Cultural Geography Unit Test (Version A)

1. What is the term for a frequent repetition of an act, to the extent that it becomes characteristic of a group of people?
   a. custom
   b. popular culture
   c. habit
   d. taboo
   e. character trait

2. What term explains the following? A Kenyan immigrant moves to Minneapolis and uses English in the workplace but continues to speak her/his mother tongue at home.
   a. acculturation
   b. assimilation
   c. folk culture
   d. globalization
   e. ethnocentrism

3. Most Minnesotans would not choose to consume insects. What is the term for this restriction on behavior that is imposed by social custom?
   a. folk culture
   b. habit
   c. popular culture
   d. taboo
   e. material culture

4. All languages share which characteristic?
   a. they are unchanging
   b. they change over time
   c. they are completely unique
   d. they are based on a written alphabet
   e. they are non-symbolic

5. Why is Christianity classified as a universalizing religion?
   a. its customs are tied to the physical characteristics of a particular location
   b. it is practiced by a homogenous group of people
   c. it has spread only through relocation diffusion
   d. it continually seeks new believers
   e. it has celebrations based on seasonal changes
6. Compare the two maps above (Christians and Hindus). Which statement is MOST true when comparing the spread of Christian and Hindu religions?
   a. Christianity has not spread as far beyond its cultural hearth as Hinduism
   b. Hinduism has not spread as far beyond its cultural hearth as Christianity
   c. Neither Christianity nor Hinduism have spread beyond their cultural hearths
   d. Christianity and Hinduism have the same percentage of followers throughout the world
   e. Hinduism has more followers in European countries than Christianity
7. Which term BEST describes Little Italy in New York City?
   a. ethnic enclave
   b. ethnic exclave
   c. ethnic hearth
   d. assimilation
   e. acculturation

8. Where is the hearth of the three monotheistic world religions?
   a. Southeast Asia
   b. North America
   c. Southwest Asia (the Middle East)
   d. the Pacific Rim
   e. Mediterranean Europe

9. Which of the following pairs of religions have their hearth in modern-day India?
   a. Christianity and Judaism
   b. Judaism and Hinduism
   c. Hinduism and Buddhism
   d. Islam and Buddhism
   e. Christianity and Hinduism
10. According to the map above (Leading Church Bodies, 2000), what religion has the most influence on the culture of the Southeastern United States?
   a. Catholic
   b. Lutheran
   c. Baptist
   d. Methodist
   e. Other

11. What region of the world is home to the Ganges River, the holiest body of water for Hindus?
   a. North America
   b. South America
   c. East Asia
   d. South Asia
   e. Africa
12. In North America which of the following religions is most prevalent?  
   a. Buddhism  
   b. Christianity  
   c. Hinduism  
   d. Islam  
   e. Judaism

13. What is the term for the spread of people, ideas, practices and goods?  
   a. globalization  
   b. hearth  
   c. diffusion  
   d. culture  
   e. assimilation

14. What does the worldwide distribution pattern of soccer demonstrate?  
   a. a folk custom can become part of popular culture  
   b. all sports are folk culture  
   c. television has slowed the diffusion of sports  
   d. American football is also an example of folk culture  
   e. baseball is more popular in less developed countries

15. What does the worldwide diffusion of jeans illustrate?  
   a. diffusion of popular culture  
   b. opposition to globalization  
   c. adoption of a unique folk culture  
   d. depletion of natural resources  
   e. impact of internet sales

16. Which of the following is the BEST example of a culture hearth?  
   a. a shopping mall  
   b. the confluence of two rivers  
   c. an isolated region  
   d. an airport  
   e. the origin area of a religion

17. Rap music started in large, urban African American communities in the United States and soon became a part of popular culture. What type of diffusion is this an example of?  
   a. stimulus diffusion  
   b. relocation diffusion  
   c. hierarchical diffusion  
   d. contagious diffusion  
   e. migration

18. Which of the following is NOT a barrier to diffusion?  
   a. river  
   b. mountain  
   c. internet  
   d. language  
   e. religion
19. The building of pyramids occurred in Egypt and Mexico even though they had no contact with each other. What is this an example of?
   a. cultural diffusion
   b. independent invention
   c. stimulus diffusion
   d. absorbing barrier
   e. expansion diffusion

20. Which of the following language families is dominant in the Americas?
   a. Native American languages
   b. Sino-Tibetan languages
   c. Malayo-Polynesian languages
   d. Austronesian languages
   e. Indo-European languages

21. The map above illustrates clusters of which of the following?
   a. native Spanish speakers
   b. Presbyterians
   c. recent immigrants
   d. Native American reservations
   e. banana plantations
22. With reference to the map above (Percentage of the Total Population Who Are Black or African American Alone: 2008), which of the following is correct?

   a. African Americans are evenly dispersed throughout the United States
   b. African Americans are concentrated in the Northwest United States
   c. African Americans are primarily concentrated east of the Mississippi River
   d. African Americans are NOT concentrated in the Southeast
   e. there are no African Americans living in Iowa

23. What are distinctive regional differences in sound, speed, syntax, and vocabulary called?

   a. lingua franca
   b. pidgin languages
   c. cultural norms
   d. dialects
   e. adaptations
24. Based on the census map above (Percent of the Total Population Who Are Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone: 2008), which of the following statements explains the distribution of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander across the United States?
   a. highly concentrated in the Northeast
   b. highly concentrated in the Southeast
   c. highly concentrated in the South
   d. highly concentrated in the West
   e. highly concentrated in the Great Plains

25. What is the term for a group of people such as the Mayans, who developed a writing system, built cities, and established a calendar?
   a. civilization
   b. popular culture
   c. culture trait
   d. ethnicity
   e. race

26. Which of the following would NOT be an element of a religious cultural landscape?
   a. a shrine
   b. a cathedral
   c. a temple
   d. a burial mound
   e. the Quran
27. What does material culture include?
   a. oral tradition  
   b. houses and tools  
   c. beliefs and values  
   d. religious ideas  
   e. folk songs

28. What does the use of a horse and buggy by the Amish in the United States demonstrate?
   a. folk culture  
   b. popular culture  
   c. technological innovation  
   d. habit  
   e. assimilation

29. Tejano music, also called “Tex Mex” music, was developed in Texas and is still popular among people in the Southwest United States. What is this form of music an example of?
   a. popular music  
   b. folk music  
   c. pigin music  
   d. diffused music  
   e. indigenous music

30. “Little Havana,” “Chinatown” and “Little Saigon” are all examples of which of the following?
   a. ethnic neighborhoods  
   b. ethnic cleansing  
   c. ethnonationalism  
   d. ethnic landscapes  
   e. ethnic stereotypes