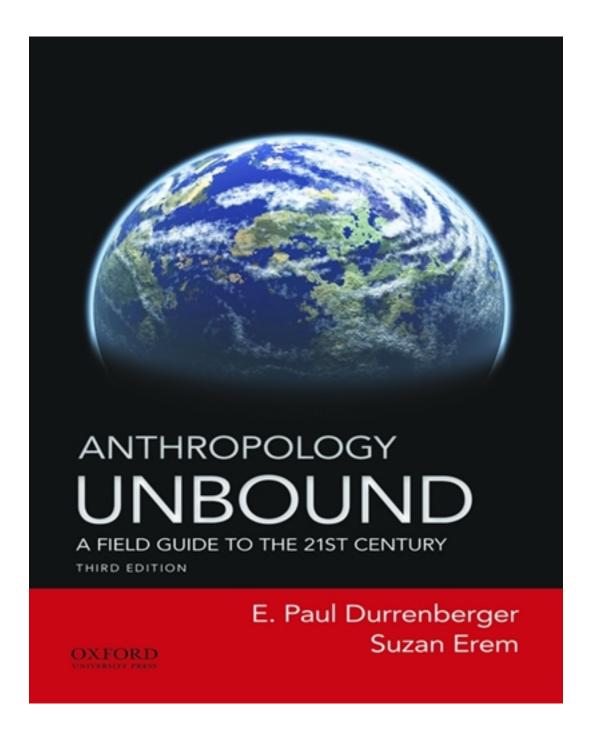
Test Bank for Anthropology Unbound A Field Guide to the 21st Century 3rd Edition by Durrenberger

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Test Bank

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Anthropology Unbound: A Field Guide to the 21st Century, 2nd Edition By E. Paul Durrenberger & Suzan Erem

Chapter 2

Multiple Choice:

- 1. A cline is:
 - a. a line on a map that connects points of the same value*
 - b. a female country singer
 - c. a peak or a valley in topography
 - d. where many lines come together on a map
 - e. has nothing to do with maps
- 2. Biologically, a race is a part of a species:
 - a. that is treated differently from others
 - b. that is darker or lighter than others
 - c. that behaves differently from others
 - d. that doesn't breed much with other parts of the species*
 - e. that has less power than other parts
- 3. Human physical differences are due to:
 - a. the distribution of the races
 - b. gene flow and natural selection*
 - c. randomness
 - d. selective breeding
 - e. the stronger defeating the weaker
- 4. Biologically, how many races are there now within our species, Homo sapiens sapiens?
 - a. none*
 - b. two
 - c. three
 - d. four
 - e. more than four
- 5. The most important thing about human races biologically is:
 - a. physical characteristics don't group together geographically*
 - b. talking about it makes people uncomfortable
 - c. there are so many small groups it's hard to count them all
 - d. the genome isn't visible
 - e. since the Obama election, it's no longer an issue
- 6. Exposure of people to intense sunlight:
 - a. is associated with skin cancer
 - b. breaks down folate and causes birth defects
 - c. affects people with light skin more
 - d. all of the above*
 - e. none of the above
- 7. Melanin:
 - a. protects against the effects of intense sunlight

- b. makes skin dark
- c. filters out vitamin D
- d. all of the above*
- e. none of the above
- 8. Polymorphic means:
 - a. cheerful all the time
 - b. different sounds have different meanings
 - c. always changing into something else
 - d. being a shape shifter
 - e. many forms*
- 9. In humans, racial differences are:
 - a. a biological fact
 - b. a linguistic fact
 - c. based on culture*
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
- 10. The fear of foreigners:
 - a. makes people accept their own rulers*
 - b. makes people doubt the sanity of their rulers
 - c. interferes with industry
 - d. is natural
 - e. is based on cultural relativity
- 11. The real borders between peoples are:
 - a. between nations
 - b. between languages
 - c. between races
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above*
- 12. In the United States racism has been used to:
 - a. defend economic repression
 - b. defend political repression
 - c. defend slavery
 - d. enslave others
 - e. all of the above*
 - f. none of the above
- 13. The real homeland of American people is:
 - a. Europe
 - b. East Asia
 - c. South Asia
 - d. Latin America
 - e. Africa*
- 14. The real homeland of the Jewish people is:
 - a. Europe
 - b. East Asia
 - c. South Asia
 - d. Latin America

e. Africa*

- 15. Sexual dimorphism means:
 - a. you have problems with sexual identity
 - b. being bisexual
 - c. males and females are different*
 - d. males and females are equal
 - e. males and females are separated in public
- 16. A lineage is:
 - a. a group of relatives
 - b. all the people descended from a single male
 - c. all the people descended from a single female
 - d. all of the above*
 - e. none of the above
- 17. In a matrilineal lineage the most important male relative of any boy is:
 - a. the father
 - b. the grandfather
 - c. the mother's brother*
 - d. the chieftain
 - e. the older brother
- 18. For Freud, the Oedipus complex meant:
 - a. some boys would become the king
 - b. some boys would become crippled
 - c. boys compete with their fathers for their moms' attention*
 - d. girls want to sleep with their fathers
 - e. it's all the mom's fault
- 19. In the Trobriands, fathers have authority over:
 - a. their own sons
 - b. the little league
 - c. their sisters' sons*
 - d. nobody at all
 - e. their own work
- 20. Before Chinese influence, Tibetan herders used which form of marriage:
 - a. one man with several sisters
 - b. a father and a son with one wife
 - c. two brothers with one wife
 - d. a mother and daughter with one husband
 - e. all of the above*
- 21. Victorian English people started circumcising male children:
 - a. because it's more natural
 - b. because it's clean
 - c. to increase sexual pleasure
 - d. to prevent masturbation*
 - e. because their religion demanded it
- 22. The patent rights for stone tools are held by:
 - a. Australopithecus
 - b. Homo erectus

- c. Homo neanderthalensis
- d. Homo sapiens
- e. Monsanto
- f. none of the above*
- 23. The cave paintings in Europe were made by:
 - a. Cro-Magnon people*
 - b. Neanderthal
 - c. Australopithecus
 - d. Homo erectus
 - e. Michelangelo
- 24. The most important reason for our ability to learn is:
 - a. long infancy
 - b. language
 - c. bipedal locomotion
 - d. tool making
 - e. cooperation
 - f. all of the above*
- 25. The most important thing about human innovations is:
 - a. the market
 - b. the ability to patent them
 - c. corporations
 - d. laws to protect new inventions
 - e. all of the above
 - f. none of the above*
- 26. In a system a loop is a process that:
 - a. returns to where it started*
 - b. makes the system better
 - c. goes outside the system
 - d. destroys the system
 - e. ends when gets too long
- 27. Evolution:
 - a. is a system*
 - b. makes life better
 - c. destroys the weak
 - d. makes the strong stronger
 - e. is a myth
- 28. Humans are pretty much like gorillas except for:
 - a. the pelvis
 - b. language
 - c. culture
 - d. dominance
 - e. all of the above*
 - f. none of the above

True/False:

1. There are no physical differences among Homo sapiens. *F

- 2. The differences between two members of any group are greater than the differences between any one of them and any member of another group. *T
- 3. Biologically, humans are divided into two main races. *F
- 4. Biologically, humans are divided into four main races. *F
- 5. Biologically, there are no human races. *T
- 6. More rickets means less melanin. *T
- 7. More melanin means less skin cancer. *T
- 8. Most people are lactose intolerant. *T
- 9. People are polymorphic. *T
- 10. The important questions about race are biological. *F
- 11. The important questions about race are political. *T
- 12. To ask scientific questions about human variation we have to give up the idea of race. *T
- 13. Language is a good guide to race. *F
- 14. Attribution of differences of performance to race is racist. *T
- 15. With equal opportunity comes equal performance. *T
- 16. Racism is part of the American system. *T
- 17. The American system cannot be changed. *F
- 18. Really nice people can do racist things. *T
- 19. People of any skin color can be racists. *T
- 20. All human beings have the same homeland. *T
- 21. A natural family is a mother, a father, and children. *F
- 22. In matrilineal lineages the men are in charge. *T
- 23. Trobriand islanders have matrilineal lineages. *T
- 24. There is only one true definition of marriage. *F
- 25. Tibetans do not equate sex with marriage. *T
- 26. Most anthropologists agree that civilization depends on the practice of marriage as an exclusive heterosexual relationship. *F
- 27. Victorian doctors would masturbate their female patients to treat hysteria. *T
- 28. Freud taught that the clitoris was not involved in sex. *T
- 29. Cutting off a woman's clitoris prevents her from having orgasms. *F
- 30. White males are a minority in the United States. *T
- 31. All minorities are treated badly in the United States. *F
- 32. In the United States, class is not very important today. *F

Short Answer:

1. List two types of lineages:

*matrilineal

*patrilineal

2. List five things that have helped determine human skin color:

*vitamin D synthesis

*sunshine

*folate

*skin cancer

*rickets

*melanin

- 3. Name four anthropologists whose names you saw in Chapter 2 on human variation:
 - *Nina Jablonski
 - *George Chaplin
 - *Claude Lévi-Strauss
 - *Gísli Pálsson
 - *Margaret Mead
 - *Bronislaw Malinowski
 - *Robert Ekvall
 - *Kirsten Bell

Discussion:

- 1. Why, in spite of obvious biological variations among people, do anthropologists say that there is no such thing as biological race?
- 2. Explain how the idea of race as a biological fact is used as a political weapon of oppression.
- 3. Explain the process by which differences of skin color evolved.
- 4. Why do anthropologists say there are no homelands?
- 5. Discuss the debate about female genital cutting. What are the different sides and how do people defend each?
- 6. Why do anthropologists say that civilization does not depend on the institution of marriage as a heterosexual union of a man and a woman?
- 7. From the point of view of anthropology, what is normal sexual practice?