

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY
Department of Geography, Planning and Environment
GEOG 220/4 A
"The Human Environment: Place, Space and Identity"
Winter Term 2014-2015

TEST 2

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Worth a maximum of 25%

1. The term "topophilia" means:

- 1b ✓
- A. The love of space
 - B. The love of place
 - C. The love of house
 - D. The love of home

2. The concept of "place marketing" is perhaps best shown in the city of Las Vegas. With reference to the North America Map (found at the end of these questions) – which of the marked locations is Las Vegas?

- 2c ✓
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

3. According to the text book, approximately what proportion of the world's population *today* speak a language that is originated from the Indo-European family of languages?

- 3c ✓
- A. 5%
 - B. 25%
 - C. 50%
 - D. 75%

4. Ideas about "landscape" still fascinate geographers. Which geographer was mentioned in class as writing one of the most recent books on this topic?

- 4d ✓
- A. Yi-Fu Tuan
 - B. William Cronon
 - C. Carl Sauer
 - D. John Wylie

5. In the "Castaway" exercise we used in class (when you were each marooned after a plane crash and had to build a house etc.), we learned *in general* that people seem to try to when they first settle in new places. What are the missing words?

- 5c ✓
- A. Forget their own culture
 - B. Copy someone else's culture
 - C. Reproduce their own culture
 - D. Adapt to the new environment

6. Which of the following present-day European languages is NOT an Indo-European language:

- A. Icelandic
- B. Romanian
- C. Catalan
- D. Hungarian

7. Compared with the modern day French language spoken in France, the type of French now spoken in Quebec

- A. has a much smaller number of words in total
- B. uses words that have died out in France
- C. uses words that were only spoken in Paris
- D. is mainly based on aboriginal American languages.

8. When they first encountered the indigenous native peoples of the Gulf of St Lawrence, Basque whalers developed a mutually intelligible language to facilitate trade between the two groups. What is the general name for such a language?

- A. dialect
- B. creole
- C. pidgin
- D. second language

9. The language known as *papiemento* (spoken on the Caribbean island of Caracao) was originally developed by the island's slave population from a mixture of Dutch, English, French, Spanish and a number of African languages. Which of the following words best defines such a language?

- A. dialect
- B. creole
- C. pidgin
- D. mother tongue

10. The "world-system" model says that countries in the "periphery" will eventually become:

- A. just as developed as the core countries
- B. more developed than the core countries
- C. as undeveloped as they are now
- D. completely isolated from the core.

11. Which term is defined by the text book as the "regional variation in a standard language"?

- A. accent
- B. creole
- C. dialect
- D. patois

12. Compared with the modern day English language spoken in England, the type of English now spoken in Newfoundland

- A. has a much smaller number of words in total
- B. was heavily influenced by French spoken in Acadia
- C. developed unique words for its new environment
- D. is mainly based on aboriginal American languages.

13. According to geographers such as Yi-Fu Tuan, "place" can be more important than "time" to us because

- A. "place" is real, "time" is imaginary
- B. "time" is personal, "place" is general
- C. "place" concretizes memory
- D. "place" cannot change, memories change with time.

14. Looking at the "World Map" (see end of questions), which line shows the diffusion of the potato?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 5

15. The definition of the concept of *place* tells us that it has:

- A. both an objective and subjective meaning
- B. both a positive and negative meaning
- C. only a subjective meaning
- D. only a personal meaning

16. The pineapple has now spread across the whole tropical world but it originally came from:

- A. Tahiti
- B. Hawaii
- C. Brazil
- D. Goa.

17. Which scholar do you associate with the study of the "Columbian Exchange"?

- A. Alfred Crosby
- B. Bing Crosby
- C. Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young
- D. Bill Cosby

18. The Columbian Exchange brought European diseases to the New World. What percentage of the native population of the Cuchumatan Highlands of Guatemala survived the effects of these diseases?

- A. 10%
- B. 80%
- C. 50%.

D. 40%.

19. The French Revolution of 1789 banned the use of different forms of French that were spoken locally across France. Why?

- A. The revolutionaries were mainly from Paris and wanted to impose the ways in which they spoke on everyone else.
- B. The lack of a "standard French" across the country prevented the sale of standard dictionaries and newspapers across the country.
- C. Part of "everyone being equal" is to all sound the same.
- D. Napoleon (who came from Sardinia) was embarrassed by his local origins

20. The Spanish explorer Coronado was the first European to see the Grand Canyon. Which of the rivers marked on the "North America Map" (at end of these questions) is it?

- A. River 1
- B. River 2
- C. River 3
- D. River 4

21. The test book tells us there are four main types of European landscape garden. Which of them is the earliest?

- A. The British
- B. The French
- C. The Italian
- D. The municipal

22. Central Park in New York City is an example of the European landscape garden tradition in North America. Who was the individual who designed it?

- A. Frederick Law Olmsted
- B. André le Nôtre
- C. George Washington
- D. "Capability" Brown

23. There is considerable variation in the pronunciation of English in the northeastern United States. Which of the following words was used in the powerpoints to show the difference?

- A. peanut
- B. bedlammer
- C. silly
- D. creek

24. According to the map of plant movements in the textbook, the Douglas Fir was introduced to gardens in London, England in the nineteenth century. In what part of the world was it first discovered?

- A. Canada
- B. Brazil
- C. Hawaii

D. Australia

25. Which of the "Cultural Hearths" identified on the "North America" map (see end of questions) is NOT one of those normally used by cultural geographers:

- A. Cultural Hearth 1
- B. Cultural Hearth 2
- C. Cultural Hearth 3
- D. Cultural Hearth 4

26. According to the textbook, tulips became so popular in Amsterdam (the Dutch city in the country Holland [the Netherlands]) that by the early seventeenth century, one tulip bulb was worth the price of

- A. a good restaurant meal
- B. a house
- C. a copy of Mercator's atlas
- D. a small hunting dog

27. In this part of the course, we have often used the word *vernacular*. What does that word mean?

- A. Old-fashioned
- B. Made from natural products only
- C. Native to the region
- D. Expensive

28. The breadfruit was taken by Captain Bligh to St Vincent. Which of the lines on the "world map" (see end of questions) shows this voyage?

- A. Line 3
- B. Line 7
- C. Line 8
- D. Line 5

29. According to Yi-Fu Tuan's book, there are 4 important aspects of topophilia. What are they?

- A. Home, memory, sacred places, world of imagination
- B. Houses, food, music, language
- C. Shotgun, log cabins, salt box houses and old cabins
- D. Mountains, deserts, the homes of witches and evil spirits

30. In the "Castaway" exercise we used in class (when you were each marooned after a plane crash and had to build a house etc.), we learned *in general* that when people try to remember music from their home country, they seem to

- A. Only remember songs they learned when they were children
- B. Prefer to remember songs that keep them happy
- C. Have less difficulty remembering the original music than the original words
- D. Have more difficulty remembering the original music than the original words

31. The formal [or proper name] for someone who studies folk music (such as Alan Lomax in the video we saw) is

- 31c
- A. An entomologist
 - B. An oral historian
 - C. An ethnomusicologist
 - D. An archivist

32. The site of the 2014 Winter Olympics (Sochi, Russia) is significant for another reason to students in this course. What is it?

- 32c
- A. It is probably very close to where the first tulips were domesticated.
 - B. The use of national flags at Sochi shows how political identity is created.
 - C. It is probably very close to where the original language known as Indo-European first developed.
 - D. Russia showed to the world that it wanted once again to become a global hegemon.

33. There were perhaps several thousand native languages spoken in North and South America before European contact. Yet, as the text book's map of indigenous languages shows, experts in linguistics believe that these can all be grouped into a very small number of "major language families" (such as Na-Dene). What is the size of this small number?

- 33b
- A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 5

34. Which one of the following is an Indo-European language?

- 34b
- A. Estonian
 - B. Lithuanian
 - C. Hungarian
 - D. Finnish

35. Who were the people primarily responsible for bringing the potato from Peru to Europe?

- 35a
- A. Basque sailors
 - B. Spanish sailors
 - C. Portuguese sailors
 - D. Dutch sailors

36. Originally brought into Europe from south-central Asia, where were tulips first grown in the New World?

- 36c
- A. The Dutch West Indies (Bonaire, Aruba and Curaçao)
 - B. Manaus
 - C. New York
 - D. Suriname

37. According to many scholars, the word “penguin” was first used to describe birds in:

- A. Mauritius
- B. New Zealand
- C. South Africa
- D. Newfoundland

38. We have learned that the aboriginal populations of the Americas were so vulnerable to many types of Old World diseases – but which main types of diseases?

- A. Nutritional deficiencies and hunger
- B. Cardiac disease (heart attacks and strokes)
- C. Infectious diseases
- D. Lead poisoning and other early industrial diseases

39. The phrase “ne lache pas la patate” basically means “don’t give up” – in which part of North America would you be most likely to hear this still said?

- A. Detroit, Illinois
- B. Forget, Saskatchewan
- C. Mamou, Louisiana
- D. The Gaspé peninsula

40. The area of the USA settled by the Cajuns is shown on the “North America Map” as

- A. Area 1
- B. Area 2
- C. Area 3
- D. Area 4

41. The house type known as “the I house” is typical of which North American vernacular architectural region?

- A. Cultural Hearth 1
- B. Cultural Hearth 2
- C. Cultural Hearth 3
- D. Cultural Hearth 4

42. The “I house” design was taken to which part of Africa by ex-slaves returning after the abolition of slavery in the USA?

- A. Ghana
- B. Sierra Leone
- C. Cameroon
- D. Liberia

43. The “shot gun” design of house is believed to have originally come from West Africa, and was diffused into the USA via which islands?

- A. Jamaica
- B. Haiti
- C. Hawaii
- D. The Azores

44. Which house type is most typical of Vancouver?

- A. Condominium
- B. Bungalow
- C. Ecological
- D. Rent-controlled

45. Quebec's traditional folk houses are based on

- A. the design of houses built in France
- B. the design of houses built on Newfoundland
- C. mail-order patterns in Toronto
- D. the design of houses in Martinique

46. The "salt box" design of folk housing is most associated with which of the cultural hearths of folk housing in the USA?

- A. The Chesapeake
- B. New England
- C. The Great Lakes
- D. The Mid-Atlantic

47. According to cultural geographers such as Terry Jordan, ~~some~~ European settlers in the USA built log cabins:

- A. because there were so many trees to use
- B. because they were able to get them delivered by mail order
- C. because they copied the indigenous native groups already there
- D. Because they came from places in Europe where log cabins were built

48. Many of the Cajuns who settled in the USA had been originally deported by the British from which area of eastern Canada (shown on the North America map below):

- A. Area 5
- B. Area 6
- C. Area 7
- D. Area 8

49. According to Alan Lomax (the man who made the video we saw), the cry "yippee tyoo" may have been developed by Cajun people, who then spread it to:

- A. Mexico
- B. Senegal
- C. Haiti
- D. Texas

50. Cajun music represents a mixture of which major musical traditions:

- ~~A. E.~~ English, Dutch and French
- ~~B. F.~~ French, African and Portuguese
- C. G. African, French and native American
- ~~D. H.~~ African, French and Mexican