

AP Human Geography
Unit III. Cultural Patterns & Processes

Free Response Questions

FRQ 1 Discuss in detail using specific examples of how folk and popular cultures differ with respect to the following categories:

- A) origin.
- B) diffusion.
- C) impact on the cultural landscape.

FRQ 1 Scoring guideline/rubric - 12 points.

- A) 4 points – 2 points each for discussing how the origin is different for folk and popular culture.
- B) 4 points – 2 points each for discussing how diffusion is different for folk and popular culture.
- C) 4 points – 2 points each for discussing how the impact on the cultural landscape is different for folk and popular culture.

The purpose this question is to show differences between folk and popular culture.

Answers to this question will include specific examples from the following categories.

	<i>Folk Culture</i>	<i>Popular Culture</i>
<i>Origins</i>	<i>Innovated traits</i>	<i>Traits come from various Folk Cultures</i>
<i>Diffusion</i>	<i>Little/No Diffusion Isolated</i>	<i>Diffuses across a widespread area</i>
<i>Impact on Cultural Landscape</i>	<i>Minimal, groups depend on environment</i>	<i>Intense, groups change environment to suit needs</i>

FRQ 2 Many people feel that globalization threatens folk cultures around the world. For the following categories describe how and why globalization can have a negative impact on a specific folk culture.

- A) gender roles.
- B) loss of traditional values.
- C) language.
- D) environment.

FRQ 2 Scoring guideline/rubric - 16 points.

4 points for each category – 2 points for identifying how and 2 points for a thorough discussion of why.

Negative impacts of globalization can include (but are not limited to):

A. Gender Roles

*Women give up traditional roles as homemakers.
Women more likely to work outside the home.
Women have fewer children.*

B. Loss of traditional values

*Loss of traditional religion.
Loss of traditional cultural practices.
Loss of traditional gender roles.*

C. Language

*Loss of traditional language.
Language mixes with other languages.*

D. Environment

*Globalized agricultural/industrial practices pollutes the environment.
Globalized land use changes natural environment (e.g., golf courses).*

FRQ 3 Discuss the role relocation and expansion diffusion have played with respect to the geography of religion for the following regions:

A) North America and Christianity.

B) Asia and Buddhism.

C) North Africa, Southwest, Central, South, and Southeast Asia and Islam.

FRQ 3 Scoring guideline/rubric - 12 points.

4 points for each category. – 4 points requires an exhaustive discussion of the different types of diffusion used and where the particular religion spread.

Relocation Diffusion in North America

Specific Christian denominations brought by various groups, including: Germans (Lutherans), Poles, Irish, Italians, French, and Spanish (Catholics).

Expansion Diffusion in North America

*Contagious diffusion of evangelical Christianity from north.
Contagious diffusion of Mormonism from Salt Lake City.*

Relocation Diffusion in Asia

*Spread of Buddhism from India to China.
Spread of Buddhism from India to Southeast Asia.*

Expansion Diffusion in Asia

*Contagious diffusion of Mahayana Buddhism in China.
Hierarchical diffusion of Theravada Buddhism in Southeast Asia.*

Relocation Diffusion in Islamic areas

Spread of Islam to areas via Islamic traders.

Expansion Diffusion in Islamic areas

*Hierarchical diffusion of Islam within North African societies.
Contagious diffusion of Islam from coastal areas to interior areas in India.*

FRQ 4 English is the most widely spoken language in the world. Explain how isolation and interaction influence the pronunciation, spelling, and usage of English. Give specific examples.

FRQ 4 Scoring guideline/rubric - 12 points.

4 points for pronunciation

4 points for spelling

4 points for usage

The purpose this question is to show understanding about how languages evolve into separate dialects. This question could be modified using other languages that have evolved into separate dialects like French or Spanish. A complete answer should contain the following ideas:

Isolation: The isolation of a group of language speakers can result in the development of new dialects. Because language is always changing, the isolated language evolves uniquely. These changes are manifested in the pronunciation of words, the spelling of words, and the usage of words and grammar. Examples of how isolation changed the English language can be seen in the development of American English. The roots of the American dialect are from British settlers who colonized the area; however, the isolation of the Americans meant that the language soon evolved into a unique dialect.

Here are some examples.

<u>Word</u>	<u>British English Pronunciation</u>	<u>American English Equivalent</u>
Aluminum	AL – you – men – ee – um	ah – LOO – men – um
Schedule	SHED – yool	SKED – jul
Renaissance	ren – AY – sahnce	REN – uh – sahnce
	<u>British English Spelling</u>	<u>American English Spelling</u>
	Realisation	Realization
	Theatre	Theater
	Honour	Honor

Interaction: Interaction of among speakers of the same language results in a language that is more uniform in its usage, pronunciations, and spellings. The uniformity is best seen in the spelling of words. Many times there will slight variations in pronunciations or usage, but the differences are usually subtle. In an interconnected modern world, American English is becoming more uniform due to the influence of the media, especially television and the internet, and the relocation of people to other areas of the country. New vocabulary words (especially slang words) and sayings are often quick to spread throughout the country, but the meanings of these words do not easily spread beyond the area of interaction.

Specific examples could include words and sayings including:

“cool” – an adjective that describes something that is considered trendy or chic.

“google” – to conduct an internet search

FRQ 5 Discuss and give one specific example of how popular culture impacts the cultural landscape for each of the following categories:

- A) a mega city in a developing country
- B) a modern suburb in the United States.
- C) an urban area in Japan.

FRQ 5 Scoring guideline/rubric - 18 points.

6 points for each example (A, B, and C). 1 point for identifying a correct example, and 2 points for examining how it impacts the cultural landscape.

Possible answers for the question include:

A. In a mega city of a developing country, popular culture can be seen in:

- Foreign language signs, billboards, and advertisements.*
- Building designs for skyscrapers, airports, trains.*
- Highways and heavy use of automobiles.*
- Globalized religious buildings.*

B. In a US suburb, popular culture can be seen in:

- Modern transportation systems: highways and autos, subways, light rail systems.*
- Housing styles.*
- Billboards, advertisements.*

C. In an urban area of Japan, popular culture can be seen in:

- Building designs for skyscrapers, airports, trains.*
- Highways and heavy use of automobiles.*
- Popular music and movies.*
- Baseball games and stadiums.*

FRQ 6 Discuss the origin, diffusion, and impact on the cultural landscape for two of the following:

- A) folk housing styles in the United States.
- B) Buddhism in Asia.
- C) English in South Asia.

FRQ 6 Scoring guideline/rubric - 12 points.

6 points for one example (A, B, or C) - 2 points for discussing the origin, 2 points for discussing the type and routes of diffusion, and 2 points for examining the impact on the cultural landscape.

Possible answers for the question include

A. Origin of folk housing in the USA is traced to various hearths, including: New England, Mid Atlantic, Chesapeake, and Southwest. Diffusion of these styles was largely through relocation as long as appropriate materials were available. These housing styles give each respective region a unique look and feel.

B. Buddhism originated in Northern India. Through relocation diffusion, Buddhism spread to China, Southeast Asia, Korea and Japan. Buddhism is reflected in the cultural landscape through various religious buildings, statues, and symbols.

C. English in South Asia originated in the coastal trading ports established by the British. It spread through contagious diffusion as the language worked its way inland through trading, the British military, and other British institutions. English can be seen in the Indian landscape through English billboards, advertisements, and signs.