

Quiz 4 - Anthropology in Practice

1. T/F It is rare for anthropologists to work outside of academia.
False
 2. T/F Anthropologists are most often involved in gathering information rather than constructing policy or initiating action.
True
 3. What is an example of a culturally appropriate innovation?
Something that is aligned with a cultures beliefs and practices. Wash basins in a circle.
 4. Are there products you miss that have been replaced by products you don't care for?
(re: over-innovation)
 5. Name five examples of ways anthropologists work in the world outside of academia.
Cultural Resource Management (archeology enable native peoples to protect and preserve their artifacts) , Medical Practitioners, Forensic Anthropology (crimes scene), Advocate Anthropologist, Market Research (focus groups, observation of cultural behaviors related products and purchasing)
 6. T/F Applied anthropology is a new area for American anthropologists.
False (re: WWII Chrysanthemum and the Sword)
 7. T/F Today there are applied anthropologists whose clients are neither poor nor powerless.
True
 8. What does CRM stand for?
Cultural Resource Management
 9. T/F There are corporations who hired CRMs to establish that a site does not contain objects of cultural and historical value.
True
 10. What are roles that applied anthropologists might assume?
 - a. Protecting local people from policies and projects that might hurt them
 - b. Interpreting local needs to larger/governing agencies
 - c. Designing culturally appropriate and socially sensitive change
 - d. Mediating between tribal and corporate interests
 - e. Assisting local youth in opening Facebook and Twitter accounts
- ABCD**
11. What might be the negative consequences of introducing irrigation into an arid region?
Water-borne diseases...mosquitos
 12. T/F Barack Obama's mother was an anthropologist.
True..worked in Indonesia re: craft production
 13. T/F Foreign aid doesn't always go where the need and suffering are the greatest.
True – very political choices re: influence and opportunity

14. Should targeted communities be informed in advance how an innovation might affect their lives?

Yes! They should have in-put, too!

15. What is an example of *overinnovation*?

Unnecessary innovation. (re: new foods)

16. What are characteristics of *culturally compatible* development projects?

Re: question 3 reflects a cultures values

17. T/F *Underdifferentiation* ignores cultural diversity.

True...treating a culture as not unique

18. What long-term impacts need to be considered with a vaccination program in a region with limited food resources?

Create a population increase and eventually starvation unless more food is grown/acquired or there is out-migration.

19. What have been the negative consequences of introducing powdered milk and formula to families in developing countries?

Dirty water can lead to infections/death. Formula can be thinned to last longer and not give baby proper nutrition. Use of formula causes breast milk to stop...creates dependency on an expensive product. Breast is usually best!

20. How might an anthropological perspective be applied to education?

Learning strategies – e.g. visual, kinesthetic, auditory... Group learning vs. being singled out for attention. Lecture vs. projects...

21. How might an applied anthropologist work with urban gangs?

Join in...focus on networks, social activities...

22. What areas of anthropology contribute to the field of medical anthropology?

Perspectives on illness, vs. wellness; birth and death management, therapies, patient expectations (re: presentation and skills of the doctor)

23. T/F Perceptions of good and bad health are cultural constructions.

True – places where its normal to have a cough, diarrhea, stress

24. How are eating disorders culturally constructed?

Cultural notions of body size, of quality food, where fatness is a sign of prosperity, notions of what is a beautiful body...can lead to anorexia, bulimia, obesity.

25. Why are some drugs legal (coffee, sugar, alcohol, tobacco) while others are not?

Cultural ideas of what affects the brain...other substances may be less impacting (re: weed)

26. What are the cultural/economic conditions that cause obesity?
Fast food, increased sedentary jobs, children not doing enough sports – fear of being outside unsupervised
27. What conditions lead to the spread of HIV/AIDS in Africa?
**Virgin cure, truckers (poly wives seeking sons), dry sex, genital mutilation surgeries
Hepatitis, Malaria**
28. What cultural conditions have lead to the spread of HIV/AIDS in Europe, Asia and the Americas?
Anal intercourse, needle sharing, unprotected sex (condoms), seniors with no safe sex protocols...
29. T/F Psychological factors can be very important in the causes and cure of illness.
True..trusting healer, naming the disease
30. Is it dangerous to drink cold water after a hot bath?
Hmmm
31. What is *susto*? Who can catch it?
Fear..people who believe in it.
32. What are the strengths and weaknesses of Western Medicine?
**Strengths –viral and bacterial infections, surgery,
Weaknesses – helping the sick heal themselves (placebo, mind control)**
33. What health problems are caused by industrialization and globalization?
Stress, cancer, flu,
34. When does life begin?
Conception, implantation, birth, 6 mos old?
35. What are your thoughts about euthanasia?
Respirators, Feeding tubes, DNRs
36. How have anthropologists worked in business?
Marketing (NOVA), McDonalds in Brazil, international trade, negotiations
37. How might you apply anthropology to your (future) career?
??