1) In contrast to folk culture, popular culture is typical of large and

A) homogeneous groups.

B) heterogeneous groups.

C) groups living in isolated rural areas.

D) groups that have little interaction with other groups.

E) groups of specialists.

2) Judging from the discussions of other clothing in this chapter, we could say that hoodies are an example of adopted by a number of different groups segmented by age, class, ethnicity, and other factors. Hoodies are a versatile element of popular culture.

A) punk culture

B) material culture

C) folk culture

D) immaterial culture

E) youth culture

3) By analyzing the distribution of folk culture in our surroundings, we can surmise that

A) folk culture would not exist without small scale and local migration.

B) folk culture does not diffuse through relocation diffusion.

C) several elements of folk culture may have multiple, unknown origins.

D) folk culture can only be transmitted orally across time and location.

E) several elements of folk culture tend to replace elements of popular culture.

college in the future.

4) Typically, popular culture

A) originates in a number of locations at the same time.

B) reflects the characteristics of a distinctive physical environment.

C) experiences frequent changes through time and space.

D) is practiced by small homogeneous groups.

E) is practiced by small heterogeneous groups that become large homogeneous groups.

5) Based on what you have read about globalization, you could surmise that the main effect of modern communications on social customs has been to

A) preserve folk cultures, by increasing awareness of their uniqueness.

B) stimulate the diffusion of folk cultures around the world.

C) increase the similarity of social customs in different locations.

D) have little effect on the diffusion of social customs.

E) slow the rate of change.

6) As components of group identity and cultural learning, folk customs usually originate from

A) the "discovery" of leisure time.

B) the application of industrial technology.

C) familiar events in daily life.

D) a traumatic event unique to the history of a particular social group.

E) global communications, such as television and the Internet.

7) When we analyze the patterns of popular culture in our surroundings, we can surmise that

A) all culture is transmitted from one location to another through small scale and local migration.

B) popular culture diffuses through relocation diffusion.

C) nodes of innovation are central to the process of hierarchical diffusion.

D) unlike folk culture, popular culture is usually transmitted orally across time and location.

E) it is impossible for us to make scientific observations about the diffusion of popular culture.

century, despite the Chinese Exclusion Acts.

8) We can deduce from the examples of popular music, fashionable clothing, and electronic applications around us that the rapid diffusion of popular culture

A) discourages people in different places to adopt different customs.

B) depends on modern communication systems.

C) is an example of relocation diffusion.

D) conserves natural resources.

E) always occurs at the expense of folk culture.

9) The distribution of the subjects of art in the Himalayas shows how folk cultures

A) always include paintings of religious subjects.

B) are influenced by distinctive vegetation, climate, and religion.

C) avoid painting animate objects.

D) typically paint scenes of nature but not people.

E) abandon customary forms as they engage in migration.

10) Which concept is the contemporary geographer likely to reject?

A) Local resources make some cultural choices more likely than others.

B) People in similar environments adopt different social customs.

C) People are influenced by their physical environment.

D) People in different environments adopt similar social customs.

E) The physical environment causes people to adopt social customs.

11) The global diffusion of popular culture may threaten folk culture by

A) being less responsive to the diversity of local environments.

B) threatening local environments through the diffusion of information by technology.

C) serving as a catalyst for the advancement of folk culture.

D) being more responsive to the diversity of local environments.

12) Hip hop music demonstrates an interplay between globalization and local diversity because

A) it is a form of folk culture responsible for the globalization of modern music.

B) it is a part of popular culture which threatens to overwhelm local folk cultures.

C) artists may be widely popular yet still make local references in their song lyrics.

D) some lyrics can't be transmitted over the radio and television.

E) hip hop music is played in many Islamic countries.

13) Like hip hop music, music from the border region between the southwestern United States and northern Mexico might be expected to

A) reflect almost exclusively on themes of drug culture and violence.

B) be an aspect of popular culture which threatens to overwhelm local folk cultures.

C) incorporate local, national, and global themes as it demonstrates an interplay between globalization and localism.

D) feature potentially offensive lyrics in order to guarantee its widespread transmission via radio and television.

E) have diffused originally from one district of a large city.

14) We can surmise from the discussion of other sports in this chapter that the current distribution of bowling is another example of

A) a folk custom becoming part of a popular culture.

B) nearly all sports being examples of folk culture resisting the globalizing influences of popular culture.

C) television infusing all sports into popular culture.

D) a folk culture arising out of a folk custom.

E) sport being more important in less developed countries.

15) A particular preference for a new clothing style is more likely than a folk custom to

A) evolve rapidly owing to the isolation of different groups.

B) rapidly diffuse through modern communication and transportation.

C) reflect the unique characteristics of the physical landscape.

D) have an unknown source of origin.

E) resist the influences of multinational corporations.