**Human Geography, 11th edition**

**Practice Questions**

**Chapter 06**

1. Geographers

1. study the distribution of languages.
2. study how languages diffuse.
3. study how languages change and even become extinct.
4. study how language contributes to making places unique.
5. All of the above.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective: Identify the role language plays in making places.

2. In the United States, the common name for a soft drink varies by region. This is an example of

1. cultural vocabulary.
2. lingua franca.
3. a dialect.
4. a dialect chain.
5. an isogloss.

Answer: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Define language and understand the role language plays in cultures.

3. Indo-European, Amerindian, and other indigenous languages are found in

1. North and South America.
2. South America.
3. Europe and North America.
4. India and Europe.
5. India, Europe, and the Americas.

Answer: A

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective: Classify the major language families and how they are distributed.

4. The notions of William Jones and the ideas of Jakob Grimm

1. dispelled the myth of an ancient Indo-European language.
2. produced the first translations Europe’s fairy tales.
3. produced a major language shift in Europe.
4. produced the first major linguistic hypothesis, proposing the existence of an ancestral language called Proto-Indian-European.
5. employed backward reconstruction to recreate an extinct language.

Answer: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Classify the major language families and how they are distributed.

5. If peoples with different languages have consistent spatial interaction, can take place.

1. language homogenization
2. language convolution
3. language convergence
4. the conquest theory
5. the dispersal hypothesis

Answer: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Classify the major language families and how they are distributed.

6. The fact that Celtic languages are Europe’s oldest, supports the idea that

1. urban populations spread new languages into Europe.
2. new languages arrived from the east.
3. new languages arrived from the Americas.
4. the conquest theory is false.
5. a Nostratic language once existed in western Europe.

Answer: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Classify the major language families and how they are distributed.

7. Studying language subfamilies helps geographers understand

1. why societies create official languages.
2. migration and settlement patterns.
3. extinct languages.
4. urbanization.
5. racism.

Answer: B

Difficulty: Medium

Difficulty: Application

Learning Objective: Classify the major language families and how they are distributed.

8. Globalization is the world’s linguistic heritage.

1. not affecting
2. expanding
3. shrinking
4. enhancing
5. adding subtypes to

Answer: C

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective: Explain language diffusion.

9. Predominantly monolingual states include:

1. Japan
2. Uruguay
3. Denmark
4. Lesotho
5. All of the above.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Easy

Difficulty: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Explain language diffusion.

10. Geographers study as clues to the social processes going on in a particular area.

1. toponyms
2. topography
3. language chains
4. language barriers
5. language clashes

Answer: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Identify the role language plays in making places.

11. is to descriptive toponyms as is to commendatory toponyms.

1. New York, the Mississippi River
2. Dallas, the Great Lakes
3. Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogogoch, Hell’s Canyon
4. Culture, ethnicity
5. Globalization, localization

Answer: C

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective: Identify the role language plays in making places.

12. The geographical boundary between the linguistic use of *pail* and *bucket* is called

1. a linguistic break.
2. a fault line.
3. a dialect intrusion.
4. an isoline.
5. an isogloss.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective: Identify the role language plays in making places.