

1. particular features of a culture are known as _____ **Cultural traits**
2. judging other culture on the basis of one's own culture is known as _____ **Ethnocentrism**
3. the discovery of fishing technology and the use of fire emerged in which of the following developmental stage _____ **middle savagery**
4. which one of the following type of anthropology is concerned refining methods and theories _____ **Pure**
5. which one of the following is most common in societies with political bureaucracies _____ **Redistribution**
6. According to cultural evolutionist theory, the earliest forms of humanity was surviving on fruits and nuts, this stage is called as _____ **Lower Savagery**
7. which one of the following detailed anthropological study of a culture undertaken by a researcher _____ **Ethnography**
8. functionalism focused on _____ **different parts of contemporary cultures work for the well being of the individual and the society**
9. art of pottery making indicates which development stage? _____ **Lower Barbarism**
10. a part of economic system in which goods and services are transferred from producer to users is called _____ **Market exchange**
11. free-market economies free trade and competition are all ingredients of _____ **Globalization**
12. America is Highly specialized societies is an example of _____ **organic solidarity**
13. All of the following are the explanation of French Structuralism theory EXCEPT _____ **this theory tries to minimize bias and make ethnographic description more accurate**
14. Choice of technique depends on which of the following _____ **problem being studied**
15. the study of pre-historic and historic cultures through the excavation of material remains is called _____ **Archeology**
16. Linguistics Anthropologist study _____ **all of the given**
17. Which of the following process led men to move away to the cities in order to earn more cash, often leaving women behind to undertake agricultural work _____ **urbanization**
18. Which of the following method allows a researcher to non-verbal behavior _____ **Participant Observation**
19. Collecting basic demographic data at the initial stages of fieldwork is known as _____ **Census taking**
20. Which one of the following technique is required to provide solid methodological base emphasizing the need for empirical evidence? _____ **direct fieldwork**
21. behavioral data is collected through which of the following method? _____ **Interview**
22. The process of learning culture is called _____ **enculturation**
23. Which type of interviews involve a minimum of control? _____ **Unstructured**
24. Which one of the following is NOT a dysfunctional aspect of culture? _____ **traveling**
25. Which one of the following works without any external compulsion or the idea of getting something immediately? _____ **generalized reciprocity**
26. Which of the following theory is influenced by cultural relativism and ethno-science? _____ **post modernism**
27. The institutions like family, religion, education, economy, and sports are found all over the world. This versatility of cultural systems around the world is called: _____ **Cultural Universals**
28. Zakat system in Pakistan is an example of: _____ **Redistribution**
29. Physical Anthropology is the study of humans from a _____ perspective. _____ **Biological**
30. The distribution of commodity among the people of a society is known as _____ **Exchange**
31. Which type of study focuses on remote locations? _____ **Fieldwork**
32. The psychological reaction you experience when you are in a different culture from your own is called: _____ **Culture shock.**
33. Amish tribe in Africa is an example of minimum specialization of labor, it is known as _____ **Division of labor**
34. Which one of the following theory states that culture evolves in direct proportion to their capacity to harness energy? _____ **Neo-Evolution**
35. Which one of the following is capable of effecting change in another element? _____ **Independent variable**

36. In which of the following type of reciprocity there is an explicit expectation of immediate return? _____ **Generalized reciprocity**
37. In many countries around the world, men are supposed to go outside the home for earning purpose and women are considered to look after the children and home. This kind of practice can be defined as: _____
38. Your neighbor may be offered a new job in a distant city starting in two days. He desperately needs to sell the car before he leaves. It is nearly new and it cost 2 million. You offer him 1.5 million which he reluctantly accepts because there is no other choice. Your taking advantage of his situation resulted in: _____
39. In cultural anthropology, a research method that relies on personal contact with people on an everyday basis in order to learn about indigenous cultures is called: _____ - _____
40. The discovery of stages of human culture and its arrangement in historical order is called as: _____
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