

**Anthropology 102**  
**Dr. Leanna Wolfe**

**Quiz #3**  
**Chapter 3 – Doing Fieldwork**

1. What other techniques to anthropologists use to conduct ethnographic research?  
**Interview schedule, casual conversation, genealogical analysis, photo-research, life-history,**
2. What is participant observation? Would YOU be comfortable conducting research in such a manner?  
**Personal participation field work, living amongst one's subjects, keeping their hours, living as they do...food, housing, bathing, activities...access interior worlds**
3. T/F While participant observation may look like “hanging out” in fact it requires a high level of choice in regards who and where a researcher spends their time.  
**True**
4. How can the genealogical method applied to contemporary urban cultures?  
**How people are related. How they know each other. Alliances...**
5. How is an interview schedule different from a questionnaire?  
**Interview schedule is more open-ended. Questions can be rephrased...interviewer is focused on particular pieces of cultural information.**
6. What are cultural consultants?  
**Informants, people who are “experts” in how their culture works and functions. Often there are people with some perspective (re: travel, immigration) on how their culture is unique.**
7. What sort of person might become an anthropologist's **key informant**?  
**Someone who is comfortable with outsiders...able to be reflective about their own culture**
8. What is the scientific method? How is used in anthropological research?  
**Empirical observation, hypothesis, test, control group, theory → law. Test explanations. Not all hypothesis/predictions will be correct**
9. What is a random sample?  
**Equal statistical probability of being included in a sample. (every 10<sup>th</sup> name in DMV) Cannot substitute anyone else! (e.g. Cosmo samples)**
10. T/F In a random sample all members of the population have an equal statistical chance of being included.  
**True**

11. T/F A statistically significant explanation confirms that a theory is correct.  
**False...just that it's a likely explanation (e.g. 85% of cases are true)**
12. T/F Agency refers the actions of individuals, alone and in groups that create and transform culture.  
**True. Previously discussed. Energy to change their worlds!**
13. What is an IRB?  
**Institutional Review Board...University evaluates a study to be sure subjects' safety won't be compromised.**
14. What is informed consent?  
**Assuring that subjects understand the nature of the research and agree to participate.**
15. Why might a field anthropologist be regarded as a spy?  
**Subjects think the anthropologist is being noseey, asking inappropriate questions...fear their identities and safety could be compromised.**
16. How did arm chair anthropologists conduct their research?  
**Theorizing, speculation...talking to traders/missionaries...looked for correlations, explanations**
17. How did Louis Henry Morgan and Edward B Tylor evaluate human societies other than their own?  
**Considered European society to be at the apex of civilization and others to be savages and barbarians who could evolve to the European standard**
18. T/F Prior to the 1930s anthropology graduate students were rarely trained in fieldwork techniques.  
**True....**
19. How did Franz Boas regard the theories and data gathering techniques of Morgan and Tylor?  
**Ethnocentric...not based on field work.**
20. Bronislaw Malinowski was a native of\_\_\_\_\_  
a. Austria b. Hungary c. Poland d. England e. Australia  
**C**
21. Where are the Trobriand Islands? Why did Malinowski spend so much time in the field?  
**Melanesia Exiled during WWI Forced to stay...made the best of it by living with the locals...never previously done.**

22. What is multi-sited research? What subjects might be suited to such an approach?  
**Using several locales do conduct field work. E.g. post-partum sex taboos. Always a low-protein region??**  
**World wide comparisons! regional ---within a culture, cross-cultural – cross-historical**
23. T/F Ethnographic fieldwork can be a very personality driven activity.  
**True ...each of us has different styles of engaging others, varying levels of inquisitiveness and comfort in asking things of strangers.**
24. Is it necessary for an anthropologist to learn the native language to do effective fieldwork?  
**No. But an excellent idea in that much culture is embedded in language**
25. T/F Inductive research requires a research question or hypothesis.  
**True**
26. T/F Deductive researchers are likely to collect quantitative data.  
**True**
27. Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of qualitative (traditional ethnography) vs. quantitative (survey) research.  
**Larger samples...more comparisons possible..may not be as accurate as culture seen on the ground. An anthropologists personality can impact the focus and concerns of their research. (things that are too sensitive)**
28. T/F An **emic** research approach uses native concepts and categories.  
**True**
29. How does an **etic** approach differ from an **emic** one?  
**Etic –observers categories and considerations. Good research draws from both perspectives.**
30. T/F In conducting ethnographic field research it's possible to combine etic and emic approaches.  
**True**
31. T/F Postmodernists contend that knowledge is influenced by the observer's culture and social position.  
**True -- not such thing as value-free ethnography**
32. What is collaborative ethnography?  
**Multiple researchers, each with their own personalities and concerns collaborate to tell a fuller story.**
33. What is a longitudinal study?  
**Long term study...returning to the same region/subject group to follow up on their cultural practices**
34. T/F What challenges are posed by an anthropologist offering trade goods?  
**Give them to those who are not in power/upsetting gender/power relations. Shot guns!!**

35. What's a **cultural identity kit**?  
**Clothes worn by an anthropologist to fit in and not be partisan.**
36. How can you use your camera to get natural looking (non-posed) photographs?  
**Pretend to focus on a confederate subject while actually getting non-posed images.**
37. How can photo-documentation contribute to fieldwork?  
**See things you wouldn't otherwise notice...Take visual notes...**
38. How might you develop enough rapport amongst strangers to gain permission to photograph them? What sort of "trade-good" might you offer?  
**Quick nod? Offer to send them a copy of photo...Pay attention..treat them as someone valuable**
39. How might the objectives of visual anthropologists, journalists and tourists differ?  
**Anthropologist – cultural data, Journalist “news” Tourist, document themselves having fun**
40. What advantages might there be in studying one's own culture (as an anthropologist)?  
**Inside access, but need to take an observer perspective as if you really don't know everything**
41. T/F Being thrice born refers to the experience of returning to ones culture of birth and finding that what was once familiar now appears exotic.  
**True...challenge of anthropologists and immigrants**
42. What might be considered unethical behavior on the part of an ethnographic researcher?  
**No informed consent, bringing in disease/harm, turning in subjects to authorities, being rude and disrespectful**
43. T/F It is quite possible that research subjects will lie to an interviewer.  
**True ... Yanomamo names**
44. Should anthropologists consult for the military?  
**Could help make better decisions that could save lives.**