

Unit Exam: Chapter 4
Folk and Popular Culture

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) The geographer Vidal de la Blache regarded food supply as
 - A) the folk custom most closely tied to a particular climate.
 - B) less subject to modification than the clothing and weapons.
 - C) the best available example of a folk custom.
 - D) all of the above
- 2) The frequent repetition of an act, to the extent that it becomes characteristic of a group of people is a
 - A) habit.
 - B) taboo.
 - C) popular culture.
 - D) custom.
 - E) character trait.
- 3) A repetitive act performed by an individual is known as a
 - A) popular culture.
 - B) character trait.
 - C) custom.
 - D) habit.
 - E) taboo.
- 4) In contrast to folk culture, popular culture is typical of
 - A) large heterogeneous groups.
 - B) groups living in isolated rural areas.
 - C) groups of specialists.
 - D) groups that have little interaction with other groups.
 - E) small homogeneous groups.
- 5) 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) Punk culture
 - B) Folk culture
 - C) Popular culture
 - D) Western culture

- 6) In contrast to popular culture, folk cultures are more likely to vary
 - A) from time to time at a given place.
 - B) with rapid change.
 - C) neither from place to place nor from time to time.
 - D) both from place to place and from time to time.
 - E) from place to place at a given time.
- 7) In contrast to folk culture, popular culture is more likely to vary
 - A) from place to place at a given time.
 - B) from time to time at a given place.
 - C) neither from place to place nor from time to time.
 - D) both from place to place and from time to time.
- 8) Folk cultures are spread primarily by
 - A) contagious diffusion.
 - B) epidemic diffusion.
 - C) hierarchical diffusion.
 - D) stimulus diffusion.
 - E) relocation diffusion.
- 9) The use of a horse and buggy by the Amish in the United States is an example of
 - A) taboo.
 - B) technological innovation.
 - C) habit.
 - D) folk culture.
 - E) popular culture.
- 10) The main effect of modern communications on social customs has been to
 - A) preserve folk cultures, by increasing awareness of their uniqueness.
 - B) slow the rate of change.
 - C) have little effect on the diffusion of social customs.
 - D) stimulate the diffusion of folk cultures around the world.
 - E) increase the similarity of social customs in different locations.

- 11) Folk customs usually originate from
- the application of industrial technology.
 - global economic exchange.
 - a famous historical event.
 - familiar events in daily life.
 - the availability of more leisure time.
- 12) Hip Hop music originated in New York the late 1970s in
- the South Bronx.
 - Queens.
 - lower Manhattan.
 - Harlem.
 - Brooklyn.
- 13) Folk songs are distinguished from popular songs because they
- can be understood only by one group.
 - are only transmitted orally.
 - tell a story about daily activities.
 - written by specialists for commercial distribution.
 - are never changed from one generation to the next.
- 14) Hip hop music demonstrates an interplay between globalization and local diversity because
- it is a form of folk culture threatened by globalization.
 - some lyrics can't be transmitted over the radio and television.
 - it is a part of popular culture which threatens to overwhelm local folk cultures.
 - artists receive widespread popularity and airplay yet still make local references.
- 15) Popular customs most frequently originate in
- more developed countries.
 - former communist countries.
 - less developed countries.
 - countries with large rural populations.
 - equally likely in all of the above
- 16) The spatial distribution of soccer during the twentieth century is an example of
- popular culture.
 - taboo.
 - folk culture.
 - relocation diffusion.
 - habit.
- 17) The current distribution of soccer demonstrates that
- all sports are examples of folk culture.
 - American football is also an example of a folk culture.
 - sport is more important in less developed countries.
 - television has infused all sports into popular culture.
 - a folk custom can become part of a popular culture.
- 18) Popular customs are more likely than folk customs to
- rapidly diffuse through modern communication and transportation.
 - evolve from the isolation of different groups.
 - reflect the unique characteristics of the landscape.
 - vary from place to place.
 - have an unknown source of origin.
- 19) Popular culture
- diffuses through relocation diffusion.
 - is usually transmitted orally across time and location.
 - is transmitted from one location to another through small scale and local migration.
 - typically follows the process of hierarchical diffusion from nodes of innovation.
- 20) Rapid diffusion of popular culture
- conserves resources.
 - encourages people in different places to adopt different customs.
 - is an example of relocation diffusion.
 - depends on modern communication systems.
 - all of the above

- 21) Typically, popular culture
- A) experience frequent changes.
 - B) is practiced by small homogeneous groups.
 - C) reflects the characteristics of a distinctive physical environment.
 - D) originates in a number of locations at the same time.
 - E) all of the above
- 22) Terroir refers to
- A) a group's sense of place.
 - 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 food taboos.
- 23) Cultural diversity is promoted by
- A) globalization.
 - B) the movement of goods and services across borders.
 - C) the relative isolation of a group from others.
 - D) expansion diffusion.
- 24) The distribution of the subjects of art in the Himalayas shows how folk cultures
- A) typically paint scenes of nature but not people.
 - B) abandon customary forms with migration.
 - C) avoid painting animate objects.
 - D) are influenced by distinctive vegetation, climate, and religion.
 - E) always paint religious subjects.
- 25) Which concept is the contemporary geographer likely to reject?
- A) The physical environment causes people to adopt social customs.
 - B) People in similar environments adopt different social customs.
 - C) People ignore their physical environment.
 - D) People in different environments adopt similar social customs.
 - E) A and C
- 26) A restriction on behavior imposed by social custom is a
- A) tariff.
 - B) taboo.
 - C) habit.
 - D) folk culture.
 - E) popular culture.
- 27) A taboo against pork is a characteristic of
- A) Islam and Hinduism.
 - B) Judaism and Buddhism.
 - C) Christianity and Hinduism.
 - D) Judaism and Islam.
 - E) Christianity and Buddhism.
- 28) China produces a relatively large amount of pork compared to the countries of Southwestern Asia primarily because
- A) Rice is the main cereal grain grown in China.
 - B) Moslems have a taboo against pork consumption.
 - C) China's physical environment is less suitable to raising pigs.
 - D) China has more people than the countries of Southwest Asia.
 - E) all of the above
- 29) The Yuan and Shan peoples in northern Thailand sleep with their heads toward the east
- A) because the head is considered high and noble.
 - 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) to avoid the direction of death and evil spirits.
- 30) Which of the following is not an important factor in distinguishing different folk housing types in the United States?
- A) climate in which the structure is built
 - B) choice of building materials
 - C) origins of regional migrations
 - D) size of the building
 - E) form in which the structure is arranged

- 31) 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 a uniform feature of folk culture.
 - B) are commonly imported long distance because of local folk culture.
 - C) are strongly influenced by local resources.
 - D) are chosen because of the diffusion of popular culture.
 - E) all of the above
- 32) Which of the following is an important source area for U.S. folk house types?
- A) Northeast
 - B) Southwest
 - C) Southern Atlantic
 - D) Lower Chesapeake
 - E) Upper New York
- 33) Today, house types in the United States are distinguished by all but which of the following?
- A) They display few regional distinctions.
 - B) Alternative styles have diffused throughout the country.
 - C) They demonstrate how popular customs vary more in time than in place.
 - D) They can still be divided into three distinct regions.
 - E) They are usually mass-produced.
- 34) The most important house style in the United States since the 1960s is known as
- A) minimal traditional.
 - B) contemporary.
 - C) neo-eclectic.
 - D) saltbox.
 - E) split-level.
- 35) Examining elements of folk and popular culture like house styles is particularly well suited to the geographic method of
- A) field work.
 - B) census.
 - C) statistics.
 - D) GIS.
- 36) The diffusion of jeans is a good example primarily of the
- A) adoption of unique folk culture.
 - B) diffusion of popular culture.
 - C) impact of high income on clothing habits.
 - D) opposition to globalization.
 - E) synthetic textiles replacing natural fibers.
- 37) In which state would alcohol consumption be relatively low?
- A) Nevada
 - B) Kentucky
 - C) California
 - D) Utah
 - E) New York
- 38) The distribution of alcohol consumption in the United States displays which of these typical characteristics of popular culture?
- A) rapid diffusion
 - B) little regard for features of the physical environment
 - C) close relationship to level of income
 - D) all of the above
- 39) Which element of the local physical environment is important for wine production?
- A) soil
 - B) climate
 - C) topography
 - D) proximity to lakes or a river
 - E) all of the above
- 40) Which of the following is not a distinctive characteristic of the physical environment related to wine?
- A) The quality of the wine depends on the weather in a particular year.
 - B) The need for moderate, wet winters and long, hot summers.
 - C) Each type of wine reflects the presence of distinctive trace elements in the soil.
 - D) Grape vines grow best in coarse, well drained soil.
 - E) Vineyards must be planted on flat land.

- 41) Diffusion of Internet service is following the earlier pattern of television, except
- A) diffusion is much slower.
 - B) expansion of service is faster in Africa than Asia.
 - C) initial use was in less developed countries.
 - D) the United States share of world use is expanding.
 - E) diffusion is much faster.
- 42) The choice of clothing in Western countries is strongly influenced by
- A) occupation.
 - B) knowledge of fashion elsewhere.
 - C) level of income.
 - D) all of the above
 - E) B and C
- 43) Which of the following characteristics is more typical of a popular culture than a folk culture?
- A) It diffuses slowly from its point of origin.
 - B) It has an anonymous origin.
 - C) It results in a more uniform landscape.
 - D) It is likely to be derived from physical conditions.
 - E) Communication is more limited.
- 44) The global diffusion of popular culture may threaten folk culture by
- A) serving as a catalyst for the advancement of folk culture.
 - B) the integration of popular culture into local customs.
 - C) threatening local environments through the diffusion of information by technology.
 - D) being less responsive to the diversity of local environments.
- 45) One significant impact of popular culture is to
- A) create a more varied and less uniform landscape.
 - B) spread through relocation diffusion.
 - C) modify the physical environment.
 - D) promote the diffusion of folk culture.
 - E) all of the above
- 46) 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) Solid waste is the most visible of wastes generated from culture.
 - C) Folk culture never causes environmental impacts while popular culture does.
 - D) Environments can withstand and adapt to some level of pollution generated by human activity.
- 47) Some features of U.S. material culture such as gas stations, supermarkets, and motels,
- A) reflect the preservation of folk culture.
 - B) show high regional variation.
 - C) provide diversity on the U.S. landscape.
 - D) promote a uniform landscape.
 - E) promote diffusion of folk culture.
- 48) Diffusion of popular customs can adversely impact environmental quality in two ways:
- A) diversity of products and slow change.
 - B) increased diversity and decreased demand.
 - C) reducing demand for foreign products and promoting local crafts.
 - D) depletion of scarce resources and pollution.
 - E) using renewable materials and recycled designs.
- 49) As they have more contact with popular culture, women in less developed countries are more likely to
- A) reduce the practice of prostitution.
 - B) bear more children.
 - C) obtain food for the family.
 - D) gain more opportunities outside the home.
 - E) be subservient to men.

- 50) 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) encourage the development of a new food taboo.
 - D) make inefficient use of the world's grain supplies.
 - E) diffuse agricultural products into the physical environment.

Answer Key

Testname: CH4UNITEEXAM

- 1) D
- 2) D
- 3) D
- 4) A
- 5) C
- 6) E
- 7) B
- 8) E
- 9) D
- 10) E
- 11) D
- 12) A
- 13) C
- 14) D
- 15) A
- 16) A
- 17) E
- 18) A
- 19) D
- 20) D
- 21) A
- 22) B
- 23) C
- 24) D
- 25) E
- 26) B
- 27) D
- 28) B
- 29) E
- 30) D
- 31) C
- 32) D
- 33) D
- 34) C
- 35) A
- 36) B
- 37) D
- 38) D
- 39) E
- 40) E
- 41) E
- 42) D
- 43) C
- 44) D
- 45) C
- 46) C
- 47) D
- 48) D
- 49) D

Answer Key

Testname: CH4UNITEAM

50) D