Test Bank for Human Geography 13th Bjelland

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***Human Geography, 13e* (Bjelland)**
Chapter 2 Roots and Meaning of Culture

1) Culture is a genetically-inherited characteristic of humans.

Answer: FALSE
Section: 2.1 Components of Culture
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Roots of Culture
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

2) Which is the correct order of hierarchy from smallest to largest for identifying the spatial dimension of culture?
A) culture realm, culture region, culture complex, culture trait
B) culture trait, culture region, culture complex, culture realm
C) culture complex, culture region, culture realm, culture trait
D) culture trait, culture complex, culture region, culture realm

Answer: D
Section: 2.1 Components of Culture
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Structure of Culture
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

3) A result of globalization, it has been suggested, is that there has been _____.
A) a fracturing of cultures
B) cultural convergence
C) regional divergence
D) cultural hierarchy

Answer: B
Section: 2.1 Components of Culture
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Subtopic: Structure of Culture
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4) The theory that the dominant controls on humans are physical phenomena, such as climate, is known as:
A) possibilism.
B) environmental determinism.
C) regionalism.
D) diffusionism.

Answer: B
Section: 2.2 Interaction of People and Environment
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Cultural Landscapes
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5) The viewpoint that people, not environments, are the dynamic forces of cultural development is known as _____.
A) possibilism
B) environmental determinism
C) regionalism
D) diffusionism

Answer: A
Section: 2.2 Interaction of People and Environment
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Cultural Landscapes
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

6) The modification of the earth's surface by humans results in a cultural landscape.

Answer: TRUE
Section: 2.2 Interaction of People and Environment
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Subtopic: Cultural Landscapes
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7) Groups of hunter-gatherers in the Paleolithic time period probably lived _____.
A) in close proximity to each other
B) more isolated from each other

Answer: A
Section: 2.3 Roots of Culture
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Subtopic: Roots of Culture
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

8) Human carrying capacity made its initial increase in Europe during the Mesolithic time period because of _____.
A) increased hunting of wild animals
B) more gathering of wild fruits and berries
C) more emphasis upon food cultivation
D) decreased population due to disease

Answer: C
Section: 2.4 Seeds of Change
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Roots of Culture
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

9) Which came first: domestication of plants or the domestication of animals?
A) domestication of animals
B) domestication of plants
C) Animals and plants were domesticated simultaneously.
D) It depended upon where the domestication took place.

Answer: D
Section: 2.4 Seeds of Change
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Structure of Culture
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10) Seed crops and vegetatively reproduced crops seem to have different major cultural hearths. Which form of domestication of plants is most closely associated with the tropics and humid subtropics?
A) seed crops
B) vegetatively reproduced crops
C) neither one
D) both

Answer: B
Section: 2.4 Seeds of Change
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Structure of Culture
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

11) The center from which a culture trait diffuses is called a cultural hearth.

Answer: TRUE
Section: 2.5 Culture Hearths
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Structure of Culture
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

12) The ideological subsystem of a culture is known as its _____.
A) mentifacts
B) sociofacts
C) artifacts
D) justdafacts
E) all of these

Answer: A
Section: 2.6 The Structure of Culture
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Structure of Culture
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13) A culture's technological subsystem is referred to as its _____.
A) mentifacts
B) sociofacts
C) artifacts
D) all of these
E) none of these

Answer: C
Section: 2.6 The Structure of Culture
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Structure of Culture
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

14) The sociological subsystem of a culture is called its _____.
A) mentifacts
B) sociofacts
C) artifacts
D) sendafacts
E) none of these

Answer: B
Section: 2.4 Seeds of Change
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Structure of Culture
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

15) The two basic processes of diffusion are _____.
A) contagious and hierarchical
B) cascade and stimulus
C) relocation and contagious
D) expansion and hierarchical
E) expansion and relocation

Answer: E
Section: 2.5 Culture Hearths
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Structure of Culture
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16) Generally, the further the distance from the source of an innovation, the slower the diffusion of it.

Answer: TRUE
Section: 2.5 Culture Hearths
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Structure of Culture
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

17) At present, which of the following is the most crucial medium for space-time compression?
A) telegraph
B) telephone
C) radio
D) television
E) Internet

Answer: E
Section: 2.7 Culture Change
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Culture Change
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

18) What form of diffusion is represented by the spread of Wal-Mart?
A) cascade
B) relocation
C) reverse hierarchical
D) stimulus

Answer: C
Section: 2.7 Culture Change
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
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19) An equal exchange of cultural items such as ideas or behaviors between two groups reflects _____.
A) assimilation
B) acculturation
C) transculturation
D) transformation

Answer: C
Section: 2.8 Contact Between Regions
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Cultural Landscapes
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

20) The fusing of old ideas from one group with new ideas from a second group demonstrates that the former group is practicing syncretism.

Answer: TRUE
Section: 2.8 Contact Between Regions
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Cultural Landscapes
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

21) Which among the following influenced the practice of voodoo among enslaved Africans brought to Louisiana?
A) Roman Catholicism
B) Masonic rites
C) American Indian spiritual practices
D) All of these

Answer: D
Section: 2.8 Contact Between Regions
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Culture Change
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22) In his Pulitzer Prize-winning book, *Guns, Germs, and Steel*, Jared Diamond attributes the conquest by Europeans of the Americas, Africa, Pacific Islands, and portions of Asia to a host of factors. Which among the following is *not* mentioned by Diamond as a reason?
A) Eurasia's abundance of cultivatable plants
B) Eurasia's supply of large animals suitable for domestication
C) Eurasia's east-to-west orientation of similar climates and landforms
D) Eurasia's biological stock of advantageous racial characteristics

Answer: D
Section: 2.4 Seeds of Change
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Culture Change
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

23) The broadest distribution of cultural regions occurs at the _____.
A) cultural trait
B) cultural realm
C) cultural complex
D) cultural hearth

Answer: B
Section: 2.1 Components of Culture
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Subtopic: Cultural Landscapes
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

24) Globalization has allowed numerous cultures to quickly attain levels of technology that may have taken much longer for them to achieve. Arriving at different stages of development, urbanization and industrialization at different times is referred to as _____.
A) cultural attainment
B) cultural divergence
C) cultural significance
D) technological divergence

Answer: B
Section: 2.4 Seeds of Change
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Culture Change
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25) Societies and peoples that exhibit a gap between modern technology and other social traits are described as _____.
A) slow
B) having a cultural gap
C) in the state of refusion
D) experiencing a cultural lag

Answer: D
Section: 2.7 Culture Change
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Culture Change
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

26) The difference between relocation and expansion diffusion stems from:
A) the initial stage of relocation diffusion spreading further than if it was spreading by expansion diffusion.
B) relocation diffusion is strictly centralized while expansion diffusion is strictly linear.
C) expansion diffusion intensifying the concept, idea or trait in the place of origin while relocation does not.
D) relocation expansion causing the idea, concept or trait being practiced to wane in its place of origin or even disappear, while expansion diffusion does not.

Answer: C
Section: 2.7 Culture Change
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Culture Change
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

27) Which of the following acts as a barrier to diffusion of ideas and/or cultural traits?
A) the earth's topography
B) distance
C) man-made laws
D) all of these

Answer: D
Section: 2.7 Culture Change
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Subtopic: Culture Change
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28) The study of the interaction between a cultural and the natural environment is known as:
A) cultural landscaping.
B) environmentalistic culturalism.
C) cultural ecology.
D) natural culture.

Answer: C
Section: 2.2 Interaction of People and Environment
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Structure of Culture
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

29) Academics and scientists readily agree that cultural autonomy is the most common path taken by peoples to develop cultural traits.

Answer: FALSE
Section: 2.2 Interaction of People and Environment
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Roots of Culture
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

30) Changes to a culture that result from ideas created within the social group itself and adopted by the culture are known as:
A) invention.
B) innovation.
C) creationism.
D) cultural creation.

Answer: B
Section: 2.7 Culture Change
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Culture Change
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31) The Burning Man Festival is an example of _____.
A) cultural autonomy
B) subculture
C) possibilism
D) diffusion

Answer: B
Section: 2.1 Components of Culture
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Subtopic: Cultural Landscapes
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

32) Why do cultural landscapes, regions, and group characteristics change through time?
A) They develop new solutions to collective needs.
B) They interact with their environments.
C) They are altered through innovations adopted from outside the group.
D) all of these

Answer: D
Section: 2.1 Components of Culture
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Subtopic: Structure of Culture
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

33) Any conditions that hinder either the flow of information or the movement of people and slow or prevent the acceptance of an innovation are _____.
A) diffusion barriers
B) syncretisms
C) transculturations
D) acculturations

Answer: A
Section: 2.8 Contact Between Regions
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Subtopic: Cultural Landscapes
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34) Which occurs when the innovation is carried to new areas by migrating individuals?
A) hierarchical diffusion
B) contagious diffusion
C) relocation diffusion
D) expansion diffusion

Answer: C
Section: 2.7 Culture Change
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Structure of Culture
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

35) A culture group has adopted some of the characteristics of another culture group and modified some of their identifying traits. What has occurred?
A) acculturation
B) diffusion
C) innovation
D) syncretism

Answer: A
Section: 2.7 Culture Change
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Subtopic: Structure of Culture
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

36) One of the processes of diffusion that is clearly documented is _____.
A) gunpowder
B) printing
C) the moldboard plow
D) smoking of tobacco

Answer: D
Section: 2.7 Culture Change
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Roots of Culture
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37) The further two areas are from each other, the less likely interaction is to occur. This is due to the friction of distance.

Answer: TRUE
Section: 2.8 Contact Between Regions
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Subtopic: Cultural Landscapes
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

38) The process of the fusion of the old and new is called _____.
A) syncretism
B) diffusion
C) culture
D) acculturation

Answer: A
Section: 2.8 Contact Between Regions
Topic: Culture
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Subtopic: Cultural Landscapes
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

39) The spread of infectious diseases over space and time follows the rules of:
A) hierarchical diffusion.
B) contagious diffusion.
C) spatial diffusion.
D) expansion diffusion.

Answer: C
Section: 2.7 Culture Change
Topic: Culture
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40) The Christian faith in Europe, spread from Rome to provincial capitals and smaller settlements, is an example of:
A) hierarchical diffusion.
B) contagious diffusion.
C) spatial diffusion.
D) expansion diffusion.

Answer: A
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