**1)** According to ethnomusicologists, why is music considered a universal, but not a universal language?

* **Musical activity is found in every human culture, but the meanings of such activity are interpreted differently from culture to culture, even person to person.**
* Like language, musical activity is a learned process, so a person must participate in that activity from birth to understand it.
* Not every culture has music, so music cannot be universal.
* Instruments cannot communicate the same meaning cross-culturally.
* As singing requires language and there is no “universal” language understood by all peoples, music cannot be a universal language.

**2)** In the early years of the study of world music, “armchair” scholars did not do their own \_\_\_\_\_\_.

* preparation
* analysis
* dissemination
* **fieldwork**
* representation

**3)** Ethnomusicological research is most strongly influenced by \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_.

* anthropology, linguistics
* musicology, linguistics
* musicology, technology
* anthropology, technology
* **anthropology, musicology**

**4)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the assumption that one's own cultural patterns are normative, while those that differ are “exotic,” “strange,” or “abnormal.”

* **Ethnocentrism**
* Bi-musicality
* Cultural relativism
* Positivism
* Comparative ethnology

**5)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a research approach embraced by ethnomusicologists that encourages the acceptance of differing cultural perspectives.

* Bi-musicality
* Ethnocentrism
* **Cultural relativism**
* Positivism
* Anthropology

**6)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a research approach in which an ethnomusicologist learns to perform the music they study.

* Ethnocentrism
* **Bi-musicality**
* Cultural relativism
* Positivism
* Comparative ethnology