

Past-paper walk-through

Diffusion of Religion and Language ■ 3.7

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2024 Set 2 Q1

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 1

2024 Set 2 ■ Q1

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.

Question 1

2024 Set 2 ■ Q1

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.

(b) Describe the process of creolization of language.

Question 1

2024 Set 2 ■ Q1

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.

(c) Describe how the globalization of foods has influenced cultural patterns of food consumption.

Question 1

2024 Set 2 ■ Q1

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.

(d) Explain ONE way that agricultural land use practices may have negative environmental effects.

Question 1

2024 Set 2 ■ Q1

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.

(e) Explain how a new style of music may be created as a result of cultural diffusion from different regions.

Question 1

2024 Set 2 ■ Q1

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.

(f) Explain how toponyms may result from the diffusion of religion across the cultural landscape.

Question 1

2024 Set 2 ■ Q1

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.

(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.) and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number. Washington, D.C., and Surrounding Jurisdictions Source: ESRI Data Partners

Solution 1

(a) Mark scheme

- - Expansion diffusion, as ideas or practices spread through a population into different areas.
- - Relocation diffusion, as ideas or practices spread from one location to a new or distant location, or to a location across a geographic barrier.
- - Hierarchical diffusion, as ideas or practices spread from one important or significant city, community, and/or person to another.
- - Contagious diffusion, as ideas or practices spread from person to person or along a transportation line.
- - Stimulus diffusion, as ideas or practices are borrowed from one culture and altered by another culture.

Solution 1

(b) Mark scheme

- - Interactions between or among culture traits and/or larger global forces lead to new forms of cultural expression and/or new languages.
- - Two or more languages converge or mix to create a new language or new form of communication.
- - People speaking two or more languages experience syncretism and/or combine their languages to form a new language.
- - The development of a new language or dialect occurs due to the contact between groups that speak different and/or mutually unintelligible languages.

Solution 1

- - The blending of two or more languages in which the new language includes selected features of either original language.

Solution 1

(c) Mark scheme

- - Globalization has resulted in the global spread of various plants and/or animals.
- - Globalization has resulted in the spread of ingredients, cuisines, foods, and/or food cultures to people around the world.
- - Globalization has resulted in policies (e.g., safety regulations, labeling requirements) that may affect consumer preferences (e.g., organic, Kosher, Halal).
- - Globalization has popularized foods from different regions (e.g., sushi, tacos, kebabs).
- - Globalization alters the quantity, type, and/or cost of foods.

Solution 1

- - Globalization has expanded food options, changed diets, and/or changed levels of nutrition.
- - Globalization has reduced the consumption of local foods as people opt for globally distributed foods (e.g., fast food, processed, frozen).
- - Globalization provides access to crops that were formerly only available in certain climates and/or year-long access to foods that were formerly only seasonally available.

Solution 1

(d) Mark scheme

- - Agricultural practices may result in increased pollution (e.g., soil, air, water) through chemical inputs (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides), resource use, and/or mechanized farming.
- - Agricultural practices may contribute to water runoff that can pollute or degrade the quality of local or downstream water supplies (e.g., streams, rivers, lakes, oceans, groundwater, aquifers, wetlands).
- - Agricultural pollution may contribute to global environmental problems (e.g., the greenhouse effect, climate change, ozone layer damage).

Solution 1

- - Agricultural practices (e.g., plowing, terracing, deforestation, draining wetlands, grazing animals) may degrade and/or eliminate plant or animal habitats, change ecosystems, and/or reduce biodiversity.
- - Agricultural practices (e.g., irrigation, dryland farming) may contribute to soil salinization, desertification, and/or soil erosion.

Solution 1

(e)

Mark scheme

- - A new style of music may be created through a process of cultural interaction (e.g., syncretism, creolization, communication technologies).
- - When two or more musical styles come into contact, their elements may be combined to create a new musical style, tradition, instrument, dance, and/or genre.

Solution 1

(f)

Mark scheme

- - The diffusion of religion may result in places (e.g., neighborhoods, cities, sub national units, regions, countries) or natural features (e.g., rivers, mountains) being named after important religious figures, sacred sites, places of worship, events (e.g., holidays), and/or symbols.
- - The process of colonization and/or sequent occupance leaves evidence of past religions through placenames or the names of natural features.

Solution 1

(g) Mark scheme

- To earn the point, state a DEGREE (high, moderate, or low) to which indigenous language use was influenced by colonialism AND support it with a valid justification.
- For a HIGH degree (strongly reduced):
 - - Colonizers restricted indigenous language use by imposing their own languages to govern (e.g., by law), assimilate (e.g., religion), and/or communicate (e.g., a lingua franca taught in schools).
 - - Colonization reduced the number of indigenous-language speakers through disease and/or conflict.

Solution 1

- - Colonialism replaced indigenous languages with colonizers' languages in toponyms, maps, charts, and/or other representations.
- For a MODERATE or LOW degree (limited influence):
- - In some areas colonialism encouraged indigenous language use (e.g., Nahuatl in Central America) by employing indigenous people for administrative or religious purposes.
- - In some areas (e.g., parts of Africa and Oceania) indigenous languages remain widely used because of local resistance or flourishing cultural centers.
- - In some areas (e.g., Paraguay, Oaxaca, Guatemala) colonizers' languages were not widely adopted, leaving indigenous languages largely unaffected.