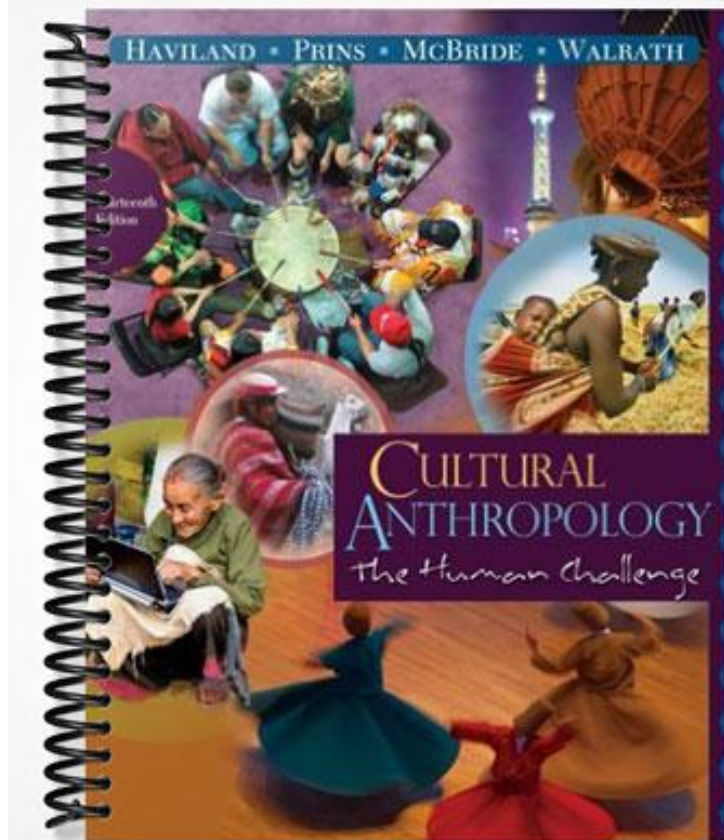


TEST BANK



Chapter 2

Characteristics of Culture

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The first clear and comprehensive definition of culture was made by _____.
- Franz Boas
 - Edward B. Tylor
 - Ralph Linton
 - Bronislaw Malinowski
 - Clyde Kluckhohn

ANS: b PG: 28 LO: 1

2. Which of the following is **not** a common aspect of culture?
- ideas
 - behavior
 - genes
 - perceptions
 - values

ANS: c PG: 28 LO: 1 Modified

3. People share the same culture if they _____.
- are dependent on each other for survival
 - are able to interpret and predict each other's actions
 - live in the same territory
 - behave in an identical manner
 - all of the above

ANS: b PG: 29 LO: 3

4. Which of the following statements about society and culture is **incorrect**?
- Culture can exist without a society.
 - Every culture is learned, shared, based on symbols, integrated, and dynamic.
 - All culture is learned rather than biologically inherited.
 - A culture is shared by the members of a society.
 - Although members of a society may share a culture, their behavior is not uniform.

ANS: a PG: 29 LO: 4

5. The process in which culture is transmitted from one generation to the next is called _____.
- enculturation
 - acculturation
 - diffusion
 - transmission
 - adaptation

ANS: a PG: 28 LO: 4

6. The term “gender” refers to _____.
- biological differences between males and females
 - cultural meanings assigned to the biological differences between the sexes
 - a method of determining sex
 - the sexual tendency of society
 - biological meanings assigned to the cultural differences between females and males

ANS: b PG: 30 LO: 3

7. The cultural definitions of what it means to be a male or female today _____.
- are determined by biological differences
 - are independent of biological differences
 - stem from biological differences that today are relatively insignificant
 - developed about 60 million years ago
 - have no relationship to sex

ANS: c PG: 30 LO: 3

8. Which of the following statements about the relationship between sex and gender is **incorrect**?
- Sex is the same as gender.
 - Sex refers to physical differences between males and females, whereas gender refers to the cultural meanings assigned to sex.
 - Sexual differences are biological; gender differences depend on cultural definition.
 - Gender differences began with human culture, about 2.5 million years ago.
 - The biological differences between males and females have decreased since 2.5 million years ago.

ANS: a PG: 30 LO: 3

9. When groups within a society function with their own distinctive standards of behavior, we refer to it as _____.
- subcultural variation
 - social structure
 - gender differences
 - cultural materialism
 - ethnocentrism

ANS: a PG: 30 LO: 4, 6, 10

10. In the movie *Witness*, a policeman named John Book was able to hide from his corrupt boss by staying with the Amish. He was protected by adopting their mode of dress, by the fact that they had no telephones, and by their being a closely-knit community united by shared values that differed from those of the larger society. The Amish in the United States are an example of a/an _____.
- pluralistic society
 - subculture
 - integrated culture
 - world culture
 - complex society

ANS: b PG: 31-32 LO: 4, 6, 10

11. The Amish may be used as an example of subcultural variation because _____.
- they are racially different
 - they share the values of thrift, hard work, independence, and close family ties that Americans respect
 - they maintain a distinctive way of life that emphasizes agrarian living and loyalty to fellow Amish rather than to the state
 - they participate in a rite of passage called *rumschpringe*
 - all of the above

ANS: c PG: 31-32 LO: 4, 6, 10

12. What of the following statements is correct?
- Subcultural groups always have separate religious affiliations.
 - Ethnic groups live outside of national borders.
 - Subcultural groups have biological differences that ethnic groups do not have.
 - Ethnic groups collectively and publicly identify themselves as distinct.
 - Subcultural groups collectively and publicly identify themselves as distinct.

ANS: d PG: 32 LO: 3

13. The process by which culture is transmitted from one generation to the next is called _____.

- a. enculturation
- b. pluralism
- c. adaptation
- d. cultural relativism
- e. subcultural variation

ANS: a PG: 28 LO: 1, 4

14. Which of the following illustrates the fact that culture is learned rather than biologically inherited?

- a. Nonhuman animals eat and drink when they have the urge.
- b. Humans have a biological drive to eat and drink.
- c. Human societies differ in whether their members eat five meals a day or only one, and what types of food and drink are considered appropriate or taboo.
- d. Humans living in desert environments require about two gallons of liquid a day to maintain constant body temperature.
- e. Humans have to learn how to kiss; kissing is not biologically programmed.

ANS: c PG: 28 LO: 1, 4

15. Biological inheritance is to the ant and bee society as _____ is to the human society.

- a. enculturation
- b. adaptation
- c. social structure
- d. ethnocentrism
- e. subcultural variation

ANS: a PG: 29 LO: 4

16. Which of the following statements is **incorrect**?

- a. All culture is learned.
- b. All learned behavior is cultural.
- c. Culture is humankind's "social heredity."
- d. Culture is not biologically inherited.
- e. Culture is transmitted from one generation to the next through enculturation.

ANS: b PG: 29 LO: 3

17. _____ establishes group cohesion and makes it possible for people to consistently satisfy their basic needs.
- a. Culture
 - b. Infrastructure
 - c. Superstructure
 - d. Enculturation
 - e. Social structure

ANS: e PG: 35 LO: 3

18. The most important symbolic aspect of culture is _____.
- a. art
 - b. language
 - c. religion
 - d. money
 - e. none of the above

ANS: b PG: 34 LO: 3, 5

19. A society is held together by a shared sense of identity and worldview. This collective body of ideas allows a society to make sense of the world, its challenges and opportunities. It is known as _____.
- a. philosophy
 - b. code ethics
 - c. superstructure
 - d. foundation
 - e. religion

ANS: c PG: 35 LO: 1, 3, 6

20. Culture is an integrated and interrelated whole, which means that _____.
- a. people of all different races get along well together
 - b. subcultural variations can be tolerated
 - c. if you alter one aspect of a culture, you can drastically affect and possibly even endanger the functioning of the whole
 - d. primitive people live in harmony and do not require contact with other cultures, nor do they undergo internal change
 - e. Their society maintains a fragile balance that can be destroyed by any contact with an outside influence

ANS: c PG: 36 LO: 3, 6, 11

21. Among the Kapauku Papuans of NEW Guinea, the fact that an attempt to eliminate warfare (which would create a balanced sex ratio) would affect the practice of polygyny, which would affect the economy (since women raise pigs, and the more wives a man has the more pigs he can keep), shows that culture is _____.
- a. materialistic
 - b. relative
 - c. pluralistic
 - d. integrated
 - e. enculturated

ANS: d PG: 35-36 LO: 3, 11

22. As a/an _____ system, cultures respond to motions and actions within and around them.
- a. integrated
 - b. symbolic
 - c. learned
 - d. dynamic
 - e. functional

ANS: d PG: 36 LO: 3, 6, 7

23. Analyses of human skeletal remains from the Maya city of Tikal reveal that, on average, _____.
- a. taller individuals were usually of a lower social class than shorter individuals
 - b. females interred in less elaborate graves were taller than those in higher class burials
 - c. males and females were the same height, regardless of class differences
 - d. males interred in less elaborate graves were taller than those from simple graves
 - e. males interred in more elaborate graves were taller than those from simple graves

ANS: e PG: 38 inset LO: 6, 8

24. According to Bronislaw Malinowski, the nature of an institution is determined by its _____.
- a. structure
 - b. function
 - c. culture
 - d. superstructure
 - e. infrastructure

ANS: b PG: 37 inset LO: 3, 5, 6

25. The process by which organisms adjust beneficially to their environment, or the characteristics by which they overcome hazards and gain access to the resources they need to survive, is called _____.
- a. culture
 - b. biology
 - c. social structure
 - d. integration
 - e. adaptation

ANS: e PG: 37 LO: 3, 7

26. Humans' major mode of adaptation, which enables them to live effectively in diverse environments, is _____.
- a. sweat glands
 - b. culture
 - c. specialized teeth
 - d. body hair
 - e. biology

ANS: b PG: 38 LO: 3, 7

27. Because humans have culture, they are able to live in which of the following environments?
- a. deserts
 - b. mountains
 - c. the Arctic
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above

ANS: d PG: 38 LO: 3, 7

28. Behavior can be adaptive in the short run but maladaptive in the long run. In the Central Valley in California, vast irrigation projects have created a garden, but salts and chemicals accumulating in the soil will eventually create another desert. This same process occurred in _____.
- a. Mexico
 - b. Morocco
 - c. ancient Mesopotamia
 - d. Great Britain
 - e. the Yellow River valley of China

ANS: c PG: 38 LO: 7

29. _____ argued the universality of certain biological and psychological needs, insisting that the institutions making up each culture are functionally to meet these needs.
- Maybury-Lewis
 - Ember and Ember
 - Malinowski
 - Boaz
 - Mead

ANS: c PG: 36 LO: 6 NEW

30. A culture must satisfy basic needs such as _____.
- the distribution of necessary goods and services
 - biological continuity through reproduction, and enculturation of functioning adults
 - maintenance of order within a society, and between a society and outsiders
 - motivation to survive
 - all of the above

ANS: e PG: 36 LO: 6

31. Which of the following statements is **correct**?
- Only some cultures change.
 - All cultures change at the same rate.
 - All culture change is disastrous.
 - Culture change can bring disastrous results.
 - All of the above.

ANS: d PG: 39 LO: 6, 7

32. Which of the following statements is **correct**?
- A society is a union of multiple cultures.
 - Human survival depends on individuals being fit.
 - A correctly functioning culture has consistency across all of its parts, though not necessarily harmony.
 - Unregulated self-gratification does not impact the society as a whole.
 - All of the above are correct.

ANS: c PG: 37 LO: 3, 6 NEW

33. The belief that one's own way of life is superior to others is _____.
- ethnocentrism
 - cultural relativism
 - egocentrism
 - kulturpride
 - ethnic-centeredness

ANS: a PG: 41 LO: 2

34. _____ refers to the position that because cultures are unique, each one can be evaluated only according to its own standards and values.
- a. Ethnocentrism
 - b. Cultural relativism
 - c. Cultural materialism
 - d. Adaptation
 - e. Pluralism

ANS: b PG: 41 LO: 9

- W** 35. When a culture becomes too rigid and does not change to meet the needs of its people on a long-term basis, it is less likely to _____.
- a. multiply
 - b. develop innovations
 - c. survive
 - d. become ethnocentric
 - e. govern well

ANS: c PG: 43 LO:3,6,11 NEW

36. Because subsistence practices involve tapping into available resources to satisfy a society's basic needs, this aspect of culture is known as _____.
- a. infrastructure
 - b. subculture
 - c. social structure
 - d. superstructure
 - e. acculturation

ANS: a PG: 35 LO: 3

37. In many Native American societies, _____.
- a. only males are recognized
 - b. more than two genders are recognized
 - c. gender is not a designated category
 - d. only females are recognized
 - e. children are believed to have more than one gender

ANS: b PG: 30 LO: 3, 6

38. Which of the following is evidence of cultural behavior among non-human animals?

- a. chimpanzees fashion a tool from a twig to hunt for termites
- b. macaques wash sweet potatoes before eating them
- c. a lion pack passes a characteristic behavior pattern to the next generation
- d. a deer freezes in the headlights of a car
- e. All except d

ANS: e PG: 28-29 LO: 3

39. The sanitary habits of food foraging peoples _____.

- a. leave a lot to be desired
- b. are highly adaptive in the context of foraging and also in the context of sedentism
- c. weren't very adaptive in the context of foraging, but turn out to be adaptive in the context of sedentism
- d. were highly adaptive in the context of foraging, but are maladaptive in the context of sedentism
- e. are unknown

ANS: d PG: 38 LO: 7

W 40. A sign, sound, emblem, or other thing that is arbitrarily linked to something else and represents it in a meaningful way is called _____.

- a. a myth
- b. a symbol
- c. an omen
- d. a subculture
- e. an ethnic group

ANS: b PG: 34 LO: 5

41. The _____ are a mountain people of western NEW Guinea studied in 1955 by the North American anthropologist Leo Pospisil.

- a. !Kung San
- b. Kaluli
- c. Basseri
- d. Kapauku
- e. Azande

ANS: d PG: 35 LO: 1, 3

42. We now know that any culture that is functioning adequately regards itself as the best, a view reflecting a phenomenon known as _____.
- cultural relativism
 - egoism
 - nationalism
 - ethnocentrism
 - individualism

ANS: d PG: 41 LO: 2

- W** 43. The idea that one must suspend judgment on other peoples' practices in order to understand them in their own cultural terms is called _____.
- structuralism
 - functionalism
 - structural functionalism
 - cultural relativism
 - relative culturalism

ANS: d PG: 41 LO: 9

44. In regards to the concept of cultural relativism, anthropologist _____ emphasized that "...one does not avoid making judgments, but rather postpones them in order to make informed judgments later."
- David Maybury-Lewis
 - Daniel Day-Lewis
 - Francis L.K. Shu
 - E.E. Evans-Pritchard
 - A.F.C. Wallace

ANS: a PG: 42 LO: 9

45. As a result of _____ work, in 1981, the Apaches were able to move into houses that had been designed with *their* participation, for *their* specific needs.
- Walter Goldschmidt's
 - George Esber's
 - David Maybury-Lewis's
 - Bronislaw Malinowski's
 - Margaret Mead's

ANS: b PG: 32 LO: 3

46. As a prelude to social interaction, Apache hosts feel compelled to offer their guests _____.

- a. cattle
- b. beer
- c. food
- d. small gifts
- e. seats

ANS: c PG: 32 LO: 3, 5

47. The development of irrigation works in ancient Mesopotamia led to its collapse as a civilization about _____ years ago.

- a. 11,000
- b. 7,000
- c. 4,000
- d. 1,000
- e. 500

ANS: c PG: 38 LO: 7

48. The rule-governed relationships that hold a society together, with all their rights, duties, and obligations, are known as its _____.

- a. constitution
- b. social structure
- c. Bill of Rights
- d. laws
- e. senate

ANS: b PG: 35 LO: 3, 11

W 49. The culture concept was first developed by anthropologists toward the end of the _____ century.

- a. fifteenth
- b. nineteenth
- c. twentieth
- d. eighteenth
- e. seventeenth

ANS: b PG: 28 LO: 1

50. In the United States people are not regarded as adults until the age of 18; in many other cultures, adulthood begins earlier. In many cases, it is not associated so much with age as it is to _____.
- passage through certain prescribed rituals
 - recitation of various religious sayings
 - biological changes
 - the acceptance of NEW obligations
 - the passing of difficult examinations

ANS: a PG: 30 LO: 3, 6

51. Malinowski's Trobriand work was of such high quality that it made _____ a scientific enterprise.
- surveys
 - interviewing
 - questionnaires
 - videotaping
 - ethnography

ANS: e PG: 37 LO: 1

52. _____ set a NEW standard for fieldwork in anthropology through his research with the Trobriand people.
- E.E. Evans-Pritchard
 - Claude Levi-Strauss
 - Bronislaw Malinowski
 - Ruth Benedict
 - A.F.C. Wallace

ANS: c PG: 37 LO: 1,6 NEW

- W** 53. Cultures must strike a balance between _____.

- functions and structures
- society and subculture
- families' kinship and individuality
- individuals' needs and desires and those of society
- environment and geography

ANS: d PG: 40 LO: 6, 8, 11

54. The tendency for all aspects of a culture to function as an interrelated whole is called _____.
- structuralism
 - functionalism

- c. integration
- d. interactionism
- e. synchronicism

ANS: c PG: 35 LO: 3, 6

55. A society in which two or more ethnic groups or nationalities are politically organized into one territorial state but maintain their cultural differences is called a _____ society.

- a. multilinear
- b. multi-cultural
- c. class-based
- d. pluralistic
- e. stratified

ANS: d PG: 33 LO: 3, 4, 6, 10

56. Which of the following are signs that a culture is **not** adequately satisfying the needs and expectations of those who live by its rules?

- a. high interest rates
- b. low interest rates
- c. high crime rate
- d. high delinquency rate
- e. only c and d

ANS: e PG: 43 LO: 6, 8, 11

57. What is adaptive at one time may not be at another. In the Central Plains of the United States, a principal region for grain cultivation, irrigation systems and chemical fertilizers have resulted in _____.

- a. balance between the needs of individuals and those of society
- b. large but unsustainable crop yields
- c. well-being of a group of people
- d. attempt to maintain non-diseased crop production in certain areas of the country
- e. attempt to enforce order in rural areas of the country

ANS: b PG: 42 LO: 4, 6, 11 NEW

58. Though pastoral nomadic peoples are often blamed for causing environmental degradation, the fault is not theirs. Rather, it lies with _____.
- unrestricted development
 - a tremendous increase in tourism
 - the ever-burgeoning use of off road vehicles
 - governments that restrict their movements causing overgrazing
 - all of the above

ANS: d PG: 39-40 LO: 7

- W** 59. Which of the following is **not** an element associated with the barrel model of culture?
- interstructure
 - social structure
 - infrastructure
 - superstructure
 - environment

ANS: a PG: 35 LO: 3,11

60. Cross-cultural studies show that homicide rates mostly decline following _____.
- eradication of culture
 - the institutionalization of a death penalty
 - the partial implementation of a death penalty
 - the abolition of a death penalty
 - the addition of a death penalty

ANS: d PG: 42 LO: 8,11

61. As outlined by the Polish-born anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski, which of the following would be considered a fundamental level of needs that must be resolved by all cultures?
- A culture must provide for political needs.
 - A culture must provide for biological needs.
 - A culture must provide for instrumental needs.
 - A culture must provide for integrative needs.
 - All except a.

ANS: e PG: 37 LO: 3,8,11

62. Anthropologists use the term _____ to refer to the cultural elaborations and meanings assigned to the biological differentiation between the sexes.
- masculine
 - gender
 - sex
 - feminine
 - bisexual

ANS: b PG: 30 LO: 3,5

63. Society is held together by _____ known as its social structure.
- life-long relationships
 - a variety of alliances.
 - the bonding together of several groups
 - the adherence to a political philosophy
 - rule-governed relationships

ANS: e PG: 35 LO: 3, 6

64. China, with the world's largest population, is a _____ society.
- pluralist
 - multinational
 - Muslim
 - minority
 - radical

ANS: a PG: 33 LO: 1,8,9 NEW

- W** 65. Much of human behavior is based on _____.
- integration
 - symbols
 - kinship
 - persecution
 - politics

ANS: b PG: 34 LO: 1,5 NEW

66. Because the many aspects of culture involve the many areas of our lives, we can refer to culture as being _____.
- complicated
 - boring
 - symbolic
 - integrated
 - environmental

ANS: d PG: 34 LO: 1,3 NEW

67. As represented by the barrel model of culture, culture is an integrated system that responds to a combination of _____.
- structural integrity
 - ideology and religion
 - internal factors
 - ethical integrity
 - internal factors

ANS: e PG 35 LO: 1,4,8 NEW

68. The term _____ is the rule-governed relationships that hold members of a society together.
- social structure
 - infrastructure
 - superstructure
 - external structure
 - internal structure.

ANS: a PG: 35 LO:1,4,8, NEW

69. The term _____ is the economic foundation of a society, including its subsistence practices.
- social structure
 - infrastructure
 - superstructure
 - external structure
 - internal structure

ANS: b PG: 35 LO:1,4,8, NEW

70. _____ refers to a society's shared sense of identity and worldview.
- Social structure
 - Infrastructure
 - Superstructure
 - External structure
 - Internal structure

ANS: c PG: 35 LO:1,4,8, NEW

- W** 71. All cultures are _____.
- flexible
 - worldview
 - adjustable
 - dynamic
 - models of facilitation

ANS: d PG: 36 LO:1,4,8, NEW

72. Polish-born anthropologist _____ argued that people share certain biological and psychological needs.
- Levi-Strauss
 - Malinowski
 - Benedict
 - Wallace
 - Evans Pritchard

ANS: b PG: 36 LO:1, 4,8, NEW

73. The ultimate function of all cultures is to fulfill _____.
- Desires of the people in the culture
 - Models of culture held by the society
 - The acculturation process
 - Needs of the political leaders of the society
 - Commonly held biological and psychological needs.

ANS: e PG: 36 LO:1, 4,8, NEW

74. Humans increasingly depend on the process that allows them to thrive in their environment. This process is known as _____.
- effects of culture
 - cultural adaptation
 - cultural leveling
 - cultural reNEWing
 - cultural transference

ANS: b PG: 36 LO:1,7,11 NEW

75. If someone comments to you that they cannot pass judgment on a cultural aspect of someone else's culture, what is that concept called?
- Cultural Relativism
 - Evolution of culture
 - Cultural Adaptation in practice
 - Cultural Evaluation
 - Cultural Avoidance

ANS: a PG: 41 LO:9,10 NEW

- W** 76. Cultural relativism is essential as _____.
- symbolic significance
 - a cultural adaptation method
 - a part of the acculturation process
 - a research tool
 - a cultural avoidance mechanism

ANS: d PG: 42 LO:9,10 NEW

77. A high rate of crime is a sign that a culture is not satisfying the people's _____.

- a. needs and expectations
- b. military and civil needs
- c. social and political needs
- d. political and governmental needs
- e. biological and psychological needs

ANS: a PG: 43 LO:1,6,8,10,11 NEW

W 78. When examined as a maintenance system, culture can be seen as ensuring the continued _____ of the people.

- a. desires of the people in the culture
- b. models of culture held by the society
- c. the acculturation process
- d. needs of the political leaders of the society
- e. well-being

ANS: e PG: 43 LO:1,4,8,11 NEW

TRUE/FALSE

W 1. A modern definition of culture emphasizes the values, beliefs, and rules that lie behind behavior rather than the actual observable behavior itself.

ANS: t PG: 28 LO: 1

W 2. To say that culture is shared means that all members of a society behave in the same way.

ANS: f PG: 29-30 LO: 1,3

3. A group of people without a common culture who are stranded together on a desert island, and who learn to work together for survival while they are there, may be said to constitute a society.

ANS: f PG: 29 LO: 6

W 4. The idea that culture is shared means that everyone in that culture plays the same roles.

ANS: f PG: 30 LO: 1,3

5. A pluralistic society always has subcultural variation, but not every society with subcultural variation is pluralistic.

ANS: t PG: 33 LO: 6, 10

6. A larger culture is more likely to tolerate a subculture if their values and physical appearance are similar.
ANS: t PG: 32 LO: 7
7. Because of the objectivity of anthropological training, anthropologists are able to eliminate the biases that might affect their descriptions of culture in the field.
ANS: f PG: 41 LO: 2,9
8. In your author's example of culture change in Africa south of the Sahara, the government's attempt to settle pastoral nomads in villages has had beneficial results for the people.
ANS: f PG: 39 LO: 7
9. The needs of society always take precedence over the needs of its individual members.
ANS: f PG: 40 LO: 8
10. There were two primary strata in the ancient Maya city of Tikal.
ANS: f PG: 38 LO: 3
11. Cattle herding is the mainstay around which all of Kapauku Papuan society revolves.
ANS: f PG: 35 LO: 3,5
12. Gender, in cultural anthropology, refers to cultural elaborations and meanings assigned to the biological differentiation between sexes.
ANS: t PG: 30 LO:1,3,5 NEW
13. Bronislaw Malinowski used standard methods of fieldwork for his work among the Trobriand.
ANS: f PG: 37 LO: 3,10 NEW
14. Cultures are changing more rapidly today than they did in the past.
ANS: t PG: 39 LO: 7
15. Some societies have no regulations surrounding sexual activity.
ANS: f PG: 40-41 LO: 8,3

16. There can be no culture without a society.
ANS: t PG: 29 LO: 3,6
17. Ants and bees instinctively cooperate in a manner that clearly indicates a degree of social organization, therefore they have culture.
ANS: f PG: 29 LO: 4
18. Though one's sex is culturally determined, one's sexual identity or gender is biologically constructed.
ANS: f PG: 30 LO: 3,4
- W** 19. Cultural adaptation is depended upon more today as a complex set of ideas, technologies, and activities which allow a culture to survive.
ANS: t PG: 38 LO: 7 NEW
20. Cultural change and adaptation can sometimes lead to unexpectedly disastrous results.
ANS: t PG: 39 LO: 7 NEW
21. Learned behavior is exhibited to one degree or another by most, if not all, mammals.
ANS: t PG: 28 LO: 1,3
22. If a society is to survive, it must succeed in balancing the self-interest of its members against the demands of the society as a whole.
ANS: t PG: 40 LO: 8
- W** 23. Behavioral uniformity occurs in all human societies.
ANS: f PG: 29 LO: 3,7,8 Modified
24. Cross cultural studies show that homicide rates mostly decline after the death penalty is abolished.
ANS: t PG: 42 LO: 3
25. George Esber worked with architects to create more culturally-responsive houses for the Navajo.
ANS: f PG: 32 LO: 3,4

26. Anthropologists look at the archaeological or historical record to test hypotheses about culture change.

ANS: t PG: 38 LO: 3 Conceptual Modified

27. The most important symbolic aspect of culture is religion.

ANS: f PG: 34 LO: 3,5

28. A society's economic base is part of the superstructure.

ANS: f PG: 35 LO: 3

29. No known human societies exist, or have existed, that do not exhibit culture.

ANS: t PG: 29 LO: 3,6

MATCHING

1. Match the culture with its description.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| _____ Kapauku Papuans | a. a Native American group with distinct architectural needs |
| _____ Amish | b. a NEW Guinea people who breed pigs |
| _____ Trobrianders | c. a pacifist agrarian subculture of the U.S. |
| _____ Apache | d. a Pacific island people studied by Malinowski |
| _____ Aztec | e. civilization of Mexico which engaged in large-scale sacrifices |

ANS: b, c, d, a, e LO: 3

SHORT ANSWER

1. How are modern definitions of culture different from 19th-century definitions?

PG: 28 LO: 1,3

2. What is the barrel model of culture?

PG: 35 LO: 3,6

3. How did an anthropologist assist in house design for Apache Indians?
PG: 32 LO: 3,6,7
4. What is meant by the statement “culture goes deeper than observable behavior?”
PG: 28 LO: 3,6
5. What did Malinowski mean by biological, instrumental, and integrative needs that must be resolved by culture?
PG: 37 LO: 1,3,6
6. What relationship did anthropologists find between nutrition, height, and social class at Tikal?
PG: 38 LO: 3
7. Contrast ethnocentrism and cultural relativism.
PG: 41 LO: 2,9
8. What aspects of a culture indicate how well the physical and psychological needs of its people are being met?
PG: 43 LO: 3,7,8
9. What is cultural relativism?
PG: 41 LO: 9
10. How was the rise of the state linked to the emergence of plural societies?
PG: 33 LO: 6,8
11. What is an example of a nomadic people?
PG: 40 LO: 3,7 Conceptual NEW
12. What is a pluralistic society? Give an example of a country that is pluralistic in nature.
PG: 33 LO: 6 Conceptual Modified
13. What function is served by Aztec sacrifice?
PG: 42 LO: 3

14. Discuss the fundamental characteristics of culture.

PG: 36-37 LO: 3,6,7,8,11 Conceptual Modified

15. Explain what is meant by the statement, “If a society is to survive, it must succeed in balancing the self-interest of its members against the demands of the society as a whole.”

PG: 40 LO: 8,11 Conceptual Modified

16. Why is language the most important symbolic aspect of culture?

PG: 34 LO: 3,5

17. What is maladaptive cultural behavior, giving at least one example?

PG: 38 LO: 7 Conceptual Modified

ESSAY

1. Using the Amish as an example of subcultural variation, discuss some of the factors that seem to determine whether or not subcultural variation is tolerated by the larger culture. Compare the Amish with another group less well tolerated.

LO: 3,6,7,10

2. Using the example of the Kapauku Papuans, explain the idea that culture is “integrated”. Illustrate the concept of the integration of culture with another example as well.

LO: 3, 6

1. Compare and contrast cultural relativism and ethnocentrism.

LO: 2, 9

4. Using the fashion industry in the United States as an example, explain ethnocentrism and the evaluation of cultures.

LO: 7, 9, 10 Conceptual NEW

5. Someone once remarked that a Holocaust survivor was hardly likely to be a confirmed cultural relativist. How is cultural relativism related to moral relativism? That is, can we think about the Nazis, or similar movements, in relativistic terms? Is there a role in anthropology for a universalistic conception of human rights?

LO: 9

6. Distinguish between the concepts of culture and society.
LO: 6, 8
7. Discuss the role of culture in architecture.
LO: 3, 6, 7
8. How has technology changed the biological basis for contrasting gender roles?
LO: 3, 6
9. Discuss the interrelatedness of the various parts of Kapauku culture. Use examples.
LO: 3
10. Compare and contrast examples of a subculture and an ethnic group.
LO: 6
11. Provide examples to support the statement, “What is adaptive in one context may be seriously maladaptive in another.”
LO: 7
12. Why do cultures exist?
LO: 1,3,7
13. How do past definitions of culture compare with more recent definitions?
LO: 1,3
14. What is the role of the individual in culture?
LO: 8
15. Discuss the relationship between high crime rates and people’s cultural expectations.
LO: 8, NEW
16. Discuss the reasons for the existence of cultures.
LO: 1 NEW
17. Explain how ethnocentrism impacts cultural change.
LO: 1,2,7 NEW
18. Explain the statement that people everywhere are ethnocentric in nature and practice.
LO: 1,2,7,8 NEW