

**Anthropology 102  
Dr. Leanna Wolfe**

**Pierce College  
Fall 2017**

**Quiz #1**

1. How many points are needed to earn an “A”? \_\_\_\_\_  
**290 out of 310 possible points.**
2. How much does the textbook cost?  
**Textbook is a free online open access book. You can access (and download the book at <http://www.perspectivesanthro.org>)**
3. Is it possible to do well in the class without reading the textbook?  
**This depends on you! Generally reading about the topics discussed in class is a great idea!**
4. Is it possible to pass the class without doing any of the photography projects?  
**Yes. You can do two of the written projects which include the App Study Project, Field Observation, Cyber Field Observation and Altered States Project.**
5. Is it possible to pass the class without doing any projects at all?  
**Not a good idea! While you need just 200 points for a C (passing grade), forfeiting the maximum of 70s points you could earn from doing the projects relegates you to at best a B grade if you do incredibly well on the exams and do the extra credit activities.**
6. What possible written projects are there for the class?  
**These are the App Study Project, Field Observation, Cyber Field Observation and Altered States Project. Information on how to do them is on the class website under “Written Projects”**
7. How are photography assignments graded?  
**Following directions (e.g. making 10 PowerPoint slides, including textboxes that explain each slide) and taking original photographs that are presented attractively (e.g. using a photo-editing program to crop and adjust exposure and color).**
8. What activities are not allowed during class meetings?  
**Using one’s phone for anything but accessing the class website and web surfing for class-related activities. That means no texting, no checking and posting on social media sites and of course no eating or leaving any trash behind.**
9. How can I contact Dr. Wolfe?  
**Text/Call: 323.717-6167 Email: [LeannaPhD@outlook.com](mailto:LeannaPhD@outlook.com)  
Office Hours: After class in ELM 1726**
10. How can extra-credit be earned for this class?  
**An Additional Class Project, Oral Reports on Photography and Written Projects, A Family Kinship Chart, Pierce College Service Learning, Museum Exhibitions. Information for these is on the Class Website under “Extra Credit”**

11. What are the five fields of anthropology?

**Cultural, Physical, Archeology, Linguistics and Applied. See the textbook for deeper explanations of these fields.**

12. T/F All humans have culture.

**True**

13. T/F A good definition of culture is refinement, taste, education and appreciation for the arts.

**False – This refers to “high culture.” Culture as anthropologists study it, considers all behaviors generated by humans to be culture.**

14. T/F All cultural behaviors are learned.

**True. Culture is not innate (biological), though research is discovering that our DNA can ultimately be impacted by cultural activity.**

15. What is culture shock? Give an example out of your own life.

**The experience for entering a new culture or cultural scene and sensing that all that was familiar is not present. Smells, touch, sounds and tastes all feel foreign (and uncomfortable)**

16. T/F Culture Shock is an indication of how deeply we are attached to our own cultures.

**True. Anthropologists who have much experience engaging other cultures still can experience culture shock due to being nonetheless enculturated in their communities of residence.**

17. What do garbagologists study?

**They study garbage – the items the culture/community uses and then discards. These reveal manufactured items, food remains, etc. Studying these offers much insights into the values and technologies of a culture.**

18. What is the holistic approach?

**This is a central perspective of anthropology wherein the whole of the human experience is studied – including the past, present as well as speculations about the future (based on cultural insight)**

19. T/F Ethnocentrism is rare amongst humans.

**False. All human cultures tend to be ethnocentric wherein they consider their own cultural practices, norms, values, foods, dress and music to be superior to all others.**

20. What is Cultural Relativism?

**This is the opposite of Ethnocentrism. Here an open and accepting perspective sees value in divergent cultural practices. Anthropologists endeavor to practice cultural relativism.**

21. Compare and contrast cultural Universality, Generality and Particularity.

**Universality – Trait seen in nearly all cultures (e.g. sharing food and drink with guests)**

**Generality – Trait seen in most cultures (Gender-based division of labor meaning males and females engage in different activities)**

**Particularity – Trait that is considered unique, e.g. the large sums of money Americans are known to spend on their weddings despite the high rates of divorce.**

22. What's a sick society? Give an example.

**A society that fails to reproduce due to dangerous cultural practices like the Shakers who believed that sexual intercourse was a sin and thus did not have children. The Ik of Africa suffered from a famine so intense that they failed to share whatever food they had access to with their children and thus their children died before reproductive age. Gang members might sound like a sick society, but as long as at least some of them live to reproductive age and have children, their practices do continue.**

23. T/F An arm's length is the proper social distance for humans.

**False. This varies between genders, ages and cultures. Cultures in the Middle East tend to stand much closer to each other than those in North America.**

24. T/F Non-verbal communication is pretty much the same in all cultures.

**False. There is much variance regarding touch (e.g. what kinds of touch are appropriate between and across genders), social distance and even things like the meaning of the nod of the head (which means something different in India, Japan and the U.S.)**

25. T/F All humans share a common ancestor who lived 200,000 years ago.

**True. Homo sapiens emerged as a species in Southern Africa about 200,000 years ago. Prior to this earlier species (re: Homo erectus) left Africa but ultimately went extinct. Homo sapiens began migrating from Africa about 60,000 years ago and settled in India and Australia. About 40,000 years ago Homo sapiens found their way to the Middle East and Europe.**

26. T/F It is not uncommon for a society to consciously maintain "traditional" practices in order to attract tourists.

**True. Luau (celebration feasts) are offered to tourists in Hawaii, turquoise and silver jewelry is made for the tourist markets in the American Southwest, etc.**

27. How might tourism impact an indigenous culture?

**A culture might devise ways to present themselves to tourists so as to make money. It might create items for tourist markets, hotels might employ locals to act "native," natives might charge tourists for the opportunity to photograph them in traditional dress.**

28. Did you watch the solar eclipse? What cultural behaviors associated with the solar eclipse might an anthropologist study?

**Eclipse festivals, items created for eclipse watching, eclipse watching rituals, beliefs regarding transformation as a result of witnessing the eclipse.**

29. T/F A subculture is a group within a society that holds commonly shared customs and beliefs.

**True. Subcultures can be religious, ethnic and/or interest-based.**

30. Research Anthropologists recognize obligations to three sets of people, who are they?

**Our Subjects/Informants: Very important to treat them with respect! Not damage their reputations for sharing private/inside cultural information.**

**Our Funders: Important to fulfill obligations of contract**

**The Academy: Share Research Findings with Colleagues/Students via publications, conferences and teaching**

31. What can you do with a degree in anthropology?

**Teach, Consult for Business/Medicine/Law, Forensics, Social Work, etc.**

32. T/F Many cultures that do not make a distinction between biological and psychological causes of illness.

**True. Here, illness is seen as having emotional and/or spiritual causes.**

33. Why might an anthropologist be called in as an expert witness in a criminal court?

**To explain ethnic/cultural/religious behaviors that a jury might not be familiar with. A practitioner of Santeria might for religious reasons commit an animal sacrifice would otherwise be viewed as illegal.**

34. How might ethnographic research techniques be used in market research?

**Participant Observation or Interview Schedule for assessing consumer appetites and behaviors. Observing consumers engaging potential new products to assess how best to design and market them.**

35. What considerations might an anthropologist make in studying housing and homelessness?

**Ultimately homelessness needs to be considered in a large social context regarding the availability of affordable housing, economic factors that have caused certain sectors of the population to be able to spend large amounts of money on rent, prohibitively high move-rates making it difficult to afford to move into new housing, as well as emotional and mental health issues plaguing the long-term homeless.**