

Past-paper walk-through

Cultural Patterns ■ 3.3

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2024 Set 1 Q2
- 2023 Set 1 Q2

Reading the mark scheme

- **B1** a mark that stands on its own – the point is either made or not.
- **M1** a *method* mark: the right approach, even if the number is wrong.
- **A1** an *answer* mark, and it usually needs its M mark first.
- **C1** a working mark on the way to the answer.
- **//** separates answers the examiner accepts equally.
- **ecf** = error carried forward: a later part is marked on your own earlier answer.
- **owtte** = “or words to that effect” – the wording need not match.

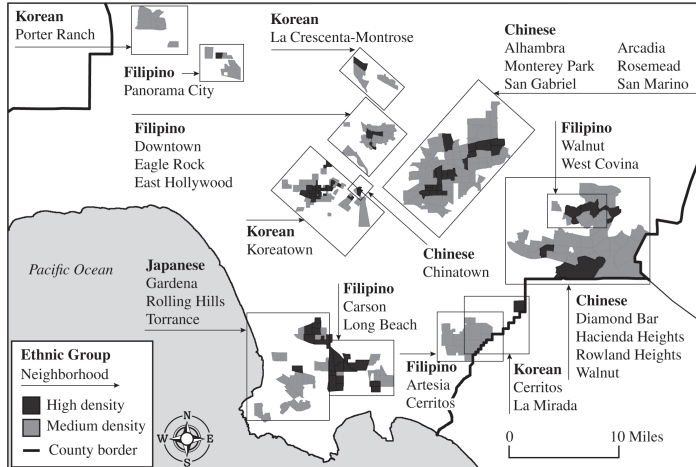
Question 2

2024 Set 1 ■ Q2

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.

(a) Identify ONE neighborhood labeled on the map where two or more Asian ethnic groups reside.

Question 2



Question 2



Question 2

2024 Set 1 ■ Q2

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.

(b) Describe the spatial pattern of Chinese ethnic neighborhoods labeled on the map.

Question 2

2024 Set 1 ■ Q2

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.

(c) Explain ONE way immigrants may choose to assimilate into their new place of residence.

Question 2

2024 Set 1 ■ Q2

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.

(d) Explain ONE way immigrants may preserve their ethnic traditions in their new place of residence.

Question 2

2024 Set 1 ■ Q2

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.

(e) Describe ONE way that ethnic neighborhoods may contribute to a sense of place in large metropolitan areas such as Los Angeles.

Question 2

2024 Set 1 ■ Q2

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.

(f) Explain how the process of redistricting may be used to decrease an ethnic community's political power.

Question 2

2024 Set 1 ■ Q2

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.

(g) Explain how the process of redistricting may be used to increase an ethnic community's political power. and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number. Metacities and Top-Tier World Cities, 2020 Source: United Nations Selected Cities Urban Area Population, Population, Population Growth, 2000 to 2020 City GDP per Capita, Country GDP per Capita, Cairo 13.6 million 20.9 million 54% 4,8653,609 Dhaka 10.3 million 21.0 million 104% 7,9202,001 New York City 17.9 million 18.8 million 5% 86,61563,529 Paris 9.7 million 11.0 million 13% 71,34639,180 Note: Values are estimates based on publicly available data.

Solution 2

(a)

Mark scheme

- - Walnut, Cerritos, Chinatown, or Koreatown

Solution 2

(b)

Mark scheme

- - The neighborhoods are clustered inland and/or away from the coast.
- - The neighborhoods are clustered in the eastern or northeastern portion.
- - The neighborhoods are in areas east of the Los Angeles central business district (CBD).
- - The neighborhoods are aligned along an east-west axis.

Solution 2

(c) Mark scheme

- - Immigrants may adopt culture traits (e.g., language, food, clothing, religion, music, sport) of the majority population group.
- - Immigrants may change, hide, and/or abandon aspects of their own culture (e.g., language, food, clothing, religion, music, sport).
- - Immigrants may achieve entry into social and economic networks (e.g., schools, workplaces, business associations, attaining citizenship).
- - Immigrants may settle in non-ethnic neighborhoods rather than in ethnic neighborhoods and/or ethnic enclaves.

Solution 2

(d) Mark scheme

- - By engaging in placemaking using aspects of their traditional culture (e.g., architecture, toponyms, signage) to establish a sense of place.
- - By continuing to celebrate and/or practice their ethnic traditions (e.g., traditional holidays, ethnic or traditional food, native languages, traditional clothing).
- - By creating or engaging with local institutions that promote their culture (e.g., schools, arts centers, religious groups, language learning centers, business associations, markets, organizations).

Solution 2

- - By seeking legal or other formal recognition and/or adoption of their traditions by the majority population (e.g., language taught in schools, bilingual social services, recognition of holidays).
- - By encouraging social relationships and/or connecting with those who share the same ethnic traditions in different places (e.g., ethnic neighborhoods, enclaves, on social media, country of origin).

Solution 2

(e) Mark scheme

- - Ethnic neighborhoods exhibit names (e.g., toponyms), signs, sounds (e.g., language, music), symbols (e.g., religious, cultural, political), art, architecture, and/or foods typical of that ethnicity.
- - Ethnic neighborhoods create a distinct cultural landscape that is different from surrounding areas.
- - Ethnic neighborhoods often contain distinctive cultural institutions (e.g., places of worship), traditions, celebrations, retail shopping, and/or restaurants.
- - People may form perceptions, mental maps, or emotional attachments to ethnic neighborhoods based on the distinct culture traits or cultural events in that area.

Solution 2

(f) Mark scheme

- - Redistricting or gerrymandering may negatively affect ethnic groups if the districts are redrawn to minimize the number of ethnic group voters in that area.
- - Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to reduce the representation and/or the political power of that community by dividing (e.g., cracking) an ethnic area into two or more voting districts.
- - Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to limit the representation and/or political power of those ethnic groups and/or allow a greater number of surrounding districts the chance to be won by the party in power by combining (e.g., packing, stacking) two or more ethnic areas into one voting district.

Solution 2

- - Redistricting or gerrymandering could result in a candidate from the ethnic community being geographically eliminated from running in that district, reducing the community's representation.
- - Redistricting or gerrymandering may intentionally decrease voting access or participation because of the changing boundaries of the districts.

Solution 2

(g) Mark scheme

- - Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to empower ethnic groups if the districts are redrawn to maximize the number of ethnic group voters in that area.
- - Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to increase the ethnic group's representation and/or political power by dividing (e.g., cracking) a non-ethnic group majority area into two or more voting districts.
- - Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to limit representation and/or political power of the non-ethnic majority by combining (e.g., packing, stacking) two or more majority group areas into one district.

Solution 2

- - Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to increase ethnic communities' political power by creating and/or recognizing majority-minority districts.
- - Redistricting or gerrymandering may be used to better represent ethnic communities' interests and/or increase voter participation by aligning district boundaries with ethnic areas.

Question 2

2023 Set 1 ■ Q2

One stimulus.

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

Country	Corn/maize (lb per capita)	Potato (lb per capita)	Rice (lb per capita)	Yam (lb per capita)	Cassava/manioc (lb per capita)
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

Question 2

Hearths of domestication: corn/maize = Mexico; potato = Peru; rice = China and Mali; yam = Niger River basin; cassava = Amazon River basin. Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

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.

Question 2

- (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.

Solution 2

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe an early hearth of domestication (1 point) — accept any: a location where new (agricultural) practices develop and/or from which they spread; a place where a plant or animal was first domesticated; sites of early civilizations that domesticated plants/animals (e.g., Fertile Crescent, Indus Valley, SE Asia, China, Andean Highlands, Amazonia, Central America); an ancient society whose farmers converted wild species into domesticated varieties over time via selective breeding.

Solution 2

(b)

Mark scheme

- Identify the least-diffused crop (1 point): Yam (yams) — it shows high production only at/near its Niger River basin hearth (Nigeria) and near-zero production in the other countries listed.

Solution 2

(c)

Mark scheme

- Explain food preference as a culture trait (1 point) — accept any: many foods have distinct ingredients/preparations indicative of a specific culture group; culture groups identify with national dishes representing their food culture; foods contain ingredients/crops local to a culture's region; foods are part of a way of life or are forbidden, as expressed in belief systems, religion, artifacts, calendars, or holidays.

Solution 2

(d)

Mark scheme

- Explain the Columbian Exchange's role in crop diffusion (1 point) — accept any: it relocated crops between world regions through conquest, ecological imperialism, colonization, and/or trade routes; it moved crops due to changing food preferences, cultural assimilation, or changing agricultural practices; it may have accidentally/unintentionally introduced a crop beyond its hearth (e.g., seeds as "stow-aways" in cargo).

Solution 2

(e)

Mark scheme

- Explain how the data show globalization of consumption (1 point): high per-capita production/consumption of a crop far from its hearth (e.g., Brazil produces 1,056 lb of corn per capita; rice grown/consumed outside China) shows the crop is globalized. Accept links to globalized food culture/media/preferences; multicultural societies and global migration; globalized trade/transport (free-trade or neoliberal policies, comparative advantage, containerization, bulk shipping); or a growing global middle class of consumers — each evidenced by production away from the hearth.

Solution 2

(f)

Mark scheme

- Explain intensive (LDC) vs extensive (MDC) farming (1 point) — accept any: LDC subsistence/intensive farming on small plots to feed a household vs MDC extensive/commercial farming on large farms for a company's consumers; LDC intensive manual labor (hand tools, animal power) vs MDC mechanized, low-labor extensive production; LDC farmers lack capital/equipment/inputs so rely on intensive human labor while MDC farmers can invest in extensive inputs; LDC farms use local resources to feed families/communities while MDC farms exploit economies of scale for large populations.

Solution 2

(g) Mark scheme

- Explain ONE global-supply-chain link (1 point) — accept any: crops are transported internationally to consumers via storing, processing, packaging, wholesaling, and/or retailing; crops feed the global restaurant/fast-food industry, cultivated/processed in one country then distributed to restaurants in another; growing global consumption of frozen/dried/canned/dehydrated foods means crops are processed into preserved forms and distributed abroad for long-term storage; crops are processed into other forms (e.g., corn for ethanol or animal feed) then shipped to wholesalers, retailers, or consumers in other countries.