

# Chapter 1: Multiple Choice

1. The “Jena 6” case, described in your text, illustrates Answer a
  - a. race-based inequities in the criminal justice system.
  - b. how classism results in inequities for the poor.
  - c. how both White people and Black people can work together to address racism.
  - d. that voter ID laws can disenfranchise minority voters.
2. Which of the following is true about racial disparities in the criminal justice system?

Answer b

- a. Black men and Black women are arrested for drug violations at about the same rate.
  - b. Both Black and Hispanic drivers who are stopped by police are more likely to be searched than are White drivers.
  - c. Few race-based inequities were identified in New York City’s Stop and Frisk program.
  - d. Police officers who wear body cameras are less likely to fatally shoot a suspect than police officers who do not wear cameras.
3. When asked about their interactions with the police, African American men Answer b
  - a. report that White, but not Black, police officers are biased against them.
  - b. expect that if a police officer is watching them, they will be accused of wrongdoing.
  - c. report fears that are unsupported by research on racial disparities in law enforcement.
  - d. recognize that the anxiety they feel when interacting with police officers is counterproductive.
4. The idea that people of color are more likely to be pulled over for traffic violations, compared with White people

Answer d

- a. has been discounted by research.
  - b. happens occasionally, but not systematically.
  - c. has yet to be explored in the court system.
  - d. may be rooted in the belief that people of color are more likely to commit crimes than are White people.

5. José looks across the room and notices another student. According to research on person perception, what information is José likely to notice first about that person?

Answer a

- a. The person's gender
- b. What the person is doing
- c. Whether the person is attractive or not
- d. What the person is wearing

6. According to your textbook, which of the following is true about Americans' attitudes toward Muslims?

Answer d

- a. Anti-Muslim attitudes were more negative during Barack Obama's presidency than during George Bush's presidency.
- b. Americans hold the most negative attitudes toward Muslims who regularly observe their religious obligations.
- c. Anti-Muslim attitudes are more likely to be expressed by property damage to mosques than by discrimination against Muslim people.
- d. Hate crimes against Muslims occur more often today than they did in the months after the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

7. According to your textbook, race is a

Answer a

- a. socially constructed category which is often supported by law.
- b. concept that has never been considered scientifically meaningful.
- c. neutral categorization system that is sometimes misused by biased individuals.
- d. clearly defined biological category.

8. Racial categories such as "Asian," "Black," "Hispanic," and "White" are

- a. biological facts.
- b. universally agreed upon.
- c. arbitrary labels.
- d. culturally irrelevant.

9. Which of the following is a way to reliably determine a person's race?

Answer d

- a. Racial features
- b. The "blood quantum" criterion
- c. Skin tone
- d. None of the above

10. Which of the following is an important component of racism?

Answer a

- a. Having the power to oppress members of socially devalued groups
- b. The idea that only majority group members hold race-based negative attitudes
- c. That it is expressed at the individual level, but not at the institutional level
- d. That it is reflected through intentional, but not unintentional, behaviors

11. Members of which of the following groups have been considered to have a non- White ethnicity at some time in the history of the United States?

Answer d

- a. Iranians
- b. Italians
- c. Irish
- d. All of the above

12. Which of the following is *not* part of the definition of human culture?

Answer c

- a. Unique meaning and information system
- b. Transmitted across generations
- c. Leads to biased views of outgroups
- d. Allows a group to meet its basic needs

13. \_\_\_\_\_ is a unique meaning and information system, shared by a group and transmitted across generations, that allows a group to meet basic needs of survival, pursue happiness and well-being, and derive meaning from life.

Answer d

- a. Ethnocentrism
- b. Categorization
- c. Scripting
- d. Human culture

14. The concept of human culture is important for understanding prejudice and discrimination because

Answer d

- a. culture provides a means of transmitting shared beliefs about groups.
- b. prejudices, stereotypes, and privileges are all influenced by culture.
- c. culture reinforces the use of race and other social categories.
- d. culture does all of the above.

15. According to research, immigrants are most likely to be accepted by citizens of the host country who

Answer b

- a. see their economic resources as limited.
- b. believe immigrants can be an important part of the country's future.
- c. believe that their national identity is based on birth and shared ancestry.
- d. are highly religious.

16. People who believe national identity is based on birth and shared ancestry are said to adopt a \_\_\_\_ view about immigrants.

Answer b

- a. law and order
- b. nativist
- c. multicultural
- d. assimilationist

17. Group privilege

Answer b

- a. is enjoyed only by White males.
- b. can be based on race, gender, or sexual orientation.
- c. is much discussed but does not really exist.
- d. is an earned advantage enjoyed by members of all successful groups.

18. When White people are turned down for credit, they rarely wonder whether the decision was based on their race. This illustrates the idea of

Answer d

- a. ethnocentrism.
- b. group superiority.
- c. race-based denial.
- d. group privilege.

19. An unearned favored state conferred simply because of one's race, gender, gender identity, or sexual orientation is referred to as

Answer c

- a. ethnocentrism.
- b. equity.
- c. group privilege.
- d. ingroup favoritism.

20. The idea that those who have privilege take it for granted is referred to as Answer a

- a. the luxury of obliviousness.
- b. safety in numbers.
- c. lifting a ton of feathers.
- d. pancultural denial.

21. According to Peggy McIntosh, privilege is Answer

a

- a. an invisible, weightless knapsack.
- b. held only by White women and men.
- c. the lightness of being.
- d. the opposite of unearned advantage.

22. Group privilege

Answer c

- a. has a small, but relatively unimportant, effect on the experience of minorities.
- b. can result in interpersonal, but not institutional discrimination.
- c. has a cumulative, negative impact on minorities that is difficult to document, but nevertheless powerful.
- d. affects people of color, but not White women.

23. According to your text, a corollary of group privilege is Answer d

- a. a zone of "not kidding."
- b. people's experience of subtle prejudice because of their group membership.
- c. advantage granted because of one's ability, effort, or past success.
- d. advantage granted to people because of their group membership.

24. Olin is a White male who is taking a diversity class. When the topic of White privilege is first introduced, Olin is most likely to

Answer b

- a. feel empathy for groups with less privilege.
- b. feel under attack.
- c. experience an increase in his self-esteem.
- d. express collective guilt on behalf of his racial group.

25. According to Ijeoma Oluo, which of the following explains why the concept of privilege is threatening?

Answer c

- a. Everyone has experienced discrimination at some point in their life.
- b. It ignores the racism that White women and men experience.
- c. People are uncomfortable with the possibility that they are ignorant about how the world works.
- d. Discussing privilege leads to critical hopelessness.

26. \_\_\_\_\_ is the idea that it can be difficult to accept one's privileged status, but by listening to other's perspectives and ideas about this topic, growth and change are possible.

Answer d

- a. Group humility
- b. Anti-racism
- c. Implicit prejudice
- d. Critical hope

27. Professor X is teaching a class on prejudice and discrimination. When students express that they are having difficulty grappling with the complexity of the topic, Professor X offers easy answers and assures them that a better understanding will come on its own. Professor X is responding with

Answer a

- a. naïve hope.
- b. critical hope.
- c. solidarity.
- d. difficulty blindness.

28. Critical hope addresses students' responses to learning about prejudice and discrimination. Which of the following is *not* an aspect of this concept?

Answer b

- a. Majority group members may feel they are being asked to give up important aspects of their culture.
- b. Minority group members may feel that their worldview has been questioned.
- c. Instructors should address the tension and discomfort that all students experience when discussing this topic.
- d. It is important to acknowledge that the barriers to equality and inclusion are not easily removed.

29. Who proposed that stereotypes are "pictures in our heads"?

Answer d

- a. Gordon Allport
- b. Sigmund Freud
- c. Theodore Adorno
- d. Walter Lippman