

Week 9

AP Human Geography

Homework bundle for this week

本周作业合集

exercises.lol

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AP Human Geography

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. A spoken language is an example of _____ culture.
 - ☐ material
 - ☐ nonmaterial
 - ☐ genetic
 - ☐ physical
2. The visible human imprint on the land is the cultural...
 - ☐ climate
 - ☐ landscape
 - ☐ region
 - ☐ pyramid
3. A traditional dance performed only in one region and passed down for generations is...
 - ☐ popular culture
 - ☐ folk culture
 - ☐ a taboo
 - ☐ placelessness
4. A trend that appears in major cities before reaching small towns is spreading by _____ diffusion.
 - ☐ relocation
 - ☐ contagious
 - ☐ hierarchical
 - ☐ stimulus
5. A power controlling and settling a distant territory, spreading its language and religion, is...
 - ☐ trade
 - ☐ colonialism
 - ☐ migration
 - ☐ convergence
6. Culture is inherited through your genes.
 - ☐ True ☐ False

7. Sequent occupance means each group that lives in a place leaves a layer on the landscape.
- ☐ True ☐ False
8. What is taboo in one culture may be perfectly normal in another.
- ☐ True ☐ False
9. In relocation diffusion, the trait spreads because people migrate and carry it.
- ☐ True ☐ False
10. Historical diffusion by empire was always a free, voluntary exchange of ideas.
- ☐ True ☐ False

AP Human Geography

1. **nonmaterial**

Language is an idea, not an object → **nonmaterial** culture.

2. **landscape**

The **cultural landscape** records a culture's values on the land.

3. **folk culture**

Local, traditional, slow-changing = **folk culture**.

4. **hierarchical**

Big/important places first = **hierarchical** diffusion.

5. **colonialism**

Colonialism spread culture by conquest and settlement.

6. **False**

Culture is **learned** and passed down through society, not carried in genes.

7. **True**

Yes — the landscape shows its whole history, layer by layer.

8. **True**

Taboos vary widely between cultures.

9. **True**

Relocation diffusion moves with migrating people.

10. **False**

It was often **forced** by conquest, suppressing local cultures.

3.1 Introduction to Culture

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS culture 文化 • material culture 物质文化 • cultural trait 文化特征 • nonmaterial culture 非物质文化
• cultural complex 文化综合体

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **culture** 文化 and cultural traits.

You must be able to:

- define **culture** 文化 and a **cultural trait** 文化特征
- distinguish **material culture** 物质文化 from **nonmaterial culture** 非物质文化
- give an example of each
- explain how cultural traits combine into a **cultural complex** 文化综合体

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Culture and traits

Culture is the shared beliefs, practices, and objects of a group. A **cultural trait** is a single element of it — a food, a gesture, a belief.

■ Material vs nonmaterial

Material culture = physical objects (clothes, tools, buildings). **Nonmaterial culture** = ideas without physical form (language, religion, values).

■ Complexes

Related traits form a **cultural complex** — e.g. tea includes the leaf (material) plus customs of when and how to drink it (nonmaterial).

2 Practice

2.1 Define a cultural trait and give one example. [2]

2.2 State the difference between material and nonmaterial culture. [2]

2.3 Classify each as material or nonmaterial culture.

(a) A traditional festival's beliefs. [1]

(b) The costumes worn at the festival. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A religion's beliefs and moral values are an example of [1]

- **A** material culture
- **B** nonmaterial culture
- **C** a cultural landscape
- **D** relocation diffusion

3.2 Which is the best example of a cultural trait? [1]

- **A** an entire continent
- **B** a specific style of greeting
- **C** the global economy
- **D** a map projection

3.3 A group's cuisine involves special foods and rules about eating together.

(a) Name the material part. [1]

(b) Name the nonmaterial part. [1]

Solutions

2.1 a single element of a culture; e.g. a food, language, belief, or gesture.

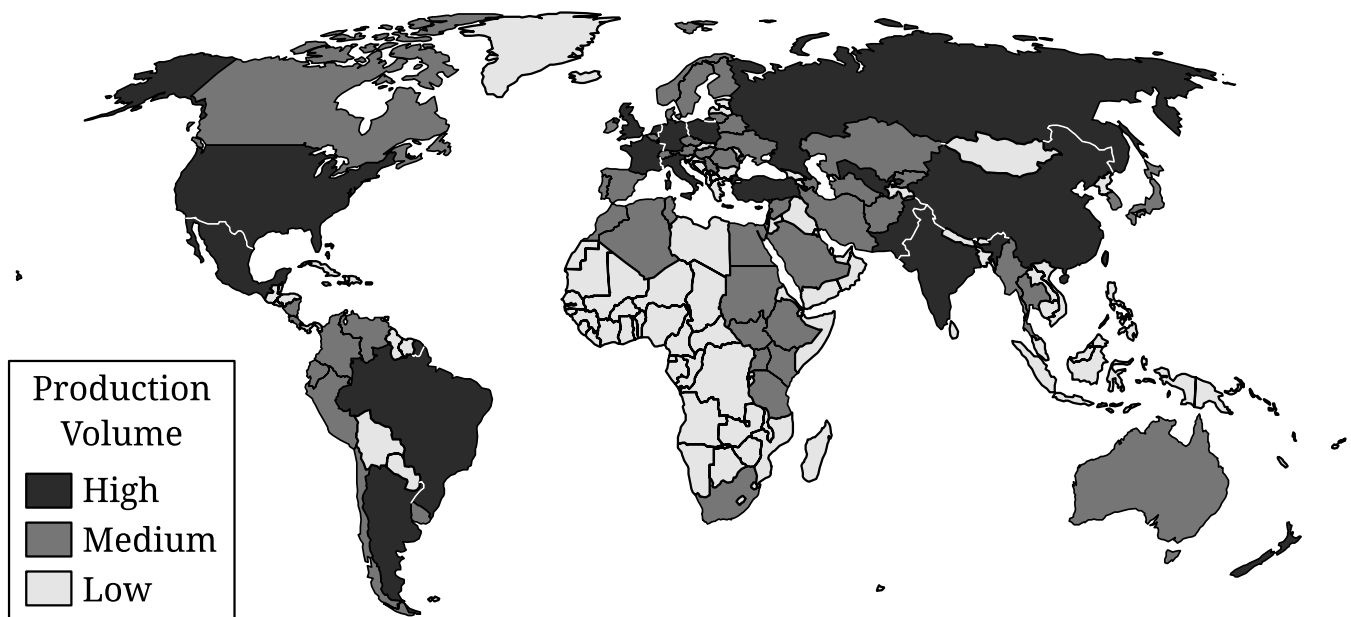
2.2 material = physical objects; nonmaterial = ideas/beliefs/values with no physical form.

2.3 (a) nonmaterial. (b) material.

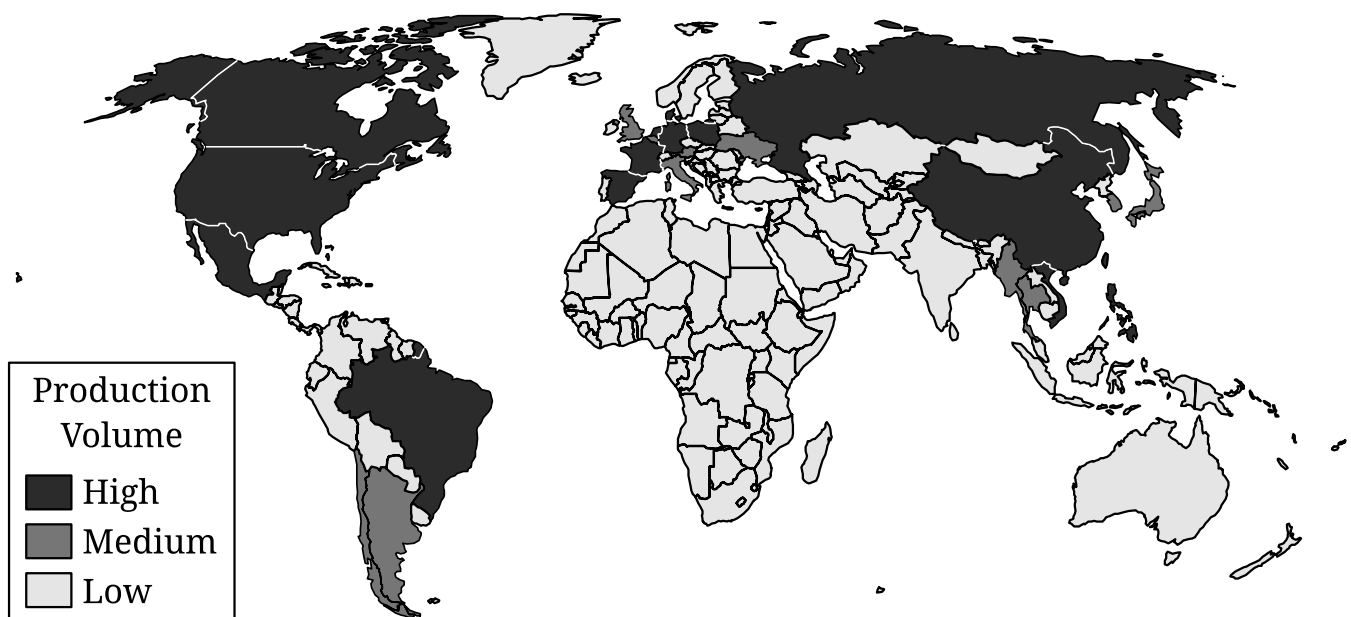
3.1 B. beliefs without physical form are nonmaterial culture.

3.2 B. a single custom (greeting) is a cultural trait.

3.3 (a) the foods/utensils themselves. (b) the customs/rules about eating.

Map 1: Cow's Milk Production, 2018

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

Map 2: Pork Production, 2018

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

3. The global production of cow's milk and pork results in distinctive spatial patterns of contemporary agriculture and land use.

Respond to parts A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

- A. Identify an example of a culture trait.
- B. Describe the spatial pattern of cow's milk production in Africa, shown in Map 1.
- C. Based on Map 1 and Map 2, compare the spatial patterns of cow's milk production and pork production in Asia. (Response must include both maps in the comparison.)
- D. Describe one environmental effect of agricultural land use such as commercial animal farms.
- E. Explain how the globalization of agriculture may affect local culture traits.
- F. Explain why regions of agricultural production may become interdependent.
- G. Explain how domesticated animals such as pigs spatially diffused to create the spatial pattern shown on Map 2.

STOP

END OF EXAM

Question 2

**PER CAPITA PRODUCTION OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS
IN HEARTH-OF-DOMESTICATION COUNTRIES**

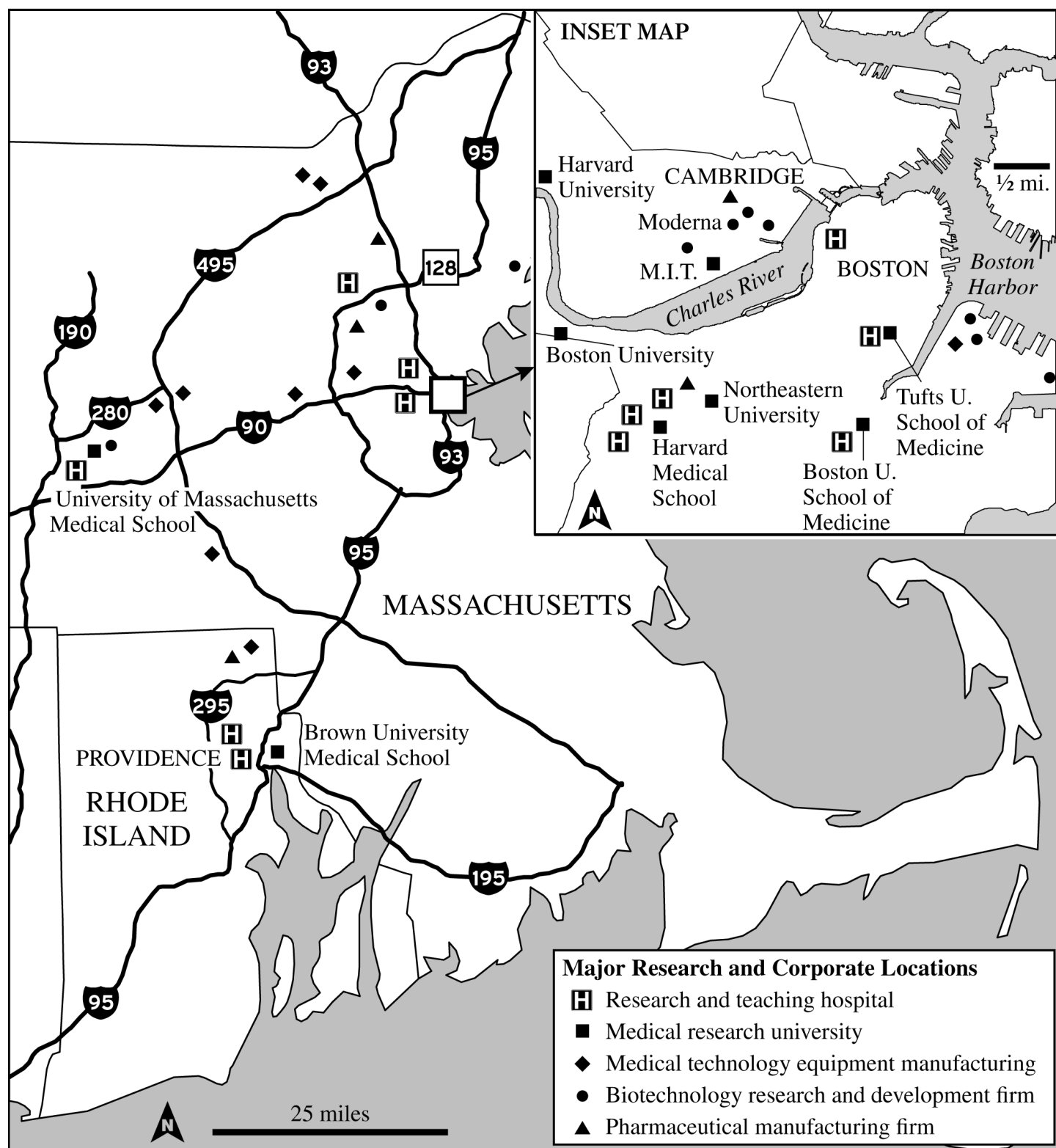
Country	Corn (maize) (pounds per capita)	Potato (pounds per capita)	Rice (pounds per capita)	Yam (pounds per capita)	Cassava (manioc or yuca) (pounds per capita)
	Hearth: Mexico	Hearth: Peru	Hearths: China and Mali	Hearth: Niger River basin	Hearth: Amazon River basin
Brazil	1,056	39	108	3	183
China	412	145	333	0	52
Mexico	471	31	4	0	0
Nigeria	121	15	93	549	618
Peru	107	362	216	0	13

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

2. Staple food crops provide most of the carbohydrates in people's diets, and some staples are also used as animal feed or in the distillation of ethanol. Cassava is a root crop (tuber) that is the source of farinha, tapioca, and the pearls in bubble tea.
- A. Describe the concept of an early hearth of domestication.
 - B. Identify the crop listed in the table that has diffused the least from its hearth of domestication to the countries listed in the table.
 - C. Explain how food preferences can be a culture trait.
 - D. Explain how the Columbian Exchange contributed to a crop's diffusion beyond its hearth of domestication.
 - E. Explain how the data in the table support the concept of a crop's consumption pattern being the result of globalization.
 - F. Explain why a crop may be farmed intensively in a less developed country and be farmed extensively in a more developed country.
 - G. Explain ONE way the global supply chain links crops such as those listed in the table to consumers in other countries.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

Question 3

MAJOR MEDICAL AND BIOTECHNOLOGY COMPANIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN THE BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE REGION

Source: National Institutes of Health

The inset map shows the downtown areas of Boston and Cambridge, Massachusetts.

3.2 Cultural Landscapes

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS cultural landscape 文化景观 • toponyms 地名 • diffusion 扩散 • sequent occupance 连续占用
• ethnic enclave 族裔聚居区

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on the **cultural landscape** 文化景观.

You must be able to:

- define a **cultural landscape** 文化景观
- explain how architecture, land use, and **toponyms** 地名 reveal culture
- define **sequent occupance** 连续占用
- explain what an **ethnic enclave** 族裔聚居区 shows in the landscape

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Cultural landscape

The **cultural landscape** is the visible imprint of human activity on the land — buildings, farms, roads, signs — showing the culture that made it.

■ Reading the landscape

Architecture, **land-use patterns**, and **toponyms** (place names) all reveal the values, language, and history of the people who shaped a place.

■ Sequent occupance

Sequent occupance is the layering of successive cultures on one place, each leaving traces — an old temple, a colonial street grid, a modern mall side by side.

2 Practice

2.1 Define the cultural landscape. [2]

2.2 Explain how toponyms can reveal a region's cultural history. [2]

2.3 A city has a temple, a colonial-era grid, and modern high-rises together.

(a) Name the concept this illustrates. [1]

(b) State what an ethnic enclave would add to the landscape. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The layering of cultures on a single place over time is [1]

- **A** distance decay
- **B** sequent occupance
- **C** relocation diffusion
- **D** carrying capacity

3.2 Signs, shops, and restaurants of one immigrant group clustered in a district create an [1]

- **A** ethnic enclave
- **B** intervening obstacle
- **C** arithmetic density
- **D** antecedent boundary

3.3 A town's street names are all in a language no longer widely spoken there.

(a) What are these place names called? [1]

(b) Explain what they tell a geographer.

[1]

Solutions

2.1 the visible human imprint on the land that reflects the culture of the people living there.

2.2 place names come from the language/culture of past groups; they record who settled or ruled there.

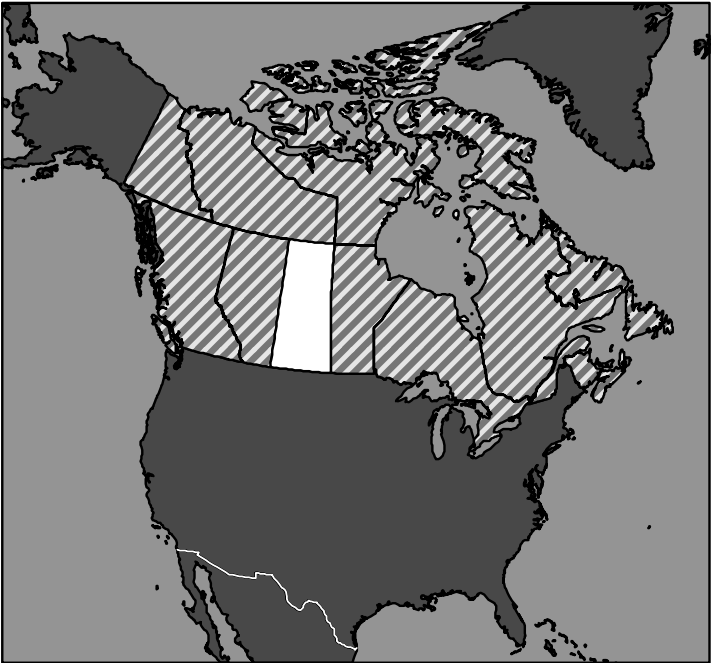
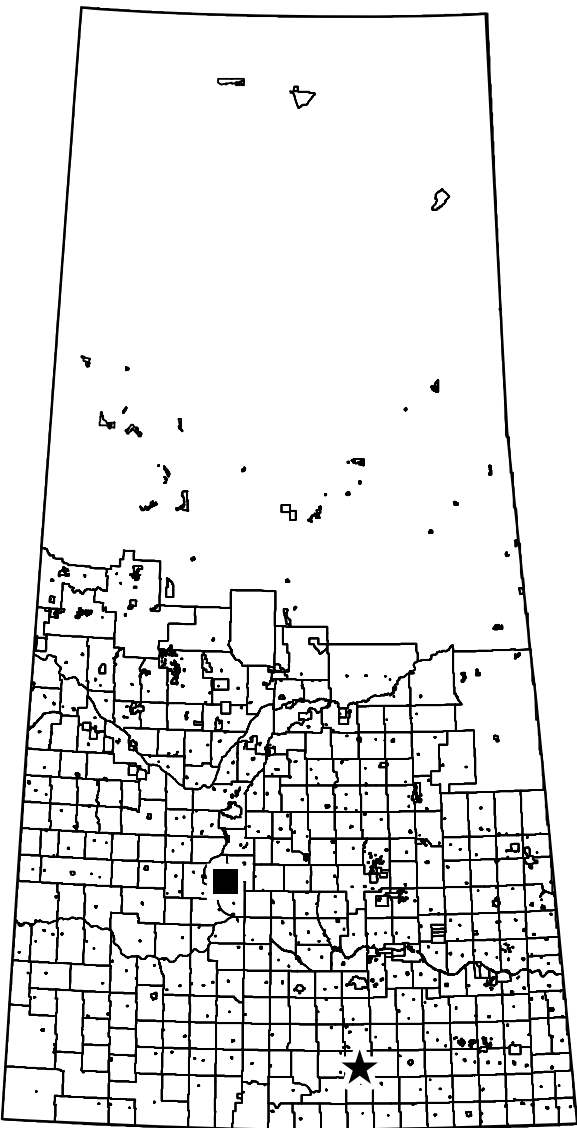
2.3 (a) sequent occupance. (b) a district with the shops, signs, and architecture of one ethnic group.

3.1 B. successive cultures layered on one place = sequent occupance.

3.2 A. a clustered ethnic district in the landscape is an ethnic enclave.

3.3 (a) toponyms. (b) that speakers of that language once settled or ruled the area.

Map 1: Political Divisions in Saskatchewan, Canada



- Saskatchewan
- Other Canadian provinces and territories
- Other countries

0 100 miles

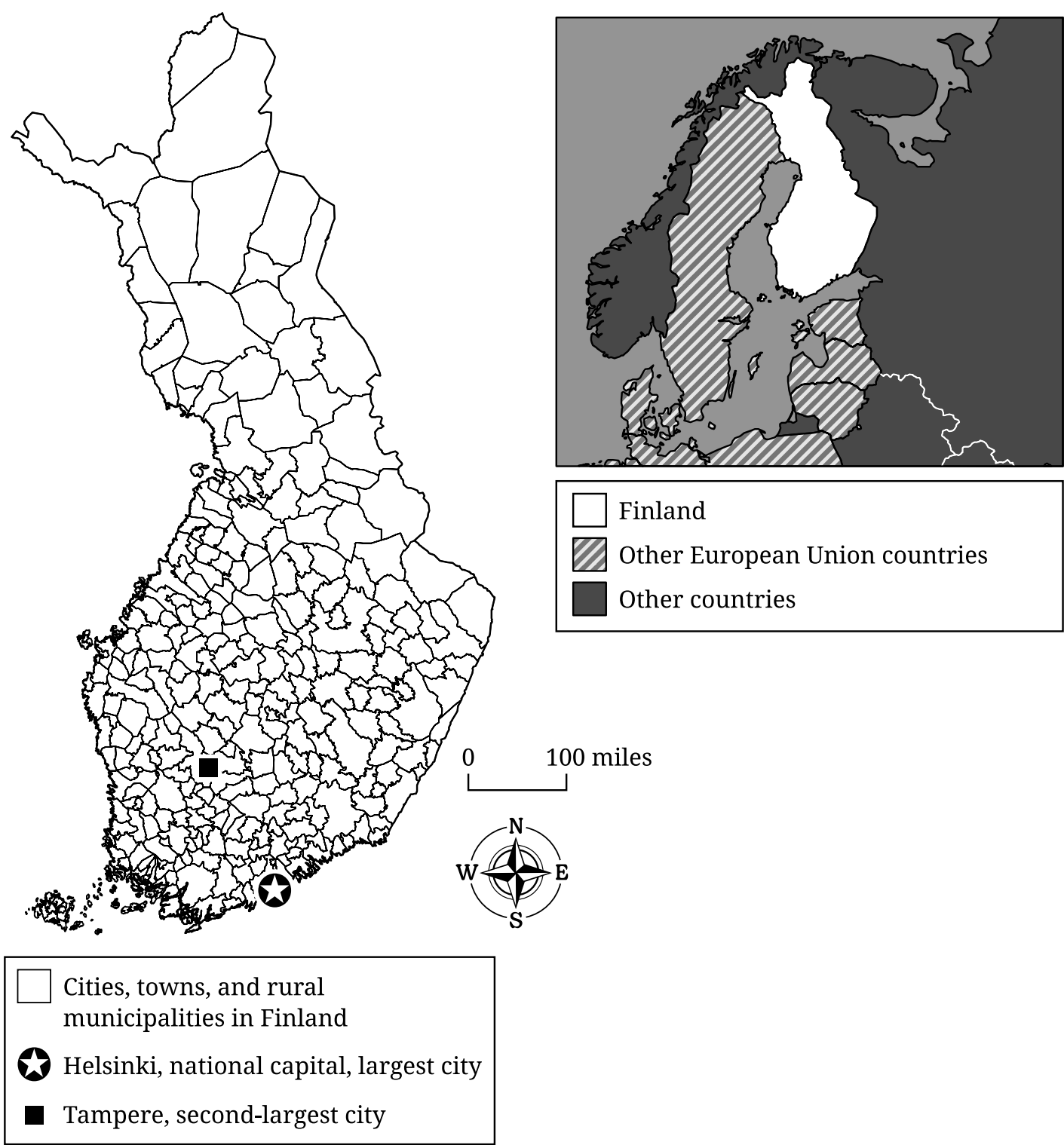


- Cities, towns, and rural municipalities in Saskatchewan
- ★

 Regina, provincial capital, second-largest city
- Saskatoon, largest city

Source: Statistics Canada

Map 2: Political Divisions in Finland



Source: ESRI Data Partners

3. The two maps show political boundaries in Saskatchewan, Canada, and in Finland. Both Finland and Saskatchewan are home to populations of indigenous peoples with a significant amount of political autonomy. Finland is a member state of the European Union.

Respond to parts A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

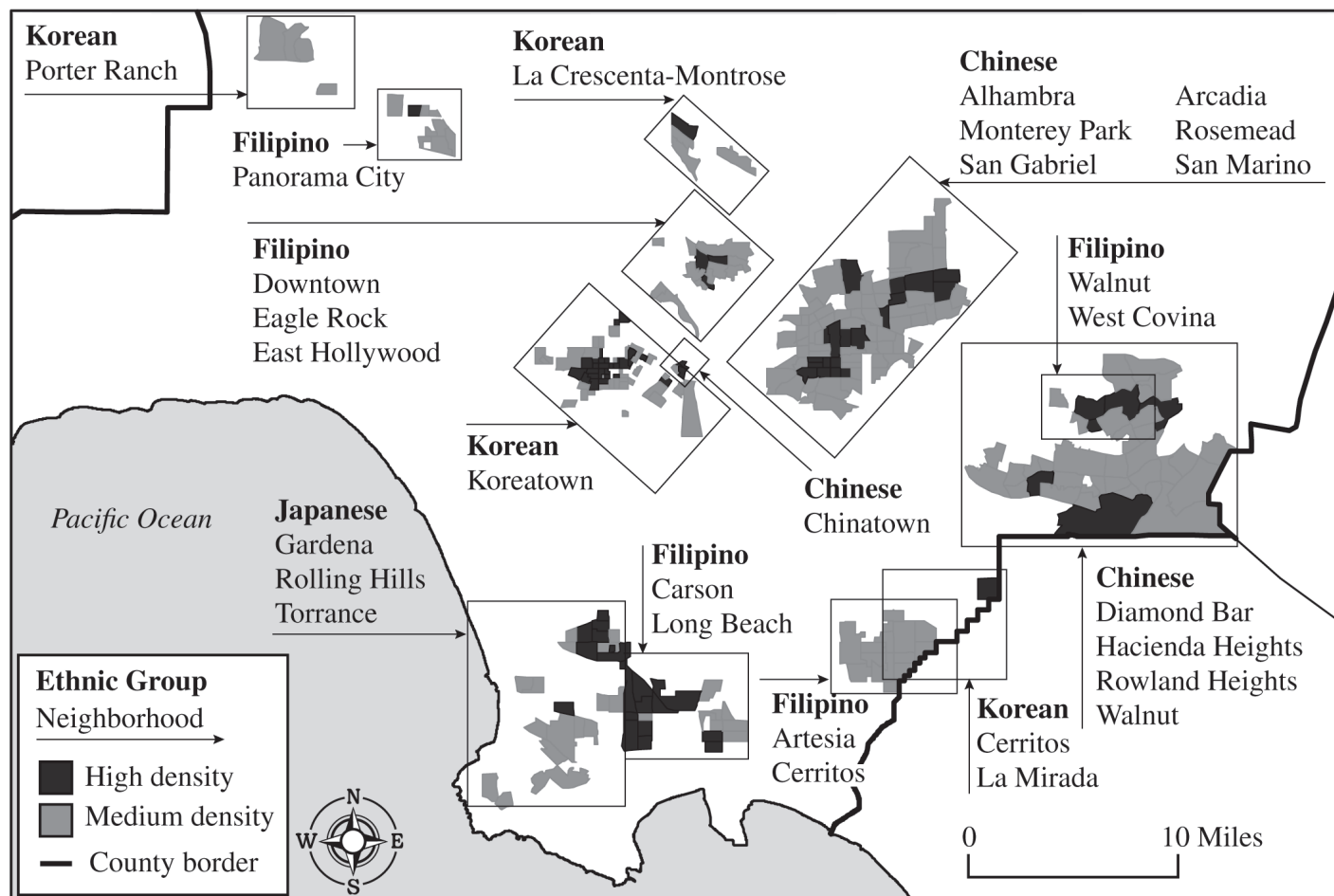
- A. Identify the scale of analysis used for Finland's political divisions in Map 2.
- B. Define geometric boundaries as shown in Map 1.
- C. Describe one function of internal boundaries.
- D. Explain how the spatial organization of a country such as Canada is affected by a federal system of governance.
- E. Explain how the supranational organization shown in Map 2 may limit the actions of Finland as a member state.
- F. Describe one characteristic of a cultural landscape that may reflect cultural beliefs and identities.
- G. Explain how communication technologies may affect the cultural patterns of indigenous languages.

STOP

END OF EXAM

Question 2

Selected Asian Ethnic Neighborhoods in Los Angeles County, California



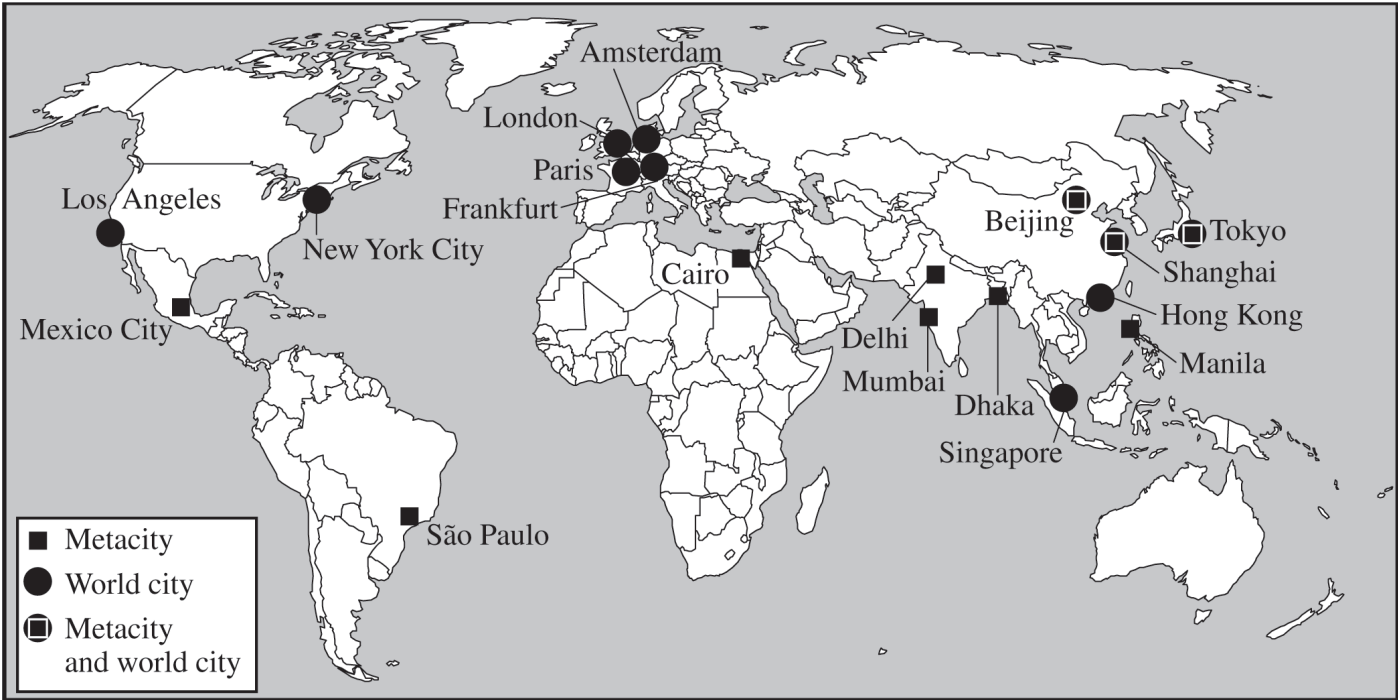
Source: United States Census Bureau

2. The map shows predominantly Asian ethnic neighborhoods in Los Angeles County, California. The names of the neighborhoods and the densities of the ethnic groups are identified on the map.
- Identify ONE neighborhood labeled on the map where two or more Asian ethnic groups reside.
 - Describe the spatial pattern of Chinese ethnic neighborhoods labeled on the map.
 - Explain ONE way immigrants may choose to assimilate into their new place of residence.
 - Explain ONE way immigrants may preserve their ethnic traditions in their new place of residence.
 - Describe ONE way that ethnic neighborhoods may contribute to a sense of place in large metropolitan areas such as Los Angeles.
 - Explain how the process of redistricting may be used to decrease an ethnic community's political power.
 - Explain how the process of redistricting may be used to increase an ethnic community's political power.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

Question 3

Metacities and Top-Tier World Cities, 2020



Source: United Nations

Selected Cities

Urban Area	Population, 2000	Population, 2020	Population Growth, 2000 to 2020	City GDP per Capita, 2020	Country GDP per Capita, 2020
Cairo	13.6 million	20.9 million	54%	\$4,865	\$3,609
Dhaka	10.3 million	21.0 million	104%	\$7,920	\$2,001
New York City	17.9 million	18.8 million	5%	\$86,615	\$63,529
Paris	9.7 million	11.0 million	13%	\$71,346	\$39,180

Note: Values are estimates based on publicly available data.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**SECTION II****Time—1 hour and 15 minutes****3 Questions**

Directions: You have 1 hour and 15 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

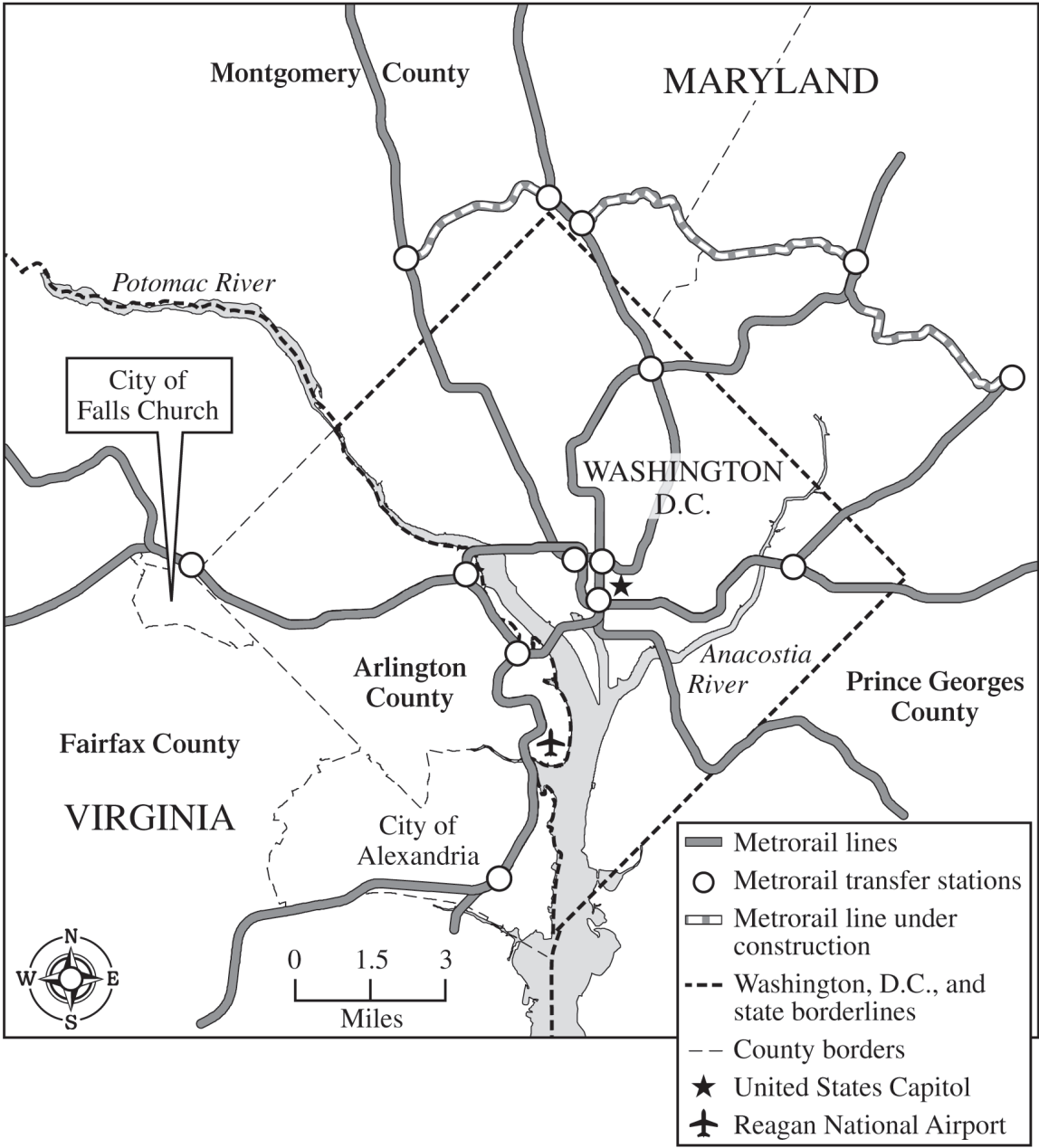
Question 1

1. The interaction of people contributes to the spread of cultural practices that change over time and vary between places. Interactions among cultures can lead to new forms of cultural expression.
 - A. Describe ONE type of diffusion by which culture traits spread.
 - B. Describe the process of creolization of language.
 - C. Describe how the globalization of foods has influenced cultural patterns of food consumption.
 - D. Explain ONE way that agricultural land use practices may have negative environmental effects.
 - E. Explain how a new style of music may be created as a result of cultural diffusion from different regions.
 - F. Explain how toponyms may result from the diffusion of religion across the cultural landscape.
 - G. Explain the degree to which the use of indigenous languages has been influenced by colonialism. (Response must indicate the degree [low, moderate, high] and provide an explanation.)

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

Question 2

Washington, D.C., and Surrounding Jurisdictions



Source: ESRI Data Partners

3. Pastoral nomadism is widely practiced in the Sahel region of Africa. The map and table provide information about spatial patterns and social tensions associated with this type of agriculture.
- A. Describe ONE reason for the migration patterns shown on the map.
 - B. Describe ONE cause of desertification in the Sahel region.
 - C. Explain how pastoral nomadism may affect the cultural landscape of the Sahel region.
 - D. Explain ONE way mixed-crop farming could be affected by climatic conditions.
 - E. Using the map and table, explain why expanding protected natural areas may affect the migration routes of nomadic herders in the Sahel region.
 - F. Using the information in the table, explain why farmers' increased use of irrigation may increase conflicts with nomadic herders.
 - G. Explain the degree to which increased access to communication technologies may create cultural convergence among nomadic herders.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

STOP

END OF EXAM



3.3 Cultural Patterns

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS centripetal 向心 • centrifugal 离心 • ethnic religion 民族宗教 • universalizing religion 普世宗教
• cultural region 文化区

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **cultural patterns** 文化格局 of language, religion, and ethnicity.

You must be able to:

- distinguish a **universalizing religion** 普世宗教 from an **ethnic religion** 民族宗教
- explain how language and religion pattern space
- define **cultural region** 文化区
- distinguish **centripetal** 向心 from **centrifugal** 离心 cultural forces

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Universalizing vs ethnic religions

A **universalizing religion** seeks all converts and spreads widely (Christianity, Islam, Buddhism). An **ethnic religion** ties to one people and place (Hinduism, Judaism) and spreads mainly by birth.

■ Cultural regions

Shared language, religion, or ethnicity create **cultural regions** — areas with a common identity, which can be formal, functional, or perceptual.

■ Centripetal and centrifugal forces

Centripetal cultural forces unify a group (a shared language, national identity). **Centrifugal** forces divide it (deep language or religious splits).

2 Practice

2.1 State the difference between a universalizing and an ethnic religion. [2]

2.2 Define a centripetal cultural force and give one example. [2]

2.3 A country has two large groups speaking different languages who distrust each other.

(a) Name the type of cultural force at work. [1]

(b) State one policy that could create a centripetal force instead. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A religion that actively seeks converts from all peoples is [1]

- **A** an ethnic religion
- **B** a universalizing religion
- **C** a cultural landscape
- **D** a relict boundary

3.2 A shared national language that binds a diverse country together is a [1]

- **A** centrifugal force
- **B** centripetal force
- **C** push factor
- **D** type of diffusion

3.3 Two regions of a state follow different religions and increasingly want to separate.

(a) Which type of cultural force is this? [1]

(b) Explain how it threatens the state. [1]

Solutions

2.1 universalizing seeks converts worldwide; ethnic ties to one people/place and spreads mainly by birth.

2.2 a force that unifies a population/state; e.g. a shared language, religion, or national identity.

2.3 (a) centrifugal (dividing) force. (b) an official shared language, inclusive national symbols/education.

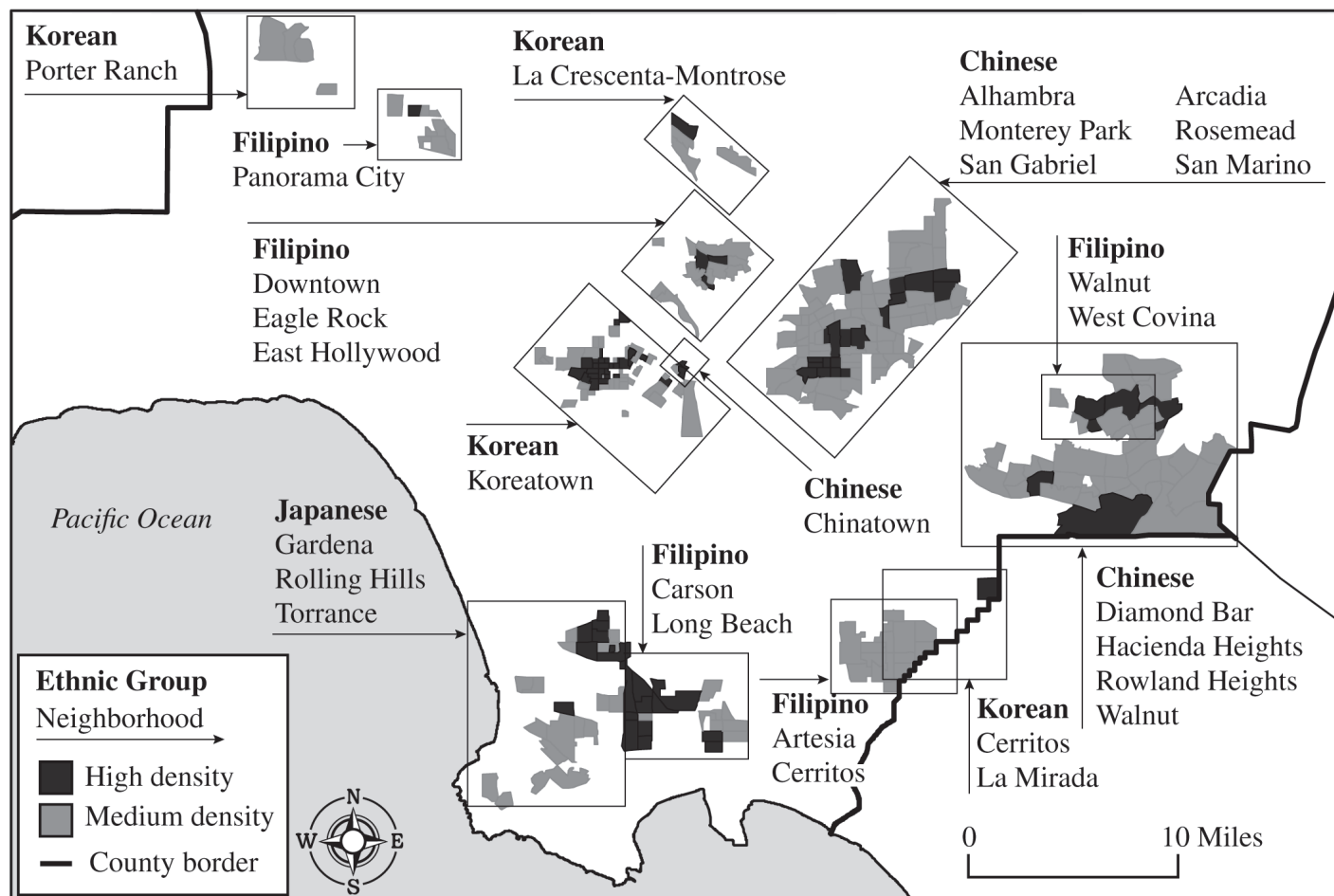
3.1 B. seeking universal converts = universalizing religion.

3.2 B. a unifying shared language is a centripetal force.

3.3 (a) centrifugal force. (b) it divides loyalty and can lead to conflict or demands to break away.

Question 2

Selected Asian Ethnic Neighborhoods in Los Angeles County, California



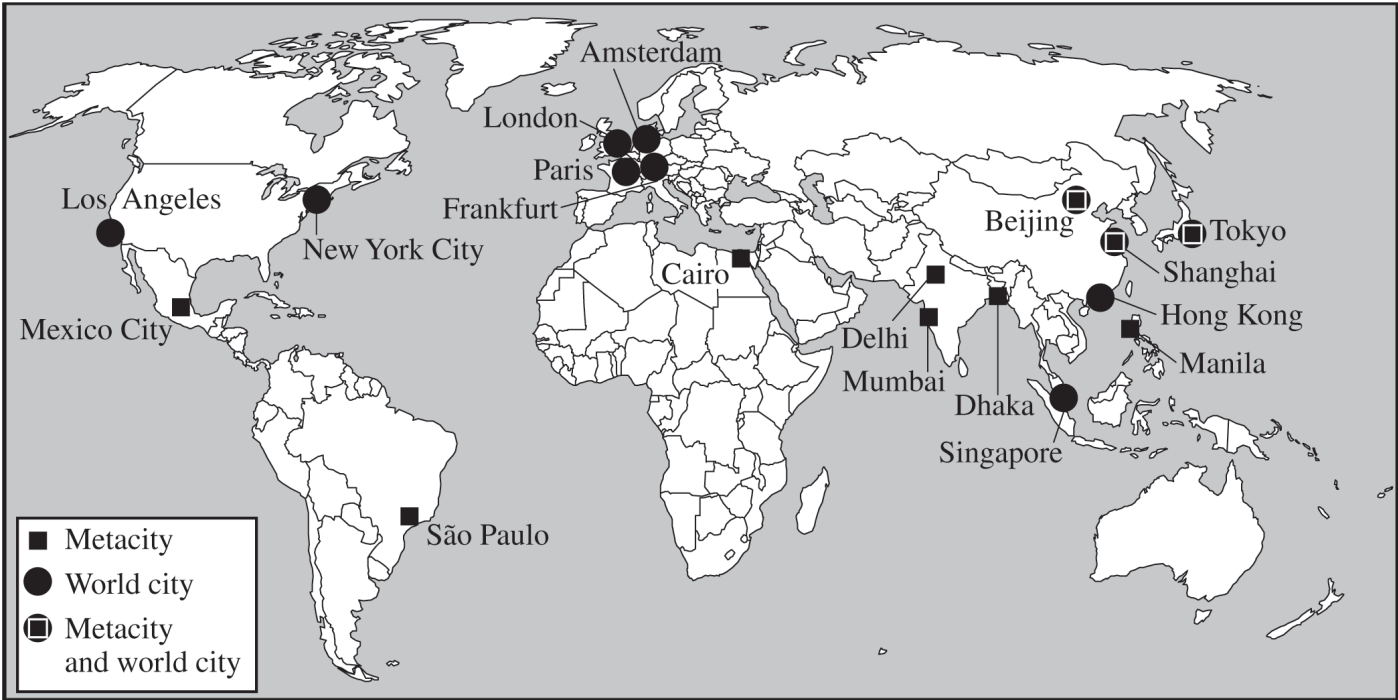
Source: United States Census Bureau

2. The map shows predominantly Asian ethnic neighborhoods in Los Angeles County, California. The names of the neighborhoods and the densities of the ethnic groups are identified on the map.
- Identify ONE neighborhood labeled on the map where two or more Asian ethnic groups reside.
 - Describe the spatial pattern of Chinese ethnic neighborhoods labeled on the map.
 - Explain ONE way immigrants may choose to assimilate into their new place of residence.
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Source: United Nations

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Note: Values are estimates based on publicly available data.

Question 2

**PER CAPITA PRODUCTION OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS
IN HEARTH-OF-DOMESTICATION COUNTRIES**

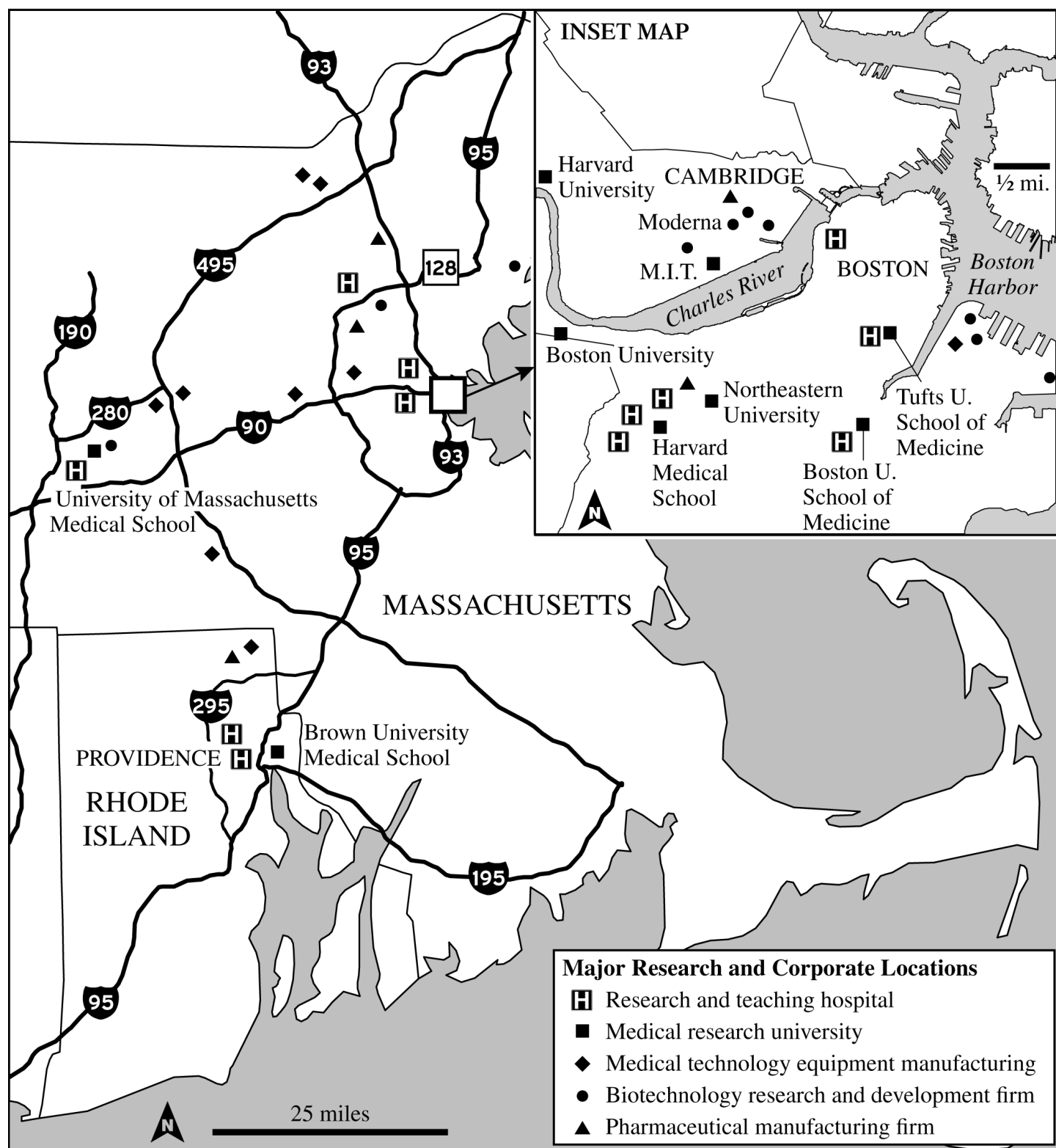
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Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

2. Staple food crops provide most of the carbohydrates in people's diets, and some staples are also used as animal feed or in the distillation of ethanol. Cassava is a root crop (tuber) that is the source of farinha, tapioca, and the pearls in bubble tea.
- A. Describe the concept of an early hearth of domestication.
 - B. Identify the crop listed in the table that has diffused the least from its hearth of domestication to the countries listed in the table.
 - C. Explain how food preferences can be a culture trait.
 - D. Explain how the Columbian Exchange contributed to a crop's diffusion beyond its hearth of domestication.
 - E. Explain how the data in the table support the concept of a crop's consumption pattern being the result of globalization.
 - F. Explain why a crop may be farmed intensively in a less developed country and be farmed extensively in a more developed country.
 - G. Explain ONE way the global supply chain links crops such as those listed in the table to consumers in other countries.

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Question 3

MAJOR MEDICAL AND BIOTECHNOLOGY COMPANIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN THE BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE REGION

Source: National Institutes of Health

The inset map shows the downtown areas of Boston and Cambridge, Massachusetts.

3.4 Types of Diffusion

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS contagious 传染扩散 • hierarchical 等级扩散 • stimulus 刺激扩散 • relocation diffusion 迁移传播
• expansion diffusion 扩展传播

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on the **types of diffusion** 传播类型.

You must be able to:

- distinguish **relocation diffusion** 迁移传播 from **expansion diffusion** 扩展传播
- distinguish **contagious** 传染扩散, **hierarchical** 等级扩散, and **stimulus** 刺激扩散 diffusion
- give an example of each
- identify the diffusion type from a description

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Relocation vs expansion

Relocation diffusion spreads a trait as people physically move and carry it. **Expansion diffusion** spreads a trait outward while it also stays strong at the source.

■ Types of expansion

Contagious: spreads person-to-person through an area (a viral trend). **Hierarchical:** jumps between key nodes/leaders first (fashion from major cities). **Stimulus:** the core idea spreads and is adapted, even if the original form is not.

■ Identifying the type

Ask: did people move (relocation) or did the idea spread outward (expansion)? If expansion, did it spread evenly (contagious), through nodes (hierarchical), or as an adapted idea (stimulus)?

2 Practice

2.1 State the difference between relocation and expansion diffusion. [2]

2.2 Define hierarchical diffusion and give one example. [2]

2.3 Migrants bring their cuisine to a new country, where it becomes popular.

(a) Name the diffusion type. [1]

(b) State how it would differ if the cuisine spread by a viral video instead. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A trend that spreads evenly from person to person across a neighbourhood shows [1]

- **A** relocation diffusion
- **B** contagious diffusion
- **C** hierarchical diffusion
- **D** stimulus diffusion

3.2 A new technology's core idea spreads and is adapted locally, though the exact original is not. This is [1]

- **A** stimulus diffusion
- **B** relocation diffusion
- **C** hierarchical diffusion
- **D** contagious diffusion

3.3 A global brand opens first in the largest cities worldwide, then in smaller towns.

(a) Name this diffusion type. [1]

(b) Explain why it follows this order.

[1]

Solutions

2.1 relocation = a trait spreads as people move and carry it; expansion = it spreads outward while staying strong at the source.

2.2 spread through a hierarchy of nodes/key people first; e.g. a fashion adopted in major cities then smaller towns.

2.3 (a) relocation diffusion. (b) that would be expansion (contagious) diffusion — no one had to move.

3.1 B. even person-to-person spread = contagious diffusion.

3.2 A. the underlying idea spreads and is adapted = stimulus diffusion.

3.3 (a) hierarchical diffusion. (b) it spreads through the most important/connected nodes (big cities) first.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**SECTION II****Time—1 hour and 15 minutes****3 Questions**

Directions: You have 1 hour and 15 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

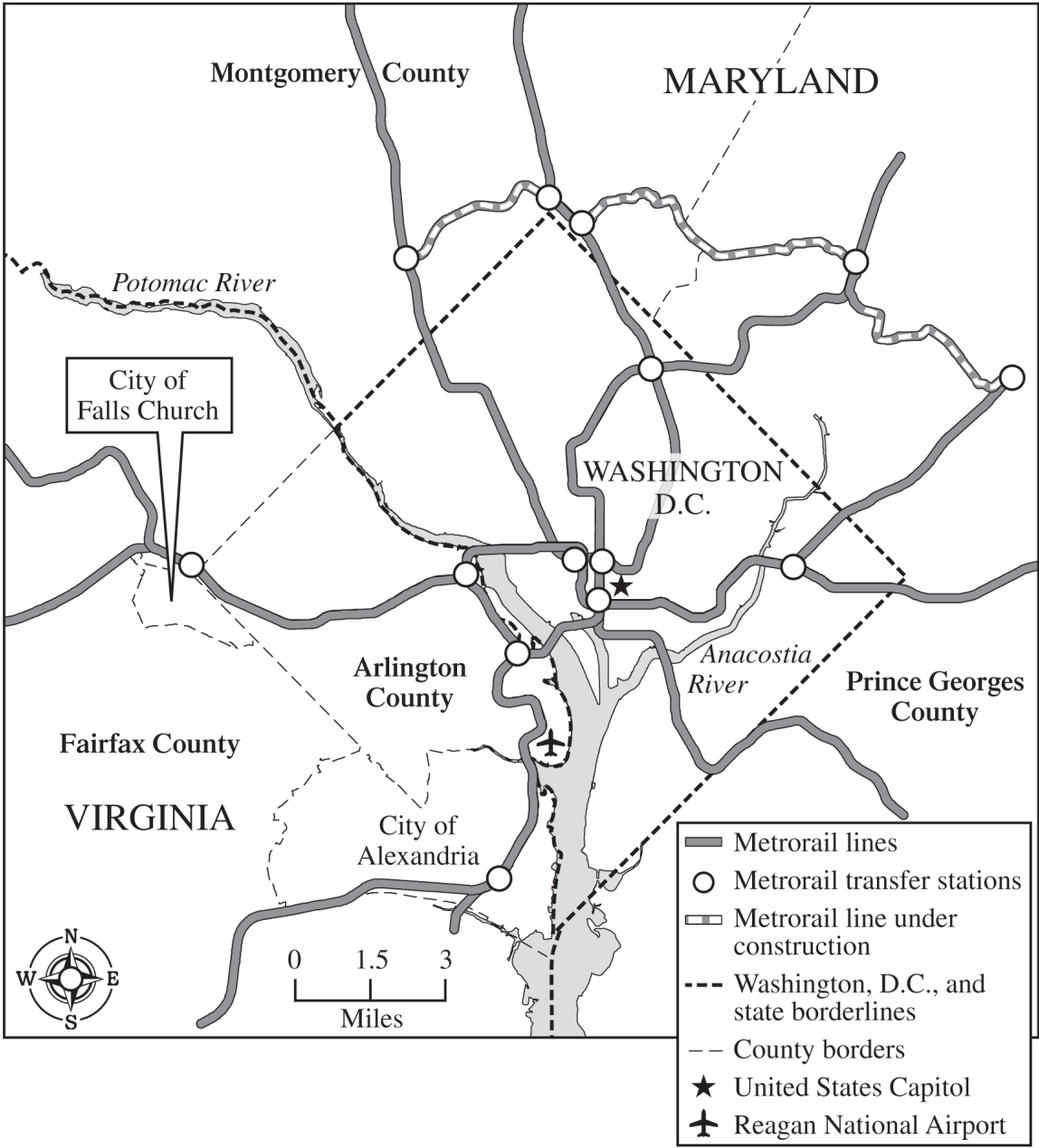
Question 1

1. The interaction of people contributes to the spread of cultural practices that change over time and vary between places. Interactions among cultures can lead to new forms of cultural expression.
 - A. Describe ONE type of diffusion by which culture traits spread.
 - B. Describe the process of creolization of language.
 - C. Describe how the globalization of foods has influenced cultural patterns of food consumption.
 - D. Explain ONE way that agricultural land use practices may have negative environmental effects.
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 - F. Explain how toponyms may result from the diffusion of religion across the cultural landscape.
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Question 2

Washington, D.C., and Surrounding Jurisdictions



Source: ESRI Data Partners

3.5 Historical Causes of Diffusion

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS trade 贸易 • colonialism 殖民主义 • imperialism 帝国主义 • historical causes of diffusion 历史传播原因
• diffusion 扩散

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **historical causes of diffusion** 历史传播原因.

You must be able to:

- explain how **colonialism** 殖民主义 and **imperialism** 帝国主义 spread culture
- explain how **trade** 贸易 routes diffused ideas
- explain how historical migration diffused language and religion
- give one lasting effect of historical diffusion

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Colonialism and imperialism

Colonialism and **imperialism** imposed a ruling culture's language, religion, and institutions on distant territories — often lasting long after the empire ended.

■ Trade routes

Trade routes such as the Silk Road diffused goods, religions, technologies, and languages between distant regions over centuries.

■ Lasting effects

Historical diffusion explains why languages like English, Spanish, and French, and major religions, are spoken and practised far from where they began.

2 Practice

2.1 Explain how colonialism spread language across the world. [2]

2.2 State one way trade routes historically caused diffusion. [2]

2.3 A country far from Europe has a European language as an official language.

(a) State the most likely historical cause. [1]

(b) Name the diffusion type involved when settlers brought the language. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The spread of a major world religion along ancient trade routes is an example of [1]

- **A** historical diffusion
- **B** time-space compression
- **C** carrying capacity
- **D** a relict boundary

3.2 Colonial languages remaining official long after independence shows that diffusion can have [1]

- **A** no lasting effects
- **B** long-lasting cultural effects
- **C** only economic effects
- **D** reversed itself

3.3 Two distant continents share a common religion introduced centuries ago.

(a) Give one historical process that could explain this. [1]

(b) Explain why the effect still shows today.

[1]

Solutions

2.1 colonial powers imposed their language on administration/education; it remained widely spoken after independence.

2.2 merchants carried goods and ideas along routes; religions/technologies/languages spread between regions.

2.3 (a) colonialism/imperialism. (b) relocation diffusion.

3.1 A. spread along historic trade routes is historical diffusion.

3.2 B. colonial-era language persistence shows lasting cultural effects.

3.3 (a) colonialism, missionary activity, or trade. (b) religion, once adopted, is passed down and embedded in culture.

Question 2**PER CAPITA PRODUCTION OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS
IN HEARTH-OF-DOMESTICATION COUNTRIES**

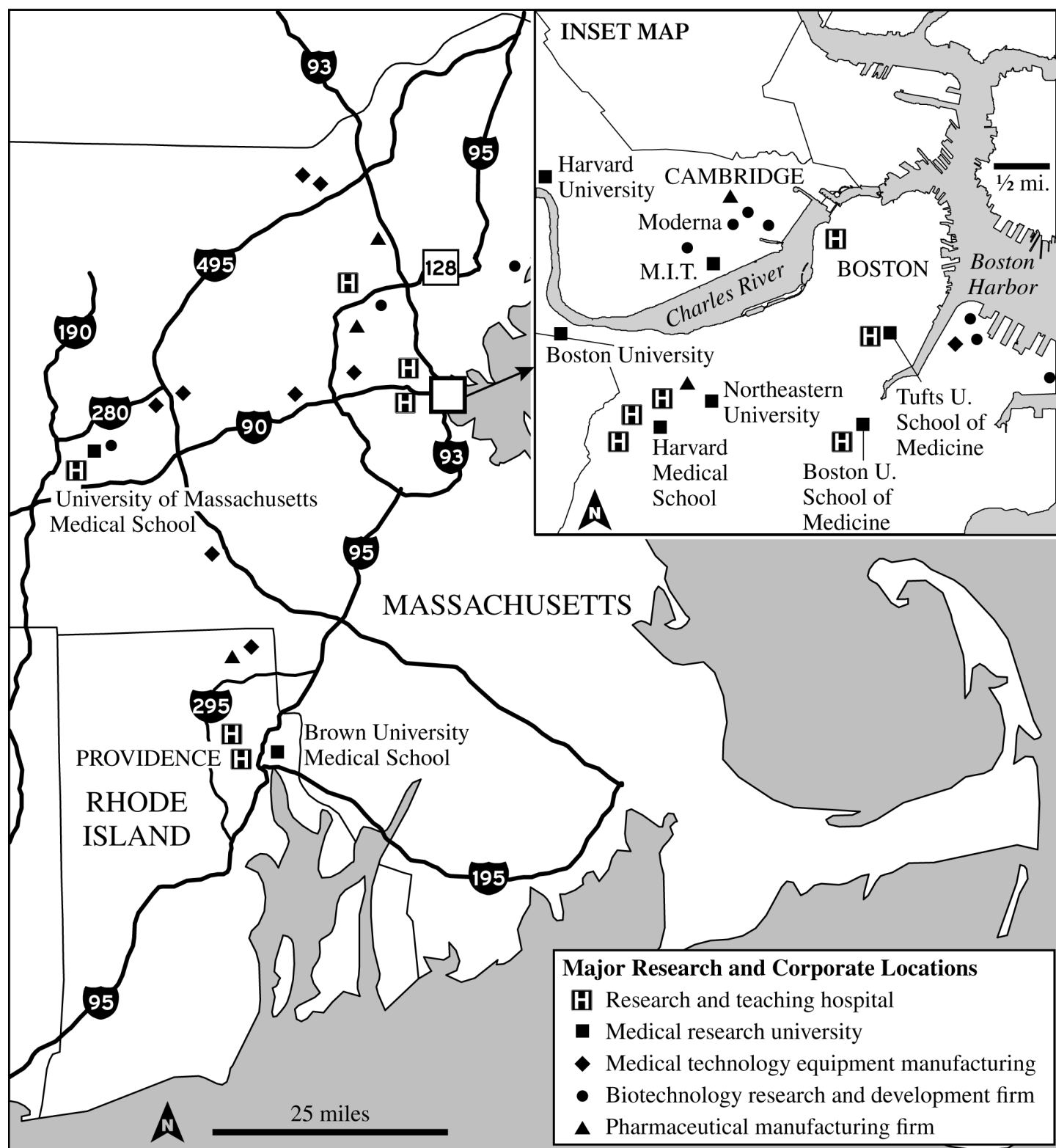
Country	Corn (maize) (pounds per capita)	Potato (pounds per capita)	Rice (pounds per capita)	Yam (pounds per capita)	Cassava (manioc or yuca) (pounds per capita)
	Hearth: Mexico	Hearth: Peru	Hearths: China and Mali	Hearth: Niger River basin	Hearth: Amazon River basin
Brazil	1,056	39	108	3	183
China	412	145	333	0	52
Mexico	471	31	4	0	0
Nigeria	121	15	93	549	618
Peru	107	362	216	0	13

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

2. Staple food crops provide most of the carbohydrates in people's diets, and some staples are also used as animal feed or in the distillation of ethanol. Cassava is a root crop (tuber) that is the source of farinha, tapioca, and the pearls in bubble tea.
- A. Describe the concept of an early hearth of domestication.
 - B. Identify the crop listed in the table that has diffused the least from its hearth of domestication to the countries listed in the table.
 - C. Explain how food preferences can be a culture trait.
 - D. Explain how the Columbian Exchange contributed to a crop's diffusion beyond its hearth of domestication.
 - E. Explain how the data in the table support the concept of a crop's consumption pattern being the result of globalization.
 - F. Explain why a crop may be farmed intensively in a less developed country and be farmed extensively in a more developed country.
 - G. Explain ONE way the global supply chain links crops such as those listed in the table to consumers in other countries.

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Question 3

MAJOR MEDICAL AND BIOTECHNOLOGY COMPANIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN THE BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE REGION

Source: National Institutes of Health

The inset map shows the downtown areas of Boston and Cambridge, Massachusetts.

3.6 Contemporary Causes of Diffusion

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS time-space convergence 时空收敛 • globalization 全球化 • communication technology 通信技术
• contemporary causes of diffusion 当代传播原因 • diffusion 扩散

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **contemporary causes of diffusion** 当代传播原因.

You must be able to:

- explain how **globalization** 全球化 speeds diffusion
- explain the role of **communication technology** 通信技术 and the internet
- define **time-space convergence** 时空收敛
- link modern diffusion to urbanization

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Globalization and technology

Globalization and **communication technology** let ideas, products, and trends spread almost instantly worldwide, far faster than in the past.

■ Time-space convergence

Time-space convergence means places feel 'closer' as transport and communication improve — a message crosses the world in seconds.

■ Urbanization's role

Cities are dense, connected nodes, so new ideas diffuse quickly through and between them, then out to smaller places.

2 Practice

2.1 Explain how the internet speeds cultural diffusion today. [2]

2.2 Define time-space convergence. [2]

2.3 A dance trend appears online and is copied worldwide within days.

(a) Name the diffusion type. [1]

(b) State the modern factor that made it so fast. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The main reason cultural traits diffuse faster now than a century ago is [1]

- **A** higher birth rates
- **B** modern communication and transport technology
- **C** environmental determinism
- **D** smaller populations

3.2 The shrinking of travel and communication time between places is [1]

- **A** distance decay
- **B** time-space convergence
- **C** sequent occupance
- **D** carrying capacity

3.3 A global brand's products appear in cities worldwide almost simultaneously.

(a) State the process driving this. [1]

(b) Explain the role cities play in it. [1]

Solutions

2.1 it spreads ideas/media instantly to a global audience; no physical movement of people is needed.

2.2 the reduction in the time it takes to connect distant places as transport/communication improve, making them feel closer.

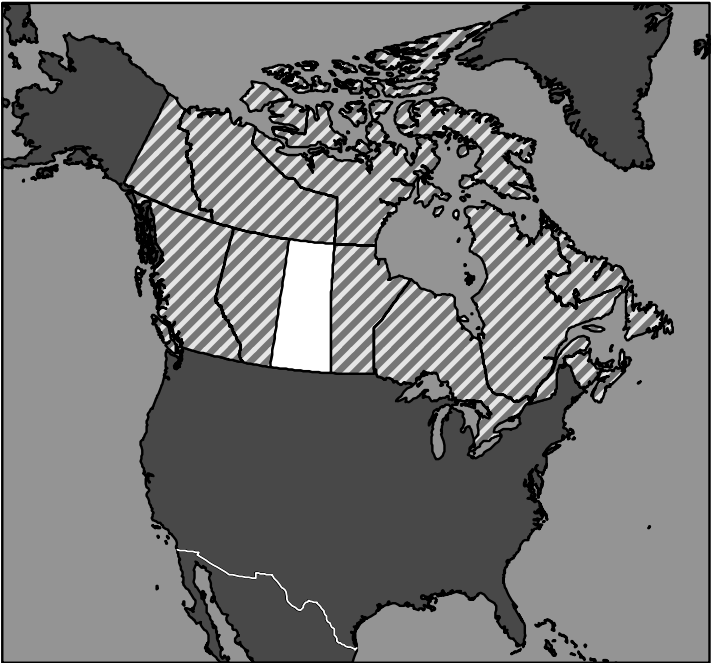
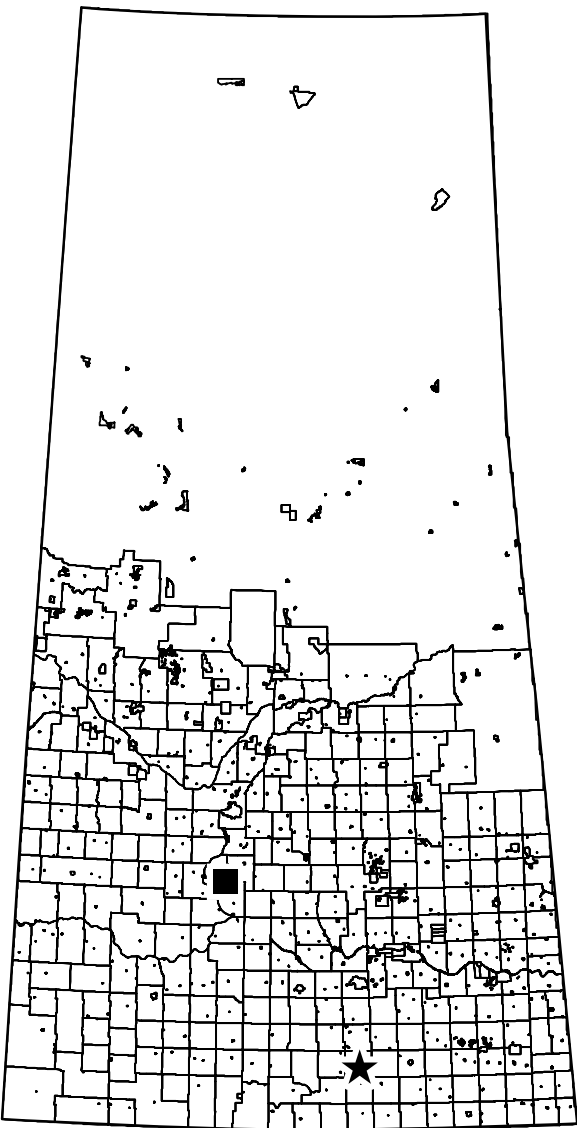
2.3 (a) contagious (expansion) diffusion. (b) global communication technology / social media.

3.1 B. communication and transport technology accelerate modern diffusion.

3.2 B. shrinking connection time = time-space convergence.

3.3 (a) globalization / rapid diffusion. (b) cities are connected nodes where trends spread quickly and then outward.

Map 1: Political Divisions in Saskatchewan, Canada



- Saskatchewan
- Other Canadian provinces and territories
- Other countries

0 100 miles

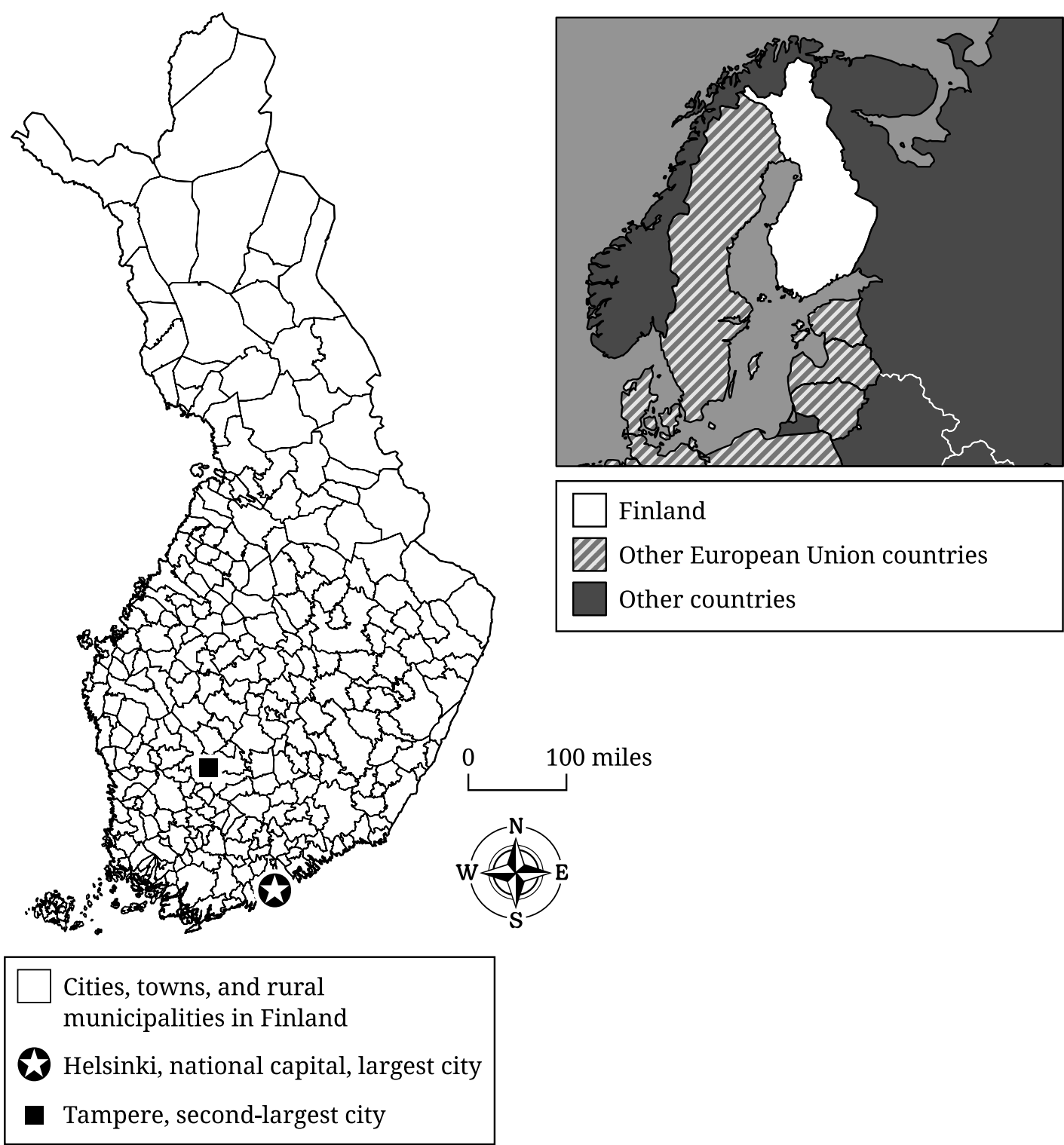


- Cities, towns, and rural municipalities in Saskatchewan
- ★

 Regina, provincial capital, second-largest city
- Saskatoon, largest city

Source: Statistics Canada

Map 2: Political Divisions in Finland



Source: ESRI Data Partners

3. The two maps show political boundaries in Saskatchewan, Canada, and in Finland. Both Finland and Saskatchewan are home to populations of indigenous peoples with a significant amount of political autonomy. Finland is a member state of the European Union.

Respond to parts A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

- A. Identify the scale of analysis used for Finland's political divisions in Map 2.
- B. Define geometric boundaries as shown in Map 1.
- C. Describe one function of internal boundaries.
- D. Explain how the spatial organization of a country such as Canada is affected by a federal system of governance.
- E. Explain how the supranational organization shown in Map 2 may limit the actions of Finland as a member state.
- F. Describe one characteristic of a cultural landscape that may reflect cultural beliefs and identities.
- G. Explain how communication technologies may affect the cultural patterns of indigenous languages.

STOP
END OF EXAM

3. Pastoral nomadism is widely practiced in the Sahel region of Africa. The map and table provide information about spatial patterns and social tensions associated with this type of agriculture.
- A. Describe ONE reason for the migration patterns shown on the map.
 - B. Describe ONE cause of desertification in the Sahel region.
 - C. Explain how pastoral nomadism may affect the cultural landscape of the Sahel region.
 - D. Explain ONE way mixed-crop farming could be affected by climatic conditions.
 - E. Using the map and table, explain why expanding protected natural areas may affect the migration routes of nomadic herders in the Sahel region.
 - F. Using the information in the table, explain why farmers' increased use of irrigation may increase conflicts with nomadic herders.
 - G. Explain the degree to which increased access to communication technologies may create cultural convergence among nomadic herders.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

STOP

END OF EXAM

3.7 Diffusion of Religion and Language

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS pidgin 皮钦语 • lingua franca 通用语 • creole 克里奥尔语 • dialect 方言 • language family 语系

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on the **diffusion of religion and language**
宗教与语言的传播.

You must be able to:

- explain how universalizing religions diffuse
- define a **language family** 语系 and **lingua franca** 通用语
- distinguish a **pidgin** 皮钦语 from a **creole** 克里奥尔语
- explain how a **dialect** 方言 forms

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Religion's diffusion

Universalizing religions spread by **relocation** (migration) and **expansion** (missionaries, conversion), producing large, scattered communities of believers.

■ Language families and lingua franca

A **language family** groups languages from a common ancestor (e.g. Indo-European). A **lingua franca** is a common language people adopt to communicate across groups (e.g. English in business).

■ Pidgin, creole, dialect

A **pidgin** is a simplified mix used for trade; when children grow up speaking it as a first language it becomes a **creole**. A **dialect** is a regional variety of one language.

2 Practice

2.1 Define a lingua franca and give one example. [2]

2.2 State the difference between a pidgin and a creole. [2]

2.3 English, German, and Hindi share an ancient common ancestor.

(a) What are such related languages called together? [1]

(b) Name one way English diffused to become a global lingua franca. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A regional variety of a language with its own accent and words is a [1]

- **A** lingua franca
- **B** dialect
- **C** pidgin
- **D** language family

3.2 Missionaries converting people in distant lands spread religion mainly by [1]

- **A** relict boundaries
- **B** expansion diffusion
- **C** distance decay
- **D** carrying capacity

3.3 Traders from different language groups develop a simple shared speech.

(a) Name this simplified language. [1]

(b) Explain what it becomes if the next generation speaks it as a mother tongue. [1]

Solutions

2.1 a common language adopted for communication between speakers of different languages; e.g. English in international business.

2.2 a pidgin is a simplified contact language for trade; a creole is a pidgin that has become a community's native first language.

2.3 (a) a language family (Indo-European). (b) colonialism / trade / global media and business.

3.1 B. a regional variety of one language is a dialect.

3.2 B. conversion outward from a source is expansion diffusion.

3.3 (a) a pidgin. (b) a creole — a fully developed native language.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**SECTION II****Time—1 hour and 15 minutes****3 Questions**

Directions: You have 1 hour and 15 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

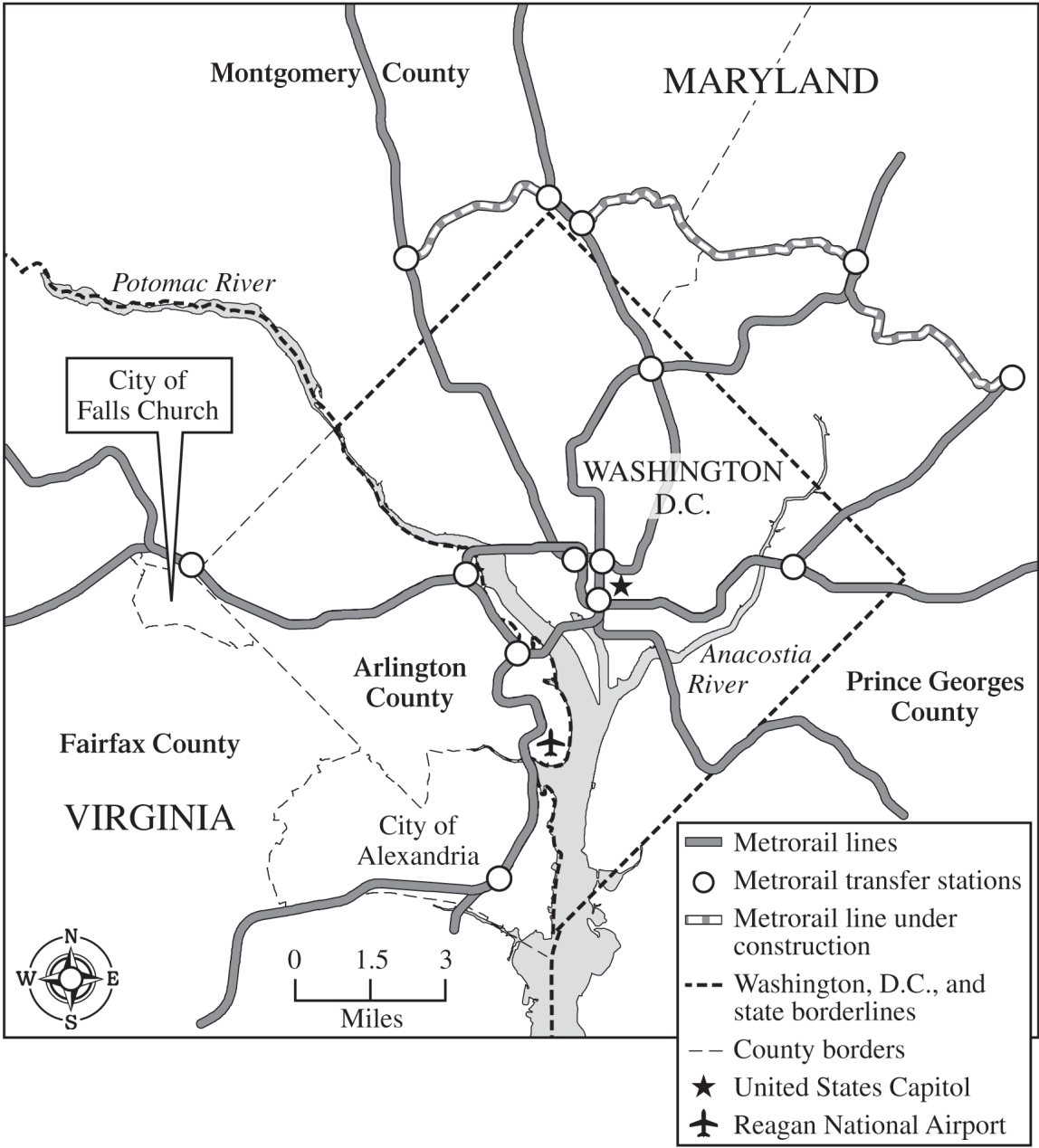
Question 1

1. The interaction of people contributes to the spread of cultural practices that change over time and vary between places. Interactions among cultures can lead to new forms of cultural expression.
 - A. Describe ONE type of diffusion by which culture traits spread.
 - B. Describe the process of creolization of language.
 - C. Describe how the globalization of foods has influenced cultural patterns of food consumption.
 - D. Explain ONE way that agricultural land use practices may have negative environmental effects.
 - E. Explain how a new style of music may be created as a result of cultural diffusion from different regions.
 - F. Explain how toponyms may result from the diffusion of religion across the cultural landscape.
 - G. Explain the degree to which the use of indigenous languages has been influenced by colonialism. (Response must indicate the degree [low, moderate, high] and provide an explanation.)

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Question 2

Washington, D.C., and Surrounding Jurisdictions



Source: ESRI Data Partners

3.8 Effects of Diffusion

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS assimilation 同化 • acculturation 涵化 • cultural convergence 文化趋同 • syncretism 文化融合
• multiculturalism 多元文化

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on the **effects of diffusion** 传播的影响.

You must be able to:

- distinguish **cultural convergence** 文化趋同 from **cultural divergence** 文化趋异
- distinguish **acculturation** 涵化 from **assimilation** 同化
- define **syncretism** 文化融合
- explain **multiculturalism** 多元文化

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Convergence vs divergence

Cultural convergence: cultures grow more alike as they share traits. **Cultural divergence:** a culture resists or separates to protect its identity.

■ Acculturation vs assimilation

Acculturation: a group adopts some traits of another while keeping its own. **Assimilation:** a group fully blends in and loses its original distinct culture.

■ Syncretism and multiculturalism

Syncretism blends two cultures into something new (a fusion cuisine or music). **Multiculturalism** is many cultures coexisting within one society.

2 Practice

2.1 State the difference between acculturation and assimilation. [2]

2.2 Define syncretism and give one example. [2]

2.3 Two societies increasingly wear the same clothes, eat the same foods, and use the same apps.

(a) Name this effect of diffusion. [1]

(b) State one reason a group might instead resist and diverge. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Two distant cultures becoming more similar through shared media and products shows [1]

- **A** cultural divergence
- **B** cultural convergence
- **C** relict boundaries
- **D** distance decay

3.2 An immigrant group that fully adopts the host culture and loses its own has undergone [1]

- **A** acculturation
- **B** assimilation
- **C** syncretism
- **D** divergence

3.3 A city's neighbourhoods each keep distinct languages, foods, and festivals side by side.

- (a) Name this social pattern. [1]
- (b) Explain how it differs from assimilation. [1]

Solutions

2.1 acculturation = adopting some new traits while keeping one's own culture; assimilation = fully blending in and losing the original culture.

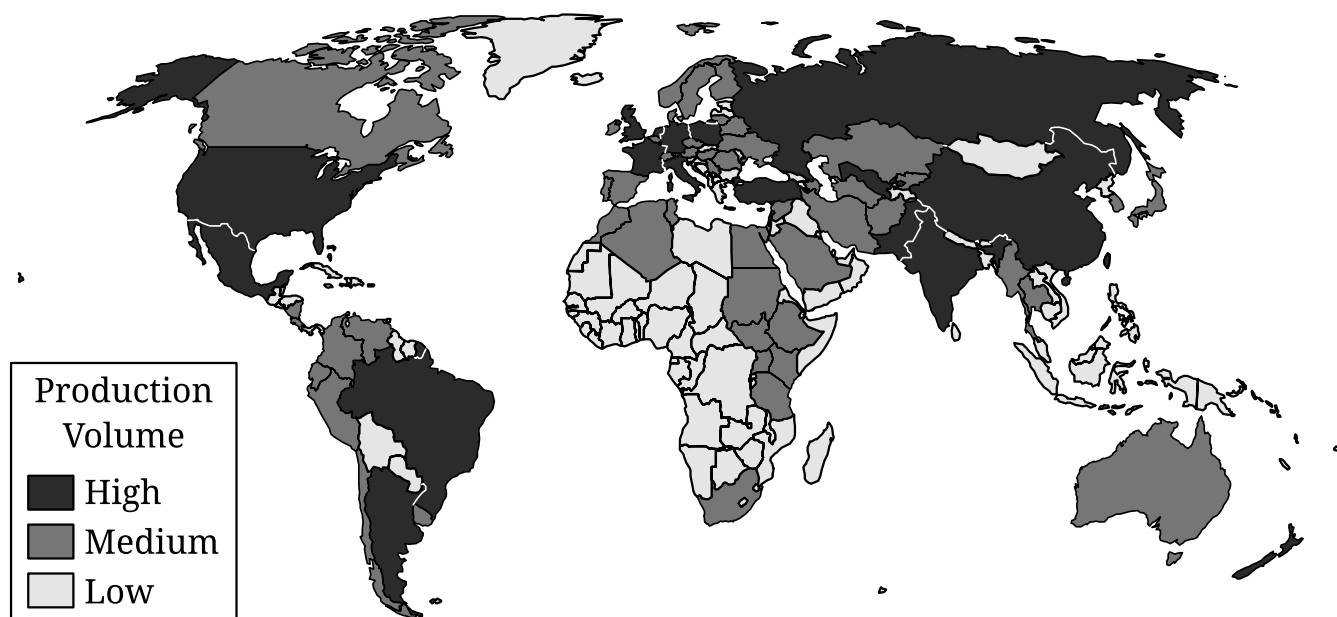
2.2 the blending of two cultures into a new form; e.g. a fusion music genre or religion combining traditions.

2.3 (a) cultural convergence. (b) to protect a unique identity, language, or tradition.

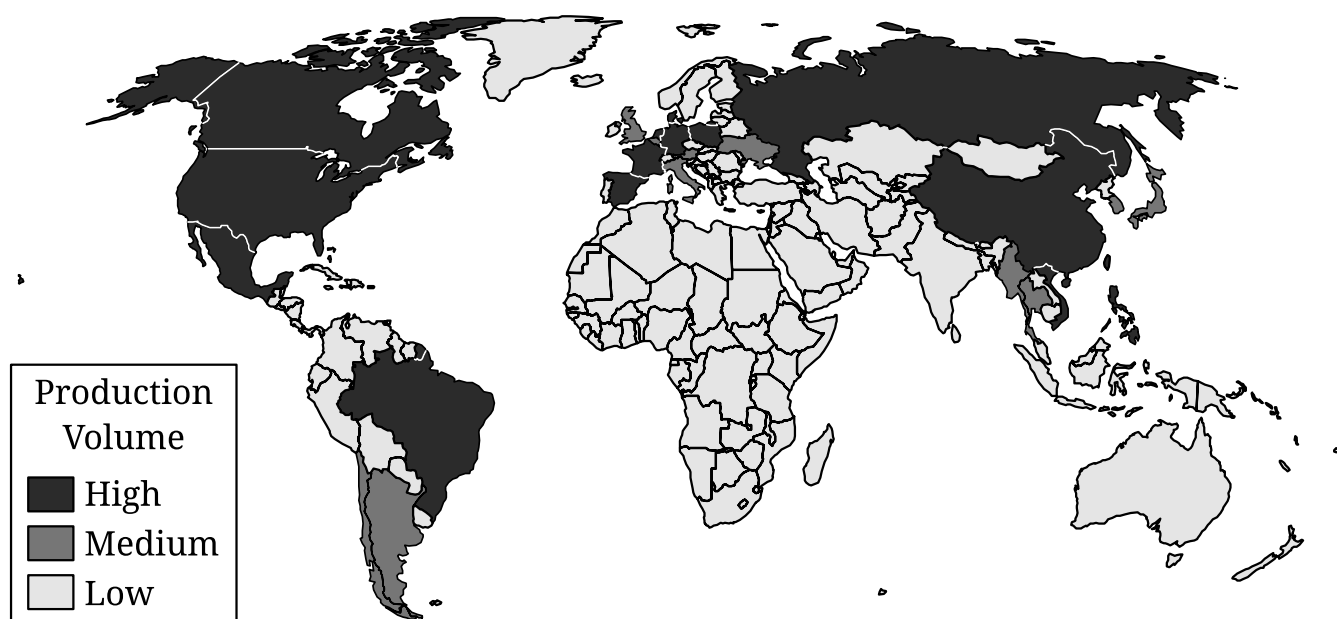
3.1 B. growing similarity = cultural convergence.

3.2 B. fully blending in and losing the original culture = assimilation.

3.3 (a) multiculturalism. (b) groups keep their distinct cultures rather than blending into one.

Map 1: Cow's Milk Production, 2018

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

Map 2: Pork Production, 2018

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

3. The global production of cow's milk and pork results in distinctive spatial patterns of contemporary agriculture and land use.

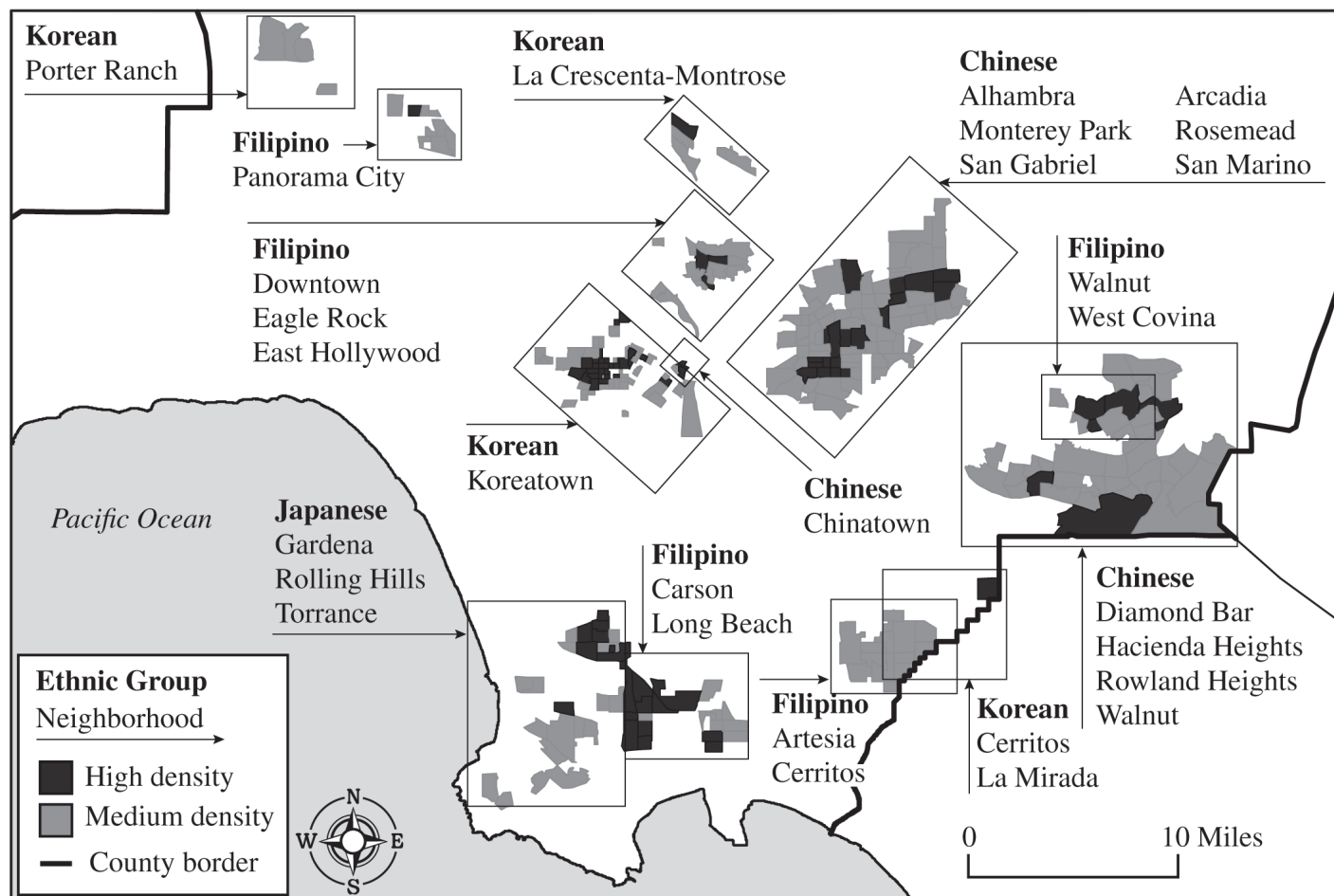
Respond to parts A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

- A. Identify an example of a culture trait.
- B. Describe the spatial pattern of cow's milk production in Africa, shown in Map 1.
- C. Based on Map 1 and Map 2, compare the spatial patterns of cow's milk production and pork production in Asia. (Response must include both maps in the comparison.)
- D. Describe one environmental effect of agricultural land use such as commercial animal farms.
- E. Explain how the globalization of agriculture may affect local culture traits.
- F. Explain why regions of agricultural production may become interdependent.
- G. Explain how domesticated animals such as pigs spatially diffused to create the spatial pattern shown on Map 2.

STOP

END OF EXAM

Question 2

**Selected Asian Ethnic Neighborhoods
in Los Angeles County, California**

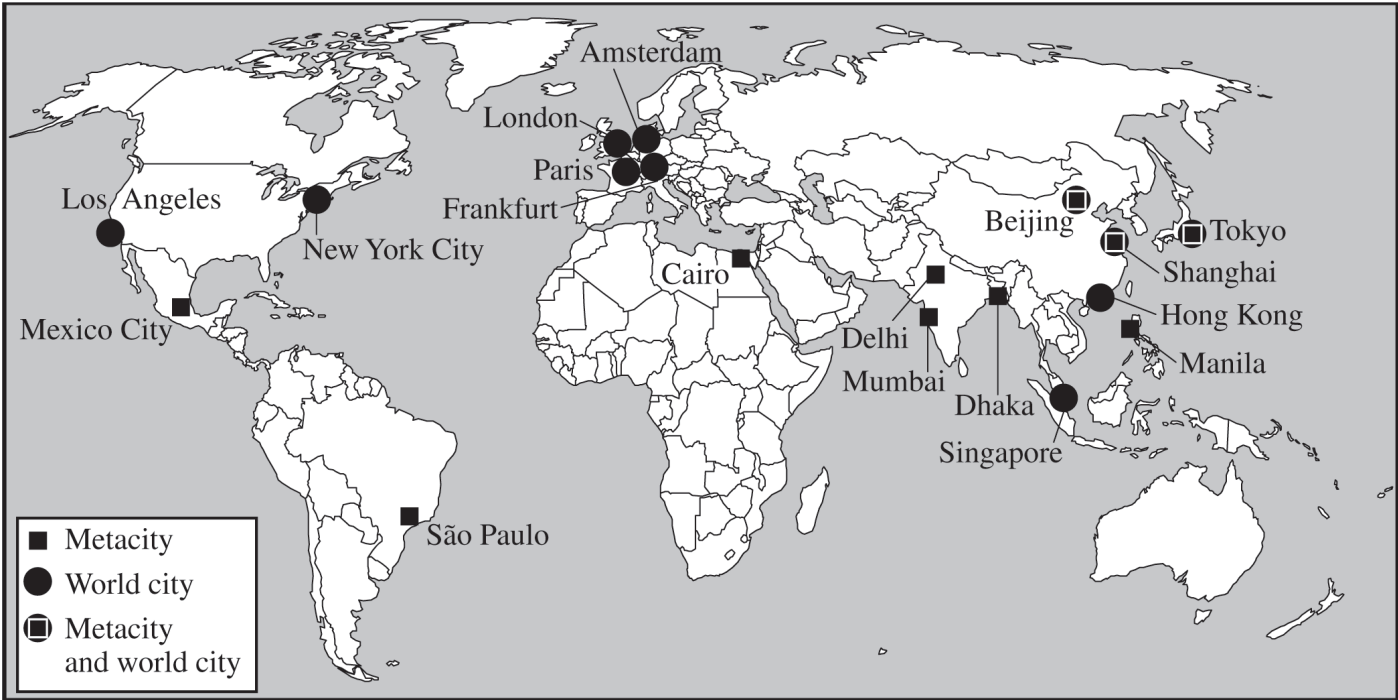
Source: United States Census Bureau

2. The map shows predominantly Asian ethnic neighborhoods in Los Angeles County, California. The names of the neighborhoods and the densities of the ethnic groups are identified on the map.
- Identify ONE neighborhood labeled on the map where two or more Asian ethnic groups reside.
 - Describe the spatial pattern of Chinese ethnic neighborhoods labeled on the map.
 - Explain ONE way immigrants may choose to assimilate into their new place of residence.
 - Explain ONE way immigrants may preserve their ethnic traditions in their new place of residence.
 - Describe ONE way that ethnic neighborhoods may contribute to a sense of place in large metropolitan areas such as Los Angeles.
 - Explain how the process of redistricting may be used to decrease an ethnic community's political power.
 - Explain how the process of redistricting may be used to increase an ethnic community's political power.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

Question 3

Metacities and Top-Tier World Cities, 2020



Source: United Nations

Selected Cities

Urban Area	Population, 2000	Population, 2020	Population Growth, 2000 to 2020	City GDP per Capita, 2020	Country GDP per Capita, 2020
Cairo	13.6 million	20.9 million	54%	\$4,865	\$3,609
Dhaka	10.3 million	21.0 million	104%	\$7,920	\$2,001
New York City	17.9 million	18.8 million	5%	\$86,615	\$63,529
Paris	9.7 million	11.0 million	13%	\$71,346	\$39,180

Note: Values are estimates based on publicly available data.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**SECTION II****Time—1 hour and 15 minutes****3 Questions**

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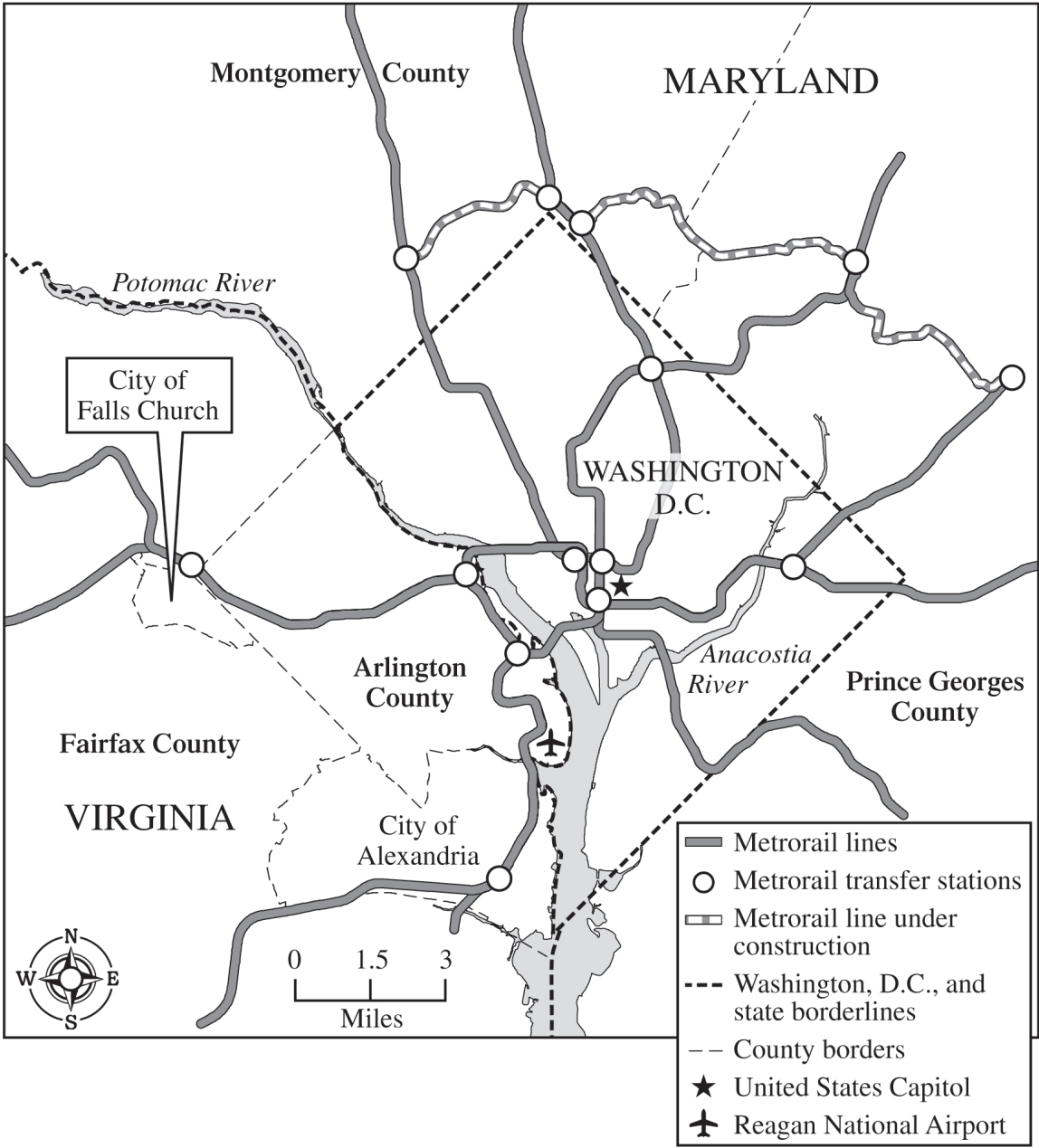
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Question 2

Washington, D.C., and Surrounding Jurisdictions



Source: ESRI Data Partners

Question 2**PER CAPITA PRODUCTION OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS
IN HEARTH-OF-DOMESTICATION COUNTRIES**

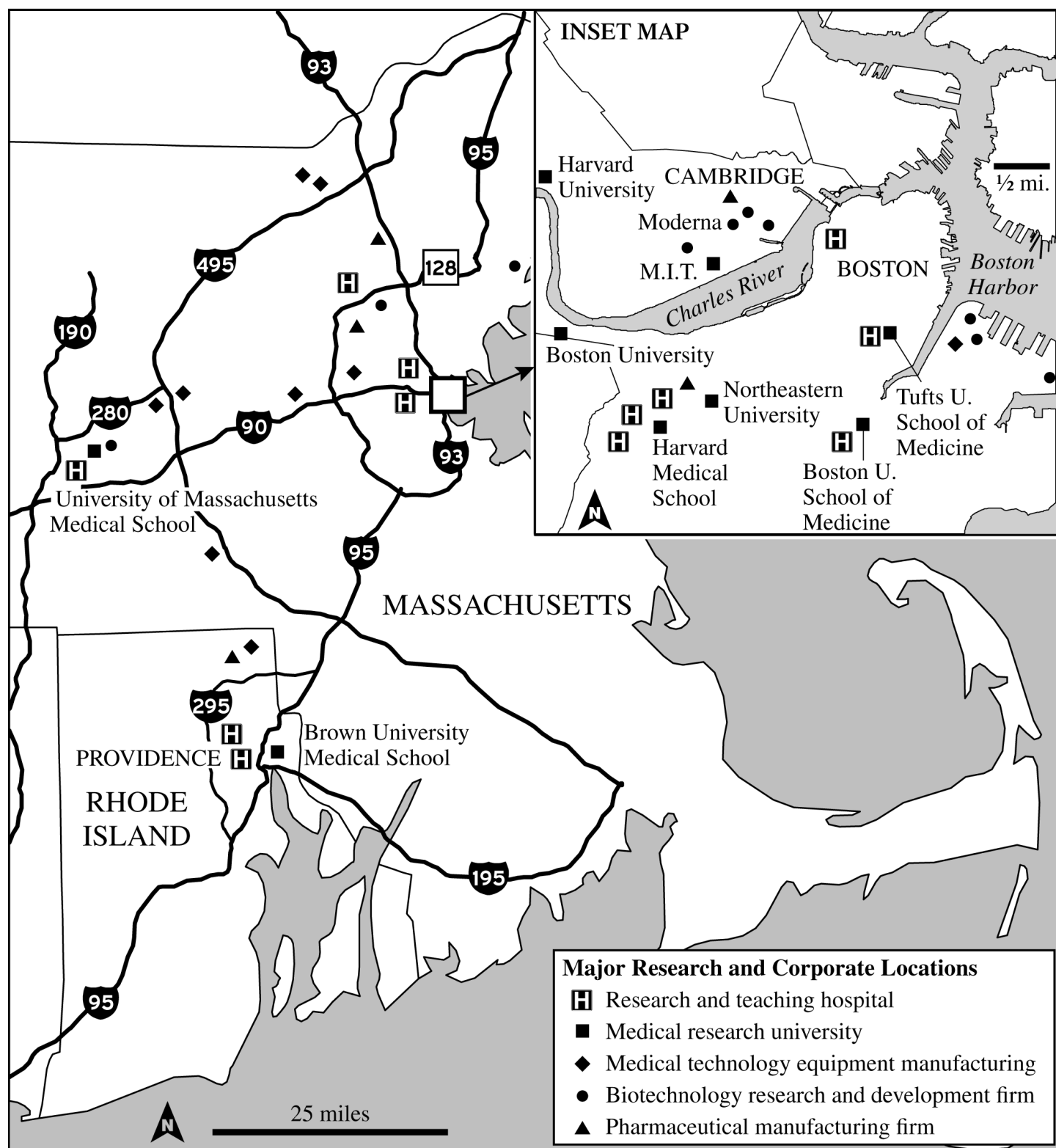
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Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

2. Staple food crops provide most of the carbohydrates in people's diets, and some staples are also used as animal feed or in the distillation of ethanol. Cassava is a root crop (tuber) that is the source of farinha, tapioca, and the pearls in bubble tea.
- A. Describe the concept of an early hearth of domestication.
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Question 3

MAJOR MEDICAL AND BIOTECHNOLOGY COMPANIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN THE BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE REGION

Source: National Institutes of Health

The inset map shows the downtown areas of Boston and Cambridge, Massachusetts.