Soc 2000 Fall 2014 Exam #4 Sample Questions

CHAPTER 11: ETHNICITY AND RACE

1. Until the 1950s and the Brown versus the Board of Education of Topeka Supreme Court case, blacks and whites in many parts of the U.S. were required to attend separate schools. This is an example of:
   a. assimilation.  
   b. segregation.  
   c. population transfer.  
   d. pluralism.

2. In Kosovo, a province in what used to be Yugoslavia, the Serb minority is seeking to eliminate the ethnic Albanian majority by killing them or forcing them to migrate to Albania. This is an example of:
   a. internal colonialism.  
   b. segregation.  
   c. assimilation.  
   d. ethnic cleansing.

3. John is an African-American WMU graduate with a degree in computer science. He applies for a job with a computer company in Chicago. The president of the computer company tells him at the end of his interview “I don’t like African-Americans, but you’re the best qualified candidate, so you’ve got the job. Report to work on Monday.” This is an example of:
   a. prejudice.  
   b. discrimination.  
   c. affirmative action.  
   d. institutional discrimination.

4. Race and ethnicity are important social facts because:
   a. biologically based racial differences divide every society.  
   b. cultural diversity is a fact of life in every nation.  
   c. global migration is bringing an end to prejudice and discrimination.  
   d. societies are becoming increasingly homogeneous.

5. The dominant group in a society is able to discriminate against minority groups because:
   a. all members of the dominant group actively seek to help people like themselves and seek to avoid contact with members of minority groups, leading to discrimination.  
   b. the physical or cultural traits of the dominant group are held in low esteem by members of minority groups.  
   c. the power and wealth of the dominant group allows them to discriminate.  
   d. the dominant group is the numerical majority in society and this allows them to discriminate against minority groups.

6. People who perceive themselves and are perceived by others as sharing distinctive cultural traits such as language, religion, family customs, and food preferences are a(n):
   a. ethnic group.  
   b. race.  
   c. cultural group.  
   d. minority group.

7. When studying race, scientists have found all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. there is no scientifically valid biological definition of race.
b. thousands of years of migration and intermarriage have mixed the gene pool.
c. race is a social and cultural category based on shared social definitions, perceptions and beliefs.
d. in all societies, social definitions of race are based mainly on skin color.

8. After assimilation, the children and grandchildren of ________ were incorporated into the mainstream WASP group in U.S. society.
   a. African-Americans  b. white ethnics  
c. Latino Americans  d. Asian Americans

9. People and programs that explicitly condemn prejudice and discrimination against minority groups such as French-speaking Canadians are referred to as:
   a. communist subversives
   b. antiracist
   c. affirmative actors
   d. Francophiles

10. Preconceived opinions or attitudes held by members of one group toward another are defined as:
    a. prejudice
    b. discrimination
    c. racism
    d. situational ethnicity

11. Tim is a construction worker who is unemployed. He blames the recent influx of Mexican immigrants for his inability to get a new job. This is an example of:
    a. prejudice
    b. pluralism
    c. immigration
    d. scapegoating

12. Behavior that disqualifies members of one group from opportunities available to others is:
    a. prejudice
    b. discrimination
    c. racism
    d. situational ethnicity

13. In the preceding 350 years or so, there have been at least four massive population shifts. The following example that most closely represents these massive shifts is:
    a. the forced migration of American Indians from the eastern to the western United States
    b. the diaspora of Jewish people from Israel to eastern Europe
    c. the movement of Europeans to other parts of the world
    d. the immigration of thousands of Cubans to Miami
14. The systematic, planned destruction of a racial, political, or cultural group is called:
   a. genocide
   b. assimilation
   c. segregation
   d. pluralism

15. The physical separation of a racial or ethnic group is called:
   a. genocide
   b. assimilation
   c. segregation
   d. pluralism

16. When a group takes on the attitudes and language of the dominant community, it has engaged in:
   a. genocide
   b. assimilation
   c. segregation
   d. pluralism

17. A situation in which ethnic cultures have a distinct and separate existence whereas their members participate in the economic and political life of the larger society is known as:
   a. genocide
   b. assimilation
   c. segregation
   d. pluralism

18. When ethnic groups have achieved a distinct but equal status, the society is said to exhibit:
   a. genocide
   b. assimilation
   c. segregation
   d. pluralism
   e. multiculturalism

19. Global migratory patterns are a result of the combination of ____________, the movement of people into a country to settle, and ____________, the process by which people leave a country to settle in another.
   a. immigration; emigration
   b. emigration; immigration
   c. assimilation; segregation
   d. segregation; assimilation

20. The research of Stephen Castles and Mark Miller (1993) identified four tendencies that they claim will characterize migration patterns in the coming years. Which is NOT one of those four tendencies?
   a. acceleration
   b. diversification
   c. homogenization
   d. globalization
21. Dispersal of an ethnic population from an original homeland into foreign areas often in a forced way or under traumatic circumstances is known as:
   a. genocide
   b. assimilation
   c. pluralism
   d. diaspora

22. Robin Cohen adopts a historical approach and identifies five categories of diasporas, which does NOT include:
   a. victim
   b. imperial
   c. labor
   d. political

23. The largest group of Latinos that resides in the United States is described as:
   a. Mexican American
   b. Puerto Rican
   c. Cuban
   d. El Salvadoran

24. The group that has the highest income among Latinos is composed of:
   a. Puerto Ricans
   b. Mexican Americans
   c. Guatemalans
   d. Hondurans
   e. Cubans

25. The ethnic group that was forcibly removed to “internment camps” in World War II is:
   a. German American
   b. Italian American
   c. Japanese American
   d. Chinese American

Chapter 11 Key
1. B
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. D
8. B
9. B
CHAPTER 15: FAMILIES AND INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS

1. A group of individuals related to one another by blood ties, marriage, or adoption, who form an economic unit, the adult members of which are responsible for the upbringing of children is defined as a: 
   a. household.  
   b. family.  
   c. approved mating arrangement.  
   d. monogamous relationship

2. The marriage and family customs in the United States developed within a framework of: 
   a. patriarchy.  
   b. matriarchy.  
   c. egalitarianism.  
   d. heterogeneity.

3. Family rituals are: 
   a. a group’s approved mating arrangements, usually marked by a ritual.  
   b. marrying outside one’s own group in order to follow cultural norms and allow the family to grow and fulfill its functions.  
   c. enforcement of laws against domestic abuse.  
   d. traditions that families maintain over time and that can result in severe sanctions if violated.

4. Maria and Brian recently had their first child. As a result, it is likely that Maria’s marital satisfaction will: 
   a. increase.  
   b. decrease.  
   c. remain the same.  
   d. be replaced by self-satisfaction.
5. After a divorce, all of the following are likely to happen EXCEPT:
a. children feel confused and insecure.
b. women’s standard of living falls.
c. a divorced parent with children who marries another divorced parent with children will form a blended family.
d. men’s standard of living falls.

6. All societies establish norms to govern who marries whom. The norm of ______ specifies that members in that society should marry within their own group.
   a. exogamy  b. endogamy  c. monogamy  d. intragammy

7. In _____ families, elders play a much more active role in their children’s families in comparison to most U.S. families.

8. Brother Ken’s family in “Merry Christmas from the Family” is an example of:
   a. an extended family.
   b. the social channels of love and marriage.
   c. the six functions of families.
   d. a blended family.

9. The most important reason why every society follows one of the three patterns of tracing descent is:
   a. to maintain patriarchal authority.
   b. to provide a way to pass on property.
   c. to allow the government to have an accurate count of the members of society.
   d. to allow families to become more egalitarian.

10. Celia lives in a society in which children are related to their mother’s relatives, but not their father’s relatives. This system of descent is called _____ descent.
    a. bilateral  b. unilateral  c. patrilineal  d. matrilineal

11. The family of orientation is:
    a. the family in which a person grows up.
    b. the family formed when a couple’s first child is born.
    c. a group’s approved mating arrangements.
    d. a patriarchal family.

12. Tom and Sarah have been married for four years, have two children, and both work full time jobs outside the home. Tom reluctantly agreed to do the family grocery shopping by stopping on his way home from work every Tuesday. However, Tom has forgotten to take the grocery list with him for the past month and Sarah has been forced to go to the grocery store late on Tuesday night after the kids are asleep. This is an example of all of the following EXCEPT:
    a. patriarchy.
    b. the second shift.
c. playing it dumb.
d. needs reduction.

13. Rebecca is the oldest of three children. Due to her position in the birth order, it is likely that Rebecca:
a. has lower grades than her siblings.
b. is less likely to go to college.
c. is more relaxed in her relationships with others.
d. has higher grades than her siblings.

14. Women keeping their own last names after marriage is an example of:
a. increasing egalitarianism.  b. increasing matriarchy.
c. increasing patriarchy.  d. increasing divorce.

15. Toby has three wives and ten children. Toby lives in a society in which _____ is the customary family form.
a. polygyny  b. polyandry  c. patriarchy  d. monogamy

16. John’s parents were divorced four years ago. During the first year after the divorce, his father visited him every week. Then John’s father remarried and fathered a child with his new wife. Now he rarely visits John. This is an example of:
a. child neglect.  b. child abuse.
c. serial fatherhood.  d. mid-term fatherhood.

17. According to David Popenoe, social problems such as child poverty, juvenile delinquency, substance abuse, and motherhood of single women are caused by:
a. the decline of the traditional family
b. fathers’ lack of emotional support of children
c. mothers who are overprotective of their children
d. the decline of the extended family

18. David Popenoe argues that of the following, the family arrangement for children that is better than any other is:
a. two parents (a father and a mother)
b. two parents (two fathers or two mothers)
c. an extended family that is involved in the primary socialization of the child
d. a neighborhood with an activity center for children

19. David Popenoe argues that biological fathers make distinctive and irreplaceable contributions to their children’s welfare by:
a. teaching their children to have a feeling of communion
b. showing their sons that it is inappropriate for men to be involved in childrearing.
c. making sure their children do not become sexually promiscuous
d. showing their daughters how to properly do housework
e. providing a strong male role model for sons

20. Emir and Michael live in a large house with their adopted daughter, Lilly; Emir’s son, Amid; and Michael’s aging aunt, Cecilia. Judith Stacey would describe this family as a(n):
   a. nontraditional family
   b. extended family
   c. blended family
   d. postmodern family

21. The term for a group of people directly linked by kin connections, the adult members of which assume responsibility for caring for children is:
   a. kinship
   b. family
   c. marriage
   d. community

22. Connections between individuals who are blood relatives that are established either through marriage or the lines of descent are known as:
   a. kinship
   b. family
   c. marriage
   d. community

23. A socially acknowledged and approved sexual union between two adult individuals is called:
   a. kinship
   b. family
   c. marriage
   d. community

24. Two adults living together in a household with their own or adopted children would be called a family that is:
   a. nuclear
   b. extended
   c. atomic
   d. distended

25. The one of the following in which close relatives other than a married couple and their children live in the same household or in a close and continuous relationship with one another is a family described as:
   a. nuclear
   b. extended
   c. atomic
   d. distended

26. A family of orientation is a family:
   a. formed by two married adults and their children by previous marriages
   b. to which a person wishes to belong
   c. into which a person is born
   d. that one enters as an adult and within which a new generation of children is brought up

27. A family of procreation is one:
28. A key to the development of a good marriage is a successful transferring from your “family of ___________” to your “family of ______________.”
   a. parents; spouses  
   b. patriarchy; matriarchy  
   c. function; consumption  
   d. orientation; procreation

29. A married couple living in or very near the home of the bride’s parents is in a situation that is:
   a. matrilocal  
   b. patrilocal  
   c. neolocal  
   d. polygamous

30. If a married couple lives near or with the parents of the groom, the pattern is called:
   a. matrilocal  
   b. patrilocal  
   c. neolocal  
   d. polygamy

31. If a man is allowed to have more than one wife, the marriage system is called:
   a. monogamy  
   b. polygamy  
   c. polygyny  
   d. polyandry

32. The situation in which a woman may be married to more than one man at a time is called:
   a. monogamy  
   b. polygamy  
   c. polygyny  
   d. polyandry

33. Kathryn Edin and Maria Kefalas researched low-income women and nonmarital childbirth. They found that:
   a. low-income individuals tend to place an exceptionally high value on children  
   b. poor people have unintended pregnancies because they do not understand how to use contraception and have limited sexual education  
   c. low-income individuals place a low value on marriage  
   d. poor people see marriage as a mechanism of government oppression
34. The group that has a strong commitment to family interdependence, networks of family and friends that help members financially, and higher median incomes than non-Hispanic whites is composed of:
   a. Mexican Americans
   b. Puerto Ricans
   c. Cuban Americans
   d. Native Americans
   e. Asian Americans

35. The group that has the highest rate of intermarriage is composed of:
   a. Asian Americans
   b. Native Americans
   c. Hispanic Americans
   d. African Americans

36. Compared with other Latinos, the Hispanic group with more wealth in family business ownership, lower levels of fertility, and low levels of nonmarital fertility is composed of:
   a. Mexican Americans
   b. Puerto Ricans
   c. Cuban Americans
   d. Salvadoreños

Chapter 15 Key
1. b
2. a
3. d
4. b
5. d
6. b
7. d
8. d
9. b
10. d
11. a
12. d
13. d
14. a
15. a
16. c
17. a
18. a
19. e
20. d
21. b
22. a
23. c
24. a
25. b
26. c
27. d
28. d
29. a
30. b
31. c
32. d
33. a
34. e
35. b
36. c