

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) Which of the following is an important source area for U.S. folk house types? 1) _____
A) Lower Chesapeake
B) Upper New York
C) Southwest
D) Southern Atlantic
E) Northeast
- 2) Rapid diffusion of popular culture 2) _____
A) encourages people in different places to adopt different customs.
B) conserves resources.
C) depends on modern communication systems.
D) is an example of relocation diffusion.
E) all of the above
- 3) Typically, popular culture 3) _____
A) is practiced by small homogeneous groups.
B) experience frequent changes.
C) reflects the characteristics of a distinctive physical environment.
D) originates in a number of locations at the same time.
E) all of the above
- 4) China produces a relatively large amount of pork compared to the countries of Southwestern Asia primarily because 4) _____
A) Rice is the main cereal grain grown in China.
B) Moslems have a taboo against pork consumption.
C) China's physical environment is less suitable to raising pigs.
D) China has more people than the countries of Southwest Asia.
E) all of the above
- 5) The current distribution of soccer demonstrates that 5) _____
A) all sports are examples of folk culture.
B) sport is more important in less developed countries.
C) television has infused all sports into popular culture.
D) American football is also an example of a folk culture.
E) a folk custom can become part of a popular culture.
- 6) Which element of the local physical environment is important for wine production? 6) _____
A) topography
B) climate
C) proximity to lakes or a river
D) soil
E) all of the above

- 7) The most important house style in the United States since the 1960s is known as 7) _____
A) minimal traditional.
B) saltbox.
C) split-level.
D) neo-eclectic.
E) contemporary.
- 8) Folk songs are distinguished from popular songs because they 8) _____
A) tell a story about daily activities.
B) written by specialists for commercial distribution.
C) can be understood only by one group.
D) are never changed from one generation to the next.
E) are only transmitted orally.
- 9) People maintain their folk culture despite familiarity with popular culture primarily because of 9) _____
A) strong desire to preserve unique customs.
B) fear of foreign influence.
C) lack of exposure to the media.
D) concern for the physical environment.
E) the high cost of popular customs.
- 10) The Yuan and Shan peoples in northern Thailand sleep with their heads toward the east 10) _____
A) to avoid the direction of death and evil spirits.
B) so that the head is opposite the neighbors' heads.
C) as a sign of obeying a customary hierarchy.
D) to avoid drafts from monsoon winds.
E) because the head is considered high and noble.
- 11) Which of the following characteristics is more typical of a popular culture than a folk culture? 11) _____
A) It diffuses slowly from its point of origin.
B) It is likely to be derived from physical conditions.
C) It results in a more uniform landscape.
D) It has an anonymous origin.
E) Communication is more limited.
- 12) In the United States, the number of golf courses per person is highest in 12) _____
A) the north central states, where there is a long tradition of playing golf.
B) the west, where golfers are clustered.
C) the northeast, where golf originated.
D) the southwest, where climate allows play all year long.
E) the south, where the climate is favorable.
- 13) Hip Hop music originated in New York the late 1970s in 13) _____
A) the South Bronx.
B) Queens.
C) Brooklyn.
D) lower Manhattan.
E) Harlem.

- 14) Folk cultures are spread primarily by _____
A) stimulus diffusion.
B) relocation diffusion.
C) hierarchical diffusion.
D) contagious diffusion.
E) epidemic diffusion.
- 15) Which concept is the contemporary geographer likely to reject? _____
A) The physical environment causes people to adopt social customs.
B) People in similar environments adopt different social customs.
C) People ignore their physical environment.
D) People in different environments adopt similar social customs.
E) A and C
- 16) In which state would alcohol consumption be relatively low? _____
A) California
B) Utah
C) Nevada
D) Kentucky
E) New York
- 17) The use of a horse and buggy by the Amish in the United States is an example of a _____
A) technological innovation.
B) folk culture.
C) habit.
D) taboo.
E) popular culture.
- 18) Pioneer farmers settling the grasslands of the American West often built houses of sod, while early settlers of the eastern forest built wooden structures like log cabins. This suggests that building materials _____
A) are a uniform feature of folk culture.
B) are commonly imported long distance because of local folk culture.
C) are strongly influenced by local resources.
D) are chosen because of the diffusion of popular culture.
E) all of the above
- 19) Diffusion of Internet service is following the earlier pattern of television, except _____
A) diffusion is much faster.
B) initial use was in less developed countries.
C) diffusion is much slower.
D) expansion of service is faster in Africa than Asia.
E) the United States share of world use is expanding.
- 20) In contrast to folk culture, popular culture is typical of _____
A) large heterogeneous groups.
B) groups living in isolated rural areas.
C) small homogeneous groups.
D) groups of specialists.
E) groups that have little interaction with other groups.

- 21) The most widely spoken Indo-European language is 21) _____
A) Hindi.
B) Spanish.
C) English.
D) Bengali.
E) none of the above
- 22) The second most widely spoken language family in Europe is 22) _____
A) Balto-Slavic.
B) Indo-European.
C) Celtic.
D) Uralic.
E) Romance.
- 23) Basque is spoken primarily in 23) _____
A) the Pyrenees Mountains.
B) Barcelona, Spain.
C) the Swiss Alps.
D) Leichtenstein.
E) Brittany.
- 24) Both the Angles and the Normans contributed to the development of the English language, 24) _____
because they
A) agreed to divide England.
B) invaded England.
C) spoke Germanic languages.
D) spoke languages derived from Latin.
E) diffused English around the world.
- 25) A group of languages that share a common origin but have since evolved into individual 25) _____
languages is a
A) language branch.
B) dialect.
C) language family.
D) language root.
E) language group.
- 26) The large number of individual languages documented in Africa has resulted primarily from 26) _____
A) repeated invasions by outsiders.
B) thousands of years of isolation between tribal groups.
C) introduction of many different languages by the colonial powers.
D) colonial administration of native lands.
E) frequent migration by the different tribal groups.
- 27) The language spoken by soldiers stationed throughout the Roman Empire was known as 27) _____
A) a standard language.
B) a dialect of Latin.
C) Catalan.
D) a Romance language.
E) Vulgar Latin.

- 28) English is part of which language family? 28) _____
A) North Germanic
B) West Germanic
C) Romance
D) Germanic
E) Indo-European
- 29) African languages are distinguished by the fact that 29) _____
A) none are spoken by more than one million people.
B) most belong to the Nilo-Saharan language family.
C) even the most important language family is spoken by only a small percentage of Africans.
D) most have a literary tradition.
E) linguists continue to add newly discovered languages to the African list.
- 30) When languages are depicted as leaves on trees, the trunks of the trees represent 30) _____
A) language families.
B) language sects.
C) possible prehistoric superfamilies.
D) language groups.
E) dialects.
- 31) The second-largest language family is 31) _____
A) Sino-Tibetan.
B) Austronesian.
C) Dravidian.
D) Afro-Asiatic.
E) Indo-European.
- 32) The first speakers of the language that evolved into English were tribes that lived in present-day 32) _____
A) Switzerland.
B) France.
C) United States.
D) Italy.
E) Denmark.
- 33) English is part of which language branch? 33) _____
A) Austronesian
B) West Germanic
C) Indo-European
D) North Germanic
E) Germanic
- 34) Celtic languages 34) _____
A) were threatened by extinction in England.
B) have an extensive body of literature.
C) are still spoken by people in France.
D) have been revived in some parts of the British Isles.
E) all of the above

- 35) Chinese is written in the form of 35) _____
A) phonemes.
B) a literary tradition.
C) an alphabet.
D) ideograms.
E) Cantonese.
- 36) When people who speak a given language migrate to a different location and become isolated from other members of their tribe 36) _____
A) they lose their linguistic abilities.
B) isolation usually results in the differentiation of one language into two.
C) they immediately develop a literary tradition.
D) groups form multiple dialects.
E) their language usually shows very little change even over a long period of time.
- 37) Hebrew is an example of 37) _____
A) a revived language.
B) an extinct language.
C) an Altaic language.
D) a language family.
E) an isolated language.
- 38) A group of languages that share a common ancestor before recorded history is a 38) _____
A) language root.
B) language branch.
C) language group.
D) dialect.
E) language family.
- 39) English is the most important language in North America primarily because of 39) _____
A) the Norman conquest.
B) the global dominance of the United States.
C) official government policy.
D) the diffusion of English colonies.
E) prohibitions against foreign languages.
- 40) The most widely spoken language in Brazil is 40) _____
A) Creole.
B) Portuguese.
C) French.
D) Catalan.
E) Spanish.

FREE-RESPONSE QUESTION

1. Consider the impacts of colonialism on the world's cultural geography. Explain how colonialism affected global patterns of language and religion, using specific examples to support your argument.

1. Language extinction, both currently and throughout history, has been a major concern for cultural geographers, linguists, anthropologists, and other academics.
 - (a) What are some of the causes of language extinction?
 - (b) What kind of repercussions exist as a result of the loss of linguistic diversity?
 - (c) Discuss some current trends to revive endangered or extinct languages around the world.

