Chapter 11: Ethnicity and Race

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the term for identification with, and feeling part of, a cultural group, and exclusion from other cultural groups?
   A. Culture shock
   B. Ethnicity
   C. Cultural relativism
   D. Assimilation
   E. Ethnocentrism

2. What is the term for ethnic groups that once had, or wish to have or regain, autonomous political status?
   A. Silent majorities
   B. Captive nations
   C. Colonies
   D. Nationalities
   E. Plural societies

3. Which of the following statements about social race is true?
   A. Social race has some biological basis, although it can mostly be explained through culture.
   B. The importance of social race has declined, and anthropologists no longer study the subject.
   C. Since it is a cultural construction, social race has no real world effects.
   D. Social races are biologically distinct from ethnic groups.
   E. Social races are groups assumed to have a biological basis but actually defined in a culturally arbitrary manner.

4. The Holocaust is one example of
   A. forced assimilation.
   B. cultural colonialism.
   C. genocide.
   D. ethnocide.
   E. hypodescent.

5. What term refers to the view that cultural diversity in a country is something good and desirable?
   A. Assimilation
   B. Acculturation
   C. Enculturation
   D. Colonialism
   E. Multiculturalism
6. What term does Barth use to refer to a society that combines ethnic contrasts, ecological specialization, and economic interdependence of groups?
   A. Colony
   B. Broad-spectrum subsistence
   C. Plural society
   D. Imagined community
   E. Assimilation

7. What is the fastest growing ethnic group in the United States?
   A. Anglo-Americans
   B. Hispanics
   C. African Americans
   D. Asian Americans
   E. Native Americans

8. What is the term for policies and practices that harm a group and its members?
   A. Colonialism
   B. Racism
   C. Prejudice
   D. Ethnocentrism
   E. Discrimination

9. When a dominant group compels a minority group to adopt the dominant culture, this is known as
   A. attitudinal discrimination.
   B. genocide.
   C. forced assimilation.
   D. ethnocentrism.
   E. environmental racism.

10. People may occupy many different social statuses during their lives, or even during the course of a day. What term refers to a person’s ability to emphasize different identities in different social contexts?
    A. Ethnic identity
    B. Racial substitution
    C. Situational negotiation of identity
    D. Discourse analysis
    E. Rotating core personality traits

11. In what sense are nationalities “imagined communities”?
    A. Modern nationalities are imagined because all were created by colonial governments.
    B. Despite their shared feeling of comradeship, most members of a nationality will never meet.
    C. Nationalities do not exist in real terms; they are merely fictional constructs of the ruling intelligentsia.
D. Nationalities are comprised of many different ethnic groups and subcultures, and therefore may disintegrate at any moment.
E. The members of a nationality constantly compare their society to an idealized, quasi-historical past.

12. Discrimination that is not legally sanctioned is known as
A. ethnic discrimination.
B. prejudicial discrimination.
C. de jure discrimination.
D. de facto discrimination.
E. situational discrimination.

13. What term refers to the devaluing of a group because of its assumed behavior, values, abilities, or attributes?
A. Discrimination
B. Apartheid
C. Assimilation
D. Diaspora
E. Prejudice

14. What term refers to the destruction of an ethnic group’s culture?
A. Genocide
B. Prejudice
C. Ethnocide
D. Discrimination
E. Diaspora

15. The anti-Basque campaign waged during the Franco dictatorship in Spain is an example of
A. forced assimilation.
B. cultural relativism.
C. status ascription.
D. multiculturalism.
E. an imagined community.

16. Which of the following is a major difference between Brazilian and American racial classifications?
A. Brazilians do not recognize racial differences.
B. American categories are purer than Brazilian ones.
C. Brazilian racial categories are based on genotype, whereas American categories are based on phenotype.
D. In the United States, social race is determined at birth and does not change, but in Brazil, racial identity can change from day to day.
E. There are no major differences between Brazilian and American racial classifications.
17. What rule automatically places the children of a union between members of different groups in the minority group?
A. Hypervitaminosis
B. Polygyny
C. Polyandry
D. Hypodescent
E. Hypogamy

18. In Japan, burakumin
A. are perceived as “pure” Japanese even though they are the offspring of interracial marriages.
B. suffer from discrimination as members of a stigmatized minority group.
C. enjoy the highest status of all racial groups.
D. no longer face any discrimination.
E. constitute a numerical majority.

19. The dominance of Russian culture, language, and people in the former Soviet empire is an example of
A. multiculturalism.
B. cultural colonialism.
C. hypodescent.
D. enculturation.
E. plural society.

20. Which of the following is true about the United States census form?
A. The choice of “some other race” has increased since 1980.
B. The racial categories are strictly biological.
C. People do not have any trouble selecting one category.
D. The racial categories are based on hyperdescent.
E. The racial categories are the same as ones used in the Canadian census.

21. An examination of racial classifications from around the world indicates that
A. all cultures classify races similarly.
B. the classification of racial types is an arbitrary, culturally specific process.
C. the best racial classifications are based solely on phenotypical traits.
D. the best racial classifications are based solely on genotype.
E. the best racial classifications are based on both genotype and phenotype.

22. “Race” is
A. based on biology, while ethnicity is based on culture.
B. only important in the United States.
C. an achieved status.
D. a scientifically defined characteristic.
E. culturally constructed.
23. A policy of ethnic expulsion or ethnic persecution may create
A. social races.
B. ethnic harmony.
C. refugee populations.
D. a plural society.
E. multiculturalism.

24. Which of the following statements about ethnicity is not true?
A. Ethnicity is based on actual, perceived, and assumed cultural similarities among members of the same ethnic group.
B. People may change the amount of importance they place on ethnicity due to political or individual life changes.
C. Ethnic distinctions can be based on language and geography.
D. Unlike race, ethnicity derives from biological differences among human groups.
E. Ethnic distinctions can be based on religion, kinship, history, and “race.”

25. Segregation in the southern United States under the “Jim Crow laws” and apartheid in South Africa are examples of
A. situational discrimination.
B. genocide.
C. assimilation.
D. de jure discrimination.
E. de facto discrimination.

26. Instead of asking about race, what does the Canadian census form ask about?
A. Ethnicity
B. Visible minorities
C. Multiculturalism
D. Cultural diffusion
E. Genotype

27. Some populations like the Polynesians, the San, or the people of northern India have phenotypes that do not fit neatly into “standard” racial categories. This suggests that
A. it is best to classify humans into a large number of racial categories.
B. phenotypical variation between human populations involves gradual shifts across different geographic zones, rather than sharp breaks indicative of discrete races.
C. these populations must have originated sometime before the major racial groups originated.
D. traditional concepts of race need to be reworked so that they are more exclusive.
E. there has been a lot of gene flow in the time since the origin of the three major human races.
28. Which of the following plays a role in determining skin color?
A. The Hb^S allele
B. Ultraviolet radiation
C. Sickle-cell anemia
D. Lactose intolerance
E. Lactose tolerance

29. Why do human populations living in temperate, northern climates generally have light skin color?
A. It helps to prevent rickets.
B. It exists in a balanced polymorphism.
C. It helps to prevent sickle-cell anemia.
D. It helps to protect against skin cancer.
E. It protects against hypervitaminosis D.

30. Which of the following causes neural tube defects?
A. An overproduction of vitamin D
B. An underproduction of vitamin D
C. A diet rich in fatty fishes
D. The Hb^S allele
E. The destruction of folate

31. Rather than attempting to classify humans into racial categories, biologists and anthropologists are
A. denying the existence of any biological variation among humankind.
B. attempting to create new categories based only on blood type.
C. confident that earlier racial classifications are still valid.
D. trying to verify anthropometric data from the turn of the century.
E. seeking to explain why specific biological variations occur.