

Quick Quiz: Chapter 1

Exploring Race and Ethnicity

Multiple Choice Questions

1. In sociology, *minority* refers to the
 - a. dominant group.
 - b. subordinate group.
 - c. largest group.
 - d. smallest group.

2. Members of the *dominant group* usually
 - a. marry within their group.
 - b. marry members of the subordinate group.
 - c. become part of the group later in life.
 - d. have the same cultural characteristics as the subordinate group.

3. What defines a racial group?
 - a. religious differences
 - b. cultural practices
 - c. obvious physical differences
 - d. all of these

4. Which of the following is NOT considered an *ethnic group*?
 - a. Puerto Rican New Yorkers
 - b. Greek Americans
 - c. White Americans
 - d. Jewish Americans

5. Which sociologist introduced the concept of the *color-line*?
 - a. William Julius Wilson
 - b. Karl Marx
 - c. Robert Merton
 - d. W.E.B. Du Bois

6. The sociohistorical process by which racial categories are created and manipulated is known as
 - a. racial formation.
 - b. ethnocentrism.
 - c. stratification.
 - d. labeling.

7. The formula $A+B+C=A$ describes
 - a. the new majority group.
 - b. fusion.
 - c. assimilation.
 - d. segregation.

Short Answer Questions

8. Provide a historical or contemporary example of genocide.
9. An _____ emphasizes African cultures and their role in the lives of Black Americans.
10. Which theory examines the conflict between nations who control wealth and nations who provide labor and natural resources?

ANSWERS TO CHAPTER 1 QUICK QUIZ

1. ANS: b

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Rank: conceptual, easy

2. ANS: a

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Rank: conceptual, moderate

3. ANS: c

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Rank: conceptual, difficult

4. ANS: c

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Rank: applied, moderate

5. ANS: d

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Rank: factual, easy

6. ANS: a

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Rank: conceptual, difficult

7. ANS: c

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Rank: conceptual, moderate

8. ANS: will vary, could include Rwandan conflict, the Holocaust, Darfur, etc.

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Rank: applied, moderate

9. ANS: Afrocentric perspective

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Rank: conceptual, easy

10. ANS: World systems theory

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Rank: conceptual, difficult

Chapter 1 – Exploring Race and Ethnicity

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Between the year 2010 and 2050, the proportion of the U.S. population that is Black, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American will likely
- triple.
 - decline.
 - stay the same.
 - increase from 36% to 54%.

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 4

Rank: factual, moderate

2. Which term is used to refer to a subordinate group whose members have significantly less control or power over their own lives than the members of a dominant group have over theirs?
- minority group
 - majority group
 - stratified group
 - social group

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 5

Rank: conceptual, easy

3. In sociological terms, a *majority* is the same as a
- numerical minority.
 - numerical majority.
 - dominant group.
 - subordinate group.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 5

Rank: conceptual, easy

4. The sociological concept of *minority* can be described as a
- group that experiences limitations and barriers to life's opportunities.
 - group that is numerically less than 50% of the population.
 - condition defined exclusively in terms of physical traits.
 - condition that does not have negative effects in a democracy.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 6

Rank: applied, moderate

5. Members of a *minority* or *subordinate group*
- generally marry outside their group.
 - become a part of the group voluntarily.
 - are political equals of the majority group.
 - share physical or cultural characteristics that differ from the majority group.

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 6

Rank: applied, easy

6. Members of a *minority* or *subordinate group*
- a. experience treatment similar to the dominant group.
 - b. recruit their members.
 - c. have a sense of group solidarity.
 - d. are not really distinguishable from the dominant group in terms of physical or cultural characteristics.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 6

Rank: applied, moderate

7. Members of a *minority* or *subordinate group*
- a. share physical or cultural characteristics that distinguish them from the dominant group.
 - b. have less power over their lives than do members of a majority.
 - c. acquire membership by being born into that group.
 - d. all of these apply

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 6

Rank: applied, moderate

8. Members of a *minority* or *subordinate group* generally marry within their group because
- a. members of the dominant group usually want to join a minority group by marrying into it.
 - b. members of the subordinate group have a strong sense of group solidarity that discourages outsiders.
 - c. it is always illegal for subordinate group members and dominant group members to marry.
 - d. they have low self-esteem.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 6

Rank: applied, difficult

9. All of the following are processes that may create subordinate groups except:
- a. immigration
 - b. extermination
 - c. annexation
 - d. colonialism

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 3

Rank: applied, easy

10. Which term is used by sociologists to describe a group that is set apart from others because of obvious physical differences?
- a. social group
 - b. ethnic group
 - c. racial group
 - d. formal group

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 7

Rank: conceptual, easy

11. Which of the following is considered a racial group?

- a. Puerto Ricans
- b. Jews
- c. African Americans
- d. all of these

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 8

Rank: applied, easy

12. The U.S. has used skin color as the standard for race designation with

- a. two categories: Black and White.
- b. an elaborate system describing various combinations of skin color, facial features, and hair texture.
- c. a continuum of most Black to most White.
- d. a focus on cultural differences.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 7

Rank: conceptual, moderate

13. Which term is used to describe a group that is set apart from others primarily because of its national origin or distinctive cultural patterns?

- a. social group
- b. ethnic group
- c. racial group
- d. formal group

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 8

Rank: conceptual, easy

14. *Ethnicity* refers to

- a. racial differences.
- b. differences in physical and mental characteristics.
- c. cultural differences.
- d. citizenship.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 8

Rank: conceptual, easy

15. Which of the following is considered an ethnic group?

- a. Puerto Ricans
- b. Irish Americans
- c. Mexican Americans
- d. all of these

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 8

Rank: applied, moderate

16. Which of the following is considered an ethnic group?

- a. Norwegian Americans
- b. Asians
- c. Blacks
- d. all of these

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 8

Rank: applied, moderate

17. Which of the following is NOT considered an ethnic group?

- a. Puerto Ricans.
- b. Italian Americans.
- c. Muslims.
- d. Polish Americans.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 9

Rank: applied, moderate

18. Sociologists consider Jewish Americans an ethnic group because

- a. they share a cultural tradition that goes beyond religion.
- b. their religion is their culture.
- c. they are a religious minority.
- d. Christianity is the dominant faith in the U.S.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 9

Rank: applied, difficult

19. Who was the first African American to earn a doctorate from Harvard?

- a. James Blackwell
- b. Franklin Frazier
- c. W.E.B. Du Bois
- d. William J. Wilson

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 8

Rank: factual, easy

20. African American sociologist W.E.B. Du Bois said in 1900 that the century's major problem would be

- a. class differences.
- b. the color-line.
- c. wars.
- d. poverty and disease.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 8

Rank: factual, easy

21. *Subordinate groups* include

- a. Roman Catholics.
- b. women.
- c. deaf people.
- d. all of these

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 10

Rank: applied, easy

22. The concept of *race* is
- determined by blood type.
 - predicated by skin shade increments.
 - biologically based on genetically isolated groups.
 - socially constructed.

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 12-13

Rank: conceptual, easy

23. Races can be clearly distinguished on the basis of
- skin color.
 - blood type.
 - genetic resistance to malaria.
 - none of these

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 11

Rank: conceptual, moderate

24. Research shows that differences in intelligence scores between Blacks and Whites are almost eliminated when
- they take the exam in a familiar environment.
 - adjustments are made for social and economic characteristics.
 - spelling and grammar are not counted.
 - Blacks are given extra time to take the test.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 11

Rank: factual, moderate

25. *The Bell Curve* presented the research of Herrnstein and Murray on the IQ, where they claimed that
- 60 percent of IQ is inheritable.
 - welfare should be ended to discourage births among low-IQ poor women.
 - whites are inherently more intelligent than Blacks.
 - all of these

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 11

Rank: factual, difficult

26. When belief in the inheritance of behavior patterns is coupled with the feeling that certain groups are inherently superior to others it is called
- racism.
 - ethnocentrism.
 - prejudice.
 - racial formation.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 12

Rank: conceptual, difficult

27. *Racial formation* refers to the
- biological merging of two races.
 - creation of race-bias IQ tests.
 - sociohistorical process by which racial categories are created and manipulated.

- d. defining of new race categories by the media.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 12

Rank: conceptual, moderate

28. The hierarchical system for possession of wealth, prestige, or power is called

- a. ethnic groups.
- b. stratification.
- c. age.
- d. functionalism.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 15

Rank: conceptual, moderate

29. Which of the following theoretical perspectives tends to emphasize how the multiple parts of society are structured to maintain its stability?

- a. conflict theory
- b. functionalist theory
- c. macrosociological theory
- d. labeling theory

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 16-17

Rank: conceptual, moderate

30. Racial beliefs serve all of the following functions for the dominant group except

- a. justification for denying people rights and privileges.
- b. discouraging subordinate people from questioning their lowly status.
- c. leading to feelings of responsibility among dominant group's members for subordinate group problems.
- d. serving as a rallying point for social movements.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 16

Rank: applied, difficult

31. Which of the following perspectives on race and ethnicity tends to emphasize group tensions between the privileged and the exploited?

- a. conflict
- b. macrosociology
- c. microsociology
- d. functionalist

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 17

Rank: conceptual, difficult

32. The conflict perspective emphasizes

- a. social change.
- b. the redistribution of resources.
- c. the exploitation of minorities by dominant groups.
- d. all of these

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 17-18

Rank: conceptual, difficult

33. William Ryan's phrase *blaming the victim* refers to
- a. the responsibility of the dominant group for the plight of the subordinate group.
 - b. the responsibility of the subordinate group for its own problems.
 - c. the problems of the dominant group as they impact the subordinate group.
 - d. the conflict between the dominant and subordinate groups.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 17

Rank: conceptual, moderate

34. Exaggerated generalizations about the characteristics of members of a group that do not recognize individual differences within the group are known as
- a. stereotypes.
 - b. pluralities.
 - c. scapegoats.
 - d. self-fulfilling prophecies.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 18

Rank: conceptual, easy

35. Stereotypes are applied to
- a. gamblers.
 - b. lesbians.
 - c. people with disabilities.
 - d. all of these

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 18

Rank: applied, easy

36. In certain situations, we may respond to stereotypes and act on them, with the result that false definitions become accurate. This is known as the
- a. functionalist theory.
 - b. exploitation theory.
 - c. self-fulfilling prophecy.
 - d. authoritarian personality.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 18

Rank: applied, difficult

37. A person or group is described as having particular characteristics and then begins to display the very traits that were said to exist. This is an example of the
- a. contact hypothesis.
 - b. exploitation theory.
 - c. self-fulfilling prophecy.
 - d. exchange theory.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 18

Rank: applied, difficult

38. In the *self-fulfilling prophecy*
- a. an individual's beliefs about a situation are irrelevant to his or her behavior.
 - b. an individual makes a correct definition of the situation and thereby creates conditions in which the definition is realized.
 - c. an individual characterized as having a particular trait begins to display that trait.
 - d. people respond only to the objective features of a situation.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 18

Rank: conceptual, moderate

39. The formation of a subordinate-group-dominant-group relationship emerges through
- a. annexation.
 - b. colonialism.
 - c. migration.
 - d. all of these

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 19-20

Rank: applied, difficult

40. The maintenance of political, social, economic, and cultural domination over a people by a foreign power for an extended period of time is known as
- a. oligarchy.
 - b. totalitarianism.
 - c. credentialism.
 - d. colonialism.

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 20

Rank: conceptual, moderate

41. World systems theory addresses the conflict between
- a. nations who control wealth and nations who provide natural resources and labor.
 - b. subordinate and dominant groups.
 - c. religious groups around the globe.
 - d. functionalist and conflict theory.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 20

Rank: conceptual, moderate

42. The deliberate systematic killing of an entire people or nation is called
- a. colonialism.
 - b. apartheid.
 - c. genocide.
 - d. totalitarianism.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 22

Rank: factual, easy

43. Ethnic Serbian extermination of Bosnian Muslims was called
- a. fusion.
 - b. apartheid.
 - c. ethnic cleansing.

d. evacuation camps.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 22

Rank: applied, easy

44. Which term is most appropriate in describing the U.S. government's policies toward the Native Americans in the nineteenth century?

- a. amalgamation
- b. pluralism
- c. assimilation
- d. genocide

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 22

Rank: applied, difficult

45. The term *genocide* would NOT be used to describe which of the following historical events?

- a. war between the Hutu and Tutsi in Rwanda
- b. the effect of white policies on Native Americans in the 19th century
- c. Nazi Germany's extermination of European Jews and other minorities
- d. the creation of Pakistan and the geographic separation of Muslims and Hindus

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 22

Rank: applied, difficult

46. The war between the Hutu and Tutsi people of Rwanda would be considered

- a. genocide.
- b. amalgamation.
- c. fusion.
- d. segregation.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 22

Rank: applied, moderate

47. *Secession* is

- a. the physical separation of groups of people.
- b. the withdrawal of a group of people from a dominant group to establish a new nation.
- c. the withdrawal of a subordinate group from one neighborhood to another.
- d. all of these

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 22

Rank: conceptual, easy

48. Being forced to leave areas or vacate a country is

- a. expulsion.
- b. internal colonialism.
- c. subjugation.
- d. secession.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 22

Rank: conceptual, easy

49. Which term refers to the physical separation of two groups of people in terms of residence, workplace, and social functions?
- a. assimilation
 - b. amalgamation
 - c. segregation
 - d. pluralism

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 23-24

Rank: conceptual, easy

50. Given segregation patterns, many _____ in the United States have limited contact with people of other racial and ethnic backgrounds.
- a. Pacific Islanders
 - b. Whites
 - c. Native Americans
 - d. African Americans

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 23-24

Rank: applied, difficult

51. Which of the following is a true statement about segregation?
- a. The least segregated metropolitan areas tend to be those with the smallest African-American populations.
 - b. Intergroup contact is highly unlikely to occur in the most segregated societies.
 - c. There was significant change in segregation patterns between 1990 and 2000 based on census data.
 - d. all of these

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 23

Rank: applied, difficult

52. What does D represent in the equation $A+B+C \rightarrow D$?
- a. a resulting ethnocultural-racial group in society
 - b. segregation
 - c. the result of assimilation
 - d. the new majority group

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 24

Rank: conceptual, difficult

53. The merger of two diverse groups by a process of biological and cultural mixing is called
- a. amalgamation.
 - b. adaptation.
 - c. assimilation.
 - d. pluralism.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 24

Rank: conceptual, moderate

54. The term *melting pot* refers to
- a. amalgamation.
 - b. fusion.
 - c. the formation of a new cultural entity.

d. all of these

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 24

Rank: conceptual, moderate

55. The equation $A + B + C = A$ describes

- a. pluralism.
- b. amalgamation.
- c. assimilation.
- d. segregation.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 24

Rank: conceptual, difficult

56. Assimilation tends to take longer under which of the following conditions?

- a. The minority group maintains its own culture.
- b. The minority group residents are dispersed.
- c. The homeland of the immigrants is far away and inaccessible.
- d. The minority group arrives over an extended period of time.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 25

Rank: applied, moderate

57. The process by which an individual gives up his or her own cultural tradition to become part of a different culture is known as

- a. amalgamation.
- b. pluralism.
- c. assimilation.
- d. genocide.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 24-25

Rank: conceptual, easy

58. *Pluralism* refers to the existence of

- a. one homogeneous culture.
- b. social integration.
- c. diverse cultures co-existing in the same society.
- d. Black separatism.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 25-26

Rank: conceptual, easy

59. Which of the following allows a minority group to express its own culture and still to participate without prejudice in the larger society?

- a. assimilation
- b. amalgamation
- c. segregation
- d. pluralism

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 25-26

Rank: conceptual, difficult

60. The equation $A + B + C \rightarrow A + B + C$ describes
- a. amalgamation
 - b. pluralism.
 - c. assimilation.
 - d. genocide.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 26

Rank: conceptual, moderate

61. The most visible expression of pluralism is called
- a. assimilation.
 - b. language.
 - c. secession.
 - d. annexation.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 26

Rank: conceptual, easy

62. The development of solidarity among ethnic subgroups is called
- a. pluralism.
 - b. panethnicity.
 - c. fusion.
 - d. marginality.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 13

Rank: conceptual, moderate

63. Which is an example of the development of *panethnicity*?
- a. Mexican Americans
 - b. the coalition of tribal groups as Native Americans or American Indians
 - c. Japanese Americans
 - d. Puerto Ricans who have dual citizenship in the U.S. and Puerto Rico

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 13

Rank: applied, difficult

64. The status of being between two cultures at the same time is
- a. the melting pot.
 - b. exigency.
 - c. marginality.
 - d. amalgamation.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 15

Rank: conceptual, moderate

65. The *Afrocentric perspective* suggests
- a. the slave trade was economically justified.
 - b. giving African nations a seat on the Security Council in the United Nations.
 - c. more emphasis on African cultures and their role in the lives of Black Americans.
 - d. little can be gained from over-emphasizing the past.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 27

Rank: conceptual, moderate

66. Opponents see the Afrocentric perspective as

- a. self-determination.
- b. annexation.
- c. dignified.
- d. separatism.

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 27

Rank: conceptual, difficult

67. Which of the following is an example of the resistance of subordinate groups to their subordination?

- a. ethnic newspapers, television stations, and organizations
- b. the gay rights movement
- c. passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act
- d. all of these

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 26-28

Rank: applied, difficult

Essay Questions

68. Delineate and give examples of the five basic properties of a minority or subordinate group.

ANS: Answer should list the properties and provide an example of each

Page Ref.: 6

Rank: applied/conceptual, difficult

69. According to the functionalist perspective, what functions do racial beliefs serve for the dominant group? Conversely, what dysfunctions to society are caused by prejudice and discrimination?

ANS: Answer should list four to five functions and five to six dysfunctions.

Page Ref.: 16

Rank: applied/conceptual, difficult

70. Using the conflict perspective as a starting point, explain how use of standardized tests such as the Intelligence quotient (IQ) test keeps the privileged group in their dominant position and the subordinate group in their position.

ANS: Answer should define the conflict perspective, include the concept of *victim blaming*, and discuss IQ bias.

Page Ref.: 17-18

Rank: applied/conceptual, difficult

Additional Essay Questions

71. Explain the connection between stereotypes and self-fulfilling prophecy. Give an example of how this works.

Page Ref.: 18-19

72. Compare assimilation and pluralism as types of relationships between majority and minority groups in society. Giving specific examples, explain which best describes the U.S. today.

Page Ref.: 24-26

73. Why are many Americans challenged when asked to address the question, “Who am I?” in terms of race and/or ethnicity? What patterns become apparent? How does this relate to the concept of *marginality*?

Page Ref.: 13-15

74. Provide an argument against the statement that “subordinate groups merely accept the definitions and ideologies of the dominant group.” Give specific historical and contemporary examples to support your answer.

Page Ref.: 6-8

75. Describe the institution of slavery from an Afrocentric perspective.

Page Ref.: 27

76. Explain how race is socially constructed. Provide evidence that counters a biological explanation for race.

Page Ref.: 12-13