Multiple Choice Questions

1. The American Anthropological Association’s Code of Ethics is
   A. designed to ensure that all anthropologists are aware of their obligations to the field of
      anthropology, the host communities that allow them to conduct their research, and to
      society in general.
   B. designed to protect anthropologists who conduct fieldwork in remote places and are
      subject to potentially hazardous working conditions.
   C. applicable only to research being conducted in the United States.
   D. simply disregarded by most researchers.
   E. overly general and thus of little use to most anthropologists.

2. In order to conduct research among a group of people, the anthropologist must
   A. get permission from the American Anthropological Association.
   B. pay a fee to the individuals who will be interviewed.
   C. inform the people about the purpose, nature, and procedures of the research and its
      potential costs and benefits to them.
   D. get permission from the United State’s State Department.
   E. hold a PhD in anthropology.

3. An anthropologist should remain with the group they are studying for
   A. less than one month, in order to not overstay their welcome.
   B. at least one year, in order to witness all seasons of activities.
   C. at least five years, in order to see how culture changes over time.
   D. six months, in order to interview all members of the culture once.
   E. three months, in order to see a full harvest cycle.

4. During the first few weeks in the field, the anthropologist will
   A. be completely useless, as he or she is in culture shock.
   B. spend time recovering from jet lag.
   C. only hand out gifts to the children of the culture.
   D. notice some of the most basic aspects of cultural diversity that eventually fade from
      consciousness.
   E. read background history on the culture.
5. The view that American Thanksgiving Day represents a postharvest festival like many other societies is
   A. the etic view.
   B. the consultant view.
   C. the emic view.
   D. the sociologist’s view.
   E. the participant observation view.

6. Classic ethnographies, like those of Malinowski, tend to focus on
   A. the interpretations of those things that are important to the natives.
   B. a particular aspect of culture, such as kinship or religion.
   C. the anthropologist’s interactions in the culture.
   D. the feminist view of culture.
   E. a holistic view of all aspects of a culture.

7. The style of ethnography in which the anthropologist puts his or her personal feelings and reactions to the field situation into the text is called
   A. ethnographic present.
   B. interpretive ethnography.
   C. reflexive ethnography.
   D. classic ethnography.
   E. holistic anthropology.

8. What is the ethnographic present?
   A. The dates that the anthropologist was living in the culture.
   B. The period before Westernization.
   C. The period that documents cultural change.
   D. The dates that include cultural contact.
   E. The date the ethnography was published.

9. When studying a culture today, anthropologists
   A. must focus on one site at one point in time.
   B. will not take photos of their informants due to privacy laws.
   C. try to find cultures that have never been contacted by another culture.
   D. must consider culture contact, external organizations, and power differentials and how they affect cultures.
   E. only study cultures with no access to television.
10. What phenomenon does Kottak describe about his arrival in Arembepe, Brazil?
A. Culture shock
B. The ethnographic present
C. Survey techniques
D. Interview schedules
E. Bifocality of the local and the outside world

11. Taking part in the events one is witnessing and describing is known as
A. Longitudinal research
B. Emic research
C. Etic research
D. Informed consent
E. Participant observation

12. How does survey research differ from ethnography?
A. Survey research studies whole functioning communities.
B. Survey research is based on first-hand fieldwork.
C. Survey research is more personal.
D. Survey research generally focuses on a subset of a larger population.
E. Survey research has traditionally been used to study small-scale, nonindustrial societies.

13. In survey research, what is sampling?
A. The collection of a representative subset of a larger population
B. The interviewing of a small number of key cultural consultants
C. Participant observation
D. The collection of life histories of every member in a community
E. The recording of the emic perspective

14. Which of the following strategies is unique to anthropology?
A. Comparison
B. A biological perspective
C. Ethnography
D. An evolutionary perspective
E. Working with skilled respondents
15. Which of the following is not a characteristic field technique used by ethnographers?
A. The genealogical method
B. Participant observation
C. Conversation
D. Online questionnaires
E. Interview schedules

16. What term refers to the study of an area or population over time?
A. Team research
B. Etic research
C. Longitudinal research
D. Survey research
E. Genealogical method

17. What is the term for an expert on a particular aspect of local life?
A. Representative sample
B. Etic informant
C. Key cultural consultant
D. Biased informant
E. Life historian

18. What kind of researcher has traditionally studied small, non-Western populations?
A. Ethnographer
B. Sociologist
C. Economist
D. Palynologist
E. Limnologist

19. In survey research, a sample should
A. include the entire population in question.
B. include anyone who will agree to talk with the researcher.
C. not be randomly selected.
D. be constituted so that valid inferences about the larger population can be made.
E. be invariant.
20. Which of the following techniques was developed specifically because kinship and marriage relationships are so important in nonindustrial societies?
A. The life history
B. Participant observation
C. The genealogical method
D. The interview schedule
E. Network analysis

21. Which of the following is one of the advantages an interview schedule has over a questionnaire-based survey?
A. Interview schedules allow informants to talk about whatever they feel is important.
B. Interview schedules rely on very short responses, and therefore are more useful when there is less time to conduct research.
C. Questionnaires are completely unstructured, so informants might deviate from the subject of interest.
D. Interview schedules are better suited to complex, urban societies.
E. Questionnaires are emic, while interview schedules are etic.

22. In survey research, what term is used to refer to the attributes that differ among members of a population?
A. Unknowns
B. Questionnaires
C. Interviews
D. Variables
E. Random samples

23. What did the village children do for the first few days that Kottak was in Arembepe the first time?
A. They hid in their houses.
B. They followed Kottak everywhere.
C. They played pranks on Kottak.
D. They went to school.
E. They went to work with their parents.

24. Which of the following statements is true of Arembepe, Brazil?
A. Kottak is the only anthropologist to have studied it.
B. Over time, it has become more and more isolated from the rest of the world.
C. It is an area of multiple research projects conducted by many anthropologists from different countries.
D. Only Americans are interested in studying Arembepe.
E. The villagers were mobile foragers when Kottak first visited.
25. What is salvage ethnography?
A. Recording cultural diversity that is threatened by Westernization
B. Recovering an archaeological site that is about to be destroyed by a public building or road
C. Rewriting an ethnography that was written in the ethnographic present
D. Recording linguistic diversity that is about to become extinct
E. Making sure that ethnography remains an important part of anthropology

26. Why does the AAA disapprove of the Human Terrain System?
A. The program aimed at using land more effectively for farming does not consider the needs of the local populations.
B. It forces archaeologists to excavate areas that are not in danger of destruction and have no impact on current research questions.
C. The AAA would like research to remain focused on American subcultures.
D. The AAA believes the military should make decisions about which research projects should be funded.
E. It places anthropologists in positions that would violate the AAA code of ethics.