1. A defining feature of this group is that its members have less control or power over their lives than do members of dominant groups.

a. marginal group

b. sociological group

c. dominant group

d. minority group

2. The functionalist perspective entails all of the following, except:

a. Each part contributes to the survival of the whole.

b. Parts of society are structured to maintain stability.

c. If an aspect of social life does not contribute to survival, this aspect will not be passed on.

d. Emphasizes social change and the redistribution of resources.

3. Which of the following groupings are examples of ethnic groups?

**I.** German and Irish

**II.** Filipinos and Japanese

**III.** Puerto Ricans and Cubans

**IV.** Koreans and Alaskan Natives

a. IV only

b. II & IV

c. I & III

d. III only

4. Which term refers to the physical separation of two groups of people in terms of residence, workplace, and social functions?

a. pluralism

b. amalgamation

c. segregation

d. assimilation.

5. A Native American choosing to abandon his or her cultural norms in favor of United States dominant society’s cultural norms is an example of :

a. fusion

b. assimilation

c. amalgamation

d. stratification

6. Women are considered the social minority in the U.S. because they belong to this group:

a. MENSA

b. gender group

c. subordinate group

d. sociological group

7. According to Schaefer, the population of Black, Hispanic, Asian, and Native Americans is expected to increase from 36% to what by 2050?

a. 62%

b. 58%

c. 45%

d. 54%

8. 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 and their subsequent amalgamation.

c. religious groups in countries with more than 10 billion in population.

d. functionalist and conflict theorists.

9. Which of the following statements is false?

a. The history of the U.S. is one of racial oppression.

b. *Blaming the victim* is when society portrays the problems of racial and ethnic minorities as their fault, when in fact these issues *are* the fault of minorities.

c. Emigration is the act of leaving one country to settle in another; whereas, immigration is the act of entering a new country as a permanent resident.

d. In secession, a group ceases to be a subordinate group when it secedes to form a new nation where it becomes dominant.

10. Amalgamation differs from fusion, based on which of the following:

**I.** Intermarriage

**II.** Inter-worship

**III.** Adoption practices

**IV.** Assimilation pathways

a. I only

b. I & II only

c. IV only

d. III only

11. Which of the following are true statements of labeling theory?

**I.** Certain people are viewed as deviants and others engaging in the same behavior are not.

**II.** This theory was introduced by sociologist, Hebert Brownwell.

**III.** A youth who misbehaves could be considered deviant if s/he comes from the wrong type of family. Whereas, another youth from a middle-class socially acceptable family, exhibits the same behavior and is just considered acting his/her age.

**IV.** When a person responds to negative stereotypes and acts on them, with the result that false definitions become accurate.

a. I & II

b. II & IV

c. I & III

d. I, II, III, & IV

12. Which of the following are true statements?

**I.** Race is a social construct that has importance because humans have assigned it value.

**II.** Race implies that groups that differ physically also bear distinctive height and ambulatory disabilities.

**III.** Race has been shown to be a predictor of intelligence.

**IV.** Race has not been shown to be a predictor of intelligence.

a. I & III only

b. I, II, III, and IV

c. II, III, and IV only

d. I & IV only

13. The formation of a subordinate-group-dominant-group relationship emerges through

a. annexation.

b. colonialism.

c. migration.

d. all of these

14. *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

15. The structured ranking of entire groups of people that perpetuates unequal rewards and power in a society is called

a. racism

b. stratification

c. discrimination

d. prejudice

16. Stereotypes are applied to

a. lesbians.

b. gamblers.

c. people with disabilities.

d. all of these

17. This describes the social structure between competing groups as defined by conflict or tension. An example would be the conflict that occurs between Mexicans and U.S. citizens when Mexicans cross the border to seek work opportunities:

a. functionalist perspective

b. conflict perspective

c. racism

d. discrimination

18. This religious subordinate group is associated with a faith different than the dominant group. The best example of this group would be:

a. Christian

b. Protestant

c. Muslim

d. Catholic

19. All of the following are examples of racial groups, except:

a. Hispanics

b. Asians Americans

c. Native Americans

d. Blacks

20. Which of the following statements is false?

a. The two significant forces that are absent in a truly pluralistic society are prejudice and discrimination.

b. Subordinate groups always contain more members than the dominant group.

c. The status of subordination can be removed through extermination, expulsion, fusion, and/or assimilation.

d. People have defined racial differences in such a way as to encourage or discourage the progress of certain groups.