Chapter 3 Practice Exam

Name___________________________________

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

1) Which of the following statements reflects the environmental impact of culture?  
   A) Folk culture does not affect the environment but popular culture does.  
   B) Folk culture never causes environmental impacts while popular culture does.  
   C) Solid waste is the least visible of wastes generated from culture.  
   D) Environments are not affected by the level of pollution generated by human activity.  
   E) Popular culture may cause a rapid increase in demand for certain natural resources.

2) The most important pull factor for migrants to North America today is  
   A) political.  
   B) environmental.  
   C) economic.  
   D) forced.  
   E) geomagnetic.

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

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

5) A physical feature, such as a body of water, might actually aid transportation and migration because ocean travel may be easier than overland travel. However, if that physical feature hinders migration it is an example of  
   A) an environmental incentive.  
   B) a cultural pull factor.  
   C) a forced migration.  
   D) an intervening obstacle.  
   E) an environmental push factor.

6) Jeans provide a good example of material culture that is adopted by a number of different societies. They are also an example of  
   A) popular culture.  
   B) white-collar culture.  
   C) folk culture.  
   D) punk culture.
7) From the discussions of demographic changes within the United States we can deduce that the largest level of interregional migration in the United States was caused by the
A) unauthorized immigration from Latin America, especially in the 1900s.
B) arrival of Europeans and their wars with Native Americans beginning in the 1600s.
C) immigration of Asians beginning in the early twentieth century, despite the Chinese Exclusion Acts.
D) opening up of the western territories to settlement.
E) industrial development in the northeast, particularly at the outset of the Industrial Revolution.

8) Which of the following events would be considered a migration pull factor?
A) opening of a new factory
B) revolutionary takeover of a government
C) failed harvest
D) flooding of a river
E) civil war

9) The greatest total number of foreign-born residents can be found in
A) Germany.
B) the United Kingdom.
C) the United States.
D) China.
E) Australia.

10) Based on what you have read about globalization, you could surmise that the main effect of modern communications on social customs has been to
A) increase the similarity of social customs in different locations.
B) preserve folk cultures, by increasing awareness of their uniqueness.
C) slow the rate of change.
D) have little effect on the diffusion of social customs.
E) stimulate the diffusion of folk cultures around the world.

11) The trend of globalization has threatened
A) folk culture more than popular culture.
B) popular culture and folk culture relatively equally.
C) the spread of the international banking system.
D) folk culture, but only in the largest cities on each continent.
E) the folk customs of only a few isolated communities.

12) Which of the following characteristics is more typical of popular culture than folk culture?
A) It diffuses slowly from its point of origin.
B) Communication is more limited.
C) It is likely to be derived from physical conditions.
D) It has an anonymous origin.
E) It results in a more uniform cultural landscape.
13) *Brain drain* is
   A) people forced to migrate for political reasons.
   B) the large-scale emigration of talented people.
   C) a cultural feature that hinders migration.
   D) a net decline in literacy.
   E) the process by which people are given reference for migration.

14) The most prominent type of intraregional migration in the world is
   A) rural to urban.
   B) north to south.
   C) city to city.
   D) urban to rural.
   E) region to region.

15) Given the textbook’s description of Asian migration to the United States, we might conclude that most Asians today are migrating to the U.S. through the process of
   A) undocumented immigration.
   B) expansion diffusion.
   C) brain drain.
   D) chain migration.
   E) global circulation.

16) You might propose a(n) _______ program for your country if you wanted to hire a large number of manual laborers from neighboring countries to build a large dam or canal, with the understanding that they would not be granted any other privileges or legal status in your country, after the project is finished.
   A) chain migration
   B) guest worker
   C) unauthorized hiring
   D) unauthorized worker
   E) engineering obstacle

17) Which is a current intraregional migration trend in the United States?
   A) urban to suburban
   B) metropolitan to nonmetropolitan
   C) net emigration from the northeast
   D) rural to urban
   E) all of the above

18) Counterurbanization is
   A) migration to rural areas and small towns from central cities or suburbs.
   B) due to expanding suburbs.
   C) moving from an urban core to suburban areas.
   D) the decline of the inner-city infrastructure.
   E) the trend of the elderly retiring to communities in southern states such as Arizona or Florida.
19) A taboo against pork is a characteristic of  
   A) Christianity and Hinduism.  
   B) Judaism and Buddhism.  
   C) Judaism and Islam.  
   D) Islam and Hinduism.  
   E) Christianity and Buddhism. 

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

21) Judge which of the following is an historical example of a cultural push factor.  
   A) The United States actively sought Mexican agricultural laborers during and after World War II.  
   B) Many of the first Europeans to settle in Australia migrated as prisoners after being sentenced to "transportation" in the United Kingdom and Ireland.  
   C) Changing climates likely encouraged the early migrations of hunter-gatherers.  
   D) The British government allowed most of the population of Montserrat to migrate elsewhere in the 1990s after volcanic eruptions devastated large parts of the island.  
   E) Many European farmers in the late 1800s chose to migrate to North America, as well as to Latin American countries where they felt that political and economic conditions would favor them. 

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

23) A principal pull factor in California in the 1840s was  
   A) the Great Plains.  
   B) a gold rush.  
   C) a "nitrate rush."  
   D) a "dust bowl."  
   E) a war with Mexico.
24) Which of the following people would you predict to be most likely to engage in voluntary migration in the near future?
   A) A teenaged girl whose family’s home has just been destroyed by a volcanic eruption, which has also rendered the entire valley uninhabitable.
   B) The dictator of a Southwest Asian country who has just ‘won’ another fraudulent election.
   C) A youth whose village has been identified by the central government as harboring and providing material support to an armed rebel group in the midst of a civil war.
   D) A teenaged girl in China whose rural family has enough food to eat but lacks the money to expand the size of their house, and would like to plan to send a younger sibling to college in the future.
   E) A youth whose parents have just been murdered because they helped form a labor union in a traditionally exploited province of a developing country.

25) A boy migrated from Honduras through Guatemala and Mexico, then entered the United States without immigration documents, because members of his ethnic group were being targeted for torture or assassination in his home country. Although the U.S. government does not grant the boy refugee status, his case is an example of international and ________ migration.
   A) forced
   B) economic
   C) human rights
   D) transitional
   E) voluntary

26) Folk cultures are spread primarily by
   A) contagious diffusion.
   B) hierarchical diffusion.
   C) epidemic diffusion.
   D) relocation diffusion.
   E) stimulus diffusion.

27) A permanent move to a new location is
   A) net in- migration.
   B) net out- migration.
   C) mobility.
   D) migration.
   E) net migration.

28) Terroir refers to
   A) the relationship between the physical environment and culture.
   B) the sum of the effects of the local environment on a food item.
   C) an act of violence that may have been, in part, a reaction against globalization.
   D) a group’s food taboos.
   E) a group’s sense of place.
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 over long distances because of local folk culture.  
   B) are a uniform feature of folk culture. 
   C) are chosen because of the diffusion of popular culture. 
   D) are strongly influenced by local resources. 
   E) are elements of popular culture.

30) Folk songs are more likely than popular songs to
   A) tell a story about life-cycle events, work, or natural disasters. 
   B) be written by specialists for commercial distribution. 
   C) feature instruments and styles of performance associated with dance clubs. 
   D) be transmitted in written form. 
   E) be considered examples of culture.
Answer Key
Testname: UNTITLED1

1) E
2) C
3) D
4) D
5) D
6) A
7) D
8) A
9) C
10) A
11) A
12) E
13) B
14) A
15) D
16) B
17) A
18) A
19) C
20) C
21) B
22) C
23) B
24) D
25) A
26) D
27) D
28) B
29) D
30) A