

## Culture

123. In which of the following countries is one most likely to find speakers whose native language belongs to the Uralic language family?
- (A) Libya
  - (B) Cambodia
  - (C) Kazakhstan
  - (D) Portugal
  - (E) Germany
124. Which of the following terms best describes the geographical boundary of one particular linguistic feature?
- (A) Language border
  - (B) Toponym
  - (C) Choropleth interval
  - (D) Linguistic hearth
  - (E) Isogloss
125. Which of the following sacred places is most closely associated with animism?
- (A) Hagia Sophia
  - (B) Ayers Rock
  - (C) Sistine Chapel
  - (D) Mecca
  - (E) The Western Wall
126. Historically, cultural diffusion patterns in the United States have tended to flow in which general direction?
- (A) East to west
  - (B) West to east
  - (C) North to south
  - (D) South to north
  - (E) Northwest to southeast

127. A Hindu temple located in Texas is most likely the result of which kind of diffusion?
- (A) Expansion
  - (B) Hierarchical
  - (C) Contagious
  - (D) Relocation
  - (E) Stimulus
128. The religious doctrine of *ahimsa*, which discourages violence against other living beings, is best associated with which of the following regions?
- (A) North Africa
  - (B) Western Europe
  - (C) Arabian Peninsula
  - (D) Andes Mountains
  - (E) Indian Subcontinent
129. The persistence of ethnic urban enclaves in major American cities could be cited as evidence to support all of the following phenomena EXCEPT
- (A) chain migration
  - (B) residential segregation
  - (C) structural assimilation
  - (D) multiculturalism
  - (E) multinucleated urban structure
130. Which of the following folk architecture styles is ideally suited for a diurnal climate?
- (A) New York Dutch house
  - (B) Iroquois longhouse
  - (C) Garrison house
  - (D) Adobe house
  - (E) Log cabin
131. Compared to popular cultures, folk cultures are
- (A) more cosmopolitan
  - (B) more homogeneous
  - (C) more diffuse
  - (D) more transitory
  - (E) more contagious
132. A dialect is best classified as which of the following?
- (A) Cultural complex
  - (B) Cultural trait
  - (C) Language branch
  - (D) Language group
  - (E) Language family
133. A Mormon church located in a rural area of northwestern Colorado is most likely the result of which kind of diffusion?
- (A) Expansion
  - (B) Relocation
  - (C) Hierarchical
  - (D) Maladaptive
  - (E) Stimulus
134. Which of the following provides the clearest example of a derelict landscape?
- (A) A gentrified, urban landscape
  - (B) A rural, cultivated landscape
  - (C) A suburban, residential landscape
  - (D) An abandoned, industrial landscape
  - (E) A preserved, sacred landscape
135. A vernacular house style, common throughout the American South during the 19th century, that featured a covered breezeway situated between two enclosed cabins is known as a
- (A) shotgun house
  - (B) Norman cottage
  - (C) plantation house
  - (D) adobe house
  - (E) dogtrot house
136. Individuals' cognitive abilities to orient themselves in and navigate through familiar spaces are often aided by points of reference and points of intersection, which are respectively known as
- (A) landmarks and edges
  - (B) nodes and paths
  - (C) landmarks and nodes
  - (D) districts and nodes
  - (E) edges and districts

137. A new fashion trend originating in New York City that diffuses to Los Angeles, Paris, and Tokyo before reaching rural areas of New York state would be an example of which of the following kinds of diffusion?
- (A) Contagious
  - (B) Hierarchical
  - (C) Uniform
  - (D) Relocation
  - (E) Stimulus
138. The Sunbelt and New England are two examples of which kind of culture region?
- (A) Functional
  - (B) Formal
  - (C) Vernacular
  - (D) Municipal
  - (E) Transnational
139. An immigrant who selectively adopts certain customs of the dominant host society in order to advance socioeconomically, while still retaining much of his or her native customs, practices, and beliefs, best illustrates the concept of
- (A) acculturation
  - (B) maladaptive behavior
  - (C) assimilation
  - (D) ethnocentrism
  - (E) all of the above
140. A highly simplified language developed between linguistically heterogeneous groups for the purposes of basic intergroup communication is known as which of the following?
- (A) Creole
  - (B) Pidgin
  - (C) Lingua franca
  - (D) Bilingualism
  - (E) Standard dialect
141. All of the following belong to the Indo-European language family EXCEPT
- (A) Hindi
  - (B) Bengali
  - (C) Farsi
  - (D) Mandarin
  - (E) Dutch
142. A *minaret* is an architectural feature common to places of worship in which of the following religions?
- (A) Buddhism
  - (B) Hinduism
  - (C) Christianity
  - (D) Judaism
  - (E) Islam
143. Which of the following toponyms best belongs in a formal culture region defined by common traits of Catholicism and Spanish language?
- (A) Dar es Salaam
  - (B) Saint Paul
  - (C) San Jose
  - (D) Tel Aviv
  - (E) Fauske
144. Which of the following regions is characterized as a zone of conflict between Muslim and Hindu ethnic groups?
- (A) Kurdistan
  - (B) Chechnya
  - (C) Kashmir
  - (D) East Timor
  - (E) The West Bank
145. All of the following are examples of iconic, secular landscapes EXCEPT
- (A) the Eiffel Tower
  - (B) Yosemite Valley
  - (C) the Lincoln Memorial
  - (D) the Great Wall of China
  - (E) the Dome of the Rock
146. Lesotho, an independent state whose territorial borders are entirely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa, is an example of a(n)
- (A) urban ghetto
  - (B) exclave
  - (C) city-state
  - (D) enclave
  - (E) province

147. Which of the following religions is most closely associated with proselytism?
- (A) Hinduism
  - (B) Christianity
  - (C) Sikhism
  - (D) Islam
  - (E) Judaism
148. In which of the following countries are inhabitants subject to Sharia law?
- (A) Saudi Arabia
  - (B) Venezuela
  - (C) Ethiopia
  - (D) Turkey
  - (E) North Korea
149. The predominance of English as the preferred language spoken at many international business meetings and political summits could be cited to support the claim that English is a popular
- (A) Creole language
  - (B) pidgin language
  - (C) language branch
  - (D) dialect
  - (E) lingua franca
150. The Alhambra, a UNESCO World Heritage site located in southern Spain, is an elaborate palace that exhibits a blend of Islamic and Christian architectural influences. It was originally built by Muslim Moors in the 14th century, then later renovated by Catholic monarchs in the 16th century, following the reconquest of Spain. These cumulative influences evident throughout its landscape illustrate the concept of
- (A) stimulus diffusion
  - (B) sequent occupance
  - (C) environmental determinism
  - (D) transhumance
  - (E) distance decay
151. Telecommunication networks, whose areas of service radiate outward from central hubs, or nodes, best represent which of the following types of culture region?
- (A) Vernacular culture region
  - (B) Formal culture region
  - (C) Functional culture region
  - (D) Folk culture region
  - (E) Popular cultural region
152. A holistic approach to studying the relationship between a human society and its natural environment is known as
- (A) cultural ecology
  - (B) environmental determinism
  - (C) innovation adoption
  - (D) topophilia
  - (E) geomancy
153. A significant imbalance in the ratio of males to females in age cohorts under 30 in China, a result of the country's one-child policy, could be cited as evidence of all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) gender discrimination
  - (B) authoritarian family planning
  - (C) female infanticide
  - (D) gender longevity gap
  - (E) maladaptive behavior
154. The prohibition that forbids Hindus from slaughtering or consuming beef is an example of a(n)
- (A) Sharia law
  - (B) religious proscription
  - (C) ethnic conflict
  - (D) animistic tradition
  - (E) secular belief

155. Which of the following religions did NOT originate in the Indian subcontinent?
- (A) Buddhism
  - (B) Jainism
  - (C) Sikhism
  - (D) Hinduism
  - (E) Zoroastrianism
156. Two prominent French ethnic islands in North America are historically located in which of the following areas?
- (A) Louisiana and Quebec
  - (B) Minnesota and Newfoundland
  - (C) New Brunswick and California
  - (D) Utah and Ontario
  - (E) Florida and Saskatchewan
157. The term *white flight* is associated with all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) processes of suburban and exurban expansion
  - (B) the persistence of de facto racial segregation
  - (C) residential discriminatory practices, such as redlining
  - (D) processes of gentrification
  - (E) processes of economic restructuring and urban decay
158. Zionism is best defined as the
- (A) Shinto ritual of purification involving ceremonial offerings and prayers
  - (B) Islamic custom of pilgrimage to Mecca that must be undertaken at least once during every follower's lifetime
  - (C) Mormon rite of passage that involves a two-year mission of service
  - (D) Confucian doctrine that urges respect for one's elders
  - (E) Jewish claim to Palestine as their rightful national homeland
159. Arabic, which spread westward with the diffusion of Islam, is part of which of the following language families?
- (A) Sino-Tibetan
  - (B) Afro-Asiatic
  - (C) Indo-European
  - (D) Malayo-Polynesian
  - (E) Niger-Congo
160. The term *topophilia* is defined as
- (A) absence of place
  - (B) place of kinship
  - (C) love of place
  - (D) place of exile
  - (E) out of place
161. Taoism, which represents a blend of indigenous folk beliefs and exogenous Buddhist beliefs that diffused eastward from India, is best characterized as a
- (A) syncretic religion
  - (B) monotheistic religion
  - (C) shamanistic religion
  - (D) proselytical religion
  - (E) secular religion
162. The habit of evaluating other cultures' customs, beliefs, and practices according to the limited perspective of one's own culture is known as
- (A) anthropocentrism
  - (B) ethnography
  - (C) acculturation
  - (D) ethnocentrism
  - (E) assimilation
163. Which of the following is a sacred place in the Hindu religion?
- (A) Dead Sea
  - (B) Ganges River
  - (C) Mount Fuji
  - (D) Sahara Desert
  - (E) Tierra del Fuego
164. All of the following are traits common to Muslim regions of the world EXCEPT
- (A) fasting
  - (B) pilgrimage
  - (C) Sharia law
  - (D) polytheism
  - (E) daily ritual prayers

6. All of the following are true of language isolates like Basque and Ainu EXCEPT
- (A) They have no demonstrable connection to other known existing world languages.
  - (B) Constructed languages like Esperanto also fit within the definition of a language isolate.
  - (C) They often exist in geographically isolated areas, but not exclusively.
  - (D) Many language isolates are in danger of extinction due to declining numbers of native speakers.
  - (E) Korean, for which no connection to other Sino-Tibetan languages has been proven, is considered the most widely spoken language isolate.
5. A reconstructed language from which a number of related, modern languages all derive is known as a(n)
- (A) protolanguage
  - (B) artifact
  - (C) Creole language
  - (D) standard dialect
  - (E) pidgin language
7. The English language belongs to which of the following branches of the Indo-European language family?
- (A) Romanic
  - (B) Hellenic
  - (C) Celtic
  - (D) Germanic
  - (E) Armenian
8. In Islam the religious practice of “sacred struggle” is known as
- (A) hajj
  - (B) Ramadan
  - (C) jihad
  - (D) Shabbat
  - (E) brahmacharya
9. The concept of nirvana is most closely associated with which of the following religions?
- (A) Confucianism
  - (B) Islam
  - (C) Animism
  - (D) Judaism
  - (E) Buddhism
170. In which of the following countries is one most likely to encounter speakers whose native tongue belongs to the Saharan language family?
- (A) Chad
  - (B) Kuwait
  - (C) Turkey
  - (D) Mongolia
  - (E) Cyprus
171. Which of the following Amerindian languages corresponds to the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico?
- (A) Comanche
  - (B) Algonquin
  - (C) Mayan
  - (D) Cherokee
  - (E) Lakota
172. The concept that specifically refers to a group of people who all speak a common language or dialect is known as a
- (A) language family
  - (B) kinship group
  - (C) folk culture
  - (D) speech community
  - (E) language group
173. Which of the following countries was the site of violent religious conflicts between Catholic and Protestant Christian groups throughout much of the 20th century?
- (A) Costa Rica
  - (B) Canada
  - (C) Ireland
  - (D) Switzerland
  - (E) Greece
174. A social decline in religious adherence is referred to as
- (A) partisanship
  - (B) fundamentalism
  - (C) syncretism
  - (D) mysticism
  - (E) secularism

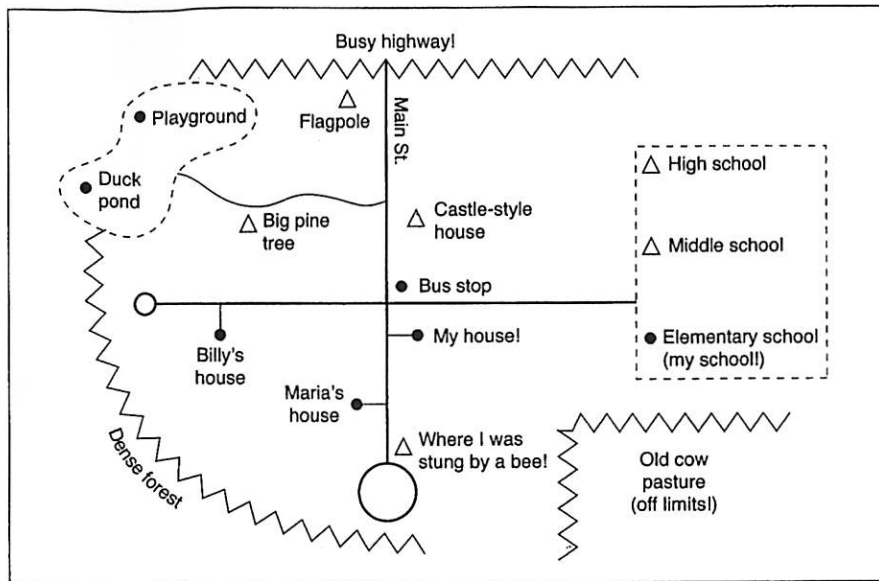


175. Which of the following culture regions of the United States has the strongest historical connections to Lutheran Christian traditions?
- (A) The Rocky Mountains
  - (B) New England
  - (C) The Upper Midwest
  - (D) The South
  - (E) The Pacific Northwest
176. The term *caste* refers to a particular system of social stratification that is informed by which of the following religions?
- (A) Buddhism
  - (B) Hinduism
  - (C) Confucianism
  - (D) Taoism
  - (E) Islam
177. Shinto, a set of rituals and customs that are practiced in order to connect with ancient spirits, is a religious tradition that belongs to which of the following nations?
- (A) Japan
  - (B) China
  - (C) Nepal
  - (D) Bolivia
  - (E) Tibet
178. Which of the following areas describes a conflict region between various ethnic groups, including Serbs, Albanians, and Bosnians?
- (A) The Persian Gulf
  - (B) The West Bank
  - (C) The Himalayans
  - (D) The Balkan Peninsula
  - (E) The Horn of Africa
179. The largest branch of Islam, to which as many as 80 percent of all Muslims belong, is called
- (A) Dravidian
  - (B) Shia
  - (C) Meccan
  - (D) Berber
  - (E) Sunni
180. A broad term that can describe either an industrial or postindustrial era of civilization or a contemporary outlook characterized by a sense of progress and faith in scientific reason and technology is
- (A) mysticism
  - (B) modernity
  - (C) romanticism
  - (D) globalization
  - (E) cultural nationalism
181. Which of the following best illustrates a landscape of consumption?
- (A) An oil refinery
  - (B) A business district
  - (C) A wheat field
  - (D) A theme park
  - (E) A residential neighborhood
182. All of the following are artifacts of folk culture in North America EXCEPT
- (A) angled-rail or snake fences
  - (B) mound houses
  - (C) Quebec cabins
  - (D) Amish horse carriages
  - (E) bluegrass gospel songs
183. The Norman cottage is a distinct style of vernacular architecture that was introduced to North America through relocation diffusion and that is modeled after an architectural style native to the Normandy region of France. Given this information, which of the following regions of North America is most likely to feature the Norman cottage?
- (A) Montana
  - (B) Sonora
  - (C) Arkansas
  - (D) Quebec
  - (E) West Virginia
184. Which of the following U.S. cities best belongs in a vernacular culture region known as the Corn Belt?
- (A) Bangor, ME
  - (B) Chattanooga, TN
  - (C) Lincoln, NE
  - (D) Raleigh, NC
  - (E) Provo, UT

35. The toponyms *Leninskoye* and *Stalinsk* are most likely to be found in which of the following countries?
- (A) Russia
  - (B) Armenia
  - (C) Cuba
  - (D) Uzbekistan
  - (E) Malaysia
36. Which of the following terms describes a cultural attitude that is most similar to cosmopolitanism?
- (A) Ethnocentrism
  - (B) Cultural nationalism
  - (C) Multiculturalism
  - (D) Cultural isolationism
  - (E) Xenophobia
37. The concept that best emphasizes how landscapes are mediated by perceptual biases, social values, and cultural beliefs is
- (A) denomination
  - (B) representation
  - (C) alienation
  - (D) development
  - (E) embodiment
38. The country of Papua New Guinea boasts one of the world's highest rates of linguistic diversity, with more than 800 documented indigenous languages. This linguistic diversity has been preserved largely because of the country's rugged geography, which includes mountains and islands that have tended to keep different speech communities isolated from one another. In the context of Papua New Guinea's geography of language, mountains and islands represent
- (A) intervening opportunities
  - (B) language paths
  - (C) critical distances
  - (D) barriers to diffusion
  - (E) cultural innovations
189. The place or area where a cultural practice originates is known as a
- (A) cosmos
  - (B) frontier
  - (C) edge
  - (D) path
  - (E) hearth
190. The two largest language families in the world, in terms of absolute numbers of speakers, are
- (A) Afro-Asiatic and Austro-Asiatic
  - (B) Japanese-Korean and Niger-Congo
  - (C) Sino-Tibetan and Indo-European
  - (D) Amerindian and Malayo-Polynesian
  - (E) Uralic-Altai and Australian
191. An urban ethnic enclave that is held together by external forces of discrimination and marginalization, as well as by internal forces of community identity and ethnic solidarity, is known as a(n)
- (A) exclave
  - (B) ghetto
  - (C) gated community
  - (D) commune
  - (E) isogloss
192. Which of the following terms refers to one culture's dominance over another culture, often as a result of forceful control?
- (A) Assimilation
  - (B) Cultural imperialism
  - (C) Acculturation
  - (D) Gerrymandering
  - (E) Cultural autonomy



193. The following figure is a cognitive map created by “Sandra,” a 10-year-old girl who lives in a suburban community in the United States.



- (A) Briefly define the five standard elements of cognitive mapping: path, district, edge, node, and landmark. Cite a few examples for each element to illustrate your explanation.
- (B) Describe how each of these five elements is thematically represented in Sandra’s mental map.
- (C) Briefly explain two major ways that cognitive maps differ from more objective cartographic representations of space.
194. The idea that the earth’s surface can be territorially divided into different cultural regions offers an effective approach for organizing space in human geography. Yet despite the effectiveness of the cultural region approach, there is clearly no one right way to organize geographies of culture into distinct regions.
- (A) Define the three major kinds of cultural regions studied in human geography: formal, functional, and vernacular. Provide at least one example for each definition.
- (B) Briefly explain one advantage and one drawback to organizing space according to each of these cultural region approaches.

## The Political Organization of Space

195. Many borders act to create cultural distance between people of the same ethnic group, a phenomenon that most often leads to
- (A) the militarization of that ethnic group  
 (B) the fragmentation of that ethnic group  
 (C) the unification of that ethnic group  
 (D) the blending of that ethnic group with at least two other ethnic groups  
 (E) the political rise of that ethnic group
196. Transnational migrants and immigrants maintain human networks primarily by
- (A) remaining in contact with persons from their country of origin  
 (B) petitioning federal governments to prohibit human trafficking  
 (C) failing to adopt the customs of their new homeland  
 (D) establishing small businesses in urban areas  
 (E) becoming citizens of their new homelands within a few years after becoming expatriates
197. The presence of a national boundary between two cities has the potential to decrease the amount of trade that occurs between them if
- (A) the two countries in which the cities are located have tariffs on certain goods  
 (B) the two countries in which the cities are located are party to a free trade agreement  
 (C) the two countries in which the cities are located do not share a common port  
 (D) the two countries in which the cities are located are both clients of the World Bank  
 (E) the two countries in which the cities are located are connected by expressways