

[CHAPTER 5—CULTURAL PATTERNS AND PROCESSES]

Multiple-Choice Review Questions

1. Which of the following is most closely an example of nonmaterial culture?
(A) Blue jeans (D) Teachings of Confucianism
(B) Indian naan bread (E) New England saltbox house style
(C) Dome of the Rock
2. Which of the following best represents a possibilist interpretation of human activity?
(A) Shanghai developed into a world city because of its navigable rivers.
(B) Lesoto's economy has not developed to be globally competitive because of its lack of water access.
(C) Minnesota's people are usually quieter than Florida's because of the harsher weather people endure in Minnesota.
(D) Germany's success in gaining land early in World War II was linked to its use of coal deposits in the Ruhr region, which facilitated a more powerful military.
(E) Civilization was born in arable areas because fertile land created human innovation beyond nomadic lifestyles.
3. Which prominent geographer in the 20th century championed the study of cultural landscapes and built environments in human geography?
(A) Ellen Churchill Semple (D) Joel Garreau
(B) Walter Christaller (E) Alfred Weber
(C) Carl Sauer
4. In the 1800s, Czar Peter the Great of Russia returned to Russia from his travels in Europe and taught his people Western-style dance. This diffusion of Western-style dance to Russia is most closely an example of
(A) cultural convergence. (D) cultural isolation.
(B) sequent occupancy. (E) assimilation.
(C) folk culture.
5. The excitement created by attending a certain rock concert diffused in a pattern with an epicenter, or (node), that followed the rock band as it toured through Europe between large and small towns in no particular order. About two weeks after the rock band's visit, the excited crowds in each city died down and returned to normal lifestyles, while sometimes listening to the band's albums in their homes. The pattern of excitement surrounding the traveling rock concert is best classified as

- (A) hierarchical diffusion. (D) reverse hierarchical diffusion.
 - (B) migrant diffusion. (E) contagious diffusion.
 - (C) stimulus diffusion.
6. Which of the following is a universalizing religion?
- (A) Shintoism (D) Confucianism
 - (B) Judaism (E) Taoism
 - (C) Islam
7. Which of the following lists religions that all started in Southwest Asia?
- (A) Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam
 - (B) Islam, Judaism, Christianity
 - (C) Shintoism, Sikhism, Judaism
 - (D) Taoism, Christianity, Hinduism
 - (E) Judaism, Animism, Buddhism
8. Which of the following has the highest concentration of Muslims?
- (A) Vatican City (D) Sri Lanka
 - (B) Northern Ireland (E) Vietnam
 - (C) Pakistan
9. What are the two major branches of Islam?
- (A) Sunni and Shintoism (D) Shiite and Shamanism
 - (B) Shiite and Sunni (E) Shiite and Shintoism
 - (C) Sunni and Shamanism
10. Mecca, Saudi Arabia, is the holiest site for which religion?
- (A) Buddhism (D) Sikhism
 - (B) Shintoism (E) Islam
 - (C) Hinduism
11. A formal caste system of socioeconomic segregation based on family and occupation was prominent in which country's tradition?
- (A) Vietnam (D) Saudi Arabia
 - (B) Russia (E) China
 - (C) India

12. In which region does shamanism currently have the highest presence?
- (A) Western Europe
 - (B) North America
 - (C) Sub-Saharan Africa
 - (D) South America
 - (E) Southwest Asia
13. Which of the following is the dominant language family in India?
- (A) Sino-Tibetan
 - (B) Dravidian
 - (C) Afro-Asiatic
 - (D) Indo-European
 - (E) Altaic
14. In which of the following countries has conflict related to its multilingualism escalated to widespread threats of secession?
- (A) United States
 - (B) Germany
 - (C) Japan
 - (D) Canada
 - (E) India
15. If a Spanish speaker and a French speaker come together to conduct trade and revert to the authentic form of English they both learned in their schools, English is known to them as a(n)
- (A) creolized language.
 - (B) language branch.
 - (C) isogloss.
 - (D) pidgin language.
 - (E) lingua franca.