**Newfoundland Studies 2205**

**Review for Test 1**

Topics Covered for Test 1

* Chapter one
	+ 1.1 What is Culture pgs: (36-39)
	+ 1.2 Describing culture pgs: (40-43)
	+ 1.3 What shapes our culture pgs: (44-47)
	+ 1.4 Economics and culture pgs: (48-51)
	+ 1.5 Geography and culture pgs: (52-59)
	+ 1.6 History and culture pgs: (60-67)
	+ 1.7 Politics and culture pgs: (68-73)
	+ 1.8 Culture and Identity pgs: (74-79)
	+ 1.9 Why does culture change? pgs: (80-85)
* PowerPoint on website
* The test will consist of the following:
	+ 20 Multiple choice (20 marks)
	+ Short response (2) (10 marks)

**Multiple Choice / Fill in the blanks**

**Chapter One**

**1.1 What is Culture pgs: (36-39)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the way of life of a group of people.

Identifiable elements of a cultural complex are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Culture traits are organized into the following three categories, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Two or more culture traits interact with each other they form a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1.2 Describing culture pgs: (40-43)**

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an area where one or more identifiable culture traits exist.

Cooking jigs dinner as a family Sunday dinner is an example of

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The use of chopsticks in China and Tim Horton’s in Canada are examples of

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Facebook and eating at restaurants such as McDonalds are examples of

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are culture traits that have been passed down from our ancestors.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are culture traits that originate in modern times.

**1.3 What shapes our culture pgs: (44-47)**

Culture is affected by four forces in particular. They are;

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What industry in Newfoundland has the highest percentage of employment

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1.4 Economics and culture pgs: (48-51)**

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_economy is one in which people are working to meet their basic needs.

An economy in which everyone uses currency and the prices of goods are set by the marketplace is known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Not having enough money to meet all of our needs and wants is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The cost of an alternative that must be forgone in order to purchase something else is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1.5 Geography and culture pgs: (52-59)**

3 main questions that geography focuses on are;

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The absolute location of a place is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the term used to describe the position of a place in terms of it’s proximity to another place.

The natural capacities or opportunities of a site are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Food, fuel, shelter and clothing are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that humans use to meet their needs.

A resource is said to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if it can be extracted and delivered to consumers in a cost efficient manner is called.

**1.6 History and culture pgs: (60-67)**

A record or narrative of our past is called our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to that which is preserved and passed on from one generation to the next

**1.7 Politics and culture pgs: (68-73)**

Canada’s political practice is based on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system.

The type of government practiced in Canada is known as

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1.9 Why does culture change pgs: (80-85)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the emergence of new ideas, objects, or techniques.

Change that occurs when an idea, object, or technique is introduced to a culture from an external source is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_describes the experience of one culture dominating another culture.

When two cultures interact and there is a relatively equal change in both groups it is termed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Short response**

1. Differentiate between traditional and contemporary culture and provide an example of each.
2. Discuss how 2 of the 4 factors that shape culture effect you. (Economical, Geographical, Historical and Political) Use an example to back up each factor.
3. Differentiate between subsistence and market economy. Provide an example of each type of economy.
4. How has culture changed in Newfoundland and Labrador over the past 100 years? Use 3 examples to help explain this change.