

Question 1: No Stimulus**7 points****(A) Describe ONE type of diffusion by which culture traits spread.****1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- A1. Expansion diffusion, as ideas or practices spread through a population into different areas.
- A2. Relocation diffusion, as ideas or practices spread from one location to a new or distant location, or to a location across a geographic barrier.
- A3. Hierarchical diffusion, as ideas or practices spread from one important or significant city, community, and/or person to another.
- A4. Contagious diffusion, as ideas or practices spread from person to person or along a transportation line.
- A5. Stimulus diffusion, as ideas or practices are borrowed from one culture and altered by another culture.

(B) Describe the process of creolization of language.**1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- B1. Interactions between or among culture traits and/or larger global forces lead to new forms of cultural expression and/or new languages.
- B2. Two or more languages converge or mix to create a new language or new form of communication.
- B3. People speaking two or more languages experience syncretism and/or combine their languages to form a new language.
- B4. The development of a new language or dialect occurs due to the contact between groups that speak different and/or mutually unintelligible languages.
- B5. The blending of two or more languages in which the new language includes selected features of either original language.

(C) Describe how the globalization of foods has influenced cultural patterns of food consumption.**1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- C1. Globalization has resulted in the global spread of various plants and/or animals.
- C2. Globalization has resulted in the spread of ingredients, cuisines, foods, and/or food cultures to people around the world.
- C3. Globalization has resulted in policies (e.g., safety regulations, labeling requirements) that may affect consumer preferences (e.g., organic, Kosher, Halal).
- C4. Globalization has popularized foods from different regions (e.g., sushi, tacos, kebabs).
- C5. Globalization alters the quantity, type, and/or cost of foods.
- C6. Globalization has expanded food options, changed diets, and/or changed levels of nutrition.
- C7. Globalization has reduced the consumption of local foods as people opt for globally distributed foods (e.g., fast food, processed, frozen).
- C8. 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.

(D) Explain ONE way that agricultural land use practices may have negative environmental effects.**1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- D1. 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.
- D2. 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).
- D3. Agricultural pollution may contribute to global environmental problems (e.g., the greenhouse effect, climate change, ozone layer damage).
- D4. 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.
- D5. Agricultural practices (e.g., irrigation, dryland farming) may contribute to soil salinization, desertification, and/or soil erosion.

- (E) Explain how a new style of music may be created as a result of cultural diffusion from different regions. 1 point

Accept one of the following:

- E1. A new style of music may be created through a process of cultural interaction (e.g., syncretism, creolization, communication technologies).
- E2. 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.

- (F) Explain how toponyms may result from the diffusion of religion across the cultural landscape. 1 point

Accept one of the following:

- F1. 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.
- F2. The process of colonization and/or sequent occupance leaves evidence of past religions through placenames or the names of natural features.

- (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.) 1 point

Statement of a moderate or high degree

AND

Supported by one of the following:

- G1. Colonizers reduced or restricted indigenous language use by imposing their own languages to govern (e.g., by law), assimilate (e.g., religion), and/or communicate (e.g., as a lingua franca, taught in schools).
- G2. Colonization reduced the number of indigenous language speakers through disease and/or conflict.
- G3. Colonialism reduced or replaced indigenous languages with colonizers' languages in toponyms, maps, charts, and/or in other representations.
- G4. In some areas, colonialism encouraged indigenous language use (e.g., Nahuatl in Central America) through the employment of indigenous people (e.g., for administrative or religious purposes).

OR

Statement of a moderate or low degree

AND

Supported by one of the following:

- G5. In some areas (e.g., parts of Africa, parts of Oceania), indigenous languages remain widely used because of local resistance or indifference to colonial cultural influences and/or flourishing cultural centers.
- G6. In some areas (e.g., Paraguay, Oaxaca, Guatemala), colonizers' languages were not widely adopted, leaving indigenous languages largely unaffected.

Total for question 1: 7 points