## Multiple Choice

### 1) The geographer Vidal de la Blache regarded food supply as
A) the folk custom most closely tied to a particular climate.
B) the best available example of a folk custom.
C) less subject to modification than the clothing and weapons.
D) all of the above
E) both A and C

### 2) Many less developed countries fear the loss of folk culture because
A) they want to avoid political disputes.
B) popular culture devalues women.
C) Western clothing styles are less comfortable.
D) Western perspectives may become more dominant.
E) they do not want to preserve traditional values.

### 3) Jeans provide a good example of material culture that is adopted by a number of different societies. This refers to what type of material culture?
A) Folk culture
B) Popular culture
C) Punk culture
D) Western culture

### 4) Western dominance of the news media is feared in less developed countries for all but which of these reasons?
A) Western values permeate the media.
B) Western countries control most of the newspapers in less developed countries.
C) Western news organizations have the money to hire correspondents around the world.
D) Western radio newscasts can be heard in most countries.
E) Western countries supply a large percentage of the television news video.

### 5) Which of the following characteristics is more typical of a popular culture than a folk culture?
A) It has an anonymous origin.
B) It results in a more uniform landscape.
C) It diffuses slowly from its point of origin.
D) Communication is more limited.
E) It is likely to be derived from physical conditions.

### 6) Popular customs are more likely than folk customs to
A) reflect the unique characteristics of the landscape.
B) rapidly diffuse through modern communication and transportation.
C) vary from place to place.
D) have an unknown source of origin.
E) evolve from the isolation of different groups.

### 7) The frequent repetition of an act, to the extent that it becomes characteristic of a group of people is
A) taboo.
B) custom.
C) habit.
D) characteristic trait.
E) popular culture.

### 8) Folk songs are distinguished from popular songs because they
A) are only transmitted orally.
B) are never changed from one generation to the next.
C) can be understood only by one group.
D) tell a story about daily activities.
E) written by specialists for commercial distribution.

### 9) Terroir refers to
A) a group’s food taboos.
B) the sum of the effects of the local environment on a food item.
C) the relationship between the physical environment and culture.
D) a group’s sense of place.

### 10) Which of the following is not an important factor in distinguishing different folk housing types in the United States?
A) origins of regional migrations
B) size of the building
C) climate in which the structure is built
D) choice of building materials
E) form in which the structure is arranged

### 11) Which concept is the contemporary geographer likely to reject?
A) The physical environment causes people to adopt social customs.
B) People in different environments adopt similar social customs.
C) People ignore their physical environment.
D) People in similar environments adopt different social customs.
E) A and C

### 12) Which element of the local physical environment is important for wine production?
A) proximity to lakes or a river
B) soil
C) climate
D) topography
E) all of the above

### 13) Hip hop music demonstrates an interplay between globalization and local diversity because
A) it is a part of popular culture which threatens to overwhelm local folk cultures.
B) some lyrics can’t be transmitted over the radio and television.
C) artists receive widespread popularity and airplay yet still make local references.
D) it is a form of folk culture threatened by globalization.

### 14) In the United States, the number of golf courses per person is highest in
A) the northeast, where golf originated.
B) the north central states, where there is a long tradition of playing golf.
C) the south, where the climate is favorable.
D) the southwest, where climate allows play all year long.
E) the west, where golfers are clustered.
15) In contrast to folk culture, popular culture is more likely to vary
   A) from time to time at a given place.
   B) neither from place to place nor from time to time.
   C) both from place to place and from time to time.
   D) from place to place at a given time.

16) One significant impact of popular culture is to
   A) modify the physical environment.
   B) create a more varied and less uniform landscape.
   C) spread through relocation diffusion.
   D) promote the diffusion of folk culture.
   E) all of the above

17) Examining elements of folk and popular culture like house styles is particularly well suited to
    the geographic method of
    A) GIS.
    B) statistics.
    C) field work.
    D) census.

18) Little wine is produced in Asia primarily because
    A) the people do not have a tradition of wine making.
    B) wines can be imported more cheaply.
    C) soil contaminants produce bad grapes.
    D) religious taboos discourage consumption.
    E) grapes do not grow in these regions.

19) Marriage dowries in India reflect
    A) the value of women as mothers and wives.
    B) a traditional folk custom.
    C) that some families value male children more.
    D) a popular fad.

20) A taboo against pork is a characteristic of
    A) Christianity and Buddhism.
    B) Judaism and Buddhism.
    C) Judaism and Islam.
    D) Islam and Hinduism.
    E) Christianity and Hinduism.

21) Diffusion of popular customs can adversely impact environmental quality in two ways:
    A) increased diversity and decreased demand.
    B) reducing demand for foreign products and promoting local crafts.
    C) depletion of scarce resources and pollution.
    D) using renewable materials and recycled designs.
    E) diversity of products and slow change.

22) Popular customs most frequently originate in
    A) less developed countries.
    B) more developed countries.
    C) former communist countries.
    D) countries with large rural populations.
    E) equally likely in all of the above

23) All but which of the following statements reflect the environmental impact of culture?
    A) Popular culture may cause a rapid increase in demand for certain natural resources.
    B) Folk culture never causes environmental impacts while popular culture does.
    C) Environments can withstand and adapt to some level of pollution generated by human activity.
    D) Solid waste is the most visible of wastes generated from culture.
    E) all of the above

24) China produces a relatively large amount of pork compared to the countries of Southwestern Asia primarily because
    A) China has more people than the countries of Southwest Asia.
    B) Rice is the main cereal grain grown in China.
    C) China's physical environment is less suitable to raising pigs.
    D) Moslems have a taboo against pork consumption.
    E) all of the above

25) Americans' preferences for beverages and snacks
    A) vary according to what is produced locally.
    B) are primarily dependent on high income and national advertising.
    C) vary from one region of the country to another.
    D) vary according to religious differences.
    E) all of the above

26) The global diffusion of popular culture may threaten folk culture by
    A) threatening local environments through the diffusion of information by technology.
    B) serving as a catalyst for the advancement of folk culture.
    C) the integration of popular culture into local customs.
    D) being less responsive to the diversity of local environments.
    E) all of the above

27) Hip Hop music originated in New York in the late 1970s in
    A) the South Bronx.
    B) Queens.
    C) Brooklyn.
    D) Harlem.
    E) lower Manhattan.

28) The spatial distribution of soccer during the twentieth century is an example of
    A) popular culture.
    B) relocation diffusion.
    C) taboo.
    D) habit.
    E) folk culture.

29) Pioneer farmers settling the grasslands of the American West often built houses of sod, while
    early settlers of the eastern forest built wooden structures like log cabins. This suggests that
    building materials
    A) are commonly imported long distance because of local folk culture.
    B) are chosen because of the diffusion of popular culture.
    C) are a uniform feature of folk culture.
    D) are strongly influenced by local resources.
    E) all of the above
30) As they have more contact with popular culture, women in less developed countries are more likely to
A) be subservient to men.
B) bear more children.
C) gain more opportunities outside the home.
D) reduce the practice of prostitution.
E) obtain food for the family.

31) Which of the following is an important source area for U.S. folk house types?
A) Southwest
B) Northeast
C) Upper New York
D) Southern Atlantic
E) Lower Chesapeake

32) An example of a folk custom used to diffuse information about agriculture is
A) Armed Forces Radio.
B) Vietnamese songs.
C) Association Football.
D) home design in Madagascar.
E) himalayan art.

33) Which of the following is not a distinctive characteristic of the physical environment related to
wine?
A) Grape vines grow best in coarse, well drained soil.
B) The quality of the wine depends on the weather in a particular year.
C) Each type of wine reflects the presence of distinctive trace elements in the soil.
D) Vineyards must be planted on flat land.
E) The need for moderate, wet winters and long, hot summers.

34) In contrast to popular culture, folk cultures are more likely to vary
A) neither from place to place nor from time to time.
B) both from place to place and from time to time.
C) from time to time at a given place.
D) with rapid change.
E) from place to place at a given time.

35) In contrast to folk culture, popular culture is typical of
A) groups living in isolated rural areas.
B) large heterogeneous groups.
C) groups of specialists.
D) groups that have little interaction with other groups.
E) small homogeneous groups.

36) Rapid diffusion of popular culture
A) depends on modern communication systems.
B) conserves resources.
C) encourages people in different places to adopt different customs.
D) is an example of relocation diffusion.
E) all of the above

37) A repetitive act performed by an individual is a
A) popular culture.
B) habit.
C) taboo.
D) custom.
E) character trait.

38) Some features of U.S. material culture such as gas stations, supermarkets, and motels,
A) promote a uniform landscape.
B) provide diversity on the U.S. landscape.
C) reflect the preservation of folk culture.
D) show high regional variation.
E) promote diffusion of folk culture.

39) Popular culture
A) is usually transmitted orally across time and location.
B) is transmitted from one location to another through small scale and local migration.
C) diffuses through relocation diffusion.
D) typically follows the process of hierarchical diffusion from nodes of innovation.

40) People maintain their folk culture despite familiarity with popular culture primarily because of
A) the high cost of popular customs.
B) lack of exposure to the media.
C) concern for the physical environment.
D) strong desire to preserve unique customs.
E) fear of foreign influence.

41) The most important house style in the United States since the 1960s is known as
A) neo-eclectic.
B) contemporary.
C) split-level.
D) saltbox.
E) minimal traditional.

42) The current distribution of soccer demonstrates that
A) American football is also an example of a folk culture.
B) sport is more important in less developed countries.
C) all sports are examples of folk culture.
D) television has infused all sports into popular culture.
E) a folk custom can become part of a popular culture.

43) Cultural diversity is promoted by
A) expansion diffusion.
B) globalization.
C) the movement of goods and services across borders.
D) the relative isolation of a group from others.
44) Popular culture and folk culture can both result in a higher level of ______
A) demand for raw materials.
B) extinction of animal species.
C) environmental degradation.
D) consumption of animal products.
E) all of the above

45) One impact of large-scale consumption of chicken in more developed countries is to ______
A) displace pork producers.
B) cause chickens to become an endangered species.
C) make inefficient use of the world’s grain supplies.
D) diffuse agricultural products into the physical environment.
E) encourage the development of a new food taboo.

46) The distribution of the subjects of art in the Himalayas shows how folk cultures ______
A) are influenced by distinctive vegetation, climate, and religion.
B) avoid painting animate objects.
C) always paint religious subjects.
D) abandon customary forms with migration.
E) typically paint scenes of nature but not people.

47) The Yuan and Shan peoples in northern Thailand sleep with their heads toward the east ______
A) to avoid the direction of death and evil spirits.
B) as a sign of obeying a customary hierarchy.
C) to avoid drafts from monsoon winds.
D) so that the head is opposite the neighbors’ heads.
E) because the head is considered high and noble.

48) The use of a horse and buggy by the Amish in the United States is an example of a ______
A) habit.
B) popular culture.
C) folk culture.
D) taboo.
E) technological innovation.

49) Diffusion of Internet service is following the earlier pattern of television, except ______
A) initial use was in less developed countries.
B) diffusion is much faster.
C) the United States share of world use is expanding.
D) expansion of service is faster in Africa than Asia.
E) diffusion is much slower.

50) In which state would alcohol consumption be relatively low? ______
A) California
B) Nevada
C) Kentucky
D) New York
E) Utah