Anthropology Unbound A Field Guide to the 21st Century 3rd edition Durrenberger Test Bank

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Test Bank
Anthropology Unbound: A Field Guide to the 21st Century, 2nd Edition
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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

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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

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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

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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**

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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**

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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?

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