

# Anthropology (ANTH) Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## 1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## 2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## 3. Learn from the Explanations

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## 4. Track Your Progress

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## 5. Simulate the Real Exam

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## 6. Repeat and Review

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## **Questions**

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- 1. What does the concept of "psychic unity" in anthropology suggest?**
  - A. Individuals' emotional characteristics differ significantly across cultures**
  - B. Human populations have equivalent capacities for culture despite individual differences**
  - C. Genetic differences inhibit the development of culture in mixed populations**
  - D. Cultural attributes are solely determined by environmental factors**
- 2. Which one of the following is NOT a common goal of anthropology?**
  - A. Understanding human rights issues**
  - B. Exploring ancient civilizations**
  - C. Studying genetic variation**
  - D. Practicing medical techniques**
- 3. What kind of researcher has traditionally studied small, non-Western populations?**
  - A. Ethnographer**
  - B. Historian**
  - C. Sociologist**
  - D. Palynologist**
- 4. Which anthropological approach focuses on how people with different motives manage to transform society?**
  - A. Cultural relativism**
  - B. Experimental anthropology**
  - C. Interpretive anthropology**
  - D. Practice theory**
- 5. Which of the following is typically not associated with state societies?**
  - A. A primarily foraging-based subsistence strategy.**
  - B. Class stratification.**
  - C. Boundary maintenance systems.**
  - D. Extensive fiscal systems.**

**6. What aspect of anthropology contributes to understanding human adaptability?**

- A. Studying ancient artifacts alone**
- B. Analyzing cultural behaviors and norms**
- C. A focus on genetic traits only**
- D. Examining economic factors exclusively**

**7. What is the primary aim of the American Anthropological Association's Code of Ethics?**

- A. To ensure ethical standards for urban research only**
- B. To protect experimental research methods**
- C. To greet new sociological theories**
- D. To raise awareness of obligations within anthropology and to host communities**

**8. What distinguishes survey research from ethnography?**

- A. Survey research covers entire communities**
- B. Ethnography relies on quantitative data**
- C. Survey research focuses on a subset of a larger population**
- D. Ethnography is more structured**

**9. What is viewed as a consequence of cultural adaptation?**

- A. Decreased group cohesiveness**
- B. Higher likelihood of environmental dependency**
- C. Enhanced survival and reproduction**
- D. Stagnation of cultural practices**

**10. Why is a holistic approach important in anthropology?**

- A. It simplifies complex cultural data.**
- B. It allows for understanding the interconnectedness of different aspects of human life.**
- C. It focuses on one single discipline within anthropology.**
- D. It restricts analysis to surface-level observations.**

## **Answers**

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1. B
2. D
3. A
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. C
9. C
10. B

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What does the concept of "psychic unity" in anthropology suggest?**

- A. Individuals' emotional characteristics differ significantly across cultures**
- B. Human populations have equivalent capacities for culture despite individual differences**
- C. Genetic differences inhibit the development of culture in mixed populations**
- D. Cultural attributes are solely determined by environmental factors**

The concept of "psychic unity" in anthropology posits that all human populations have a similar, inherent capacity for culture, despite the unique differences that individuals may exhibit. This idea emphasizes that, fundamentally, humans possess comparable mental faculties and cognitive abilities that enable them to develop and engage with culture. The notion supports the idea that cultural differences arise from environmental, social, and historical contexts rather than stark disparities in human potential. This understanding suggests that regardless of geographical or cultural backgrounds, humans share a baseline of psychological and cognitive abilities that facilitate cultural creation and adaptation. Hence, even in mixed populations, the underlying capability to form cultures remains constant across groups. This perspective challenges the idea that some populations are inherently more capable of developing complex cultures than others.

**2. Which one of the following is NOT a common goal of anthropology?**

- A. Understanding human rights issues**
- B. Exploring ancient civilizations**
- C. Studying genetic variation**
- D. Practicing medical techniques**

Practicing medical techniques is not a common goal of anthropology. While medical anthropology exists as a subfield that examines how health and illness are influenced by social, economic, and cultural factors, the primary focus of anthropology is not the practice of specific medical procedures or techniques. Anthropology aims to understand the complexities of human behavior, societies, and cultural practices across time. Understanding human rights issues, exploring ancient civilizations, and studying genetic variation are integral to anthropological inquiry. Each of these goals reflects anthropology's commitment to examining human diversity and the impact of historical and cultural contexts on human experience. In contrast, the practice of medical techniques is more aligned with fields such as medicine or healthcare rather than anthropology itself.

**3. What kind of researcher has traditionally studied small, non-Western populations?**

- A. Ethnographer**
- B. Historian**
- C. Sociologist**
- D. Palynologist**

The role of an ethnographer focuses specifically on the study of cultures and communities, particularly those that are small and non-Western. This research typically involves immersion in the community being studied, allowing the ethnographer to gain a deep understanding of the social practices, beliefs, and experiences of the group. Ethnographers often use qualitative methods such as participant observation and interviews to document the nuances of customs, traditions, and the social fabric of these small populations. In contrast, historians primarily focus on past events and their impacts, which may not necessarily involve direct engagement with living communities or their traditions. Sociologists tend to study larger populations and social phenomena, often looking at structural aspects of society rather than in-depth cultural practices of small communities. Palynologists, who study pollen and spores, typically contribute to understanding environmental changes rather than focusing on human cultural aspects. Thus, the ethnographer is uniquely equipped to study small, non-Western populations due to their methodological approach and focus on cultural context.

**4. Which anthropological approach focuses on how people with different motives manage to transform society?**

- A. A. Cultural relativism**
- B. B. Experimental anthropology**
- C. C. Interpretive anthropology**
- D. D. Practice theory**

The approach that focuses on how people with different motives manage to transform society is practice theory. This theoretical framework underscores the relationship between individual actions and larger social structures. It posits that social practices, shaped by the motivations and intentions of individuals, can lead to social change and the transformation of society. By emphasizing the role of agency, practice theory demonstrates how individuals and groups navigate within social contexts, thereby influencing cultural dynamics and institutional frameworks. In contrast, cultural relativism primarily aims to understand cultures within their own contexts without imposing external judgments, rather than focusing on social change driven by motives. Experimental anthropology involves the use of experimental methods to study social phenomena, but it does not specifically emphasize the transformative aspect of individual motives on society. Interpretive anthropology centers on understanding the meanings and symbols within cultures, focusing more on interpretations rather than the transformative capacity of individual actions in society.

**5. Which of the following is typically not associated with state societies?**

- A. A primarily foraging-based subsistence strategy.**
- B. Class stratification.**
- C. Boundary maintenance systems.**
- D. Extensive fiscal systems.**

A primarily foraging-based subsistence strategy is typically not associated with state societies. State societies usually have complex economic systems that go beyond foraging, which is primarily a subsistence strategy focused on gathering wild plants and hunting animals. Instead, state societies are characterized by a diverse range of subsistence strategies that often include agriculture, industry, and trade. These complex practices allow for the support of larger populations and the development of social hierarchies. In contrast, class stratification is a key feature in state societies where individuals and groups are organized into hierarchical classes based on wealth, power, or social status. Boundary maintenance systems are also crucial in state societies as they define and enforce territorial and political boundaries. Extensive fiscal systems pertain to the management of economic resources and taxation within these societies to support governance and public projects, further distinguishing them from simpler, often more egalitarian societies that rely on foraging.

**6. What aspect of anthropology contributes to understanding human adaptability?**

- A. Studying ancient artifacts alone**
- B. Analyzing cultural behaviors and norms**
- C. A focus on genetic traits only**
- D. Examining economic factors exclusively**

The correct answer emphasizes the importance of analyzing cultural behaviors and norms in understanding human adaptability. Anthropology is a holistic discipline that studies humans in their entirety, considering various dimensions such as culture, biology, history, and language. By examining cultural behaviors and norms, anthropologists can gain insights into how different communities adapt to their environments, social challenges, and changes over time. Cultural behaviors encompass a wide range of elements, including customs, beliefs, practices, and social structures, all of which play crucial roles in how groups respond to environmental pressures and resource availability. This comprehensive perspective highlights that adaptability is not solely a biological or economic matter but is significantly shaped by learned behaviors and cultural practices that can change relatively quickly compared to genetic traits. While other approaches, such as focusing on economic factors or genetic traits, provide valuable information, they do not capture the full picture of how human beings navigate their challenges. Thus, understanding adaptability requires a multifaceted approach that includes cultural analysis as a key component.

## 7. What is the primary aim of the American Anthropological Association's Code of Ethics?

- A. To ensure ethical standards for urban research only**
- B. To protect experimental research methods**
- C. To greet new sociological theories**
- D. To raise awareness of obligations within anthropology and to host communities**

The primary aim of the American Anthropological Association's Code of Ethics is to raise awareness of obligations within anthropology and to host communities. This focus emphasizes the importance of ethical considerations in the relationship between anthropologists and the communities they study or work with. The Code is designed to ensure that anthropologists conduct their work in a respectful and responsible manner, taking into account the well-being of individuals and groups, their cultures, and their rights. By highlighting ethical obligations, the Code helps practitioners navigate the complexities of research and interaction with diverse communities, fostering trust and mutual benefit. This perspective is crucial for maintaining integrity and societal responsibility in anthropological work. Other choices do not align with the comprehensive goals of the Code. For instance, the focus on urban research only, experimental methods, or new sociological theories does not capture the broader commitment to ethical engagement with communities that is central to the anthropological practice as outlined in the Code.

## 8. What distinguishes survey research from ethnography?

- A. Survey research covers entire communities**
- B. Ethnography relies on quantitative data**
- C. Survey research focuses on a subset of a larger population**
- D. Ethnography is more structured**

Survey research is characterized by its systematic approach to collecting data from a specific subset of a larger population, often through questionnaires or interviews designed to gather quantifiable information. This method allows researchers to analyze trends, preferences, and behaviors across a larger demographic, while maintaining a manageable scope that can be statistically significant. In contrast, ethnography involves an in-depth exploration of social practices, cultural norms, and human behaviors within a particular community or group, often through participant observation and qualitative methods. Ethnographers typically immerse themselves within the community they study, allowing for a rich, nuanced understanding of cultural practices that surveys may not capture. Thus, the focus of survey research on a subset of the population enables researchers to generalize findings about a larger population, distinguishing it from the detailed, context-rich insights provided by ethnography, which does not prioritize statistical generalization but rather individual experiences and cultural contexts.

## 9. What is viewed as a consequence of cultural adaptation?

- A. Decreased group cohesiveness
- B. Higher likelihood of environmental dependency
- C. Enhanced survival and reproduction**
- D. Stagnation of cultural practices

Cultural adaptation is a process that enables individuals or groups to adjust to new environmental conditions, often resulting in changes to social practices, beliefs, and technologies. The primary consequence of this adaptation is enhanced survival and reproduction. Through cultural adaptations, groups can develop new strategies, tools, and behaviors that better equip them to meet the challenges of their environment, thereby increasing their chances of thriving and passing on their genes to future generations. For example, communities that adapt their agricultural practices to suit local climate conditions are more likely to produce reliable food sources, which supports population growth and community stability. Similarly, technological innovations developed through cultural adaptation can lead to improved health outcomes, increased resource efficiency, and overall resilience in the face of environmental changes. Other options, while related to cultural dynamics, do not accurately represent the positive consequences linked to cultural adaptation. Decreased group cohesiveness may occur in certain circumstances, but cultural adaptation usually fosters cooperation and innovation. Higher likelihood of environmental dependency can happen in some contexts, but it does not inherently signify adaptation. Stagnation of cultural practices contradicts the very essence of adaptation, which is about evolving and responding to change.

## 10. Why is a holistic approach important in anthropology?

- A. It simplifies complex cultural data.
- B. It allows for understanding the interconnectedness of different aspects of human life.**
- C. It focuses on one single discipline within anthropology.
- D. It restricts analysis to surface-level observations.

A holistic approach in anthropology is important because it emphasizes the interconnectedness of different aspects of human life, such as culture, language, economics, and biology. This perspective recognizes that human experiences cannot be fully understood in isolation; instead, they are shaped by a complex interplay of various factors. By considering the broader context and the ways different elements influence each other, anthropologists can gain deeper insights into human behavior, social structures, and cultural practices. This approach allows for a more comprehensive understanding of communities and societies, as it integrates diverse viewpoints and data sources, leading to richer interpretations and analyses. The other options do not capture the essence of a holistic approach. Simplifying complex cultural data overlooks the nuances that are vital for accurate understanding. Focusing on a single discipline contradicts the interdisciplinary nature of anthropology, where multiple fields contribute to understanding human life. Lastly, restricting analysis to surface-level observations neglects the deeper meanings and contexts that are crucial for a thorough anthropological study.

# Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://anth.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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