GROUPING BY GENDER, AGE, COMMON INTEREST, AND CLASS

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Among the _______________, the tasks of men and women were rigidly segregated but both were considered equal. The women lived in the villages as sedentary horticulturalists, whereas the men were nomadic hunters, fishers, traders, warriors, and diplomats. The men held positions of leadership and the women decided which men would apply for these positions and could veto their decisions (p. 284).
   a. Ju’hoansi
   b. Iroquois
   c. Mundurucu
   d. Hopi
   e. 19th-century Europeans

2. Among the Iroquois, males and females performed different duties, but both were considered significant. The women were sedentary and the men nomadic, but when the men were in the village they lived with the women rather than in a separate men’s house. You would expect the rate of rape in this society to be (p. 284)
   a. high.
   b. low.
   c. unpredictable.
   d. high only when the men were conducting warfare.
   e. low when the women were nominating the men for political positions.

3. High rates of rape appear to be associated with societies in which the roles of males and females are highly segregated, and in which there are efforts by males to be dominant over women. If this is true, we would expect the highest rate of rape to occur among the (p. 285)
   a. Ju’hoansi.
   b. Mundurucu.
   c. Iroquois.
   d. Mbuti.
   e. Hopi.

4. In literate societies that rely on the written word for accumulated wisdom, elders are often (p. 286)
   a. treated with great respect because of their wisdom.
   b. considered to be as valuable as their weight in gold.
   c. treated like “living libraries” that contain much needed knowledge.
   d. not considered sources of information; they tend to be ignored.
   e. killed when they turn 65.
5. The following ______________ are passed through by members of North American culture: toddler, teenager, senior citizen. (p. 286)
   a. age grades
   b. age sets
   c. social classes
   d. castes
   e. open classes

6. An age ______________ is a category of people based on age (individuals pass through the categories which are identified as significant by their culture), whereas an age ______________ is a group that moves through the categories together. (p. 287)
   a. group/grade
   b. set/group
   c. grade/group
   d. grade/set
   e. grade/group

7. The seven named groups into one of which a Tiriki man is initiated over a fifteen-year period, and a graduating class to which an American college student is assigned when s/he enters college (e.g., the Class of 2000) are examples of (p. 287)
   a. age groups.
   b. age grades.
   c. age sets.
   d. kinship groups.
   e. groups based on sex.

8. ______________ are associations not based on age, kinship, marriage, or territory but result from a conscious act of joining. (p.288)
   a. Clans
   b. Age sets
   c. Common-interest associations
   d. Age grades
   e. Phratries

9. Which of the following groups would be an example of a common-interest organization? (p. 289)
   a. Amnesty International
   b. Parent Teacher Association
   c. Kiwanis Club
   d. the Crips
   e. all of the above are examples of common-interest organizations
10. In _______________ there has been a recent decline in participation of common-interest associations of all types. (p. 290)

a. Australia  
b. Northern Europe  
c. Southeast Asia  
d. South America  
e. North America

11. A society composed of several groups that differ in their access to resources and prestige is said to be (p. 292)

a. stratified.  
b. unfair.  
c. immoral.  
d. egalitarian.  
e. open.

12. You are a member of a Bushmen hunter-gatherer band. Which of the following statements demonstrates that you belong to an egalitarian society as opposed to a stratified society? (p. 293)

a. Your father is a poor hunter.  
b. You are a poor hunter.  
c. Even though you are a poor hunter, you have as much right to receive food from your fellow band members as a good hunter does.  
d. Because your father is a poor hunter, your hunting ability is nipped in the bud and not allowed to develop because you are not given access to the knowledge and training required to develop this ability.  
e. All of the above.

13. A(n) _______________ is a special form of social class in which membership is determined by birth and remains fixed for life. (p.294)

a. clan  
b. phratry  
c. common-interest association  
d. age group  
e. caste

14. A social _______________ is a set of families that enjoy equal or nearly equal prestige according to a system of evaluation. (p.293)

a. phratry  
b. kindred  
c. class  
d. set  
e. group
15. According to some observers of U.S. culture, common-interest associations may not be showing a decline so much as a (p.291)

   a. reformation.
   b. mutation.
   c. realignment.
   d. transformation.
   e. evolution.

2. In a stratified society, _____________ that are indicative of social class are called symbolic indicators. (p. 297)

   a. totems
   b. activities and possessions
   c. dialects
   d. dreams
   e. books

3. The ability to change one’s class position is (p.298)

   a. open class.
   b. egalitarian.
   c. mobility.
   d. indicative of common-interest societies.
   e. inevitable.

4. Societies that permit a great deal of _______________ are called open class societies. (p.299)

   a. marriage
   b. education
   c. common-interest association
   d. integrity
   e. mobility

5. Upward mobility in social class is more possible (p.299)

   a. in societies with extended families.
   b. in societies that practice matrilocal residence.
   c. in polygynous families.
   d. in nuclear families with neolocal residence.
   e. in extended families with avunculocal residence.

6. Which of the following could have contributed to the emergence of social stratification? (p. 300)

   a. The development of bipedalism among subhuman primates.
b. Certain descent groups may have monopolized activities that turned out to play an important role in their society (such as propitiation of the gods in a horticultural society exposed to unpredictable weather).

c. An ethnic group that enters foreign territory with an economic or military advantage (such as knowledge of intensive agriculture or possession of firearms) may become the ruling class within that area.

d. All human beings want to be looked up to by their fellow members of society.

e. all but a

21. Social class in _______________ is primarily open and is based on personal achievement or wealth. (p.290)

   a. India
   b. England
   c. the United States
   d. Pakistan
   e. China

22. Social classes are closed in _______________ where membership in hierarchically ranked groups known as castes is determined by birth and remains fixed for life. (p.294)

   a. China
   b. Vietnam
   c. the U.S.
   d. Canada
   e. India

23. Elder status in the United States is becoming problematic because senior citizens 65 years and older now constitute nearly ________ percent of the overall population. (p.286)

   a. 13
   b. 25
   c. 7
   d. 50
   e. 33

24. Experts predict that in the U.S. the population reaching elder status (senior citizens of 65 years and older) will swell to about ________ million by 2030. (p.286)

   a. 25
   b. 15
   c. 70
   d. 50
   e. 85

25. In the U.S. which of the following groups have most recently struggled with their positions in the low-ranked strata of this country’s social system? (p.292)
26. The _______________ is perhaps the world’s longest surviving social hierarchy; it encompasses a complex ranking of social groups on the basis of ritual purity. (p. 294)

a. American social system
b. Japanese caste system
c. English system of royalty
d. Hindu caste system
e. Buddhist caste system

27. Kinds of policy research frequently done by anthropologists are (p. 293)

a. need assessments.
b. ethnography.
c. participant observation.
d. social impact assessments
e. a and d

28. In the U.S., any project requiring a federal permit or license, or using federal funds, by law must be preceded by a (p. 293)

a. need assessment.
b. archaeological assessment.
c. cultural impact assessment.
d. assessment of feasibility.
e. social impact statement.

29. In some societies like the _______________, many tasks men and women undertake may be shared, and people may perform work normally assigned to the opposite sex without loss of face. (p. 284)

a. Mohawk
b. Onondaga
c. Cayuga
d. Ju/'hoansi
e. Nuer

30. Among the _______________ of the Amazon men not only work apart from women, but eat and sleep separately as well. (p. 285)

a. Mundurucu
b. Kapauku
c. Ibos
31. ____________ in modern North American society is exemplified by the educational system, which specifies that at 6 years of age all children must enter the first grade. (p.286)

   a. Age sets
   b. Grading levels
   c. Age grading
   d. Age segregation
   e. Integration

32. Among the ____________ of East Africa, the age group consisting of those initiated into an age grade for a 15-year period amounts to an age set. (p. 286)

   a. Mundurucu
   b. Jo'hoansi
   c. Onandaga
   d. Tiriki
   e. Azande

33. A fairly fixed membership, strongly endogamous, membership is ascribed; these attributes would describe which of the following? (p. 294)

   a. joint family system
   b. social class system
   c. age set
   d. caste system
   e. age grade

34. At the top of the caste system in India is the ____________ caste. (p. 294)

   a. Carmans
   b. Bhangis
   c. Brahmans
   d. Nai
   e. Eta

35. Social classes are manifested in which of the following ways? (p. 297)

   a. through verbal evaluation
   b. through patterns of association
   c. through symbolic indicators
   d. all of the above
   e. none of the above

36. In the United States, the ability to “move up” in the system of stratification is increasingly dependent upon access to (p. 299)
a. transportation.
b. job training.
c. higher education.
d. a high school education.
e. people with influence (who you know, rather than what you know).

37. Which of the following is not a factor in determining what caste one is assigned in the Indian caste system? (p. 294)
   a. occupation
   b. food habits
   c. wealth
   d. dress
   e. ideas of purity and pollution

38. The ______________ provides an easier situation for mobility. (p. 299)
   a. independent nuclear family
   b. extended family
   c. single parent household
   d. blended family
   e. female-headed household

39. After the abolishment of apartheid South Africa held its first all-race multi-party elections, and ______________ became that country’s first non-white president. (p. 295)
   a. Miriam Makeba
   b. Nelson Mandela
   c. Thabo Mbeki
   d. Zwelinzima Vavi
   e. Jomo Kenyatta

TRUE/FALSE

40. All human societies have some division of labor by sex. (p. 284) T F

41. In American society, age does not play a role in social organization. (p.286) T F

42. To be a Tiriki “warrior” is the equivalent of being an American college sophomore, in that both are age grades that individuals pass through. (p.286) T F

43. Being strong and healthy can be interpreted as a symbolic indicator of social class. (p.297) T F

44. Individuals born and raised within large-scale societies face the challenge of succeeding within a complex social structure that extends well beyond kinship. (p.282) T F
45. One of the major objections to the construction of the water diversion project in New Mexico is that it would result in the obliteration of the three-hundred-year-old irrigation system structures. (p. 293) T F

46. Some division of labor along gender lines is characteristic of all human societies. (p. 284) T F

47. Social class structure is based on role differentiation, this alone is sufficient for stratification to occur. (p. 292-293) T F

MATCHING

48. Match the culture with its characteristic.

_____ Iroquois a. African nomadic pastoralists with an age set/age grade system

_____ Tiriki b. caste-like social organization based on “racial” divisions

_____ Maya c. Native Americans with “separate but almost equal” gender organization

_____ South Africans d. stratified society of pre-Columbian Central America