

1. Anthropology is the:
  - a. study of Western culture primarily through the analysis of its folklore.
  - b. study of humankind everywhere, throughout time.
  - c. study of nonhuman primates through an analysis of their myth and folklore.
  - d. study of the species *Homo sapiens* by analyzing its cultural but not its biological dimensions.
  - e. analysis of humankind from the subjective perspective of one group.

**ANSWER:** b

**DIFFICULTY:** Factual

**REFERENCES:** The Anthropological Perspective

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

2. What does it mean to take a “holistic perspective”?
  - a. To seek comparisons between cultures in order to understand what is universal in human thought and behavior
  - b. To examine culture as a whole and how various parts are related, without examining behavior as if it were a biological instinct
  - c. To seek interconnections and relatedness between various parts of human culture and biology
  - d. To approach culture as a uniquely human practice that is the same everywhere and is thus studied as if it were a whole
  - e. To view culture as changing and whole, but not subject to analysis and experiment

**ANSWER:** c

**DIFFICULTY:** Conceptual

**REFERENCES:** The Anthropological Perspective

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**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

3. A “culture-bound” theory is a:
  - a. prediction that is bound to be fulfilled in a particular culture.
  - b. theory developed by a cultural anthropologist rather than a physical anthropologist.
  - c. theory developed by a sociologist rather than a cultural anthropologist.
  - d. theory based on assumptions common to a particular culture rather than deriving from comparisons of many different cultures.
  - e. theory based on comparison of cultures and not tied to a single cultural worldview.

**ANSWER:** d

**DIFFICULTY:** Applied

**REFERENCES:** The Anthropological Perspective

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

4. The belief that one's own culture is superior to another is called:
- discrimination.
  - holism.
  - ethnology.
  - ethnography.
  - ethnocentrism.

**ANSWER:** e

**DIFFICULTY:** Factual

**REFERENCES:** The Anthropological Perspective

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

5. How does the perception of organ transplantation differ between the U.S. and Japan?
- It is performed more frequently in Japan because they have developed a more efficient harvesting system.
  - It is rarely performed in Japan because they do not believe in a mind-body split.
  - It is performed more frequently in the U.S. because there is no belief in a mind-body split.
  - It is rarely performed in the U.S. because the cultural system does not endorse the idea of anonymous "gifts."
  - The perception of organ transplantation does not differ significantly between the U.S. and Japan.

**ANSWER:** b

**DIFFICULTY:** Applied

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.03 - Identify the characteristics of anthropological field methods and the ethics of anthropological research.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

6. Recent studies have shown that the unusual degree of separation of mother and infant in Western societies has important consequences. Which of the following are not consequences of the rather long degree of mother/infant separation in Western societies?
- Decreases in the length of infant feeding
  - Prevention of early ovulation after childbirth
  - Increase in physical abuse of child
  - Increases in crying
  - Decreases in physical stimulation

**ANSWER:** b

**DIFFICULTY:** Applied

**REFERENCES:** The Anthropological Perspective

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.03 - Identify the characteristics of anthropological field methods and the ethics of anthropological research.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

7. Cross-cultural studies show that in many non-Western cultures mother-infant “co-sleeping” is the rule. Which of the following is not a benefit of mother-infant co-sleeping?
- Infants nurse more often
  - Infants receive more stimuli
  - Infants are less susceptible to sudden infant death syndrome
  - Mother gets at least as much sleep as mothers who do not sleep with infants
  - Infant begins to adapt to separation of space and individual identity

**ANSWER:** e

**DIFFICULTY:** Applied

**REFERENCES:** The Anthropological Perspective

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.03 - Identify the characteristics of anthropological field methods and the ethics of anthropological research.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

8. Which of the following is not one of the four branches of anthropology?
- Archaeology
  - Linguistics
  - Biology
  - Cultural anthropology
  - Physical anthropology

**ANSWER:** c

**DIFFICULTY:** Factual

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

9. Cross-cultural research that allows anthropologists to explain why differences or similarities occur between groups is known as:
- ethnography.
  - biography.
  - ethnology.
  - ethnohistory.
  - ethnoarchaeology.

**ANSWER:** c

**DIFFICULTY:** Factual

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

10. Cultural anthropology is the study of patterns of human behavior. These standards:
- are biologically inherited.
  - operate only when people are unconscious.
  - can be studied only by sociologists.
  - focus on humans as culture producing and re-producing creatures.
  - are inherited and are studied initially by physical anthropologists.

**ANSWER:** d

**DIFFICULTY:** Conceptual

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

11. The hallmark of ethnographic fieldwork is:
- participant observation.
  - formal interviews.
  - fieldnotes.
  - applied anthropology.
  - holism.

**ANSWER:** a

**DIFFICULTY:** Applied

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

12. In-depth descriptive studies of specific cultures are called:
- ethnologies.
  - ethnobotanies.
  - biologies.
  - ethnographies.
  - anthropologies.

**ANSWER:** d

**DIFFICULTY:** Factual

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

13. Anthropologists doing fieldwork typically involve themselves in many different experiences. They try to investigate not just one aspect of culture (such as the political system) but how all aspects relate to each other (for example, how the political system fits with economic institutions, religious beliefs, etc.). This perspective is called:
- holism.
  - ethnology.
  - comparison.
  - participation.
  - culture-boundedness.

**ANSWER:** a

**DIFFICULTY:** Applied

**REFERENCES:** The Anthropological Perspective

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**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

14. What is the primary purpose of practicing applied anthropology?
- It provides case studies to determine the accuracy of new anthropological theories.
  - It establishes new fieldsites where future anthropologists can work.
  - It allows the use of anthropological knowledge to solve practical problems.
  - It allows anthropologists to work with non-governmental agencies to establish democracy.
  - It provides students with areas where they can practice doing fieldwork.

**ANSWER:** c

**DIFFICULTY:** Conceptual

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

15. The branch of anthropology that studies human languages is called:
- linguistic anthropology.
  - ethnology.
  - ethnography.
  - ethnolinguistics.
  - ethnography of speaking.

**ANSWER:** a

**DIFFICULTY:** Factual

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

16. Which of the following research projects would not belong to the province of linguistic anthropology?
- Learning about a culture by finding out which objects or events are associated with a large vocabulary
  - Reconstructing the evolution of the big toe to find out at what time humans began to walk upright
  - Comparing languages to see which ones can be traced back to a single unifying language
  - Describing how, in a particular language, sounds are combined to form words and how words are combined to form sentences
  - Studying the development and use of profanity in middle-school conversation

**ANSWER:** b

**DIFFICULTY:** Applied

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

17. Approximately how many living languages exist today?
- 175
  - 500
  - 1,750
  - 2,500
  - 6,000
  - 12,000

**ANSWER:** e

**DIFFICULTY:** Factual

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

18. An archaeologist studies material remains and environmental data to understand:
- geological time periods.
  - fossils and the process of preservation.
  - human culture.
  - adaptation and the formation of future species.
  - how oil is formed from ancient plants.

**ANSWER:** c

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

19. An archaeologist has a research project involving the analysis of an old campsite of a people who relied primarily on foraging for wild foods about 500,000 years ago. This project would be considered:
- Arctic.
  - prehistoric.
  - futuristic.
  - historical.
  - culture-bound.

**ANSWER:** b

**DIFFICULTY:** Applied

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

20. The Garbage Project in Tucson demonstrated that what people say and what they do can differ dramatically. For instance, investigators found that:
- no one claimed to use hair coloring, but many empty packages of hair dye were found in the trash.
  - people claimed to take vitamins daily, but the number of empty vitamin bottles did not support this claim.
  - women who said they bought no new clothes in the last month in fact had discarded tags and sales slips from clothing stores in their trash.
  - no one said they drank Scotch, but several empty Johnny Walker bottles were found in the trash.
  - the amount of beer consumed, according to empty cans in the trash, was far higher than people claimed.

**ANSWER:** e

**DIFFICULTY:** Applied

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

21. The protection of cultural resources as part of archaeology is called:
- ethnographic resource management.
  - cultural resource management.
  - cultural resource administration.
  - cultural area management.
  - cultural resource excavation.

**ANSWER:** b

**DIFFICULTY:** Factual

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

22. As part of your job, you may study the frequency of blood types in human populations, or watch the behavior of monkeys and apes, or dig for early hominid bones in East Africa. You are a(n):
- ethnologist.
  - primatologist.
  - ethnographer.
  - physical anthropologist.
  - cultural anthropologist.

**ANSWER:** d

**DIFFICULTY:** Applied

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

23. Which of the following are broad research interests of physical anthropologists?
- Descriptive ethnography and culture-bound theory
  - Fingerprinting and study of hair loss
  - Biological variation in human populations and evolution of human characteristics
  - Primate population variation and the reconstruction of the material remains of culture
  - The study of the origins of language and what causes language change

**ANSWER:** c

**DIFFICULTY:** Conceptual

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

24. Clyde Snow is an anthropologist who:
- studied the Zapotec of Mexico.
  - went to Truk and studied drinking behavior.
  - used forensic evidence to investigate “disappearances” in Argentina.
  - advised the U.S. government about how to implement the New Deal.
  - found out that a questionnaire administered to rural Peruvians wasn’t accurate in what it implied about their behavior.

**ANSWER:** c

**DIFFICULTY:** Applied

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup



25. From skeletal remains, the forensic anthropologist cannot establish which of following?

- a. Stature
- b. Race
- c. Sex
- d. Marital status
- e. Age

**ANSWER:** d

**DIFFICULTY:** Conceptual

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

26. \_\_\_\_\_ is the pioneering American anthropologist who did work among the Zuni and founded the Women's Anthropological Society in 1885.

- a. Margaret Mead
- b. Ruth Benedict
- c. Martha Knack
- d. Margaret Lyneis
- e. Matilda Cox Stevenson

**ANSWER:** e

**DIFFICULTY:** Factual

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.03 - Identify the characteristics of anthropological field methods and the ethics of anthropological research.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

27. \_\_\_\_\_ was a pioneer in using anthropology as an instrument to combat racism.

- a. Franz Boas
- b. Matilda Coxe Stevenson
- c. William Haviland
- d. Stephen Jay Gould
- e. Suzanne Leclerc-Madlala

**ANSWER:** a

**DIFFICULTY:** Factual

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.03 - Identify the characteristics of anthropological field methods and the ethics of anthropological research.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

28. Which of the following services is not one that forensic anthropologists routinely are called upon by the police and other authorities to identify?
- Potential archaeological sites
  - The remains of murder victims
  - Missing persons
  - People who have died in disasters
  - Victims of genocide

**ANSWER:** a

**DIFFICULTY:** Applied

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.03 - Identify the characteristics of anthropological field methods and the ethics of anthropological research.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

29. Which of the following is not goal of science?
- To discover the universal principles that govern the workings of the visible world
  - To develop explanations of the world that are testable and correctable
  - To eliminate the need to use the imagination
  - To seek patterns in the data
  - To use an empirical approach

**ANSWER:** c

**DIFFICULTY:** Conceptual

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology, Science, and the Humanities

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.02 - Compare anthropology to the sciences and the humanities.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

30. A position that is a closely examined and critically checked explanation of observed reality is called a(n):
- attractive hunch.
  - dogma.
  - doctrine.
  - indisputable opinion.
  - theory.

**ANSWER:** e

**DIFFICULTY:** Factual

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology, Science, and the Humanities

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.02 - Compare anthropology to the sciences and the humanities.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

31. Anthropology studies the language of a culture, its philosophy, and its forms of art. In the process of doing research, ethnographers involve themselves intensively in the lives of those they study, trying to experience culture from their informants' points of view. In this sense, anthropology is:
- scientific.
  - humanistic.
  - radical.
  - conservative.
  - systematic.

**ANSWER:** b

**DIFFICULTY:** Applied

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology, Science, and the Humanities

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.02 - Compare anthropology to the sciences and the humanities.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

32. Anthropology has been called the most human of the sciences for all of the following reasons except:
- it has developed a systemic, cross-cultural approach to understanding human behavior.
  - it takes human beings as its subject matter (“the study of humankind”).
  - it develops hypotheses and theories about the organization of language, values, and art in culture.
  - it tackles culture as a human experience or system of meaning in which the anthropologist must involve himself/herself in order to develop adequate explanations of what is being observed.
  - it has discovered which cultures are most efficient and has encouraged those less privileged to progress.

**ANSWER:** e

**DIFFICULTY:** Conceptual

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology, Science, and the Humanities

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.02 - Compare anthropology to the sciences and the humanities.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

33. The Ukkuqsi excavation near the modern town of Barrow, Alaska showed that:
- anthropologists should avoid working with locals.
  - it is nearly impossible to gather data from ruins before about 5,000 years ago.
  - the current native population can offer insights into ancient practices.
  - Alaskan excavations have a long work season.
  - local communities will not benefit from scientific inquiry.

**ANSWER:** c

**DIFFICULTY:** Factual

**REFERENCES:** Doing Anthropology in the Field

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.04 - Explain the usefulness of anthropology in light of globalization.

**OTHER:** MSC: New

34. The key find at the Ukkuqsi site was:

- a. an ancient whalebone.
- b. a family's remains found intact.
- c. a set of old hunting tools.
- d. the remains of a young girl.
- e. animal bones.

**ANSWER:** d

**DIFFICULTY:** Factual

**REFERENCES:** Doing Anthropology in the Field

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.04 - Explain the usefulness of anthropology in light of globalization.

**OTHER:** MSC: New

35. What is the best way to ensure that a people has the right to maintain its own culture?

- a. Allow them to collaborate with and contribute to the anthropologist's study
- b. Make a cross-cultural comparative study
- c. Determine the most important facts that are relevant to the study
- d. Only allow the individuals studied to write the ethnography
- e. Do a sample study of various communities in the area

**ANSWER:** a

**DIFFICULTY:** Applied

**REFERENCES:** Questions of Ethics

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.03 - Identify the characteristics of anthropological field methods and the ethics of anthropological research.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

36. The anthropologist has to consider obligations to three sets of people:

- a. the anthropologist's family, government, and people studied.
- b. the people who funded the study, the anthropologist's government, and the people who were studied.
- c. the profession of anthropology, other anthropologists who have studied the community, and the community studied.
- d. the anthropologist's students, parents, and the people studied.
- e. the profession of anthropology, the people who funded the study, and the people studied.

**ANSWER:** e

**DIFFICULTY:** Factual

**REFERENCES:** Questions of Ethics

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.03 - Identify the characteristics of anthropological field methods and the ethics of anthropological research.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

37. The plight of the Rohingya Muslims is an example of:
- how governments take care of their people.
  - how local and global issues intertwine.
  - how the United Nations lacks basic information on the Rohingya.
  - how citizenship is a clearly defined idea.
  - how international migration problems seem to be mainly solved.

**ANSWER:** b

**DIFFICULTY:** Conceptual

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Globalization

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.04 - Explain the usefulness of anthropology in light of globalization.

**OTHER:** MSC: New

38. The term that refers to worldwide interconnectedness, signified by global movements of natural resources, trade goods, human labor, finance capital, information, and infectious diseases is known as:
- nationalization.
  - internationalization.
  - pandemonium.
  - globalization.
  - holism.

**ANSWER:** d

**DIFFICULTY:** Factual

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Globalization

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.04 - Explain the usefulness of anthropology in light of globalization.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

39. All of the following are powerful forces that drive globalization except:
- increased trade between countries.
  - cost differences between countries.
  - financial autonomy between countries.
  - faster knowledge transfers.
  - technological innovations.

**ANSWER:** c

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Globalization

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.04 - Explain the usefulness of anthropology in light of globalization.

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

40. All of the following exacerbated the Rohingya situation except:
- the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
  - involvement of human traffickers.
  - the Thai government.
  - the Myanmar government.
  - the reduction of employment opportunities.

**ANSWER:** a

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Globalization

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.04 - Explain the usefulness of anthropology in light of globalization.

**OTHER:** MSC: New

41. Anthropology is different from other disciplines that study humans because it is very focused on singular aspects of a culture.
- True
  - False

**ANSWER:** False

**REFERENCES:** The Anthropological Perspective

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

42. Ethnocentrism is the belief that one's own culture is superior to another.
- True
  - False

**ANSWER:** True

**REFERENCES:** Ethnocentrism is the belief that one's own culture is superior to another.

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

43. One way that culture is preserved and shared is by language.
- True
  - False

**ANSWER:** True

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

44. Ethnographic fieldwork is never done in Western societies.
- True
  - False

**ANSWER:** False

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

45. While ethnography is the in-depth study of a single culture, ethnology is the comparative study of culture.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

46. Organ transplantation involves both biological and social systems.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

47. Like other scholars who study people, anthropologists are holistic in their approach.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**REFERENCES:** The Anthropological Perspective

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

48. The shared, learned behavior of non-human apes should not be considered culture.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

49. Material and skeletal remains help archaeologists reconstruct the cultural context of human life in the past.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

50. When state legislation sponsors any kind of archaeological work, it is called contract archaeology.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

51. Molecular anthropology is the study of primates and the closest human relatives.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

52. Physical anthropologists are only concerned with the past evolutionary development of the human animal and the biological variations with the species that occurred in the past.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

53. Besides providing factual accounts of the fate of victims who had disappeared (*desaparecidos*) to their surviving kin, Dr. Snow's work helped convict several Argentine military officers of kidnapping, torture, and murder.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

54. Studies of human adaptation focus on the capacity of humans to adapt, or adjust to their material environment, biologically and culturally.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.



55. Anthropology is considered to be an empirical social science.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology, Science, and the Humanities

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.02 - Compare anthropology to the sciences and the humanities.

56. A doctrine is a type of scientific theory.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology, Science, and the Humanities

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.02 - Compare anthropology to the sciences and the humanities.

57. According to anthropological ethics, the first responsibility of the anthropologist is to the people studied.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**REFERENCES:** Questions of Ethics

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.03 - Identify the characteristics of anthropological field methods and the ethics of anthropological research.

58. Technological innovations contributed to the development of anthropology in that it enabled people to travel to remote parts of the world.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Globalization

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.04 - Explain the usefulness of anthropology in light of globalization.

59. Cultural and economic upheavals born of globalization have nothing to do with the rising levels of ethnic and religious conflict throughout the world.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Globalization

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.04 - Explain the usefulness of anthropology in light of globalization.

60. Anthropological fieldwork is characteristic of all of the anthropological subdisciplines.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**REFERENCES:** Fieldwork

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.03 - Identify the characteristics of anthropological field methods and the ethics of anthropological research.

61. The hallmark of all anthropological fieldwork is participant observation.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

62. Biological anthropology eschews work in genetics.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.01 - Describe the discipline of anthropology and make connections between each of its four fields.

63. The current Code of Ethics for anthropology is devised and implemented by the American Association of Practicing Anthropologists.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**REFERENCES:** Questions of Ethics

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.03 - Identify the characteristics of anthropological field methods and the ethics of anthropological research.

64. Emerging technologies have ethical implications with impact on anthropological fieldwork.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**REFERENCES:** Questions of Ethics

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** CULT.HAVI.17.01.03 - Identify the characteristics of anthropological field methods and the ethics of anthropological research.

65. Name the four fields (subdisciplines) of anthropology and briefly describe each one.

**ANSWER:** Will vary

**REFERENCES:** Anthropology and Its Fields

**OTHER:** MSC: Pickup

66. Archaeologists attempt to recover information about past human cultures, some of which left no written records. Explain how they would go about that task.
- ANSWER:* Will vary  
*REFERENCES:* Anthropology and Its Fields  
*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup
67. Explain the term hypothesis, and provide an example of it in anthropology.
- ANSWER:* Will vary  
*REFERENCES:* Anthropology, Science, and the Humanities  
*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup
68. Describe cultural resource management and explain its significance to anthropology.
- ANSWER:* Will vary  
*REFERENCES:* Anthropology and Its Fields  
*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup
69. Compare and contrast ethnography and ethnology.
- ANSWER:* Will Vary  
*REFERENCES:* Anthropology and Its Fields  
*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup
70. How do linguists contribute to our understanding of the past?
- ANSWER:* Will vary  
*REFERENCES:* Anthropology and Its Fields  
*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup
71. How does the understanding of organ transplants vary between Japan and the United States?
- ANSWER:* Will vary  
*REFERENCES:* Anthropology and Its Fields  
*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup
72. To which three groups are anthropologists primarily responsible ethically?
- ANSWER:* Will vary  
*REFERENCES:* Questions of Ethics  
*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup
73. How was a forensic anthropologist able to assist in unraveling the mysteries of the Argentinian desaparecidos?
- ANSWER:* Will vary  
*REFERENCES:* Anthropology and Its Fields  
*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

74. Briefly identify the two early anthropologists, Franz Boas and Matilda Coxe Stevenson.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*REFERENCES:* Anthropology and Its Fields

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

75. Name three forces that contribute to the expansion of globalization.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*REFERENCES:* Anthropology and Globalization

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

76. What is participant observation, and why is it considered the hallmark of ethnographic fieldwork?

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*REFERENCES:* Anthropology and Its Fields

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

77. What is a holistic perspective?

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*REFERENCES:* The Anthropological Perspective

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

78. What does it mean to say that anthropology is one of the most “human” of the human sciences?

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*REFERENCES:* Anthropology, Science, and the Humanities

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

79. Distinguish between the concepts of theory, hypothesis, and doctrine.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*REFERENCES:* Anthropology, Science, and the Humanities

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

80. What can the “Whispers from the Ice” article tell us about how archaeologists could interact with local populations while on site?

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*REFERENCES:* Question of Ethics

*OTHER:* MSC: New

81. Identify the ways that each of the subfields can be applied.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*REFERENCES:* Anthropology and Its Fields

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

82. It is the goal of anthropologists to know how biology and culture do and do not influence each other. Using examples from each subdiscipline of anthropology, describe how anthropologists attain that goal.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

83. How is anthropology considered both a humanity and a science?

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

84. Discuss the characteristics of participant-observation and what this method contributes to ethnographic understanding.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

85. Describe the work of forensic anthropologists and the applied contributions they make to society and our global world.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

86. Discuss the challenges involved in ethnographic fieldwork and its contributions to our contemporary world.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

87. What is the “anthropological perspective”?

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

88. Create an example of an ethical issue that might confront an anthropologist, and explore how it could be resolved.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

89. Discuss the Garbage Project of Tucson. What kinds of research is Dr. Rathje doing? What kinds of questions could you answer from garbage?

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

90. What is a holistic perspective, and how does this define anthropology? Give an example.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

91. Why should anthropologists be interested in stories such as the plight of the Rohingya Muslims, which could be interpreted as being in the realm of international politics?

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*OTHER:* MSC: New

92. Describe how anthropology is, at the same time, a social/behavioral science, a natural science, and one of the humanities.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

93. Discuss the concept of globalization and its impact on human communities all over the world.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

94. In regards to the question of ethics, as pointed out in your textbook, the kinds of research carried out by anthropologists, and the settings within which they work, raise a number of important moral questions about the use and abuse of their knowledge. What are some moral questions raised by anthropological research?

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

95. What does Stephen Jay Gould mean when he says, “[t]he greatest impediment to scientific innovation is usually a conceptual lock, not a factual lock”?

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

96. Describe the use of fieldwork as it applies to all four subfields of anthropology.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

97. Discuss the ethical dilemmas that anthropologists face, who they owe special obligations to, and how they address the dilemmas they face.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup

98. Why does anthropology matter? Discuss the contributions of the discipline and the role of applied anthropology in our world today.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*OTHER:* MSC: Pickup