1. Which of the following is NOT one of the world's three most widely spoken languages?
   a. English
   b. Mandarin
   c. Hindi
   d. Spanish

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the four major branches in the Indo-European language family?
   a. Austro-Asiatic
   b. Romance
   c. Indo-Iranian
   d. Germanic
   e. Balto-Slavic

3. Which of the following LANGUAGE:REGION pairs is inaccurate (in other words, which language below is not correctly paired with its primary region of distribution)?
   a. Arabic : Southwest Asia and Northern Africa
   b. Mandarin : East Asia
   c. Hindi : Southeast Asia
   d. Spanish and Portuguese : Western Europe, Central America, South America

4. The six official languages of the United Nations are
   a. Arabic, English, Spanish, Japanese, Hindi, and Chinese
   b. Russian, Arabic, Chinese, English, French, and Spanish
   c. English, Hindi, German, Russian, Swahili, and Chinese
   d. Japanese, Swahili, Spanish, French, Chinese, and English

5. The white parts separating the “you guys” from “y'all” on the map to the right is referred to as the
   a. dialect
   b. branch
   c. isogloss
   d. lingua franca
   e. logogram
6. Which of the following statements is true regarding the relationship between language and the rise and fall of the Soviet Union (USSR)?
   a. Prior to the rise of the Soviet Union, Eastern Europeans spoke only Russian. But the USSR’s desire for (and celebration of) cultural diversity encouraged the learning of new languages, not to mention the resurrection of nearly extinct languages. Ultimately, though, the confusion associated with so many spoken tongues contributed to the fall of the USSR, as Eastern Europeans increasingly demanded a return to one primary language.
   b. Russian was on its way to becoming one of the world’s three most widely spoken languages, but the rise of a globally unpopular USSR lead to an upswell of anti-Russian sentiment throughout Eurasia. As the Soviet Union assumed more and more influence, the inhabitant populations of Eastern Europe willed themselves to assimilate less and less into the linguistic culture of Mother Russia. The downfall of the USSR solidified the decline of Russian as a possible lingua franca.
   c. The rises and fall of the Soviet Union had a negligible (almost zero) effect on the languages and dialects of Eastern Europe. Only the former Czech Republic saw a dramatic shift away from the use of traditional languages and toward a national adoption of Russian.
   d. As the Soviet Union rose to dominance in Eastern Europe, its leaders compelled native populations to learn and speak Russian; over time, however, the desire to use languages other than Russian contributed to the breakup of the Soviet Union.

7. Which statement below is true?
   a. English is one of the four primary Romance languages.
   b. English and Hindi are members of the same Sino-Tibetan language family.
   c. High levels of cross-cultural interaction throughout Africa has resulted in widespread linguistic assimilation; consequently, fewer than 100 languages are currently spoken throughout Africa.
   d. The geographic isolation of North America from England resulted in America’s dialectic evolution away from the standard Received Pronunciation of the UK.

8. A language that results from the mixing of the colonizer’s language with the indigenous language is a
   a. standard language
   b. lingua franca
   c. pidgin language
   d. creolized language

9. In which state is the boundary between multiple languages causing the least friction?
   a. Belgium
   b. Switzerland
   c. Nigeria
   d. There is tremendous linguistic friction in all of the above countries.

10. Read the following statement, and then decide whether it needs to be changed (and change it if it is false):
    “When Israel was established as an independent country in 1948, Arabic – the traditional but nearly-extinct language of the Jewish faith -- was selected as an official language to help unify the country, which was largely comprised of immigrants and refugees who spoke many different languages.”
    a. The statement is TRUE. Change nothing.
    b. False. Change “Israel” to “Iraq.”
    c. False. Change “Arabic” to “Hebrew.”
    d. False. Change “Jewish” to “Muslim.”
11. Which of the following statistics about Spanish and Portuguese is true?
   a. Approximately 90% of all Spanish and Portuguese speakers live in Europe.
   b. Spanish and Portuguese diffused to Latin America as a result of the trans-Atlantic slave trade.
   c. Portuguese is the dominant language of Central America.
   d. There are roughly as many Portuguese speakers as there are Spanish speakers in South America.

12. Which of these is NOT regarded as a *lingua franca*?
   a. English
   b. Swahili
   c. Hindi
   d. Icelandic
   e. Indonesian
   f. Russian

13. Hundreds of Native American languages have gone the way of the Gothic language in Northern and Eastern Europe: They are now
   a. standardized
   b. extinct
   c. resurrected
   d. creolized

14. Which of the following statements is true about language or language policies in New Zealand?
   a. The government of New Zealand has enacted policies deliberately designed to preserve the traditional language of Maori.
   b. The government of New Zealand requires most immigrants to New Zealand to be fluent in English before their arrival.
   c. There are three official languages in New Zealand: Maori, English, and Sign Language.
   d. All of the above are true.

15. Which of the following statements is true?
   a. English is the official language of 20 countries, mainly in Asia and Western Europe.
   b. Approximately 1/3rd of the world’s people live in a country where Mandarin is an official language.
   c. Africa has more English-speaking countries than any other continent in the world.
   d. None of the statements above are true.

16. A language of international communication is a
   a. creolized language
   b. standard language
   c. pidgin language
   d. *lingua franca*

17. Ebonics – a combination of the words *Ebony* and *Phonics* – has become a synonym for
   a. Spanglish
   b. African-American Vernacular English
   c. Franglais
   d. Denglish
18. Read the following statement, and then decide whether it needs to be changed (and change it if it is false):

“Knowledge of English has become more important around the world, on account of its growing dominance in the global economy and culture. At the same time, the increasing use of other languages like French in the United States is a reminder of the importance that groups place on the preservation of cultural identity through language.”

a. The statement is TRUE. Do not change anything.
c. False. Change “increasing” to “decreasing.”
d. False. Change “French” to “Spanish.”

19. The Internet has

a. strengthened the dominance of English on the global stage
b. accelerated the dominance of Mandarin and other languages at the expense of English
c. diffused Spanish throughout the world and elevated it to a level of significance that trumps Mandarin
d. accelerated the extinction of languages like Hebrew and Maori.

20. What is Prather’s favorite color?

a. Orange, like an orange.
b. Pick A.
c. Do not pick anything other than A.
d. Definitely not D.
e. Folk don’t think it be like it be, but it do.

21. Which statement about culture is true?

a. Culture is the traditions and beliefs of a group of people.
b. Culture is learned behavior that is passed from one generation to the next.
c. Cultures are dynamic and always changing.
d. Cultural traits are a reflection of a group’s values.
e. All of the above.

22. A single attribute of culture is called a

a. isogloss.
b. dialect.
c. cultural landscape.
d. hearth.
e. trait.

23. The use of chopsticks diffused into Southeast Asian countries with the migration of Chinese immigrants. This development is an example of

a. Stimulus diffusion
b. Hierarchical diffusion
c. Assimilation
d. Step diffusion
e. Relocation diffusion
24. Cultural diffusion occurs via
   a. trans-national corporations.
   b. migrants.
   c. war and occupation.
   d. television, Internet, and other media.
   e. All of the above.

25. Which of the following is an example of stimulus diffusion?
   a. The spread of the French language to West Africa.
   b. The spread of hip hop music to Asian countries, where it is performed in local languages
   c. The spread of cell phones from the upper class to the middle and lower classes.
   d. The spread of WalMart from Arkansas to the rest of the United States.
   e. None of the above.

26. In contrast to folk culture, popular culture
   a. produces a small cultural landscape.
   b. is typically concentrated among local, isolated, and/or indigenous groups.
   c. spreads rapidly, unaffected by physical barriers.
   d. is made up of small homogeneous groups.
   e. remains fairly constant and unchanging over time.

27. During the late 1800s and early 1900s, the U.S. government systematically put Native American children and youth into orphanages/children’s homes in an effort to make them more like Americans of European (white) descent. What was the goal of this process?
   a. appropriation
   b. reformation
   c. diffusion
   d. assimilation
   e. ethnic cleansing

28. The innovation of wooden shoes by the Dutch reflects
   a. the influence of social values and principles on culture
   b. the influence of the environment and physical landscape on culture
   c. the influence of immigration and relocation diffusion on culture
   d. all of the above
   e. none of the above

29. Which factor(s) has the greatest influence on the diffusion of popular clothing habits?
   a. religion
   b. occupation
   c. income
   d. all of the above
   e. A and B
   f. B and C
   g. A and C
30. The cultural adoption of Pepsi by many of Israel’s Arab neighbor-states in the Middle East reflects
   a. the influence of geo-politics on culture
   b. the influence of personal preferences and taste on culture
   c. the influence of immigration and relocation diffusion on culture
   d. all of the above
   e. none of the above

31. The diffusion of housing styles westward through the United States and the global expansion of fast-food
    restaurants like McDonald's is evidence that
   a. folk culture tends to make unique places more similar over time
   b. folk culture tends to make similar places more unique over time
   c. popular culture tends to make unique places more similar over time
   d. popular culture tends to make similar places more unique over time
   e. None of the above claims are supported by the evidence in the question

32. Which of the following is most often the hearth of popular culture?
   a. less developed countries in Africa and Asia
   b. more developed countries in Africa and Asia
   c. less developed countries in North America and Europe
   d. more developed countries in North American and Europe
   e. the hearth of popular culture is not usually traceable.

33. Which of the following is not an example of an external threat against folk culture?
   a. Western control of entertainment media may offend traditional cultures.
   b. The bias of popular news sources from Japan and the UK find within in traditional cultures.
   c. Egyptians’ use of Facebook ignited a revolution against the traditional political system of the country.
   d. US news media may present a folk culture inaccurately or incompletely, thus creating stereotypes.
   e. All of these are examples of external – rather than internal – threats facing folk culture.

34. Which of these is not considered a sustainability challenge that popular culture needs to address?
   a. More developed communities generate a high volume of trash and waste.
   b. The construction of golf courses throughout the US is having a harmful impact on the landscape.
   c. Hills are being flattened and valleys filled in by developers wishing to create a uniform landscape.
   d. High demand for certain animal species has pushed those species toward extinction.
   e. The high cost of farmland makes it difficult for Amish families to purchase arable land for their sons.

35. A country at the end of the demographic transition—stages 4 and 5—usually has which of the following?
   a. high birth and low death rates
   b. a high infant mortality rate
   c. a high crude birth rate
   d. low birth and death rates
   e. high population density
36. An index that relates a country’s population density to its available arable land is that country’s
   a. arithmetic density
   b. total density
   c. distribution density
   d. physiologic density
   e. crop density

37. The world did not reach a total population of one billion until the Industrial Revolution of the
   a. 1500s
   b. 1600s
   c. 1700s
   d. 1800s
   e. 1900s

38. Today, the highest overall rate of population growth is on the continent of
   a. Asia
   b. Africa
   c. South America
   d. North America
   e. Europe

39. Thomas Malthus’ population theory was based on his inference that
   a. food production and population both increase arithmetically.
   b. food production increases arithmetically but population increases exponentially.
   c. both food production and population increase exponentially.
   d. food production increases exponentially but population increases arithmetically.
   e. food production increases arithmetically and population remains stable.

40. A state of equilibrium is found in which of the following demographic cycle stages?
   a. only stage 1
   b. stages 1 and 4
   c. stages 1 and 3
   d. stages 3 and 4
   e. stage 4 only

41. The number of people a region can reasonably support, given its landscape, resources, and trading ability, is known as
   a. infrastructure
   b. overpopulation
   c. physiological density
   d. carrying capacity
   e. age-sex pyramid

42. Which of the following areas is considered part of the ecumene?
   a. Polar ice caps.
   b. Himalayan mountain zone above 20,000 feet.
   c. Mid-latitude deserts of Africa.
   d. The banks along the lower Nile River.
   e. Frozen tundra areas of Siberia.
43. Which factor has been identified by the United Nations as the most important key to controlling population growth?
   a. health care
   b. political ideology
   c. the status and literacy rate of women
   d. HIV/AIDS
   e. farming methods

44. In which stage of the demographic transition model does the medical revolution start taking place and death rates start declining?
   a. Stage 1
   b. Stage 2
   c. Stage 3
   d. Stage 4
   e. Stage 5

45. Today some countries are pursuing expansive population or pro-natalist policies because:
   a. their populations are young and expanding anyway
   b. it discourages immigration by foreigners
   c. they are experiencing no change in population growth rates
   d. their cultures demand that couples have many children
   e. their populations are aging and declining

46. Which of the following epidemiologic transition stages involves degenerative, chronic, and human-created diseases such as cancer and cardiovascular diseases?
   a. stages 1 & 2
   b. stage 2 only
   c. stage 3 only
   d. stages 3 & 4
   e. stage 4 only

47. All of the following statements are true for Epidemiologic Stage 5 EXCEPT for
   a. Travel restrictions and barriers to immigration are contributing factors to Stage 5.
   b. Some diseases, once eradicated, are now returning.
   c. Evolution has played a role in the continued threat of some diseases.
   d. Examples of Stage 5 diseases are AIDS, SARS, TB, and Malaria.
   e. Poverty in less developed countries (LDC's) is a contributing factor to Stage 5.

48. In countries where cultural traditions restrict educational and professional opportunities for women and men dominate as a matter of custom, what is the usual impact on population growth rates?
   a. rates of natural increase tend to be high
   b. rates of natural increase tend to be low
   c. total fertility rates tend to be low
   d. infant mortality tends to be high
   e. there is no discernible correlation
49. The *dependency ratio* is most useful for indicating the
   a. reliance of a country on imported fossil fuels
   b. degree of gender equality within a country
   c. relationship between the total fertility rate and the infant mortality rate
   d. percentage of foreign ownership with a country’s economy
   e. relationship between the potential labor force and remainder of a country’s population

50. The 19th century emigration of a large number of Swedes to Minnesota, as a result of communications from friends and relatives who preceded them there, is best described as an example of
   a. brain drain
   b. chain migration
   c. forced migration
   d. step migration
   e. countermigration

51. All of the following are pull factors EXCEPT
   a. political and religious freedom
   b. higher-paying jobs
   c. an attractive retirement community
   d. a pleasant climate
   e. dissatisfaction with current jobs

52. Over a period of years, a person moves from his farm to a small town, from his small town to a small city, and finally from the small city to a large city. This is an example of
   a. chain migration
   b. step migration
   c. forced migration
   d. cyclic migration
   e. channelized migration

53. All of the following statements about various aspects of migration are true EXCEPT
   a. All displaced people ultimately leave their home regions and are resettled externally in other countries as refugees.
   b. Remittances can have a multiplier effect, especially when migrants deposit savings in banks, which then can foster business development.
   c. Stateless persons include those who are not considered nationals (citizens) by any state/country AND persons with undetermined nationality.
   d. In general, registered asylum-seekers and refugees are eligible for a variety of UNHCR services.
   e. Most refugees reside in less developed countries.

54. In the US during the last several years, internal migration streams were moving people from:
   a. the Rust Belt region of the Northeast to the Sun Belt region of the South
   b. poorer states to wealthier ones.
   c. lower density states to higher density states.
   d. urban areas to rural areas.
   e. New England to the Rust Belt.
55. The flow lines on the map above likely represent the movement of
   a. tourists
   b. guest workers
   c. goods and services
   d. refugees
   e. internally displaced people (IDP’s)

56. __________: the financial support sent back by legal immigrants and/or undocumented immigrants to family members still living in countries of origin.
   a. Vouchers
   b. Remittances
   c. Repatriation
   d. Time-contract labor
   e. Brain drain

57. Even though the United States is a nation of immigrants, there have been periods of time in our country that have been characterized by xenophobia—the fear of...
   a. being deported
   b. foreigners
   c. forced migration
   d. census takers
   e. quota limits on immigrants

58. The first wave of immigrants to the United States during the 19th century came from
   a. Asia and Latin America
   b. Italy, Russia, Poland (Eastern Europe)
   c. England, Ireland, Germany (Western Europe)
   d. Mediterranean Europe
   e. Africa
59. A person wanting international protection and whose claim for refugee status has not yet been determined is referred to as
   a. a stateless person
   b. an asylum seeker
   c. a repatriated person
   d. homeless
   e. a UNHCR petitioner

60. The second major wave of immigrants and the high peak of immigration to the United States in the late 20th century came from
   a. Asia and Latin America
   b. Southern and Eastern Europe
   c. Sub-Saharan Africa
   d. Australia and Oceania
   e. none of these regions

61. Which of the following best describes a “push factor” what would cause rural people in developing countries to leave their farms and migrate away from their home community?
   a. guest worker policies in more developed countries
   b. depleting fertility of the soil or inadequate farmland to support their families
   c. job opportunities in manufacturing
   d. access to services and education opportunities in cities
   e. decreasing land costs for farmers.

62. Currently, the largest migration in the world is
   a. Mexican workers going north to work in maquiladoras and north into the United States.
   b. refugees from war-torn countries in the Middle East.
   c. rural to urban internal migration in China.
   d. highly skilled workers migrating to high-tech jobs in Europe and North America.
   e. migrants trying to cross the Mediterranean Sea.

63. Reasons why women in the U.S. are having fewer children than 50 years ago include all of the following except
   a. women are getting married later in life.
   b. women are becoming more educated.
   c. women are more likely to enter the work-force.
   d. women have poorer diets.
   e. women are more likely to use contraceptives.

64. The four major population clusters in the world include all of the following regions except
   a. South America.
   b. South Asia.
   c. East Asia.
   d. Southeast Asia.
   e. Europe.
65. Which population pyramid shows a population that is slowly growing?
   a. A
   b. B
   c. C
   d. D
   e. E

66. Which population pyramid shows a population whose total numbers is declining?
   a. A
   b. B
   c. C
   d. D
   e. E

67. Which population pyramid best reflects the population structure of a less developed country?
   a. A
   b. B
   c. C
   d. D
   e. E

68. The bulge on the left side of Population Pyramid “D” is most likely caused by
   a. an abnormally high out-migration of females.
   b. an influx of illegal aliens.
   c. a migrant guest-worker program.
   d. a cultural preference for male children.
   e. war or famine.

69. Population Pyramid “E” has two bulges in its structure. Demographers might call the bottom bulge
   a. a Baby Boom.
   b. an Echo Boom.
   c. a migrant guest-worker program.
   d. a demographic transition.
   e. none of the above
70. Which geographic technology uses satellites to find the \textit{latitude and longitude} of places on the earth
   a. toponym
   b. cartography
   c. Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
   d. isolines
   e. Geographic Positioning Systems (GPS)

71. Every map projection has some degree of distortion because
   a. a curved surface cannot be represented on a flat surface without distortion
   b. parallels and meridians never cross at right angles on a globe
   c. the grid system is two-dimensional, while the real world is three-dimensional
   d. Earth is not a perfect sphere
   e. latitude lines are shorter than meridian lines

72. The map on the right, in which the counties of West Virginia are shaded with different degrees of grey based on population data, is best described as a
   a. political map
   b. cartogram
   c. topographic map
   d. choropleth
   e. physical map

73. What common type of map has ALL lines of latitude and longitude meeting at right angles, creating much distortion at the higher latitudes (both polar regions)?
   a. Robinson projection
   b. Mercator projection
   c. Azimuthal projection
   d. Galls-Peter projection
   e. Goode projection

74. Latitude and longitude may be used to determine which of the following characteristics of a place?
   a. its topography
   b. its absolute location, or site
   c. its relative location, or situation
   d. its elevation
   e. its natural resource reserves

75. In the World Systems model developed by Wallerstein, the core nations of the world are
   a. situated in the present day Middle East.
   b. located in the prosperous southern continents.
   c. located mainly in Europe and North America.
   d. located in the former Soviet Republics.
   e. located in the heartland, not the rimland.
76. Developed countries, like the US, may have a bigger impact on the environment than less economically advanced countries because
   a. they consume more resources.
   b. they are less concerned about the environment.
   c. they desire global domination.
   d. they have more resources to begin with.
   e. they lack waste management technology.

77. In the case of ______ diffusion, an innovation, idea, or disease develops in a core or source area and remains strong there while also spreading outward, unchanging.
   a. relocation
   b. expansion
   c. core
   d. developmental
   e. stimulus

78. ____________ refers to a set of processes leading to increasing interactions and interdependence without regard to country borders.
   a. spatial diffusion
   b. space time compression
   c. globalization
   d. pandemics
   e. accessibility

79. A perceptual region's boundaries are
   a. determined by a set of uniform physical or cultural characteristics across a particular area
   b. drawn around the functions that occur between a particular place and the surrounding area
   c. determined by the portion of a particular area that has been modified by human activities
   d. designated by the inclusion of a particular cultural characteristic
   e. fuzzy because they allow for individual interpretation

80. Choropleth, dot-density, and graduated symbol maps are all different types of
   a. political maps
   b. topographic maps
   c. cartograms
   d. physical maps
   e. thematic maps

81. The notion that cultural factors are the product of environmental conditions (e.g., the ancient Greek idea that northern Europeans were fierce and brutish because of their cold climate), is an example of
   a. environmental prejudice
   b. modern environmental psychology
   c. environmental determinism
   d. environmental possibilism
   e. behavioral geography

82. Diagrams of nodal regions, like one showing the geography of the New York Subway system, display
   a. formal regions
   b. perceptual regions
   c. functional regions
   d. vernacular regions
   e. mental regions
83. The idea of the hamburger spread to India, where the burger’s beef – forbidden by the Hindu religion – was replaced with a vegetable patty. This is an example of
   a. contagious diffusion
   b. stimulus diffusion
   c. relocation diffusion
   d. cultural hearth
   e. cultural barrier

84. Which of the following would have the smallest map scale?
   a. map of North America
   b. map of Tennessee
   c. map of the world
   d. map of Nashville, TN
   e. map of Vanderbilt University

85. All of the following apply to and are functions of GIS EXCEPT:
   a. the use of satellites to find the latitude and longitude of places
   b. the integration of all data parts to see a whole
   c. a tool to query, analyze, and map data sets in support of some decision-making process
   d. a tool used by analysts to see patterns
   e. the overlay of data for analytic purposes
There are 85 questions on this exam. You must answer at least 50! Write your answers on the lines below.

- If you choose to omit an answer, then draw a line through the item... like this: 46. _____
- If you answer a question, it WILL count. So omit wisely.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

21. _____

22. _____

23. _____

24. _____

25. _____

26. _____

27. _____

28. _____

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

32. _____

33. _____

34. _____

35. _____

36. _____

37. _____

38. _____

39. _____

40. _____

41. _____

42. _____

43. _____

44. _____

45. _____

46. _____

47. _____

48. _____

49. _____

50. _____

51. _____

52. _____

53. _____

54. _____

55. _____

56. _____

57. _____

58. _____

59. _____

60. _____

61. _____

62. _____

63. _____

64. _____

65. _____

66. _____

67. _____

68. _____

69. _____

70. _____

71. _____

72. _____

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____

76. _____

77. _____

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

81. _____

82. _____

83. _____

84. _____

85. _____

GRADE

- A (100)… 84.50 – 100% correct
- B (90)… 74.50 – 84.49% correct
- C (80)… 59.50 – 74.49% correct
- D (70)… 39.50 – 59.49% correct
- F (60)… 0 – 39.49% correct