Chapter 6 Language quiz

Number a paper 1-10. Write the letter of the answer only on your paper.

Due 12/7

1) Geographers

a) question what languages are.

b) examine the roles languages play in culture.

c) study the spatial distribution of the world's languages.

d) learn how languages diffuse, change, and become extinct.

e) all of the above

2) These charts (Fig. 6.4)

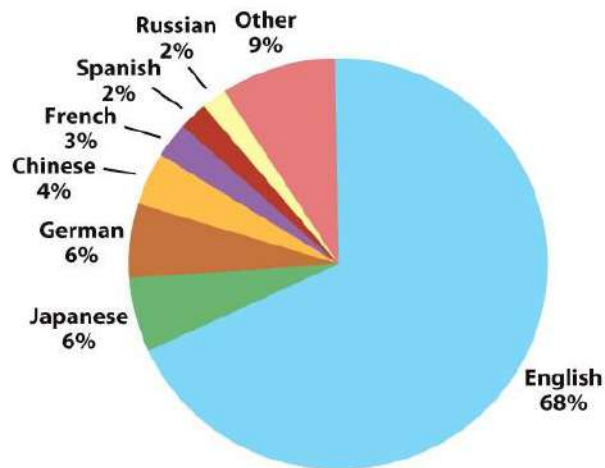a) indicate that most websites are in Chinese.

b) indicate that English and Arabic speakers have the same access to Internet content.

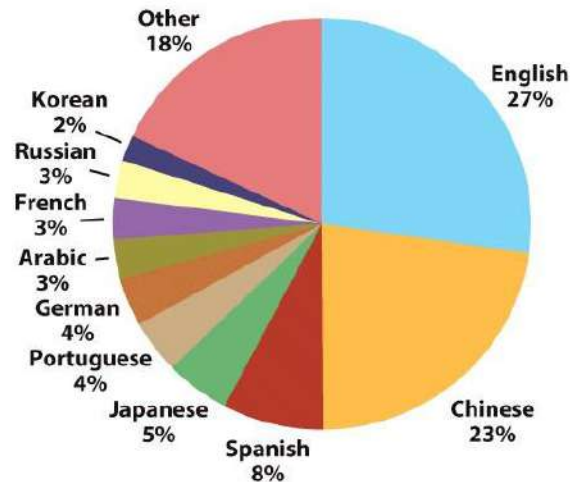c) indicate that most internet users speak either English or Chinese.

d) indicate that African languages are well-represented on the Internet.

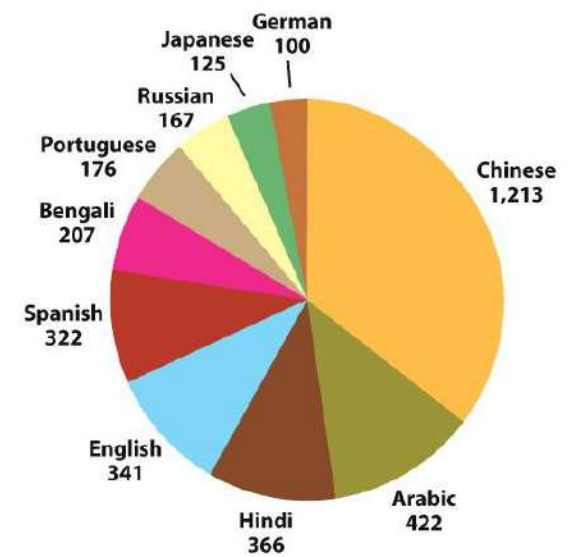e) indicate that most people can browse Internet content in their native language.

Figure 6.4

3) This map of the United States (Fig. 6.5)

a) shows where Spanish is spoken.

b) shows where English has been declared the official language.

c) suggests the cultural diversity
 of the country.

d) suggests how schools in
different places educate their
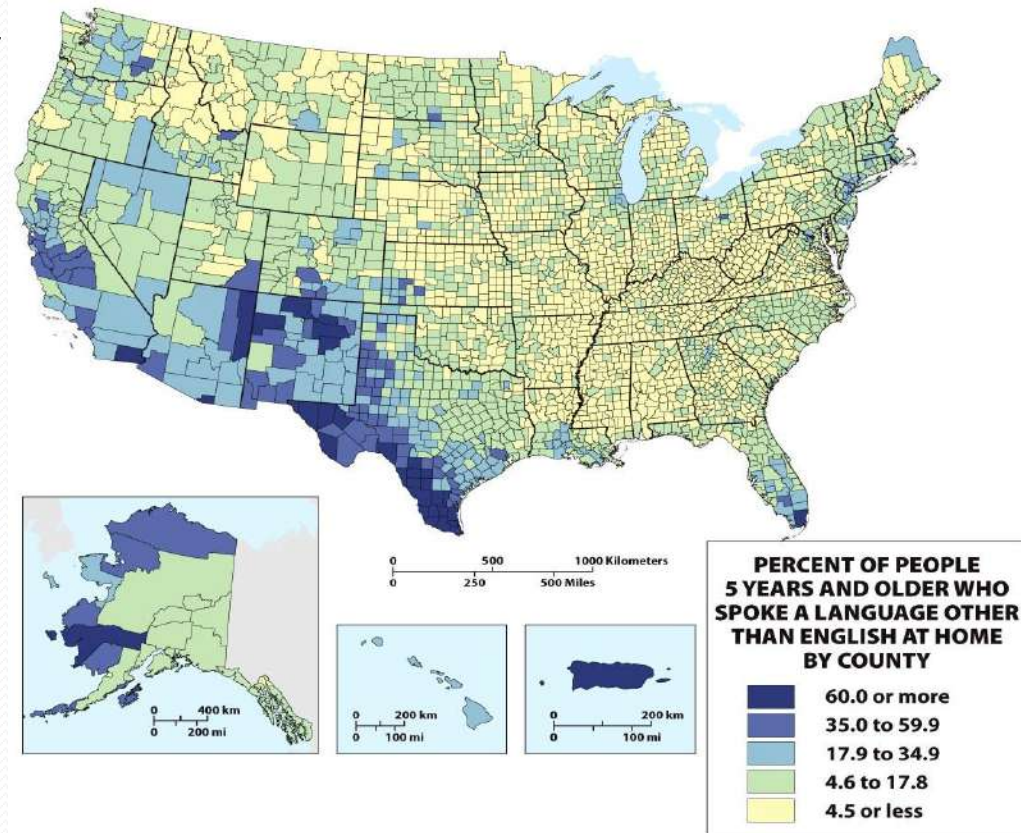children

e) none of the above.

Figure 6.5

PERCENT OF PEOPLE
5 YEARS AND OLDER WHO
SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER
THAN ENGLISH AT HOME
BY COUNTY

60.0 or more
35.0 to 59.9
17.9 to 34.9
4.6 to 17.8
4.5 or less

4) This map of the United States (Fig. 6.7)

a) indicates that the only soft drink sold in Texas is Coke.

b) indicates that students in Colorado and Vermont have the same dialect.

c) indicates strong regional differences between North American dialects.

d) indicates weak regional differences between North American dialects.

e) indicates that Americans
do not experience any
different dialects when
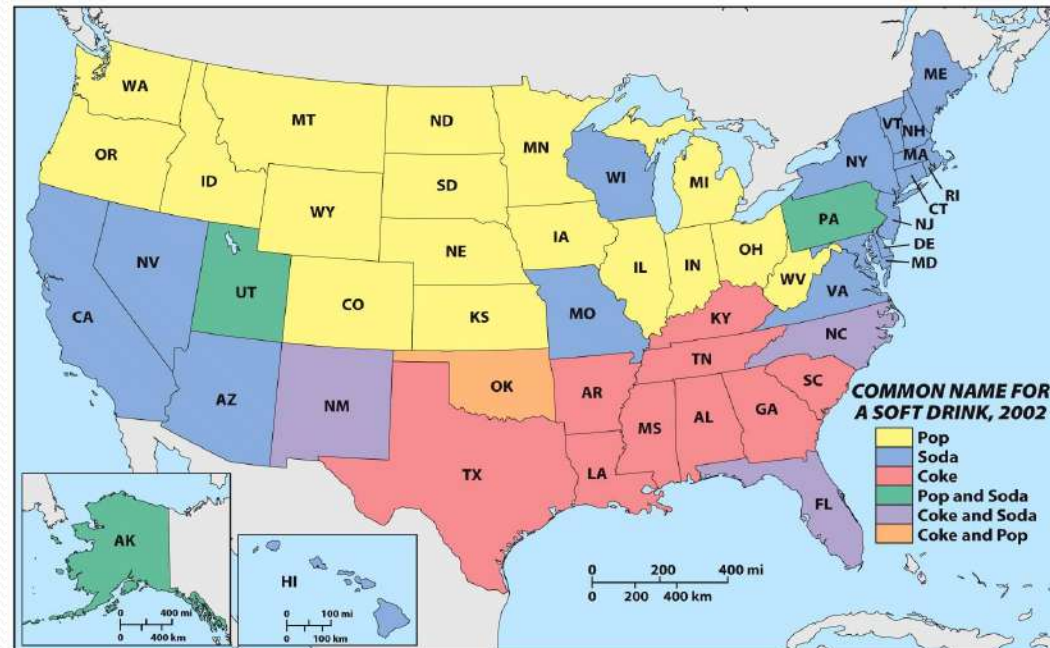traveling from state to state.

Figure 6.7
© John Wiley & Sons, Inc. All rights reserved.

5) This map of the language families of the world (Fig. 6.8)

a) indicates that Khoisan is spoken throughout Africa.

b) indicates that if you live in Mali, you speak Arabic.

c) indicates that German and Russian are related.

d) indicates that all Australians speak the same language.

e) all of the above

LANGUAGE FAMILIES OF THE WORLD

1	INDO-EUROPEAN	8	ALTAIC	15	AMERINDIAN
2	AFRO-ASIATIC	9	SINO-TIBETAN		OTHERS
3	NIGER-CONGO	10	JAPENESE AND KOREAN		UNPOPULATED AREAS
4	SAHARAN	11	DRAVIDIAN		
5	SUDANIC	12	AUSTRO-ASIATIC		
6	KHOISAN	13	AUSTRONESIAN		
7	URALIC	14	TRANS-NEW GUINEA AND AUSTRALIAN		

Figure 6.8

6) This illustration (Fig. 6.9) indicates that English

a) is related to Frisian.
b) is related to German.
c) is related to Dutch.
d) is more closely related to
Swedish than to Bulgarian.
e) all of the above

Figure 6.9
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V. V. Ivanov. "The Early History of Indo-European Languages," *Scientific American*, March 1990, p. 111.

7) This photograph (Fig. 6.13) illustrates

a) how speaking a different language leads to illegal behavior.

b) the struggle of Basque language speakers for political recognition.

c) the struggle of Euskera language speakers for political recognition.

d) how language plays a weak role in the development and maintenance of culture.

e) none of the above

Figure 6.13
© Denise Powell

8) This photograph (Fig. 6.16) illustrates

a) the term pidgin language.
b) the term Creole language.
c) the term of lingua franca.
d) the fact that most people in Dubai speak Hindi.
e) the fact that Dubai is a major banking center.

Figure 6.16
© Alexander B. Murphy

9) This photograph (Fig. 6.19) illustrates

a) the fact that people in Wales don't know how to spell.

b) the fact that Welch is a very difficult language to learn.

c) how toponyms change over time.

d) how toponyms often refer to the social processes going on in a particular area.
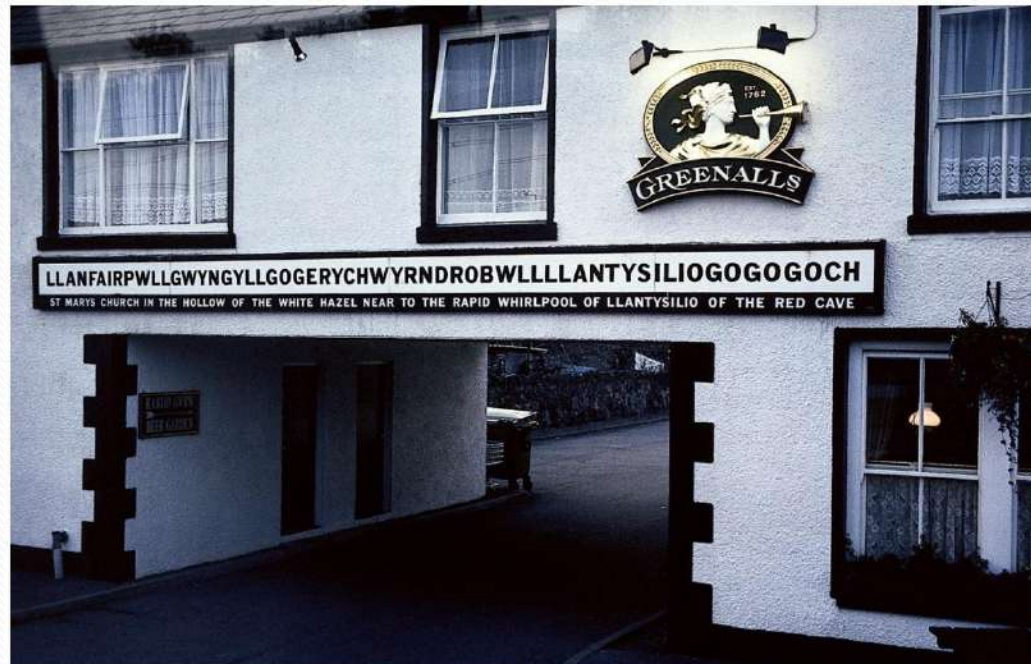
e) how toponyms always become globalized.

Figure 6.19
© Alexander B. Murphy

10) This map of the United States (Fig. 6.20) indicates

a) that South Carolina has more cities with MLK streets than any other state.

b) that west Texas has more cities with MLK streets than east Texas.

c) that few cities in Georgia have MLK streets.

d) that Boston does not have a street named MLK.

e) that there are no cities in Montana with a street named MLK.
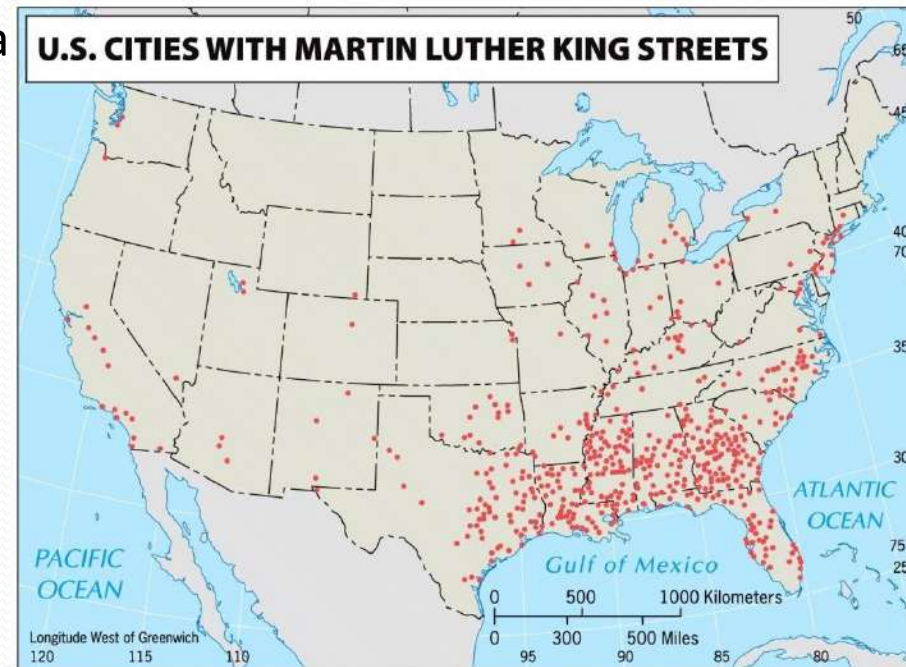
U.S. CITIES WITH MARTIN LUTHER KING STREETS

Figure 6.20
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