

Human Evolution and Culture Highlights of Anthropology 6th Edition Ember Test Bank

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Exam

Name _____

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

- 1) Archaeology is a subfield of _____
- A) cultural anthropology. B) history.
C) primatology. D) linguistics.

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 2) The _____ is interested in what people speak about and how they interact conversationally. _____
- A) sociolinguist B) ethnologist
C) historical linguist D) anthropological linguist

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 3) The study of anthropology may be useful for all of the following except _____
- A) giving us a sense of humility about our own culture's failings.
B) giving us a better understanding of humankind.
C) helping us determine which culture traits are best.
D) helping us avoid misunderstandings between people.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 4) The _____ seeks to understand how and why peoples of today and the recent past differ in their customary ways of thinking and acting. _____
- A) ethnographer B) archaeologist C) primatologist D) ethnologist

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 5) Which of the following is least likely to interest an archaeologist? _____
- A) ancient garbage heaps B) dinosaur bones
C) ancient temples D) pieces of ancient pottery

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

6) What explanation did American educators give when they discovered African American schoolchildren rarely drank milk? 6) _____
A) milk was only drunk at home B) a dislike for the flavor of milk
C) a lack of money or education D) milk intolerance

Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

7) The distinctive feature of cultural anthropology is its interest in how all aspects of human existence vary from _____. 7) _____
A) society to society B) biology to biology
C) location to location D) culture to culture

Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

8) Prosimians, monkeys, apes, and humans are all members of the order of _____ 8) _____
A) primates. B) *Homo sapiens*. C) humans. D) primatologists.

Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

9) A human paleontologist would be least interested in _____ 9) _____
A) cultural systems. B) sociological relationships.
C) primates. D) fossil evidence of humans.

Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

10) John Whiting's theory is that a long postpartum sex taboo may be an adaptation to *kwashiorkor*, a disease of _____. 10) _____
A) protein deficiency B) enzyme synthesis
C) reproductive success D) meiosis

Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 11) The study of how languages change through time and how they may be related is 11) _____
A) structural linguistics. B) sociolinguistics.
C) ethno linguistics. D) historical linguistics.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 12) Anthropology is literally the study of 12) _____
A) human population patterns. B) the products of human societies.
C) humans. D) human history.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 13) An ethnohistorian would 13) _____
A) work in the field for long periods of time.
B) prepare lengthy reports on extinct cultures.
C) study only past cultures, much as archaeologists do.
D) study the way in which cultures have changed over time.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 14) Compared to anthropologists of previous years, an anthropologist today is more likely to 14) _____
A) do fieldwork alone.
B) investigate many different aspects of life of the people studied.
C) study a geographically more distant society.
D) specialize in one certain topic or area.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 15) Anthropology includes all of the following except 15) _____
A) when humans first appeared on the earth.
B) why contemporary peoples have different cultures.
C) how insect colonies are organized.
D) how humans vary biologically.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

16) From primate studies, biologists try to discover characteristics that are distinctly _____ 16) _____
A) behavioral. B) physical. C) human. D) primate.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

17) Unlike archaeologists, ethnologists _____ 17) _____

- A) are not concerned with the ways cultures change over time but rather in the ways they function in the present.
- B) are not interested in culture as a whole, but rather in its constituent parts (institutions, social groups, etc.).
- C) are not interested in past cultures.
- D) draw on a database principally of observations and interviews with living people.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

18) Compared to the historian, the archaeologist is _____ 18) _____

- A) more likely to analyze written records of ancient societies.
- B) less likely to analyze written records of ancient societies.
- C) more likely to study cultures older than 5000 years.
- D) more likely to study how societies change over time.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

19) To understand better the biological variations observable among contemporary human populations, biological anthropologists use the principles and techniques of at least _____ other disciplines. 19) _____

- A) 4 B) 2 C) 5 D) 3

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

20) To transform theoretical predictions into statements that might be verified, a researcher provides a(n) _____ of each of the concepts or variables mentioned in the prediction. 20) _____

- A) theoretical construct B) measurement
- C) operational definition D) statistical association

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 21) Applied anthropologists practice _____ 21) _____
A) in the field of ethnology. B) in the field of paleontology.
C) in all subfields of anthropology. D) in the field of cultural anthropology.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 22) Which of the following is *not* usually considered one of the four main subfields of anthropology? 22) _____
A) anthropological linguistics B) applied anthropology
C) archaeology D) biological anthropology

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 23) Unlike ethnologists, ethnographers 23) _____
A) are interested in "primitive" peoples.
B) compare societies cross-culturally.
C) describe a given society based on their own fieldwork.
D) study societies with writing systems.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 24) The belief that it is impossible to account for human behavior scientifically is _____. 24) _____
A) an accepted generality B) theoretically implausible
C) a self-fulfilling notion D) impossible to quantify

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 25) Anthropology takes a(n) _____ approach that includes a wide geographic and historical range. 25) _____
A) topical B) holistic C) personal D) cultural

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 26) Unlike other linguists, anthropological linguists are primarily interested in 26) _____
A) the historical connections of different languages to each other.
B) the ways in which language relates to beliefs and behaviors.
C) unwritten languages.
D) the way language is used in different social contexts.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 27) Which of the following would not be considered part of cultural anthropology? 27) _____
A) human paleontology
B) ethnology
C) anthropological linguistics
D) archaeology

Answer: A

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 28) An ethnographer would 28) _____
A) make many cross-cultural comparisons.
B) work with applied anthropologists in developing foreign aid projects.
C) work directly with historians on various projects.
D) work in the field for long periods of time.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 29) Which of the following may be trained in any or all of the subfields of anthropology? 29) _____
A) ethnologist
B) applied or practicing anthropologist
C) biological anthropologist
D) political anthropologist

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 30) The study of how language is used in social contexts is called 30) _____
A) structural linguistics.
B) historical linguistics.
C) descriptive linguistics.
D) sociolinguistics.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

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

31) Describe the four fields of anthropology. How do they relate to the holistic approach taken by the field of anthropology?

Answer:

32) As archaeology deals with the past, what can archaeological knowledge do for humanity in the present and future?

Answer:

33) How is anthropology relevant to modern life (perhaps your own)?

Answer:

34) Describe applied anthropology. Give an example of it from each of the four fields of anthropology.

Answer:

35) How can an understanding of anthropology help all of us understand each other?

Answer:

36) How can historical linguistics help us understand human migration patterns?

Answer:

37) How is anthropology different from other behavioral disciplines?

Answer:

38) What is archaeology? How does it differ from ethnohistory?

Answer:

39) Why does simplicity of technology by a particular group not necessarily imply backwardness? Use an example of a group you have read about.

Answer:

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Answer Key

Testname: C1

- 1) A
- 2) A
- 3) C
- 4) D
- 5) B
- 6) C
- 7) A
- 8) A
- 9) B
- 10) A
- 11) D
- 12) C
- 13) D
- 14) D
- 15) C
- 16) C
- 17) D
- 18) C
- 19) D
- 20) C
- 21) C
- 22) B
- 23) C
- 24) C
- 25) B
- 26) C
- 27) A
- 28) D
- 29) B
- 30) D
- 31)
- 32)
- 33)
- 34)
- 35)
- 36)
- 37)
- 38)
- 39)