

# Master the DSST General Anthropology Exam: A Comprehensive Guide

The DSST General Anthropology Exam is a college-level examination that assesses your knowledge of the field of anthropology. The exam is divided into four content areas:

- Biological Anthropology
- Cultural Anthropology
- Linguistic Anthropology
- Archaeology

The DSST General Anthropology Exam is a challenging exam, but it is also a great way to earn college credit for your knowledge of anthropology. If you are planning to take the exam, it is important to prepare thoroughly. This guide will provide you with everything you need to know to master the DSST General Anthropology Exam.

The DSST General Anthropology Exam is a multiple-choice exam consisting of 100 questions. The exam is timed, and you will have 120 minutes to complete it. The questions are divided into four content areas, with each content area being weighted equally.

## Master the DSST General Anthropology Exam by Peterson's

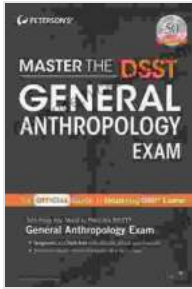
★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Print length : 90 pages



The following table provides a breakdown of the content areas and the number of questions in each area:

Content Area	Number of Questions
Biological Anthropology	25
Cultural Anthropology	25
Linguistic Anthropology	25
Archaeology	25

To pass the DSST General Anthropology Exam, you must score at least a 500 on a scale of 600.

The best way to prepare for the DSST General Anthropology Exam is to study the content areas thoroughly. You can do this by reading textbooks, taking online courses, or attending study groups. It is also important to practice taking practice exams. This will help you get familiar with the format of the exam and the types of questions that you can expect.

Here are some additional study tips:

- **Create a study schedule.** This will help you stay on track and ensure that you cover all of the content areas.

- **Set realistic goals.** Don't try to learn everything all at once. Break down the material into smaller chunks and focus on one content area at a time.
- **Take practice exams.** This is the best way to see how well you are prepared for the exam.
- **Get enough sleep.** This will help you stay focused and alert on test day.
- **Eat a healthy breakfast.** This will give you the energy you need to perform well on the exam.

The following practice questions are designed to help you get a feel for the types of questions that you can expect on the DSST General Anthropology Exam.

### **Biological Anthropology**

1. Which of the following is a characteristic of hominids? (a) Bipedalism (b) Opposable thumbs (c) Large brains (d) All of the above
2. What is the process by which humans evolved from apes? (a) Natural selection (b) Sexual selection (c) Genetic drift (d) Mutation

### **Cultural Anthropology**

1. Which of the following is a function of culture? (a) To provide a sense of identity (b) To regulate behavior (c) To transmit knowledge (d) All of the above

2. What is the difference between emic and etic perspectives? (a) Emic perspectives are insider perspectives, while etic perspectives are outsider perspectives. (b) Emic perspectives are objective perspectives, while etic perspectives are subjective perspectives. (c) Emic perspectives are based on observation, while etic perspectives are based on interpretation. (d) Emic perspectives are focused on the present, while etic perspectives are focused on the past.

## **Linguistic Anthropology**

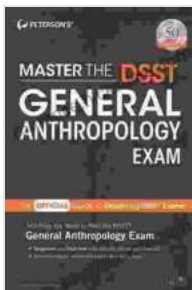
1. Which of the following is a characteristic of language? (a) It is arbitrary. (b) It is systematic. (c) It is creative. (d) All of the above
2. What is the difference between a phoneme and a morpheme? (a) A phoneme is a unit of sound, while a morpheme is a unit of meaning. (b) A phoneme is a written symbol, while a morpheme is a spoken sound. (c) A phoneme is a part of a word, while a morpheme is a whole word. (d) A phoneme is a unit of grammar, while a morpheme is a unit of vocabulary.

## **Archaeology**

1. Which of the following is a method used by archaeologists? (a) Excavation (b) Survey (c) Dating (d) All of the above
2. What is the difference between a primary source and a secondary source? (a) A primary source is an original document, while a secondary source is a document that interprets the original document. (b) A primary source is a document that is written by the people who

were involved in the events being studied, while a secondary source is a document that is written by someone who was not involved in the events being studied. (c) A primary source is a document that is written in the present tense, while a secondary source is a document that is written in the past tense. (d) A primary source is a document that is written in the first person, while a secondary source is a document that is written in the third person.

The DSST General Anthropology Exam is a challenging exam, but it is also a great way to earn college credit for your knowledge of anthropology. If you are planning to take the exam, it is important to prepare thoroughly. By following the tips in this guide, you can increase your chances of success on the exam.



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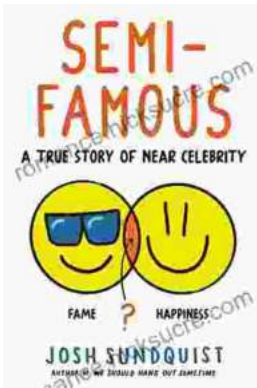
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