
- primatologist.

Multiple Choice Question

21. The study of the relationships between social and linguistic variation is

- historic linguistics.
- applied linguistics.
- cultural resource management.
- adaptation.
- sociolinguistics.

Multiple Choice Question

22. The use of anthropological findings, concepts, and methods to accomplish a desired end is

- applied anthropology.
- economic anthropology.
- conceptual anthropology.
- sociobiology.
- participant observation.

Multiple Choice Question

23. Cultural resource management is an example of applied

- ethnology.
- biological anthropology.
- archaeology.
- linguistic anthropology.
- ethnography.

Multiple Choice Question

24. Anthropology is a holistic discipline because it

- has traditionally focused on nonindustrial societies.
- deals with human culture.
- does not attempt to make generalizations about humanity.
- now focuses on industrial societies.
- studies human biological, cultural, and linguistic variation across both time and space.

Select



Multiple Choice Question

25. If an anthropologist is studying ethnic-religious conflict in contemporary Sri Lanka, s/he is most likely a(n)

- cultural anthropologist.
- linguistic anthropologist.
- paleoanthropologist.
- archaeological anthropologist.
- biological anthropologist.

Select



Multiple Choice Question

26. Identify the themes and interests that unify the subdisciplines of American anthropology. Your answer should refer to historical reasons for the unity of anthropology in the United States.

Select



Explanation:

Answers will vary.

Essay Question

27. Define ethnography and ethnology. Discuss the importance of each, as well as their relationship in the field of anthropology.

Select



Explanation:

Answers will vary.

Essay Question

28. Identify the four subdisciplines of anthropology. Define each subdiscipline and give one example of something each might study.

Select



Explanation:

Answers will vary.

Essay Question

29. Discuss ways that culture can change the growth and development of an individual's physical body. Include at least one example.

Select



Explanation:

Answers will vary.

Essay Question

30. List and describe at least three types of remains that archaeologists could study. Discuss what archaeologists could learn from each type.

Select



Explanation:

Answers will vary.

Essay Question

31. Discuss anthropology's dual identity as a member of the social sciences and the humanities. Define the advantages that may be found in this dual identity.

Select



Explanation:

Answers will vary.

Essay Question

32. Identify the four primary types of human adaptation. Discuss why their interrelationship has been particularly important for the human species.

Select



Explanation:

Answers will vary.

Essay Question

Select



33. Name the various kinds of work applied anthropologists pursue. Provide one example for each subfield. Discuss the aspects of anthropology that make it uniquely valuable in application to social problems.

Explanation:

Answers will vary.

Essay Question

34. Anthropologists study only non-Western cultures.

True

→ False

Select



True / False Question

35. Anthropology is unique in that it is both holistic and cross-cultural.

→ True

False

Select



True / False Question

36. Ethnomusicology is one of the main four subfields of anthropology.

True

→ False

Select



True / False Question

37. Anthropologists would agree that a comparative, cross-cultural approach is unnecessary as long as you are diligent in your work.

True

→ False

Select



True / False Question

38. Linguistic anthropologists study how languages vary in time and space, and how language and culture influence each other.

→ True

False

Select



True / False Question

39. Ethnography involves the collection of data that become the basis for an account of a particular community, society, or culture.

→ True

False

Select



True / False Question

40. Anthropologists use the term *society* to refer to customs and traditions passed from generation to generation through learning.

True

Select



→ False

True / False Question


41. Academic anthropology refers to the use of anthropological knowledge and methods to identify and solve social problems.

Select 

True
→ False

True / False Question

42. The study of material remains like potsherds, buildings, ships, and garbage falls under the subdiscipline of archaeological anthropology.

Select 

→ True
 False

True / False Question

43. The origin of American anthropology traces to an interest in the origins and diversity of Native Americans.

Select 

→ True
 False

True / False Question

44. Ethnology is the process of living with a culture for a long time to describe that one culture fully.

Select 

True
→ False

True / False Question

45. Humans use both biological and cultural means to adapt to new environments.

Select 

→ True
 False

True / False Question

46. Primatology is included in biological anthropology.

Select 

→ True
 False

True / False Question

47. Archaeologists only study past cultures.

Select 

True
→ False

True / False Question

Select 

48. The term *enculturation* refers to the process through which children learn culture.

→ True
 False

True / False Question

49. The experience of hyperventilation upon reaching a high altitude environment illustrates a long-term physiological adaptation to high altitude.



- True
- False

True / False Question

50. Culture is not itself biological, but it rests on certain features of human biology.



- True
- False

True / False Question