

# Questions and Answers

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# Questions and Answers

**Quiz 1.** What is culture? Identify the key aspects of culture and explain each. Use examples.

**Answer:** Culture is the gratification of the arts and human logical attainment. Culture has various aspects that include social organizations which bring its members together into small divisions in order to meet basic wants, for instance, nuclear family and extended family. Secondly, there is the religion aspect which answers queries concerning life, for instance, polytheism. Thirdly, language is also another aspect that is the cornerstone of each culture, for example, the French language. Finally, there are arts and literature aspects, and these are products of human imagination, for instance music, folk tales among others.

**Quiz 2.** What is a cultural construction? Give examples.

**Answer:** Cultural construction is the trust that human characters and thoughts are best elucidated as an outcome of culturally-shaped knowledge. For instance, boys are conveyed up to be manly.

**Quiz 3.** Define ethnocentrism and cultural relativity. Explain and give examples.

**Answer:** Cultural relativism is the trust that the worth systems of diverse beliefs cannot be weighed by the value schemes of a dissimilar culture while ethnocentrism is the certainty that one racial group is greater to others and that its ideals and actions are greater.

**Quiz 4.** What is anthropology and what sets it apart from other social sciences? What is an emic and etic perspective? What is the advantage of participant observation? What is meant by holism?

**Answer:** Anthropology can be well-defined as the study of the hominid condition and the analysis of the human involvement. The reason anthropology is different from other social sciences is because

anthropologists analyze both modern and ancient, complex and simple societies as well as people in a society. In emic perspective, the study contributors' perspectives and words are the beginning point while in etic perspective ideas and perceptions are analyzed. The advantage of participant observation is that the investigator can become prejudiced by the set under study so there are probabilities that his study might be in their indulgence or biased against them. Holism is the act of anthropologists to analyze the link among different features while seeing the "big picture."

**Quiz 5.** Explain how people adapt to different factors affecting food supply and availability.

**Answer:** Food availability and supply may be affected largely by many factors like climate change. Most people migrate in order to adapt to the changes while others may reduce the rate of giving birth so as to be able to sustain the family they have.

**Quiz 6.** Explain how subsistence influences the size of populations and people's habitation patterns.

**Answer:** High availability of subsistence influences the size of the population and the habitation patterns by increasing the population since many people will have food to sustain their big families, and also most areas will be densely populated.

**Quiz 7.** Name and describe some characteristics of foraging, horticulture, pastoralism, agriculture, and industrial agriculture.

**Answer:** One of the most vital features of food foraging cultures is that it needs a greater degree of communication and cooperation than farm cultures. One of the important features of horticulture is that: grounds are not used endlessly but remain unused for a time after being cultivated to allow the soil become fertile. Additionally, the main feature of pastoralism is moving from one area to another searching pasture. One main feature of industrial agriculture is that around one percent of people are involved.

**Quiz 8.** Explain the benefits and risks of agriculture as a mode of subsistence.

**Answer:** Agriculture is very vital because it makes food available for communities. However, agriculture has risks since it depends on climate and when there is adverse climate change there is a possibility of famine.

**Quiz 9.** List the six characteristics of industrial agriculture. What are the benefits and risks?

**Answer:** There are six features of industrial agriculture that include increased use of the multifaceted tools and the technology routine, augmented use of money in exchange for labor, amplified energy use, increased effect of the state, propensity to competition, specialty and overproduction, augmented interdependence between agribusiness and farm units. These features have increased high output of agricultural products because of its mechanization, and at the same time brought unemployment since most of the tasks done by people have now been mechanized.

**Quiz 10.** Understand how specialization is related to different modes of subsistence.

**Answer:** Specialization is crucial in different modes of subsistence because it helps one to major with one area, for instance, horticulture, and provide quality products.

**Quiz 11.** What is Jared Diamond's first part of his theory for why there is inequality in the world?

**Answer:** According to Diamond, definitive issues that led to inequalities are all ecological in nature: geography, earth fertility, animal and plant accessibility, and the climate change.

**Quiz 12.** What is the "price of progress"? Are we better off, why or why not?

**Answer:** Price of progress is the change needed in order to enhance



something. We are better off because modification has brought inexpensive food to the user at the price of families dropping their farms.

**Quiz 13. Explain the different types of economic exchange.**

**Answer:** There are three types of economic exchange that include reciprocity. One of them is the behavioral system of trade, which is grounded on a more or less equivalent distribution of commodities and services. Secondly, there is the redistribution category which comprises a gathering point from which goods are allocated out. Finally, there is market exchange which entails a planned institution, in which commodities manufacturers gather at stated locations at quantified times.

**Quiz 14. Understand how surplus is related to different modes of subsistence.**

**Answer:** In the various subsistence modes surplus does a crucial task in economic system. Surplus may be attained from foraging, pastoralism, cultivation or through distribution and exchange. After people get what is enough to cater for them, the extra becomes the surplus. Surplus has the sole way of controlling the economy in that the surplus of something there is, the lesser the cost will be for that thing. It retains charges low and the economy fit.

**Quiz 15. Identify the characteristics of an economy based on capitalism.**

**Answer:** Capitalist economy is an economic organization in which each person in his capability is a consumer and producer. In a capitalist economy the elements of productions are privately possessed and fared by individuals. Secondly, in a capitalist economy income is attained in fiscal form through the sale of services, elements of production and from private businesses income. Finally, capitalist economy is not prearranged, organized or controlled by the government.

**Quiz 16. Define descent and understand why it is significant in**

**organizing human relationships.**

**Answer:** Descent is defined as socially accepted relations between descendants and offspring, such as the bond between children and their parents. It makes people know their origin and create the social relationship. The real significance of descent arises from its use as a way for one individual to proclaim rights, responsibilities, privileges, or position in connection to another person, who may be interrelated to the first either because one is predecessor to the other or because the two recognize a conjoint ancestor. Descent has special influence when rights to succession, inheritance or residence follow kinship lines.

**Quiz 17.** Identify the different types of descent that are found in human cultures.

**Answer:** The types of descents include unilineal descent, ambilineal descent, bilateral descent and double descent.

**Quiz 18.** Explain how kinship systems interrelate with other aspects of culture, such as economic and political systems.

**Answer:** Kinship plays a significant part in both the regulation of conduct and the creation of social clusters. It depends on the social acknowledgement and cultural enactment of interactions resulting from descent and marriage and usually includes a set of kinship relationships and a related set of interactive patterns and approaches which, together, make up an organized whole.

**Quiz 19.** Understand how and why kinship systems change.

**Answer:** Kinship system changes due to a change in both political and social behaviors of the people. Climate changes and political conflicts also affect the system largely.

**Quiz 20.** Understand how kin terms reveal the type of kinship system people have.

**Answer:** Every kinship organization has a particular sort of kinship

terminology that categorizes people into particular kin-based positions, for instance sister, mother, aunt, daughter, cousin, nephew among others. Additionally, other kinship terminologies culturally reveal roles (kinds of behavior grounded on the kinship associations), for example bilateral, western industrial cultures among others.

**Quiz 21.** Explain how anthropologists define marriage and family.

**Answer:** According to anthropologists family is a collection of people joined by birth, marriage or co-residence whereas marriage is an informally or formally accepted union or legal agreement between partners that create rights and responsibilities between them.

**Quiz 22.** Identify the characteristics of nuclear families and extended families.

**Answer:** The nuclear family also known as elementary family is defined as a family group comprising of a mother, father and their children. Nuclear families characteristically focus on a married couple; it may have any number of offspring. Some explanations allow only biological children that are full-blood siblings, while others agree with stepparent and any combination of dependent children, as well as stepchildren, and adopted children. The extended family is a family that prolongs beyond the immediate family, comprising of grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins, all residing closely or in the same domestic. Married people who reside with either the husband or the wife's parents are also an extended family. This type of family changes from nuclear household to extended family. In some situations, the extended family comes to stay either with or in place of a member of the immediate family. These families take in one household, near lineages in addition to a nuclear family.

**Quiz 23.** Explain how residency patterns relate to other aspects of a culture.

**Answer:** In many societies, newly married couples do not create their residence but as an alternative become portion of an existing family or

relatives. The common patterns around the world include patrilocal, matrilineal, avunculocal, ambilineal and neolocal residence. The only relation they have is they come from a specific type of the kinship system. The minor significance, usually, is economic importance and private influences.

**Quiz 24.** Explain some of the theories about the origins of the incest taboo.

**Answer:** According to the first theory about the origins of the incest taboo trobriand islanders prohibit sexual relation between brothers and women and fathers and women. The second, Marcel Mauss's theory, prohibits sexual intercourse between households and lineages. Finally, alliance theory prohibited sexual relations between a man and a woman who forgoes a marriage.

**Quiz 25.** Explain the social functions of marriage and how marriage is a form of political alliance and economic exchange.

**Answer:** Systems of preferential marriage may have wider social effects in terms of economic and political society. In a wide array of lineage-based cultures with a classificatory kinship organization, potential spouses from a definite class of relative as determined by a strict marriage law. Marriages form societies. As for regular marriages following strict rules arise, lineages are related together in fixed interactions; these bonds between lineages may create political associations in kinship ruled societies.

**Quiz 26.** Identify the forms of marriage that are known to exist.

**Answer:** The following are the types of marriages: monogamous, which comprises of a wife and husband, polygamous marriage, where a man may marry more than two wives, and same-sex marriage, where people marry same sex.