

AP Human Geography Unit III. Cultural Patterns & Processes- Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which statement about culture is true?
A) Culture is the traditions and beliefs of a group of people.
B) Culture is learned behavior that is passed from one generation to the next.
C) Cultures are dynamic and always changing.
D) Cultural traits are a reflection of a group's values.
E) All of the above.
2. Which statement concerning the globalization of Western culture is true?
A) Many foreign cultures have adopted Western traits like clothing and religion.
B) Some areas of the world have actively resisted Western culture traits.
C) Backlash against Western culture has resulted in violence in some areas.
D) Western culture is often spread through movies and other media.
E) All of these are true.
3. The idea that an environment influences, but does not strictly determine, how a culture interacts with the environment is known as
A) environmental determinism.
B) environmental possibilism.
C) cultural ecology.
D) cultural environmentalism.
E) cultural possibilism.
4. Which of the following cultural traits is important to Americans?
A) A focus on social order over individual rights.
B) A strong state religion.
C) Ancestor veneration and worship.
D) A sense of equality and fairness.
E) All of the above.
5. A single attribute of culture is called a
A) culture complex.
B) culture realm.
C) culture landscape.
D) culture hearth.
E) culture trait.
6. A group of related cultural traits is a
A) culture complex.
B) culture realm.
C) culture landscape.
D) culture hearth.
E) culture region.
7. The theory that the physical environment causes social and cultural development is called
A) environmental ecology.
B) cultural ecology.
C) cultural determinism.
D) environmental determinism.
E) environmental landscape.
8. Cultural ecology is
A) the study of human interaction with animals.
B) the study of human attitudes towards the cultural landscape.
C) the study of environmental culture traits.
D) the study of human-environment relationships.
E) none of the above.
9. The best example of cultural integration (where all elements of society are interwoven with the dominant culture) in the United States is
A) the upland South.
B) the Mormon culture region.
C) the Pacific Northwest.
D) the Amish country in Pennsylvania.
E) the Spanish influence in the southwest.
10. The idea that cultures will modify the natural landscape to fit their needs is known as the
A) cultural situation.
B) cultural landscape.
C) culture traits.
D) cultural environment.
E) culture building.
11. The area of origin of a culture is called
A) cultural environment.
B) cultural homeland.
C) culture hearth.
D) cultural landscape.
E) culture realm.
12. A geographic assemblage of related culture regions is
A) a cultural environment.
B) a cultural homeland.
C) a culture hearth.
D) a cultural landscape.
E) a culture realm.
13. Which of the following areas is not considered a cultural realm?
A) Latin America.
B) Anglo America.
C) Western Europe.
D) New England.
E) sub-Saharan Africa.
14. Which of the following is an example of a formal cultural region?
A) The Rocky Mountain Region.
B) The South.
C) The Bible Belt.
D) The Gulf Coast.
E) All of the above.
15. All of the following are examples of a functional or nodal region except
A) the area served by a Wal-Mart.
B) the circulation of a daily newspaper.
C) the broadcast area of a radio station.
D) the area known as the "South".
E) any market area for a retail business.

16. Vernacular language

- A) is spoken mostly by the lower class.
- B) has become synonymous with less education.
- C) has relaxed grammar rules.
- D) is dynamic and always changing.
- E) all of the above.

17. Which of the following regions is considered a vernacular culture region?

- A) Anglo-America.
- B) South America.
- C) The American South.
- D) East Asia.
- E) All of the above.

18. According to the Core-Domain-Sphere model

- A) areas in the sphere part of the model impacted most by a culture.
- B) influence of a culture decreases the further one travels from the core.
- C) influence of a culture stays the same the further one travels from the core.
- D) influence of a culture decreases as one travels in and around.
- E) all of the above.

19. Which cultural phenomenon below is not an example of syncretism?

- A) Tex-Mex cuisine.
- B) Nordic skiing.
- C) Snowboarding.
- D) Thai cuisine.
- E) Japanese capitalism.

20. A Cultural transition zone is

- A) an area where cultures are divided.
- B) an area of great cultural diversity.
- C) an area where one cultural boundary abruptly ends and another begins.
- D) an area around the boundary between two culture regions that exhibits traits from both cultures.
- E) an area where two cultures merge into a single culture.

21. Which of the following areas would be considered a cultural transition zone?

- A) Southwest USA-Northern Mexico.
- B) Southern Florida.
- C) Eastern Ontario-Western Quebec.
- D) Poland.
- E) All of the above.

22. Cultural diffusion is

- A) the idea that your own culture is superior to others.
- B) the spread of culture traits from one group to another.
- C) the isolation of a culture from the rest of the world.
- D) the innovation of a cultural trait.
- E) none of the above.

23. Culture is spread by

- A) trans-national corporations.
- B) migrants.
- C) war and occupation.
- D) television and other media.
- E) all of the above.

24. Relocation diffusion is

- A) the rapid and widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the population.
- B) the spread of an underlying principle or idea.
- C) the spread of an idea from persons of power to other persons.
- D) the spread of an idea or trait through the physical movement of people from one place to another.
- E) none of the above.

25. Which of the following is an example of relocation diffusion?

- A) The spread of baseball to Japan.
- B) The spread of English to the British Colonies.
- C) The spread of AIDS to the United States.
- D) The spread of Roman Catholicism to Latin America.
- E) All of the above.

26. Which of the following is not an example of expansion diffusion?

- A) Relocation diffusion.
- B) Contagious diffusion.
- C) Hierarchical diffusion.
- D) Stimulus diffusion.
- E) None of the above.

27. Contagious diffusion is

- A) the rapid and widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the population.
- B) the spread of an underlying principle or idea.
- C) the spread of an idea from persons of power to other persons.
- D) the spread of an idea or trait through the physical movement of people from one place to another.
- E) none of the above.

28. Hierarchical diffusion is

- A) the rapid and widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the population.
- B) the spread of an underlying principle or idea.
- C) the spread of an idea from persons of power to other persons.
- D) the spread of an idea or trait through the physical movement of people from one place to another.
- E) none of the above.

29. Which of the following is an example of hierarchical diffusion?

- A) The spread of Spanish language to Latin America.
- B) The spread of laptop computers from the upper class to the middle class.
- C) The spread of AIDS from Africa to Europe.
- D) The spread of Wal-Mart from Arkansas to the rest of the United States.
- E) All of the above.

30. Studying religions is important to understanding a culture because

- A) religions are key to understanding the role of women in a culture.
- B) religions do not have any impact on the built landscape.
- C) each major world religion can be directly linked to a cultural homeland.
- D) religious beliefs are reflected in most aspects of culture.
- E) all of the above.

31. Stimulus diffusion is
- A) the rapid and widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the population.
 - B) the spread of an underlying principle or idea.
 - C) the spread of an idea from persons of power to other persons.
 - D) the spread of an idea or trait through the physical movement of people from one place to another.
 - E) none of the above.
32. Which of the following is an example of stimulus diffusion?
- A) The spread of English language to British colonies.
 - B) The spread of drive-through windows from fast food restaurants to liquor stores.
 - C) The spread of cell phones from the upper class to the middle and lower classes.
 - D) The spread of Wal-Mart from Arkansas to the rest of the United States.
 - E) none of the above.
33. This is the process by which a less dominant culture adopts some of the traits of a more dominant culture.
- A) Cultural assimilation.
 - B) Acculturation.
 - C) Syncretism.
 - D) Migrant diffusion.
 - E) Transculturation.
34. This is the process by which a less dominant culture adopts the traits of a more dominant culture so completely that the two cultures become indistinguishable.
- A) Cultural assimilation.
 - B) Acculturation.
 - C) Syncretism.
 - D) Migrant diffusion.
 - E) Transculturation.
35. Which of these modern languages spread globally as a result of religion?
- A) English.
 - B) Arabic.
 - C) French.
 - D) Spanish.
 - E) Chinese.
36. The principal concentration of French-speaking North Americans is in
- A) Maine.
 - B) Quebec.
 - C) Nova Scotia.
 - D) Manitoba.
 - E) Haiti.
37. Which statement about the diffusion of the English and Chinese languages is true?
- A) English has diffused worldwide, while Chinese is spoken mostly in China.
 - B) English is spoken in only the United Kingdom and the United States, while Chinese is spoken all over East Asia.
 - C) English and Chinese are both spoken worldwide as lingua franca languages.
 - D) The number of English speakers is declining, while the number of Chinese speakers is steadily increasing.
 - E) All of the above.
38. Nearly half of the people in the world speak a language from this language family.
- A) Indo-European.
 - B) Japanese.
 - C) Germanic.
 - D) Niger-Congo.
 - E) Austronesian.
39. All of the following are Latin-based Romance languages except
- A) English.
 - B) Spanish.
 - C) French.
 - D) Italian.
 - E) Portuguese.
40. A collection of languages within a language branch that share a recent common origin and have relatively few differences in grammar and vocabulary is a
- A) language tree.
 - B) language group.
 - C) language family.
 - D) dialect.
 - E) none of the above.
41. Which statement about the English language is correct?
- A) Worldwide, there are three times as many native speakers of English as second language speakers.
 - B) It is a member of the Latin language branch.
 - C) It has been largely influenced by the French language.
 - D) It has only two separate dialects: British and American.
 - E) It is the official language of the United States.
42. One culture that uses an ideographic method of writing is
- A) India.
 - B) China.
 - C) Arabic.
 - D) English.
 - E) Spanish.
43. Problems with the Chinese ideographic writing systems include
- A) many symbols no longer have meaning.
 - B) in order to be literate, a person must memorize thousands of symbols.
 - C) each dialect has its own symbols for writing.
 - D) each symbol must correspond with the pronunciation of the word it represents.
 - E) all of the above.
44. An isogloss is
- A) a form of a language spoken in a local area.
 - B) a collection of unique words.
 - C) a boundary between language regions.
 - D) the transition zone between cultures.
 - E) all of the above.
45. A regional variant of a language is known as a
- A) language branch.
 - B) language group.
 - C) language family.
 - D) language dialect.
 - E) none of the above.

46. Dialects are local variants in language that differ in their
A) vocabulary.
B) spelling.
C) pronunciation.
D) speed at which the language is spoken.
E) all of the above.
47. American English has adopted extensive vocabulary from which of the following languages?
A) Spanish language.
B) French language.
C) Yiddish language.
D) Native American languages.
E) All of the above.
48. When groups of speakers of a single language are isolated from each other, each group may develop
A) new grammar rules.
B) different pronunciations of words.
C) unique vocabulary.
D) all of the above.
E) A and B only.
49. A common language that is used among speakers of different languages for the purposes of trade and commerce is called a
A) relict language.
B) revived language.
C) lingua franca.
D) pidgin language.
E) creole language.
50. The use of French as an official language of Senegal demonstrates the
A) amount of power the French wielded over its colony.
B) desire to adopt all the official languages of the United Nations.
C) concept of lingua franca.
D) work of French Catholic missionaries.
E) all of the above.
51. Approximately how many countries use English as an official language?
A) 40. B) 50. C) 60. D) 70. E) 80.
52. Which statement about official languages is true?
A) Official languages are always spoken by the majority of citizens of a country.
B) Official languages are the language of the largest cultural group of a country.
C) Each country can only have one official language.
D) Official languages are used by the government for use in its daily business.
E) All of the above.
53. Problems with multi-lingual states include
A) increased costs for printing government signs and literature in multiple languages.
B) antagonism between speakers of the different languages.
C) confusion, as some place names are identified differently in the different languages.
D) all of the above.
E) A and B only.

54. Which of the following statements about Spanglish is false?
A) Spanglish is a mixing of Spanish and English.
B) Spanglish involves converting English words to Spanish forms.
C) Spanglish has developed new grammar rules as well as new vocabulary.
D) Spanglish is spoken by many Hispanics in the United States.
E) Spanglish is an example of hierarchical diffusion.
55. A language that no longer has native speakers is considered
A) an extinct language.
B) a preserved language.
C) an endangered language.
D) a lingua franca.
E) a creole language.
56. Which of the following is an example of a revived language?
A) Swahili.
B) Hebrew.
C) Latin.
D) Greek.
E) Celtic.
57. Cultural groups often work to preserve and protect their languages
A) because oral history will be lost if the language is not preserved.
B) because language is an essential part of a culture's identity.
C) as a reaction against folk culture forces.
D) all of the above.
E) A and B only.
58. A pidgin language
A) has a limited vocabulary.
B) has few, if any, grammar rules.
C) is a simplified language based on two separate languages.
D) is not the first language of any person.
E) all of the above.
59. A creole language
A) is a pidgin language that has evolved to become a group's first language.
B) is a mixture of French and another language.
C) has few, if any, grammar rules.
D) has a limited vocabulary.
E) is not the first language of an individual.
60. All of the following are creole languages except
A) Afrikaans.
B) Swahili.
C) Bantu.
D) Bazaar Malay.
E) Haitian Creole.
61. Differences between American and British English include all of the following except
A) different pronunciation of words.
B) different spelling of words.
C) different vocabulary for some objects.
D) different language of origin.
E) all of the above.

62. Early English was influenced by all of the following groups except the
A) Basques. B) Vikings. C) Angles. D) French. E) Saxons.

63. Most English-speaking countries around the world speak British English because

- A) American English is not considered to be a form of proper English.
- B) American English is considered vulgar by most educated people.
- C) most people do not like Americans, so they refuse to copy them.
- D) British colonized many areas around the world.
- E) all of the above.

64. One of the most obvious ways for a culture to exert its influence on the landscape in an urban area is to

- A) take out loans from bankers.
- B) make sure business signs are written in their language.
- C) make sure that their children go to public schools.
- D) make sure their business leaders join the chamber of commerce.
- E) all of the above.

65. Toponymy is

- A) the study of globalization of culture traits.
- B) the idea that regions are interconnected through culture and language.
- C) the study of how place names reflect the culture and heritage of people.
- D) related to the idea that interaction between cultures is harmful.
- E) the study of elevation change on maps.

66. Which statement about universalizing religions is correct?

- A) A universalizing religion is one into which people are born.
- B) A universalizing religion is usually easy to join.
- C) A universalizing religion seeks converts from other religions.
- D) A and B only.
- E) B and C only.

67. Which of the following religions is currently the most important religion in its area of origin?

- A) Buddhism.
- B) Christianity.
- C) Hinduism.
- D) Islam.
- E) all of the above.

68. Which pair of religions are both considered hierarchical religions?

- A) Roman Catholicism and Mormonism.
- B) Mormonism and Southern Baptist.
- C) Mormonism and Islam.
- D) Roman Catholicism and Islam.
- E) Southern Baptist and Islam.

69. Roman Catholics in North America are largely concentrated in

- A) Quebec and the Northeastern USA.
- B) Mexico.
- C) Mexico, Southwestern USA, and West Coast USA.
- D) Quebec and the Northeastern USA, Mexico, and West Coast USA.
- E) All of the above.

70. Europe's Roman Catholic population is largely concentrated in the southern part of the continent. This is most likely due to

- A) its proximity to Rome.
- B) Protestants finding refuge in the North's high mountains.
- C) the influence of the Huguenots on the south.
- D) Northern European areas that were never converted to Roman Catholicism.
- E) all of the above.

71. Siddhartha Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, was born in

- A) China.
- B) Nepal.
- C) Thailand.
- D) Sri Lanka.
- E) India.

72. Which of the following can be considered the "parent" religion to Buddhism?

- A) Hinduism.
- B) Sikhism.
- C) Islam.
- D) Christianity.
- E) Shintoism.

73. How are Buddhism and Hinduism similar?

- A) Both religions believe in a judgment day and rewards in heaven.
- B) Both religions believe in magic and divination.
- C) Both religions believe in a rigid class system (caste system).
- D) Both religions believe in ahimsa, the principle of non-violence.
- E) All of the above.

74. How are Buddhism and Hinduism different?

- A) Buddhists practice meditation; Hindus reject the practice of meditation.
- B) Hindus have a rigid class system (castes or varnas); Buddhists reject the caste system.
- C) Hindus believe in reincarnation; Buddhists believe in a heaven.
- D) Buddhists believe in ahimsa (non-violence), while Hindus do not believe in non-violence.
- E) Buddhists are polytheists; Hindus are monotheists.

75. Which statement best describes the Muslim population of the world?

- A) The largest number of Muslims is in South Asia and Southeast Asia.
- B) The largest number of Muslims is in the Middle East and North Africa.
- C) The Muslim population is equally divided between the Middle East, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.
- D) The largest number of Muslims is in Southwest Asia and East Africa.
- E) The largest number of Muslims is in West Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

76. Numerically speaking, which of the following Christian groups is the largest?

- A) Southern Baptist.
- B) Eastern Orthodox.
- C) Roman Catholic.
- D) Anglican/Episcopalian.
- E) Lutheran.

77. The Shi'ite Muslim population is concentrated in
 A) Iran and part of Iraq.
 B) Pakistan and Afghanistan.
 C) Malaysia and part of Indonesia.
 D) India and Bangladesh.
 E) Saudi Arabia and Iraq.
78. Islam diffused across the Eastern Hemisphere through
 A) war.
 B) trade.
 C) missionaries.
 D) migration.
 E) all of the above.
79. Which of the following would be considered a sacred site for Christians?
 A) Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem.
 B) The Ka'aba in Mecca.
 C) The Western Wall in Jerusalem.
 D) The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem.
 E) Potable Palace in Lhasa.
80. Religiously, Turkey differs from Saudi Arabia in which of the following ways?
 A) Turkey is Christian; Saudi Arabia is Muslim.
 B) Turkey is a theocracy; Saudi Arabia is a monarchy.
 C) Turkey practices a more strict form of Shari'a than Saudi Arabia.
 D) Turkey is more Westernized and secular than Saudi Arabia.
 E) Turkish Muslims are Shi'ite, while Saudi Muslims are Sunni.
81. In Europe, many Catholics are less likely to attend church or be active in their religious community. This is due to the rise of
 A) Protestantism.
 B) Shamanism.
 C) Cultural Indifference.
 D) Atheism.
 E) Secularism.
82. Ethnic religions
 A) are made up of homogeneous populations.
 B) do not seek converts.
 C) are monotheistic.
 D) all of the above.
 E) A and B only.
83. Which pair are both considered ethnic religions?
 A) Judaism and Christianity.
 B) Christianity and Islam.
 C) Islam and Hinduism.
 D) Hinduism and Judaism.
 E) Islam and Judaism.
84. Jerusalem is a sacred city for all of the following religions except
 A) Judaism.
 B) Christianity.
 C) Islam.
 D) Hinduism.
 E) All of the above.
85. Numerically speaking, which of the following religions has the smallest number of adherents?
 A) Judaism.
 B) Christianity.
 C) Islam.
 D) Hinduism.
 E) Buddhism.
86. Which of the following religions is not an important religion in India?
 A) Christianity.
 B) Hinduism.
 C) Sikhism.
 D) Buddhism.
 E) Islam.
87. Which statement best describes the distribution of the Jewish population in the world?
 A) Nearly 90% of all Jews in the world live in Israel.
 B) Most Jews live in Russia and Eastern Europe.
 C) About half of all Jews live in Israel, the rest are concentrated in urban areas of Europe and North America.
 D) About half of all Jews live in European cities, the rest live in Israel.
 E) Only one-quarter of all Jews live in Israel, the rest are concentrated in North America.
88. Religions' influence on the cultural landscape can be seen in all following ways except
 A) places of worship.
 B) burial grounds.
 C) shrines.
 D) commercial districts.
 E) sacred sites.
89. The largest concentration of Protestants in the world is in
 A) Eastern Europe.
 B) North America.
 C) Latin America.
 D) Australia and New Zealand.
 E) Northern Europe.
90. Which country would be a good example of a theocracy?
 A) Iran.
 B) Iraq.
 C) India.
 D) Japan.
 E) Italy.
91. All of the following reflect a popular cultural landscape except
 A) interstate highways.
 B) strip malls.
 C) restaurant chains.
 D) skyscrapers.
 E) Navajo hogans.
92. Popular Culture is characterized by all of the following except
 A) quickly changing attributes.
 B) homogeneous population.
 C) urban population.
 D) globalization.
 E) uniform landscapes.

93. An example of a popular culture holiday that has transcended its folk culture roots is

- A) Memorial Day.
- B) Fourth of July.
- C) St. Valentine's Day.
- D) Labor Day.
- E) None of the above

94. Examples of non-material aspects of culture include all of the following except

- A) clothing.
- B) belief systems.
- C) practices.
- D) values.
- E) traditions.

95. Material aspects of culture include

- A) art.
- B) housing.
- C) sports.
- D) foods.
- E) all of the above.

96. Which two cities in the United States often serve as hearths for popular culture?

- A) New York and Chicago.
- B) New and Miami.
- C) New York and Los Angeles.
- D) Los Angeles and Detroit.
- E) Detroit and Nashville.

97. Which three cities in the world often serve as hearths for popular culture?

- A) Tokyo, New York, and London.
- B) New York, London, and Paris.
- C) London, Paris, and Los Angeles.
- D) Los Angeles, Berlin, and Tokyo.
- E) Tokyo, Paris, and Los Angeles.

98. Popular culture is rapidly diffused around the world by

- A) American news organizations, such as CNN.
- B) Hollywood movies.
- C) American TV shows.
- D) the internet.
- E) all of the above.

99. People often practice their folk customs instead of pop culture because

- A) popular cultural items are often expensive to buy.
- B) they do not want to harm their environment.
- C) they want to preserve their traditional cultures.
- D) a lack of exposure to popular culture.
- E) all of the above.

100. Folk culture is often seen in which of the following traits?

- A) Traditional music.
- B) Traditional housing.
- C) Traditional medicines.
- D) Traditional dress.
- E) All of the above.

101. All of the following are characteristics of folk cultures except

- A) folk culture populations are usually small.
- B) folk cultures are spread hierarchically.
- C) folk cultures have a homogeneous population.
- D) folk cultures must use local materials when building.
- E) folk cultures eat mostly foods that locally available.

102. Folk culture is transmitted from one location to another primarily through

- A) relocation diffusion.
- B) trans-national corporations.
- C) war and occupation.
- D) television and other media.
- E) religion.

103. How do folk cultures perceive their environment?

- A) Folk cultures perceive the environment as a hostile place.
- B) Folk cultures believe that nature exists to enrich them.
- C) Folk cultures seek to create a uniform landscape.
- D) Folk cultures have great reverence for their environment.
- E) All of the above.

104. In folk societies, materials used for building homes

- A) are selected for the recyclable properties.
- B) are often imported from distant countries.
- C) are available locally.
- D) are symbolic in nature.
- E) none of the above.

105. Which is an example of a folk cultural landscape in the United States?

- A) Amish communities in Pennsylvania.
- B) Pueblo communities in New Mexico.
- C) Log cabins in Appalachia.
- D) Salt Box homes in New England.
- E) All of the above.

106. Why do many recent college graduates prefer to move into city neighborhoods rather than to suburban developments?

- A) The suburbs are too bland and boring.
- B) Many older urban neighborhoods offer a „sense of place“.
- C) Many younger people like to be near cultural amenities in the city.
- D) Many younger people who are childless aren't concerned with the quality of public schools which have a reputation for being bad.
- E) All of the above.

107. What is the term for a group of people who identify with their cultural and biological history?

- A) Race.
- B) Ethnicity.
- C) Nationality.
- D) Nation.
- E) All of the above.

108. Ethnocentrism is

- A) the fear of outsiders.
- B) the belief that Westerners are superior to African and Asian cultures.
- C) the belief that one's own religion is superior to others.
- D) the belief that one's own ethnic group is superior to others.
- E) the belief that one's own culture is superior to all others.

109. Which statement about race and ethnicity is true?

- A) A race often has a single homeland, an ethnicity is usually scattered across the world.
- B) Some ethnicities are comprised of people from several different races.
- C) Race and ethnicity are interchangeable concepts.
- D) Ethnicities are based on physical characteristics, race is based on culture.
- E) All of the above.

110. Apartheid, a policy of racial segregation from 1948-1990, was the official policy of which country's government?

- A) Zimbabwe.
- B) South Africa.
- C) Ghana.
- D) Kenya.
- E) Tanzania.

111. African-Americans predominately live in

- A) urban areas.
- B) the South and northern US Cities.
- C) rural areas of the South and Midwest.
- D) urban areas in California.
- E) none of the above.

112. Which of the following is not an ethnic concentration in North America?

- A) Italians in southern New England.
- B) Hispanics in the Southwest.
- C) Acadians in Louisiana.
- D) Scandinavians in the upper Midwest.
- E) Greeks in the Mississippi Valley.

113. Which example is not an ethnic region of North America?

- A) Hawaii.
- B) French Quebec.
- C) Midwest.
- D) South Florida.
- E) Borderland region.

114. The largest minority group in the United States is

- A) African-Americans.
- B) Jews.
- C) Hispanics.
- D) Asian-Americans.
- E) Native Americans.

115. When waves of cultural groups move into an area and modify the human imprint of the cultural landscape, this is known as

- A) sequent occupance.
- B) subsequent occupance.
- C) cultural succession.
- D) landscape progression.
- E) cultural progression.

116. In Canada, the greatest concentration of Asians lives in which city?

- A) Montreal, QC.
- B) Winnipeg, MB.
- C) Ottawa, ON.
- D) Calgary, AB.
- E) Vancouver, BC.

117. In large cities, people with the same culture often live in segregated areas called

- A) the suburbs.
- B) ethnic enclaves.
- C) cultural agglomerations.
- D) cultural exclaves.
- E) ethnic agglomeration.

118. What process contributes to the existence and growth of ethnic enclaves in urban areas?

- A) Cultural diffusion.
- B) Step migration.
- C) Cultural integration.
- D) Chain migration.
- E) Cultural assimilation.

119. A payment of money or goods from the family of a bride to the groom's father is called a

- A) marriage tax.
- B) groom's gift.
- C) dowry.
- D) bridal tithe.
- E) marital gift.

120. In nearly all societies, women

- A) have fewer legal rights than men.
- B) cannot own land.
- C) do not earn the same pay as a man does.
- D) are responsible for housework and child rearing.
- E) all of the above.

121. A patriarchal society is one that

- A) favors females over males.
- B) favors males over females.
- C) has equality between males and females.
- D) forces women to bear children.
- E) none of the above.

122. Acculturation is when a minority culture

- A) has completely rejected the traits of all other cultures.
- B) has adopted some traits of a host culture into their culture.
- C) has completely adopted the traits of a host culture.
- D) changes as the result of independent innovation.
- E) none of these are correct.

123. Assimilation is when a minority culture

- A) has completely rejected the traits of all other cultures.
- B) has adopted some traits of a host culture into their culture.
- C) has completely adopted the traits of a host culture into their culture.
- D) segregates themselves from the host culture into their culture.
- E) none of these are correct.

124. The difference between an acculturated culture group and an assimilated culture group is

- A) The acculturated minority group is a considered a minority group; the assimilated group is considered the majority group.
- B) The acculturated group's culture has completely adopted the culture of the majority; the assimilated group's culture has adopted only some traits of a host culture.
- C) An acculturated group's culture has adopted some traits of a host culture; the assimilated group's indigenous culture has completely adopted traits of a host culture.
- D) The acculturated group's culture has completely abandoned its cultural values; the assimilated group's culture has adopted some of the traits of the minority.
- E) None of these are true.

125. On which country would Western Culture have the LEAST amount of influence?

- A) Canada.
- B) Mexico.
- C) Japan.
- D) France.
- E) Republic of the Congo.

126. Which area of the world is considered to be predominantly Muslim?

- A) North Africa.
- B) Middle East.
- C) Indonesia.
- D) Central Asia.
- E) All of these.

127. In the diffusion of Buddhism from India to China, the Himalaya Mountains acted a

- A) physical barrier.
- B) permeable barrier.
- C) absorbing barrier.
- D) interrupting barrier.
- E) none of these are correct.

Answer Sheet

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