

Print name: _____

EXAM #1A
Anthropology 101
Spring 2007

Each question is worth 2 pts. Write legibly!! Unreadable answers will be marked wrong.

1. In class we stated that the primary purpose of marriage cross-culturally is _____
_____.
2. Anthropologists use the term _____ practices to refer to how a group of people gets its food.
3. In class we defined _____ as the structural basis of society.
4. _____ is the primary form of exchange found among hunter-gatherer groups.
5. The _____ hypothesis states that the language you speak affects how you perceive reality.
6. In class we stated that anthropologists are interested in kinship classification or terminology systems because _____.
7. _____ is the primary technique that cultural anthropologists use in doing fieldwork.
8. On the chart presented in class, the food getting strategy of American culture is called _____.
9. The form of marriage that is characterized by one husband and two or more wives is _____.
10. _____ is the raising of children to become fully functioning members of their culture.
11. In class we stated that the primary function of clans were _____.
12. In class we found that American culture is characterized by gender _____ in which men and women are associated with different constellations of rights, duties, attitudes, and behaviors.
13. _____ are sounds with meaning, such as words.
14. The practice of marrying within your group is called _____.

15. One change that occurs from left to right on the chart presented in class is the development of _____ of labor in which different people perform different tasks.

16. A/n _____ is a member of the culture being studied who assists an anthropologist with her/his fieldwork.

17. Whereas _____ families are most common in foraging and modern industrial societies, _____ families are most common in farming and pastoral societies.

18. The major advantage that agriculture has over foraging is that _____.

19. _____ is the ability to communicate about something that is not here and now.

20. A/n _____ is a report that compared the similarities and differences in two or more cultures.

21. The study of _____ anthropology focuses on the personality types prevalent in different cultures.

22. _____ is the perceiving and negatively judging the practices of another culture using the standards of your own culture.

23. The _____ perspective is the objective, outsider's view of another culture.

24. A/n _____ is a group of people who see themselves as related because they are all descended from a common ancestor who was a real, identifiable person.

25. _____ economic systems are based on the principle of maximizing profit.

26. In class we found that American culture is characterized by a gender _____ in which qualities associated with men are more highly valued than qualities associated with women.

27. The term _____ refers to a gift given by a husband or his family to the family of his intended bride.

28. One reason why generalizations about UD student culture derived from your food, slang, or gender exercises might not be valid is _____.

29. _____ is the feeling of being disoriented when being immersed in a new culture for the first time.
30. The post-marital residence rule in which a newly married couple establishes a new household of their own is called _____ residence.
31. _____ is small scale farming with the use of simple tools.
32. _____ are rituals that mark culturally significant transitions throughout the life cycle.
33. The difficulty in taking the concept of _____ to its logical extreme is that we would have to conclude that there should be no universal standard of human rights.
34. A _____ is a type of kinship group found in societies with bilateral kinship.
35. The example used in class to illustrate how language is dynamic was _____.
36. A major advantage of arranged marriage is _____.
37. If you consider your father's brother to be your relative but not your mother's brother, then your descent system is _____.
38. A/n _____ is a report that presents the results of fieldwork conducted on a single culture.
39. _____ is a form of exchange that appears as societies begin to be hierarchically organized and that involves the gathering and reallocation of resources by a highly ranked, central authority.
40. The subdiscipline of _____ anthropology uses the theories, methods, and research results of anthropology's other subdisciplines to try to solve practical problems in the contemporary world.
41. Anthropologists are _____ in their studies of culture, in that they are interested in all of its aspects.
42. Groups that rely on farming for their food are usually _____, which means that they live in permanent settlements.
43. Whereas _____ descent is most common in foraging and modern industrial societies, _____ descent is most common in farming and pastoral societies.

44. The study of _____ anthropology is concerned with how goods and services are produced, distributed, and consumed.

45. _____ are groups of linked clans that divide a society into two halves.

46. The term _____ refers to the number of people that can be supported in a particular environment with a given technology.

47. The study of _____ focuses on the impacts of socioeconomic and cultural factors (e.g., gender, race) on language and communication within society.

48. In class we defined culture and the shared and learned _____ and behaviors that make up the major instrument of human adaptation.

49. _____ is a food getting strategy that involves the herding of domesticated animals.

50. A _____-cousin is a child of your mother's brother or your father's sister.