1. Which of the following is a characteristic shared by most present-day foragers?
A. They primarily fish for subsistence.
B. They are wholly dependent on welfare supplied by state-level societies.
C. They live largely in isolation from food-producing neighbors and the influence of the state.
D. They live in marginal environments.
E. They adopted foraging after abandoning more advanced subsistence strategies.

2. Which of the following statements about shifting cultivation is true?
A. It typically involves the use of draft animals.
B. It cannot support permanent villages.
C. It requires irrigation.
D. It requires cultivators to let exhausted plots of land lie fallow for several years.
E. It relies extensively on chemical fertilizers.

3. Which of the following is not one of the adaptive strategies included in Cohen’s typology?
A. Pastoralism
B. Redistribution
C. Agriculture
D. Industrialism
E. Foraging

4. All humans were foragers until approximately
A. 10 million years ago.
B. 1 million years ago.
C. 100,000 years ago.
D. 10,000 years ago.
E. 1,000 years ago.

5. Which of the following groups are not foragers?
A. Basseri (Iran)
B. Australian aborigines
C. Mbuti (Congo)
D. Eskimos (Alaska and Canada)
E. San (Kalahari Desert)
6. What kind of social unit is common among foragers?
   A. Tribe
   B. Chiefdom
   C. Segmentary lineage
   D. State
   E. Band

7. An obligatory interaction between groups or organisms that is beneficial to each is known as
   A. cultivation.
   B. swiddening.
   C. fallowing.
   D. symbiosis.
   E. transhumance.

8. Horticulture makes intensive use of
   A. labor.
   B. land.
   C. machinery.
   D. capital.
   E. none of the factors of production.

9. Which of the following is a characteristic of most foraging societies?
   A. Social stratification
   B. Sedentism
   C. Egalitarianism
   D. Irrigation
   E. Large populations

10. Agricultural intensification is not associated with
    A. greater ecological diversity.
    B. deforestation.
    C. increased regulation of interpersonal relations.
    D. increased potential for conflict.
    E. population growth.
11. Which of the following is associated with horticultural systems of cultivation?
A. Intensive use of land and human labor
B. Irrigation and terracing
C. Use of draft animals
D. Location in arid areas
E. Slash-and-burn techniques

12. Transhumance is a form of
A. horticulture.
B. pastoralism.
C. foraging.
D. agriculture.
E. reciprocity.

13. Means of production include
A. foraging, horticulture, agriculture, and pastoralism.
B. the market principle, redistribution, and reciprocity.
C. generalized, balanced, and negative reciprocity.
D. kinship, descent, and marriage.
E. land, labor, and technology.

14. Which of the following statements about agriculturalists is true?
A. They clear tracts of land they wish to use by cutting down trees and setting fire to the grass.
B. They generally work less than horticulturalists.
C. They must be nomadic to take full advantage of their land.
D. They use their land intensively and continuously.
E. Their diet is more varied than that of horticulturalists.

15. What term refers to the type of pastoral economy in which the entire group moves with the animals throughout the year?
A. Nomadism
B. Migration
C. Transhumance
D. Potlatching
E. Redistribution
16. Which of the following is found in all human societies?
A. Gender-based division of labor
B. Transhumance
C. Highly specialized technology
D. Domestication of animals for food
E. Terracing

17. How does horticulture differ from agriculture?
A. The former involves the use of domesticated animals, while the latter does not.
B. Because they do not irrigate their fields, agriculturalists are more dependent on seasonal rains.
C. Agriculture frequently involves the use of terraces, while horticulture does not.
D. The former is labor-intensive, while the latter is land-intensive.
E. Horticulture’s long-term yield is far greater and more dependable than that of agriculture.

18. What is a mode of production?
A. A postindustrial adaptive strategy, such as commercial agriculture and international mercantilism
B. The land, labor, and technology used in production
C. The way production is organized in a society
D. Technology used to produce consumer goods
E. The cultural aspects of an economy, such as changing fashions in the textile and clothing industry

19. When a tenant farmer gives 20 percent of his crop to his landlord, he is allocating resources to a
A. social fund.
B. subsistence fund.
C. ceremonial fund.
D. replacement fund.
E. rent fund.

20. In what sense are nonindustrial economies embedded in society?
A. Nonindustrial producers do not partake in the results of their labor.
B. Nonindustrial economies have little to do with the everyday lives of people.
C. Relations of production, distribution, and consumption are social relations with economic aspects.
D. Most nonindustrial economies are strictly regulated by a government.
E. Most economic activity takes place far from home.
21. According to Aihwa Ong, spirit possession of female factory workers in Malaysia is
A. an example of the interrelatedness of religion and economy.
B. an unconscious protest against stressful and exploitive working conditions.
C. the result of a gender-based division of labor, which is unique to Malaysian society.
D. a reflection of the workers’ gratitude for having been hired.
E. an example of negative reciprocity.

22. The term alienation is used to describe what phenomenon in industrial economies?
A. Peasants’ loss of land
B. An increasing subculture of poverty
C. Negative reciprocity
D. The separation of workers from the things they produce
E. The great distances that separate the homes and workplaces of most people

23. All peasants
A. produce food without elaborate technology.
B. live in industrial states.
C. are foragers.
D. sell all of the food they produce.
E. own the land that they cultivate.

24. When an individual gives something to someone else but expects nothing in return, this is an example of
A. balanced reciprocity.
B. positive reciprocity.
C. negative reciprocity.
D. specialized reciprocity.
E. generalized reciprocity.

25. Which of the following is not associated with the market principle?
A. Profit motive
B. The law of supply and demand
C. Fixed values for products
D. Bargaining
E. Industrialism
26. If rights to land are passed on through descent groups, what type of adaptive strategy is most likely?
A. Large-game hunting
B. Nonindustrial food producing
C. Reciprocal
D. Foraging
E. Redistribution

27. Paying taxes is an example of
A. generalized reciprocity.
B. balanced reciprocity.
C. the market principle.
D. redistribution.
E. negative reciprocity.

28. What is a potlatch?
A. A festive event where the sponsors give away gifts and gain prestige in return
B. A fastening device for the first pottery to keep animals out of the food
C. A harvest festival in agricultural cultures
D. A lock for the outhouse that is shaped like a pot
E. A rite of intensification to solidify group bonds

29. When the author began researching among the Betsileo in Madagascar, why did the villagers run away from him?
A. He was associated with the schoolteachers, whom no one trusted.
B. He was traveling with his wife, and no one would talk to a woman.
C. They were afraid that he was working for the national government to take away their land.
D. They were afraid that if he took pictures of them, it would capture their souls.
E. They thought he was a vampire.

30. How has the Betsileo of Madagascar view of money changed since Kottak first visited them?
A. They formerly used shells for money but now use coins.
B. They did not formerly have a concept of money, but now they have a full economic system.
C. They formerly felt they had everything they needed, but now many people desire cash.
D. They formerly relied on the national government for cash payouts but are now self-sufficient.
E. They formerly wanted money for luxuries but now also need money for food.