MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Who offered the first definition of culture in anthropology: "Culture is the complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society?"
   A) Alfred Kroeber       B) A. R. Radcliff-Brown
   C) Edward Tylor         D) Marvin Harris

2) _______ refers to the information people have that enables them to function in their social and physical environments.
   A) Survival skills
   B) Culture
   C) Social intelligence
   D) Cultural knowledge

3) By the 1950's, Kroeber and Kluckhohn had found more than _______ definitions of culture in anthropological literature.
   A) 50
   B) 150
   C) 100
   D) 20

4) All definitions of culture include reference to
   A) the biological elements of culture.
   B) selectively shared knowledge, attitudes, values, and beliefs.
   C) survival of the fittest.
   D) economic forces as a role in shaping culture.

5) _______ is/are sets of behaviors that allow people to function successfully within their environments and societies.
   A) Cultural skills
   B) Norms
   C) Cultural knowledge
   D) Cultural models

6) Shared assumptions that people have about the world and about the ideal culture are termed
   A) cultural knowledge.
   B) definitions of culture.
   C) norms.
   D) cultural models.

7) Sets of expectations and attitudes that people have about appropriate behavior.
   A) cultural models
   B) cultural skills
   C) cultural knowledge
   D) norms

8) Which of the following are characteristics of culture?
   A) based on symbols
   B) shared
   C) learned
   D) all of these

9) When it is said that culture is shared, it does not mean that all people within a culture have exactly the same attitudes and do things in exactly the same way.
   A) true
   B) false

10) _______ help to reduce, but do not eliminate, conflict and disagreement in societies.
    A) Cultural Skills
    B) Cultural models
11) The idea that culture is _______ is illustrated by the story of Eunice Williams, who refused to return to her life in the English colonies and became a member of the Mohawk.
   A) learned   B) adaptive   C) shared   D) symbolic

12) The learned aspect of culture is most dramatically apparent in

13) Behaviors that vary from expected norms in a society are called
   A) abnormal.   B) immoral.   C) criminal.   D) deviant.

14) Which of the following is a significant variable for the norms people within a society are expected to follow?
   A) gender   B) social position   C) age   D) all of these

15) _______ is the process of learning one’s culture through informal observation and formal instruction.
   A) Enculturation   B) Acculturation   C) Observation   D) Behaviorism

16) Norms specifying behaviors that are prohibited in a culture are
   A) taboos.   B) crimes.   C) conventions.   D) mores.

17) A group whose members and others think of their way of life as in some significant way different from that of other people in the larger society.
   A) subculture   B) ethnicity   C) minority   D) deviants

18) A common form of taboo found in every culture are _______ taboos.
   A) knowledge   B) food   C) learning   D) wealth

19) _______ teaches people when and how to acceptably fulfill biological needs within their societies.
   A) Subculture   B) Adaptation   C) School   D) Enculturation

20) Practices by which people organize their work and produce food and other goods necessary for their survival.
   A) economy   B) norms   C) mores   D) cultural core

21) When it is said that _______ most anthropologists mean that culture is the means by which people survive in their particular environment.
   A) culture is important   B) culture is basic   C) culture is adaptive   D) culture is shared
22) Technology is a primary way in which culture is _______.
   A) altered.       B) maladaptive.
   C) profitable.    D) adaptive.

23) A common scenario is one in which cultural practices are _______ in the short term but _______ in the long term.
   A) accepted, taboo       B) taboo, accepted
   C) maladaptive, adaptive  D) adaptive, maladaptive

24) Irrigation in ancient Sumer, the industrial revolution, and agriculture in the Amazonian rainforest are all examples of _______.
   A) short term failures.
   B) cultural practices with long term maladaptive results.
   C) cultural stagnation.
   D) the successful use of technology to overcome difficulties in the long run.

25) Kuru is a _______ that first appeared among the Fore of New Guinea.
   A) virus                B) agricultural innovation
   C) cult                 D) neurological disease

26) Both kuru and mad cow disease are caused by _______ ingested from infected meat.
   A) prions               B) a virus
   C) heavy metals         D) bacteria

27) Kuru was prevalent in Fore women and children because _______.
   A) there was no prenatal care available until the 1960's.
   B) they, and not men, engaged in ritual cannibalism.
   C) men tended to eat less pork than women or children.
   D) they did most farm labor.

28) Both kuru and mad cow disease were the result of attempts to _______, which resulted in unintentionally maladaptive practices.
   A) innovate in economic strategies
   B) avoid disease
   C) change food taboos
   D) innovate in meat production

29) A word, image, or object that stands for cultural beliefs or sentiments.
   A) script                B) character
   C) symbol                D) sign

30) _______ refers to the tendency for people’s beliefs and practices to form a relatively coherent and consistent system.
    A) Cultural core        B) Cultural logic
    C) Cultural norms       D) Cultural integration

31) Cultures are _______ is another way to say that cultures are integrated.
    A) planned              B) random
    C) premeditated         D) patterned
32) All aspects of a given culture are internally consistent and integrated with all the other aspects of the culture.
   A) true           B) false

33) ______ is a pervasive and powerful symbolic system.
   A) Language   B) Gender
   C) Religion   D) all of these

34) In America, women’s rates of employment began to rise after
   A) suffrage.                     B) The 1960’s.
   C) World War II.                D) World War I.

35) In America, the growing financial equality of women with men led to
   A) an increase in average family size.
   B) the two-car family.
   C) an increase in divorces.
   D) an increase in home ownership.

36) In the twentieth century the increase in women’s employment has led to
   A) full equality for women with men.
   B) increasingly flexible roles for men in society.
   C) the surprising reinforcement of traditional gender roles.
   D) women receiving the right to vote.

37) Western Apache communication styles
   A) are more flamboyant than Anglo-American communication styles.
   B) are in many ways opposed to Anglo-American communication styles.
   C) are very similar to Anglo-American communication styles.
   D) are considered invasive by many Anglo-Americans.

38) Afro-lingua ______ the basic assumptions encoded in the ordinary speech of European colonizers of the Caribbean.
   A) ignores           B) replicates
   C) symbolically challenges   D) symbolically reinforces

39) Ideas and behaviors so deeply embedded in a culture that they are regarded as universally normal or natural.
   A) norms           B) cultural cores
   C) naturalized concepts   D) symbolic systems

40) Which of the following is a naturalized concept in western societies?
   A) that all persons wish to acquire greater wealth
   B) that collective action is always beneficial
   C) that Christianity is the only true religion
   D) that men and women are absolutely opposed gender sets

41) Naturalized concepts are one of the main sources for
   A) intercultural disagreement.       B) ethnocentrism.
   C) cultural innovation.               D) intercultural understanding.

42) An alternative cultural model within a society that expresses different
about the way that society should be organized is a/an _____________.

- A) resistance movement
- B) subculture
- C) alternative lifestyle
- D) counterculture

43) In Bedouin society women use ________ to pose symbolic challenges to male domination.

- A) clothing
- B) household decoration
- C) coded language
- D) song and poetry

44) A culture-based, often ethnocentric, way that people see the world and other people is a _________.

- A) bias
- B) model culture
- C) worldview
- D) prejudice

45) A ________ is an example of how culture organizes the way people think about the world.

- A) cultural core
- B) worldview
- C) set of norms
- D) symbol

46) Direct interaction or ________ between peoples of different cultures through migration, trade, invasion, or conquest is an important source of cultural borrowing.

- A) enculturation
- B) culture contact
- C) syncretism
- D) acculturation

47) ________ is a process by which a new cultural product is created by the selective borrowing of elements from other cultures.

- A) Appropriation
- B) Cultural evolution
- C) Syncretism
- D) Culture contact

48) Santeria is a syncretic religion that borrows elements from traditional Afro-Caribbean beliefs and

- A) Islam
- B) Voodoo
- C) Roman Catholicism
- D) Lutheranism

49) A more proper name for Santeria is ________.

- A) New Age
- B) "Rule of the Orisha."
- C) Voodoo
- D) Goddess Worship

50) The process by which a less numerous and less powerful cultural group changes its ways and cultural identity to blend in with the dominant culture is referred to as ________.

- A) cultural pluralism
- B) enculturation
- C) assimilation
- D) acculturation

51) The "Stolen Generation" of Australian Aborigines resulted from a policy of ________.
__ by Australia in authorities.

A) assimilation  B) forced assimilation
C) culture contact  D) cultural evolution

52) _______ is the process by which a group adjusts to living within a dominant culture while at the same time maintaining its original cultural identity.
A) Syncretism  B) Cultural pluralism
C) Assimilation  D) Acculturation

53) One example of acculturation are _______ in American society.
A) Anglo-Americans  B) Native Americans
C) Irish-Americans  D) the Amish

54) The condition in a stratified society in which many diverse groups ideally live together equally and harmoniously without losing their cultural identities and diversity is
A) acculturation.  B) cultural pluralism.
C) syncretism.  D) cultural evolution.

55) Early anthropologists believed in _______ , or the idea that all societies advance through improved stages over time, going from primitive to more advanced forms of society.
A) modernization  B) civilization
C) cultural evolution  D) progress

56) The Tiv elders' interpretation of Laura Bohannon's telling of Hamlet could be attributed to which of the following?
A) naturalized concepts  B) worldview
C) ethnocentrism  D) all of these

57) The Tiv are farmers who live in
A) South Africa.  B) Malaysia.
C) Nigeria.  D) Brazil.

58) One problem that Laura Bohannon encountered in telling the story of Hamlet to the Tiv was
A) the Tiv did not believe in witches.
B) the Tiv did not believe it was correct behavior from a man to marry was brother's widow.
C) the Tiv thought Hamlet was the villain.
D) the Tiv did not believe in ghosts.

59) The most apt term to describe cultural change over time is
A) ethnogenesis.  B) social Darwinism.
C) culture history.  D) cultural evolution.

60) Social Darwinism is most compatible with which of the following ideas?
A) culture history  B) globalization
C) ethnogenesis  D) cultural evolution

61) Which of the following is the best definition of ethnogenesis?
   A) a process in which people develop, define, and direct their own cultural identities
   B) the origination of first culture, from which all other cultures are descended
   C) the spread of a cultural trait from its point of invention to other cultures
   D) none of these  

62) Almost all internal changes within a society are the result of ethnogenesis.
   A) true  B) false

63) _______ is the spread of ideas, material objects, and cultural practices from one society to another through direct and indirect culture contact.
   A) Ethnogenesis  B) Culture history
   C) Diffusion  D) Syncretism

64) The process by which people try to change their culture or overturn the social order and replace it with a new, ideal society and culture.
   A) innovation  B) invention
   C) revolution  D) ethnogenesis

65) Colonial British land reforms in Kenya undermined Luo _______ rights and economic independence.
   A) society's  B) clan's  C) women's  D) men's

66) In colonial Kenya a "hut tax"
   A) could not paid only by labor.
   B) forced women to find wage labor.
   C) forced heads of households to seek wage labor in order to earn cash.
   D) resulted in most of the food that was grown by the Luo going to the British.

67) _______ is a coping response of captive, conquered, or oppressed peoples to loss and deprivation.
   A) Reactive adaptation  B) Diffusion
   C) Assimilation  D) Revolution

68) The Ghost Dance is an example of both
   A) a revitalization movement and diffusion.
   B) a revolution and diffusion.
   C) external culture change and forced assimilation.
   D) a revitalization movement and revolution.

69) A _______ is a type of nonviolent, reactive adaptation in which people try to resurrect their culture heroes and restore their traditional way of life.
A) revitalization movement  B) spiritual movement  
C) conservative movement  D) great awakening

70) Globalization stems from economic and political changes that have expanded worldwide through
   A) colonialism.  
   B) manufacturing and television.  
   C) democratization.  
   D) mass media and consumerism.

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

71) What elements of Edward Tyler’s definition of culture as “that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society” are still present in today’s understanding of culture in anthropology? What elements of the current understanding of culture have changed?

72) Discuss the meaning of the phrase “culture is shared.” Who shares it? What does this sharing mean? Who may not share all the elements of culture within a society?

73) Using and example, show how world view, naturalized concepts, and ethnocentrism are related.

74) What are the similarities and differences between subcultures and counter cultures?

75) Using an example from your own cultural background, explain how cultural practices may be both adaptive and maladaptive.

76) What is a symbol? Using language as an example, explain how culture is a symbolic system.

77) List the characteristics of culture given in chapter 2 of the text. Give one example to illustrate each of the characteristics.

78) Explain the differences between assimilation, acculturation and forced assimilation. Under what kinds of circumstances might each of these occur?

79) What are some of the causes of internal change in societies over time? What may drive these changes to occur?

80) What are some causes of external change in societies over time? Give two examples of externally introduced changes that have affected a culture or society.
1) C
2) D
3) C
4) B
5) A
6) D
7) D
8) D
9) A
10) B
11) A
12) A
13) D
14) D
15) A
16) A
17) A
18) B
19) D
20) D
21) C
22) D
23) D
24) B
25) D
26) A
27) B
28) A
29) C
30) D
31) D
32) B
33) D
34) C
35) C
36) B
37) B
38) C
39) C
40) A
41) B
42) D
43) D
44) C
45) B
46) B
47) C
48) C
49) B
50) C
51) B