

4.9: Section Quiz

4.2: RACIAL, ETHNIC, AND MINORITY GROUPS

1. The racial term “African American” can refer to:
 - a. A Black person living in the United States
 - b. People whose ancestors came to the United States through the slave trade
 - c. A White person who originated in Africa and now lives in the United States
 - d. Any of the above
2. What is the one defining feature of a minority group?
 - a. Self-definition
 - b. Numerical minority
 - c. Lack of power
 - d. Strong cultural identity
3. Ethnicity describes shared:
 - a. Beliefs
 - b. Language
 - c. Religion
 - d. Any of the above
4. Which of the following is an example of a numerical majority being treated as a subordinate group?
 - a. Jewish people in Germany
 - b. Creoles in New Orleans
 - c. White people in Brazil
 - d. Black people under apartheid in South Africa
5. Scapegoat theory shows that:
 - a. Subordinate groups blame dominant groups for their problems
 - b. Dominant groups blame subordinate groups for their problems
 - c. Some people are predisposed to prejudice
 - d. All of the above

4.3: THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON RACE AND ETHNICITY

1. As a White person in the United States, being reasonably sure that you will be dealing with authority figures of the same race as you is a result of:
 - a. Intersection theory
 - b. Conflict theory
 - c. White privilege
 - d. Scapegoating theory
2. Speedy Gonzalez is an example of:
 - a. Intersection theory
 - b. Stereotyping
 - c. Interactionist view
 - d. Culture of prejudice

4.4: PREJUDICE, DISCRIMINATION, AND RACISM

1. Stereotypes can be based on:
 - a. Race
 - b. Ethnicity
 - c. Gender
 - d. All of the above

2. What is discrimination?
 - a. Biased thoughts against an individual or group
 - b. Biased actions against an individual or group
 - c. Belief that a race different from yours is inferior
 - d. Another word for stereotyping
3. Which of the following is the best explanation of racism as a social fact?
 - a. It needs to be eradicated by laws.
 - b. It is like a magic pill.
 - c. It does not need the actions of individuals to continue.
 - d. None of the above

4.5: INTERGROUP RELATIONSHIPS

1. Which intergroup relation displays the least tolerance?
 - a. Segregation
 - b. Assimilation
 - c. Genocide
 - d. Expulsion
2. What doctrine justified legal segregation in the South?
 - a. Jim Crow
 - b. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - c. *De jure*
 - d. Separate but equal
3. What intergroup relationship is represented by the “salad bowl” metaphor?
 - a. Assimilation
 - b. Pluralism
 - c. Amalgamation
 - d. Segregation
4. Amalgamation is represented by the _____ metaphor.
 - a. Melting pot
 - b. Statue of Liberty
 - c. Salad bowl
 - d. Separate but equal

4.6: RACE AND ETHNICITY IN THE UNITED STATES

1. What makes Native Americans unique as a subordinate group in the United States?
 - a. They are the only group that experienced expulsion.
 - b. They are the only group that was segregated.
 - c. They are the only group that was enslaved.
 - d. They are the only group that is indigenous to the United States.
2. Which subordinate group is often referred to as the “model minority?”
 - a. African Americans
 - b. Asian Americans
 - c. White ethnic Americans
 - d. Native Americans
3. Which federal act or program was designed to allow more Hispanic American immigration, not block it?
 - a. The Bracero Program
 - b. Immigration Reform and Control Act
 - c. Operation Wetback
 - d. SB 1070

4. Many Arab Americans face _____, especially after 9/11.
 - a. Racism
 - b. Segregation
 - c. Islamophobia
 - d. Prejudice
5. Why did most White ethnic Americans come to the United States?
 - a. For a better life
 - b. To escape oppression
 - c. Because they were forced out of their own countries
 - d. a and b only

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