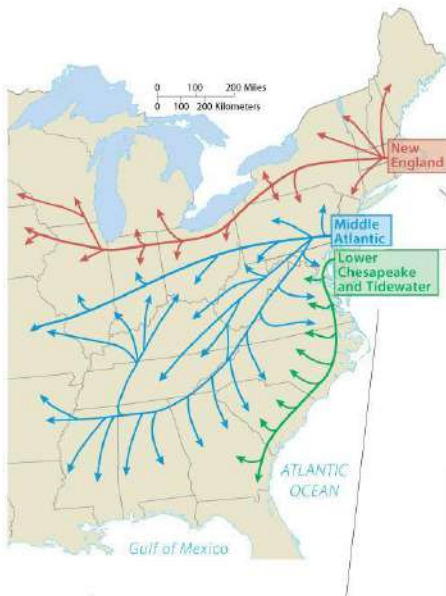


Unit 6: Culture Quiz

Chapter4

1. Popular culture is found
 - a. Almost exclusively in working class conditions.
 - b. Undiffused and true to its origins.
 - c. In any place devoid of media influence.
 - d. **At specific points of origin and features a known originator.**
2. The scale of folk culture differs from popular culture in that
 - a. **Popular culture is widespread.**
 - b. Popular culture usually evolves in smaller undeveloped countries.
 - c. It is almost always linked to fast food and the current music.
 - d. They are barely distinguishable from each other.
3. Material culture combines
 - a. All the materials one possesses plus all the art and music they own.
 - b. **Survival activities and leisure activities.**
 - c. Religious roots and political ideology.
 - d. Popular media subjects and political ideology.
4. If the music you like is studio composed, exhibits high technical skill, and is readily available in the market, it is by definition
 - a. Folk music.
 - b. **Popular music.**
 - c. Passed from generation to generation.
 - d. Sheet music.
5. The diffusion of sports in popular culture reflects
 - a. Franchising laws at work.
 - b. The influence of corporate sponsorship.
 - c. **A localized folk culture becoming widespread.**
 - d. The need for professional recreation.
6. Organized spectator sports proliferate across cultures because
 - a. People seek out unusual sports to watch in person.
 - b. It is in the government's interest to unite people behind a national team.
 - c. Sport is the universal language of culture.
 - d. **People are willing to pay to watch professionals compete.**



New England migrants carried house types northward to upper New England and westward across the southern Great Lakes region. The most popular house type was the Cape Cod, which had one story and a steeply pitched roof designed to withstand snowy winters.



The Middle Atlantic region's principal house type was known as the "I"-house because it resembled the letter "I"—it was only one room deep and at least two rooms wide. Middle Atlantic migrants carried their house type westward across the Ohio Valley and southwestward along the Appalachian trails.



The **Lower Chesapeake** style of house typically comprised one story, with a steep roof and chimneys at either end. Migrants spread these houses from Virginia along the southeast coast.



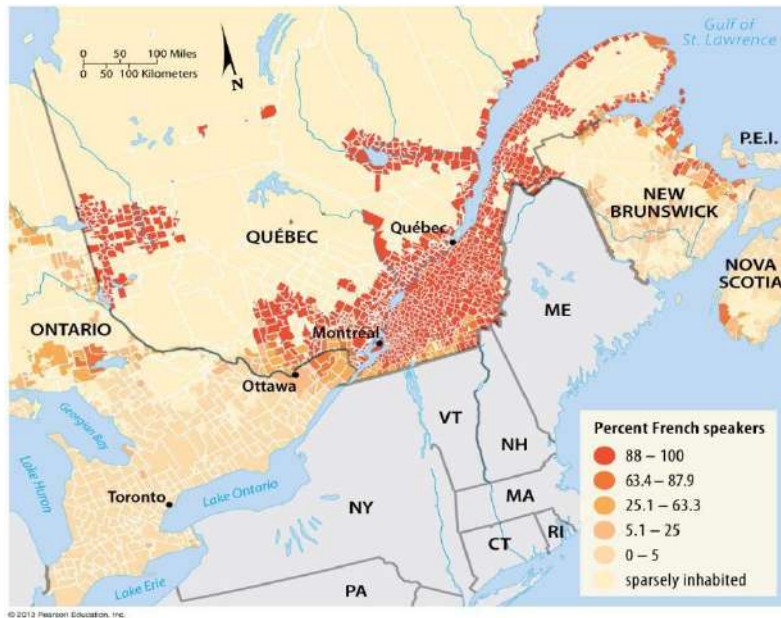
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7. The migration of US housing styles is a function of
 - a. European settlers acquiring indigenous people's homes.
 - b. The most prevalent kind of tree used for lumber growing in that region.
 - c. **Rapidly changing fashion concerning the most popular housing styles.**
 - d. Suggestions by the Pioneer Loan Administration.
8. Regional distinctiveness of housing styles diminished in the twentieth century because
 - a. Of lack of media influence.
 - b. New building materials forced a revision of building and zoning codes.
 - c. Most of the old-growth timber had been harvested.
 - d. **Of rapid communication and influence of mass production.**
9. Regional food specialties develop because
 - a. Transportation limits distance food can travel.
 - b. **Specialized environments restrict growth of certain foods.**
 - c. People are unwilling to experiment with new foods, wishing to preserve their identity.
 - d. Natural barriers confine the diffusion.
10. The scarcity of hogs in some regions is a result of
 - a. Pigs' reputation for being dirty.
 - b. USDA regulation.
 - c. **Religious taboos.**
 - d. The difficulty making the meat palatable.

11. Adaptation of clothing styles
- a. Is purely functional according to environmental conditions.
 - b. Has become purely a function of style.
 - c. Remains the privilege of the wealthy.
 - d. **Shows how popular culture is adopted, sometimes without regard to clothing functionality.**
12. The uniformity of the built landscape
- a. Erodes folk culture.
 - b. Is a side effect of globalization.
 - c. Is now allowing some local cultural influences.
 - d. **All of the above**

Chapter 5

13. The peacetime diffusion of Indo-European languages is largely attributable to
- a. **Successful farmers increasing the population.**
 - b. Voyages of Angles and Saxons to the United Kingdom.
 - c. Isolation from outside cultures.
 - d. The migration of hunters and herdsmen.
14. What is the political connection between language and government?
- a. Governments adopt the language chosen by its citizens.
 - b. **The government usually dictates the official language.**
 - c. Government chooses a language based on ease of international translation.
 - d. In most instances there is no connection.
15. Which of the following is NOT an example of an endangered language?
- a. Irish Gaelic
 - b. **Swahili**
 - c. Breton
 - d. Cornish
16. A country may adopt an official language its people don't speak
- a. **To interact more freely with other nations.**
 - b. As an incentive for citizens to learn another language.
 - c. To promote nationalism.
 - d. Because the native language is too difficult for nonnatives to learn.

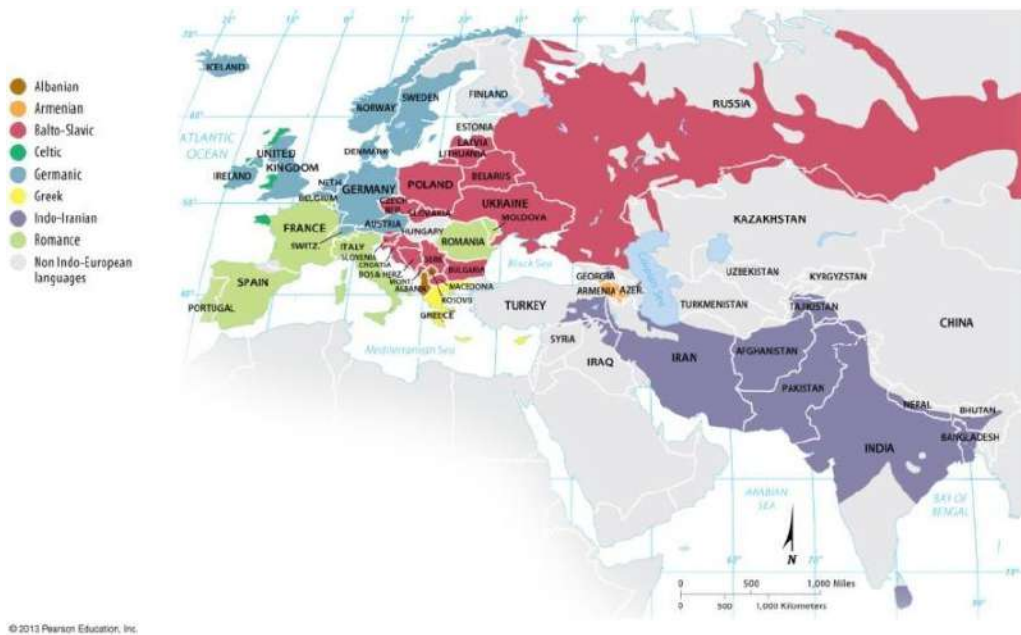


17. Residents of Quebec City most likely
 - a. Speak predominantly the official language, Canadian.
 - b. Speak predominantly English.
 - c. **Speak predominantly French.**
 - d. Speak the traditional *Voyageur*, even though the government dislikes it.

18. In North America, how does the diffusion of French differ from Spanish?
 - a. As an official language in Canada, French is freely spoken in most places.
 - b. **Spanish diffuses readily with migration of Mexicans.**
 - c. French is largely urban. Spanish is used mostly in rural areas.
 - d. Spanish is not absorbed as part of local culture.

19. A dialect is of great interest to geographers because
 - a. Geographers need to become proficient in all the dialects of a language to promote its use.
 - b. Dialects indicate the region's original language.
 - c. **Dialects reflect regional environments.**
 - d. Geographers are responsible for resolving differences and promoting cultural uniformity.

20. Though India recognizes 22 so-called scheduled languages, most belong to which family?
 - a. Dravidian
 - b. Draconian
 - c. **Indo-European**
 - d. Romansch

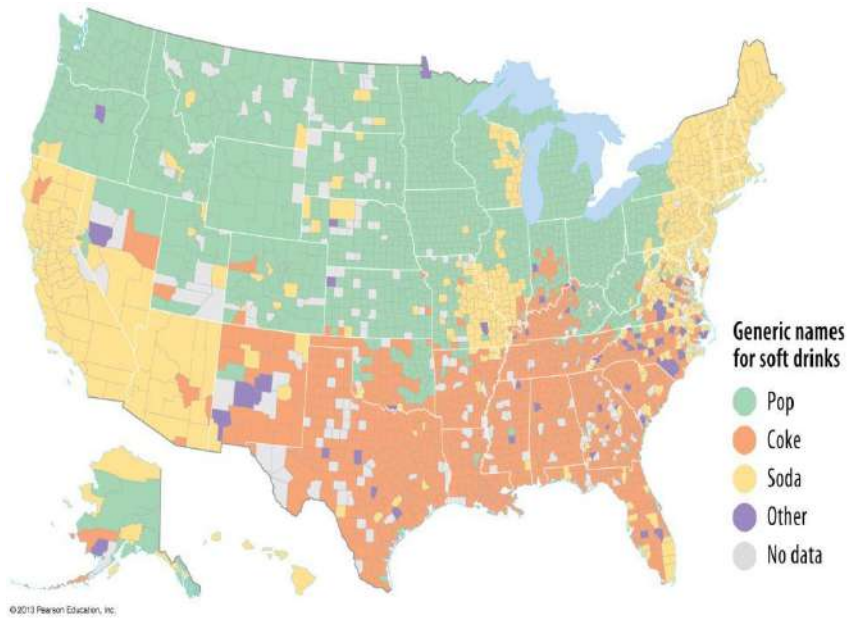


21. Traveling from west to east across middle Europe, one would likely encounter Indo-European language branches in the following order:
 - a. **Romance, German, Balto-Slavic.**
 - b. French, Swiss, German.
 - c. Spanish, Greek, Turkish.
 - d. Albanian, Armenian, Indo-Iranian.

22. The roots of the English language most likely originated.
 - a. In France.
 - b. **In northern Europe.**
 - c. In Endo-nesia.
 - d. Among early Gaelic and pre-Celtic tribes.

23. Why is using two or more different languages in a country like Nigeria detrimental to society?
 - a. Many concepts are difficult to translate.
 - b. It generates a dependency between two disparate factors.
 - c. One group is more favored politically and economically.
 - d. **Speakers of one language are unlikely to understand speakers of another.**

24. Why has English become the lingua franca for a substantial part of the world?
 - a. Its linguistic properties allow it to be readily assimilated into many languages.
 - b. English has been spoken in one form or another for over 1,000 years.
 - c. **It is already used extensively in popular culture.**
 - d. It diffuses primarily via relocation of English speakers.

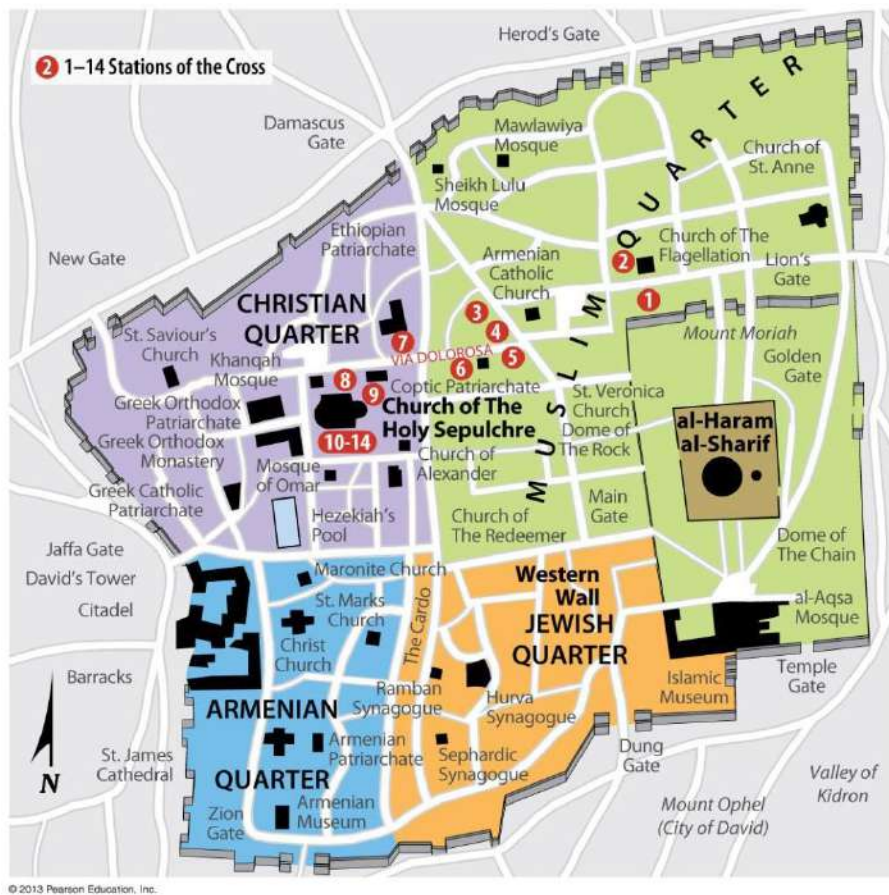


25. The use of different words to refer to a carbonated soft drink is an example of
- Derivation of an isopleth.
 - A euphemism for beer.
 - A regional dialect.**
 - Influence of the Spanish or French language.

Chapter 6

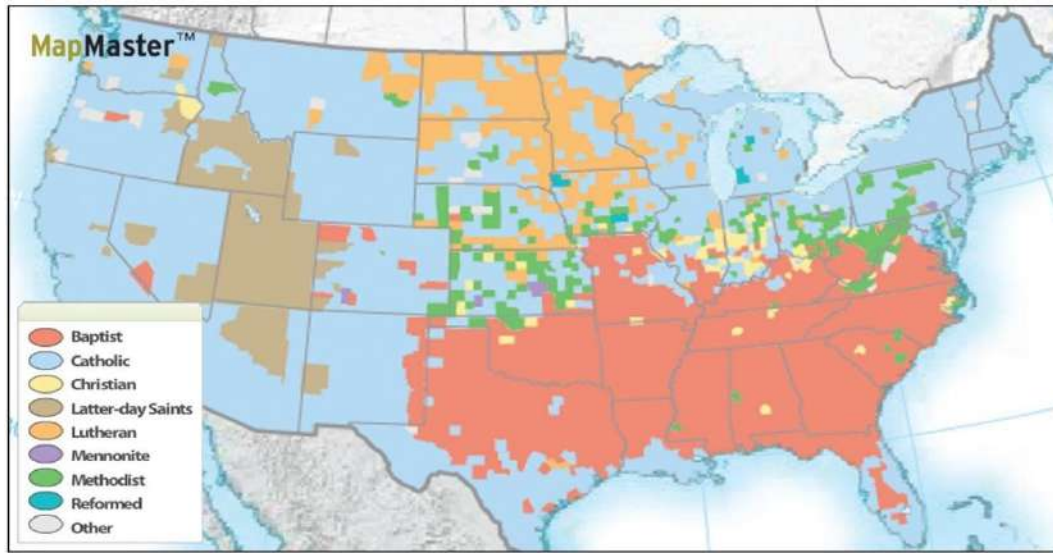
26. Universalizing religions
- Remain static and predictable, adhering to well-defined spatial boundaries.
 - Are thought to have originated beyond Earth, hence the term *universal*.
 - Have known origins and clear diffusion patterns.**
 - Constitute only about one-fourth of the world's population.
27. An important distinction of the spatial attributes of religions is
- Ethnic religions accompany the ethnicity as it diffuses to a new geographic area.
 - Universalizing religions attempt to appeal to all wherever they might diffuse.**
 - Universalizing religions are likely to dominate in major media-influenced markets.
 - Worship centers become centers of government.
28. Buddhism predominates in
- China and southeast Asia.**
 - Europe and India.
 - India and Indonesia.
 - All of the answer choices are correct.
29. Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity all originated
- Where Europe meets Asia.
 - On the Asian continent.**
 - In the desert between India and the Red Sea.
 - On the African continent.

30. Though Romans initially opposed Christianity, they unwittingly facilitated its early diffusion by
- Providing a system of roads.**
 - Publishing translations of holy writings in Roman.
 - Imprisoning dissidents in distant correctional facilities.
 - Concentrating religious people in the holy land.
31. Diffusion of Islam beyond its hearth was accomplished by
- Missionaries, traders, and conquering armies.**
 - Preserving the culture and science during Europe's dark ages.
 - Teaching the Islam language in the many schools developed expressly for that purpose.
 - Middle Eastern and European populations seeking a fresh approach to theology.



32. Jerusalem's sectors starting from the upper left and proceeding clockwise would be labeled
- Coptic, Christian, Orthodox, Muslim.
 - Christian, Muslim, Jewish, Armenian.**
 - Jewish, Syrian, Muslim, Egyptian.
 - Orthodox, Protestant, Jewish, Muslim.

33. A denomination differs from a branch in that
- Denominations solicit funds to support the church.
 - A denomination unites local congregations administratively.**
 - Denomination is important only to Jewish and Christian beliefs.
 - Its spatial attributes suggest a pilgrimage diffusion.



34. The predominant Christian religion across Minnesota and the Dakotas is
- Catholic
 - Baptist
 - Lutheran**
 - Latter Day Saints
35. Animist religions predominate in
- Africa**
 - Europe
 - South America
 - Indonesia
36. Religions affect the landscape
- By constructing buildings.
 - By designating holy or sacred places.
 - By conducting pilgrimages.
 - All of the answer choices are correct.**
37. Two particularly troublesome zones of religious conflict exist
- In Washington DC and the deep South.
 - In Indonesia and the Philippines.
 - Along the Mexican border and in Nationalist China.
 - In Ireland and the Middle East.**

Chapter 7

38. Race differs from ethnicity in that
- Cultures suffer from racial tensions but not ethnic tensions.
 - Race refers to cultural traditions of a specified biological subgroup.
 - Military conflicts are generated by racial issues.
 - Ethnicities share traditions of a home place.**
39. The ethnicity cluster in the southwest United States is best labeled
- Hispanic**
 - African American
 - Asian American
 - A uniform distribution
40. In the United States, the African American internal migration
- Originated along the Atlantic coast and moved west.
 - Originated in the South and dispersed to Northeastern, Midwestern, and Western urban areas.**
 - Originated in western Africa, settling in southern states.
 - Began in manufacturing centers and dispersed to agricultural regions of the East and South.
41. Africans were sold as slaves for New World enterprises primarily by.
- Eastern African countries.
 - The United States.
 - European colonial powers.**
 - Asian nomads in Eastern Africa.
42. The spatial result of separate but equal
- Encouraged socialization.
 - Resulted in a doubling of growth as both races expanded economically.
 - Maintained important traditions.
 - Prohibited entry to people who were of the outcast race.**
43. A peaceful coexistence of ethnicities combined into one nation has best been exhibited in which of the below?
- The United Kingdom**
 - The United Arab Emirates
 - Lebanon
 - Sri Lanka
44. Ethnicities face some of the greatest conflict in
- Central America
 - Southern and eastern Europe
 - Indonesia
 - Western Asia**

45. Displaced Central African refugees
- Retain rights to their property once the fighting is resolved.
 - Are encouraged to relocate to North American cities.
 - Have become the victims of genocide.**
 - Receive government monies for manufactured housing.
46. Ethnicities tend to cluster not only on a regional scale but also
- In the Southwest.
 - Near specialized agricultural goods processors.
 - On a neighborhood scale in large cities.**
 - Close to diverse populations.
47. Comparing ethnicity and race reveals
- They are very similar concepts.
 - Ethnicity is part of a person's cultural identity but race is not.**
 - It is possible not to have an ethnicity but everyone belongs to a race.
 - Both are biologically determined but only race involves skin color.
48. Which is the most dramatic change in the geographic distribution of African Americans in the United States?
- Change to sharecropping
 - Relocation to northern cities**
 - Movement out of inner-cities
 - Relocation to coastal cities