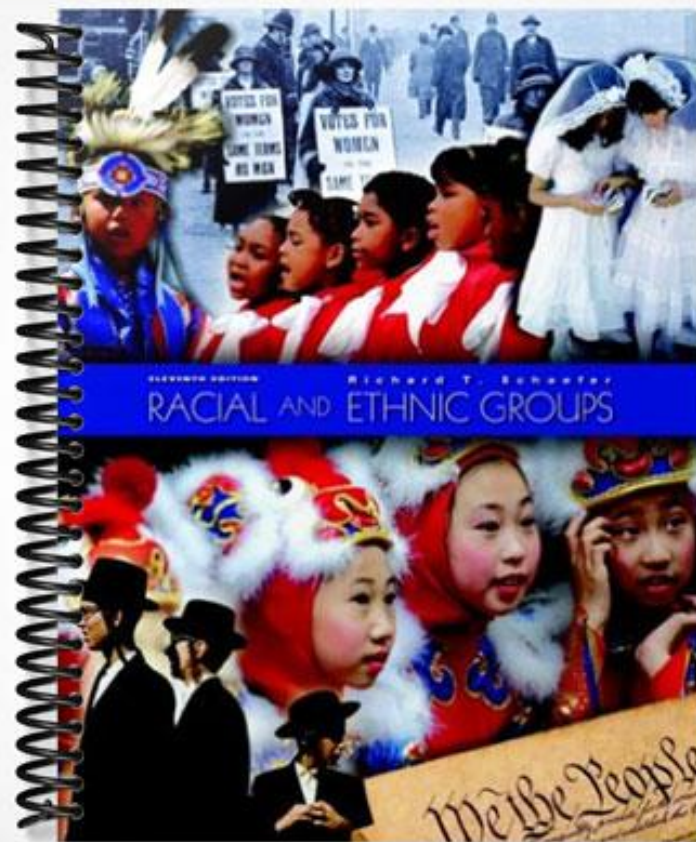


TEST BANK



Quick Quiz: Chapter 2

Prejudice

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The belief that each culture is equally valid is termed
 - a. ethnocentrism.
 - b. cultural relativism.
 - c. prejudice.
 - d. assimilation.

2. Another term for an ethnic slur is
 - a. ethnocentrism.
 - b. prejudice.
 - c. ethnophaulism.
 - d. discrimination.

3. Which of the following types of people would be unlikely to do much to change themselves?
 - a. the fair-weather liberal
 - b. the all-weather liberal
 - c. the timid bigot
 - d. all of these

4. Who formulated a typology that shows how prejudice and discrimination are related but not the same thing?
 - a. W.E.B. DuBois
 - b. Charles Cooley
 - c. Robert Merton
 - d. Richard LaPiere

5. Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding the *authoritarian personality*?
 - a. People with authoritarian personality are usually violent criminals convicted of hate crimes.
 - b. People with authoritarian personality tend to rebel against rules and authority.
 - c. People with authoritarian personality do not conform to conventional values and morality.
 - d. all of these

6. Exposure to _____ appears to improve racial tolerance.
 - a. higher education
 - b. mass media
 - c. news programs
 - d. all of these

7. Sociologists now reject the view that minorities have
 - a. a particular personality.
 - b. low self-esteem
 - c. high self-esteem
 - d. all of these

Short Answer Questions

8. The tendency to approach or withdraw from a social group is known as _____.
9. What does the *Bogardus scale* measure?
10. Which theory of prejudice attributes the problem to the class system inherent in capitalism?

ANSWERS TO CHAPTER 2 QUICK QUIZ

1. ANS: b

Page Ref.: 39

Rank: conceptual, easy

2. ANS: c

Page Ref.: 41

Rank: conceptual, moderate

3. ANS: b

Page Ref.: 42

Rank: applied, difficult

4. ANS: c

Page Ref.: 42

Rank: factual, moderate

5. ANS: d

Page Ref.: 45

Rank: applied, difficult

6. ANS: a

Page Ref.: 58

Rank: applied, moderate

7. ANS: d

Page Ref.: 53

Rank: applied, difficult

8. ANS: social distance

Page Ref.: 51

Rank: conceptual, easy

9. ANS: social distance

Page Ref.: 51

Rank: conceptual, moderate

10. ANS: exploitation theory

Page Ref.: 45

Rank: conceptual, moderate

Chapter 2 – Prejudice

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The tendency to assume that one's culture and way of life are superior to all others is known as
- cultural relativism.
 - discrimination.
 - exploitation.
 - ethnocentrism.

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 39

Rank: conceptual, easy

2. *Ethnocentrism* is
- the belief that each culture is equally valid.
 - the basis for all discriminatory behavior.
 - rare in diverse societies.
 - the tendency to assume that one's culture is superior to all others.

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 39

Rank: conceptual, moderate

3. The Hate Crime Statistics Act
- only applies to crimes based on race or religion.
 - was defeated in Congress.
 - directs the Department of Justice to gather data on hate or bias crimes.
 - has been ruled unconstitutional.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 39

Rank: factual, moderate

4. *Hate crimes* are criminal offenses committed because of the offender's bias against a
- race or ethnic group.
 - religion group.
 - sexual orientation group.
 - any of these

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 39

Rank: conceptual, easy

5. *Prejudice* is
- a negative attitude, not behavior.
 - aimed at individuals, not groups.
 - negative behavior, not an attitude.
 - based on accurate definitions.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 41

Rank: conceptual, moderate

6. A negative attitude toward an entire category of people is known as
- prejudice.
 - discrimination.
 - exploitation.
 - authoritarianism.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 41

Rank: conceptual, easy

7. Which of the following is an *ethnophaulism*?
- The employer refused to consider the application from a qualified Norwegian American.
 - The job applicant thought he was refused the position because he was not Black.
 - The personnel manager told the applicant that she had excellent work experience for a woman.
 - all of these

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 41

Rank: applied, difficult

8. Prejudice leads to
- categorical rejection.
 - is an attitude that coincides with behavior.
 - discrimination.
 - rejection of individuals based on their behavior.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 41

Rank: applied, easy

9. The process of denying certain opportunities and equal rights or privileges to individuals and groups is known as
- prejudice.
 - assimilation.
 - discrimination.
 - ethnocentrism.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 41

Rank: conceptual, moderate

10. The president of a bank refuses to hire the most qualified candidate for a key management position because he is Jewish. This is an example of
- discrimination.
 - prejudice.
 - the contact hypothesis.
 - the self-fulfilling prophecy.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 41

Rank: applied, moderate

11. Which sociologist developed the typology distinguishing prejudice and discrimination?
- William Julius Wilson
 - Max Weber
 - Thomas Pettigrew
 - Robert Merton

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 41

Rank: factual, moderate

12. *Reluctant liberals* are those who
- discriminate in an overt fashion.
 - discriminate if there is social pressure to do so.
 - harbor prejudice but do not express it.
 - can express prejudice only in a group.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 41-42

Rank: conceptual, moderate

13. The best way to influence reluctant liberals towards less discriminatory behavior is
- through equal-opportunity legislation.
 - to invite them to a diversity workshop.
 - through a public relations campaign.
 - to impose a discrimination tax .

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 42

Rank: applied, moderate

14. The owner of a car dealership refuses to hire a female applicant not because he feels women are incompetent, but because he fears that customers will be less likely to buy a car from a woman. According to Merton, the owner is being a(an)
- authoritarian.
 - timid bigot.
 - all-weather bigot.
 - reluctant liberal.

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 42

Rank: applied, difficult

15. A person who harbors prejudice but will not discriminate if it costs money or reduces profits is called a(an)
- all-weather liberal.
 - timid bigot.
 - all-weather bigot.
 - reluctant liberal.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 42

Rank: conceptual, moderate

16. LaPiere's study in the early 1930s involving travel with a Chinese couple to places of business indicated that most people who participated in the follow-up questionnaire were
- all weather liberals.
 - reluctant liberals.
 - all weather bigots.
 - timid bigots.

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 42-43

Rank: factual, difficult

17. The study conducted by Richard LaPiere described in the text showed that people
- dislike Chinese openly and without reservation.
 - stereotype Chinese as being warlike.
 - were more willing to accept Chinese in person than they were in theory.
 - consistently dislike Chinese worse than Japanese people but better than Koreans.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 43

Rank: factual, difficult

18. *Scapegoating*

- involves prejudiced people believing they are society's victims.
- transfers guilt from the individual to some vulnerable group.
- lead to mass extermination of German Jews during World War II.
- all of these

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 43

Rank: conceptual, difficult

19. A group that is blamed irrationally for society's problems or difficulties is known as a
- contact.
 - scapegoat.
 - stereotype.
 - pluralist.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 43

Rank: conceptual, easy

20. Many U.S. citizens blame immigrants for social problems such as unemployment and crime. The immigrant, in this instance becomes the
- typology.
 - pluralist.
 - scapegoat.
 - stereotype.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 44

Rank: applied, easy

21. All of the following are characteristics of an *authoritarian personality* except
- aggressiveness towards non-conformists.
 - concern with power and toughness.
 - adherence to conventional values.
 - disrespect for authority.

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 45

Rank: conceptual, difficult

22. People with authoritarian personalities:
- fight against conventional values
 - believe that most moral issues are difficult to resolve
 - accept authority uncritically
 - have considerable formal education

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 45

Rank: applied, moderate

23. The *exploitation theory* of prejudice is based on the works of
- Max Weber.
 - W. I. Thomas.
 - Karl Marx.
 - Robert K. Merton.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 45

Rank: factual, moderate

24. The *exploitation theory* explains the
- rise in white-collar crimes.
 - contact hypothesis.
 - basis of racial discrimination in the United States.
 - concept of the authoritarian personality.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 45

Rank: conceptual, moderate

25. Which theory would be most likely to point out that the movement to keep Chinese out of the U.S. became strongest during the late 19th century when Chinese immigrants and Whites fought over dwindling number of jobs?
- scapegoating
 - the self-fulfilling prophecy
 - the authoritarian personality
 - exploitation

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 45

Rank: applied, difficult

26. Which approach explains how racism can stigmatize a group as inferior so that the exclusion of that group can be justified?
- a. contact hypothesis
 - b. self-fulfilling prophecy
 - c. normative approach
 - d. exploitation theory

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 46

Rank: conceptual, difficult

27. The theoretical approach that takes the view that prejudice is influenced by situations that encourage or discourage the tolerance of minorities is called
- a. frustration-aggression.
 - b. exploitation.
 - c. normative.
 - d. authoritarianism.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 46

Rank: conceptual, moderate

28. A prejudiced person develops more tolerant views when he moves to a community where people are less prejudiced. This is an example of
- a. exploitation theory.
 - b. normative theory.
 - c. authoritarian personality theory.
 - d. scapegoating theory.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 46

Rank: applied, moderate

29. Viewing Blacks as superstitious, Whites as uncaring, and Jews as shrewd are examples of
- a. stereotyping.
 - b. prejudice.
 - c. exploitation.
 - d. caste approach.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 47

Rank: applied, easy

30. *Stereotypes* are generalizations about all members of a group that
- a. are unreliable.
 - b. are exaggerated.
 - c. do not take individual differences into account.
 - d. all of these

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 47

Rank: conceptual, easy

31. Stereotyping is related to *self-fulfilling prophecy* in that
- it fosters a negative racial climate.
 - people are aware of the negative images others have of them.
 - it affects how people interact with one another.
 - all of these

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 47

Rank: conceptual, difficult

32. When people are faced with facts that contradict stereotypes they hold, they are most likely to
- ignore the facts.
 - become less prejudiced.
 - do research to identify the source of the stereotypes.
 - apologize to the group they held the stereotypes about.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 47

Rank: conceptual, moderate

33. Any police-initiated action based on race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than behavior is called
- stereotyping.
 - scapegoating.
 - racial profiling.
 - driving while black (DWB).

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 49

Rank: conceptual, difficult

34. Which of the following is NOT an example of *racial profiling*?
- Elmo Randolph, a Black dentist, was stopped dozens of times by the police while driving to and from work.
 - Arab American secret service agent, Walied Shater, was prevented from flying on American Airlines.
 - High schools and colleges use Indians as mascots for sports teams.
 - In the “war on drugs,” police have been told to look for black men with dreadlocks.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 49-50

Rank: applied, difficult

35. While Blacks constitute 13 percent of the country’s drug users, they represent 74 percent of all drug offenders sentenced to prison. This is an illustration of
- the war on drugs.
 - racial profiling in drug arrests.
 - drug dependency.
 - prejudice.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 50

Rank: applied, moderate

36. Federal guidelines bar federal agents from using race and ethnicity as a reason for investigating someone, but cases involving _____ are exempted.
- a. terrorism
 - b. Muslims
 - c. national economic interests
 - d. military personnel

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 50

Rank: factual, moderate

37. Asking people their willingness to work with or be employed with people of different ethnic backgrounds measures their level of
- a. discrimination.
 - b. stereotyping.
 - c. social distance.
 - d. scapegoating.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 51

Rank: applied, difficult

38. U.S. Whites have shown the least amount of *social distance* towards people from
- a. eastern Europe.
 - b. northern Europe.
 - c. Africa.
 - d. Latin America.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 51

Rank: factual, moderate

39. According to the social distance scale developed by Emory Bogardus, between 1926 and 1991, people's feelings of social distance toward different racial and ethnic groups have
- a. increased.
 - b. remained at the same level.
 - c. decreased.
 - d. become neutralized so as not to be an appreciable factor any longer.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 51

Rank: factual, difficult

40. According to the *Bogardus social distance scale*, which group remained at the bottom (with the highest distance score) in 1926, 1966 and 1991?
- a. African Americans
 - b. Mexicans
 - c. Indians (from India)
 - d. Filipinos

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 51

Rank: factual, moderate

41. Much of the opposition to policies related to eradicating poverty or immigration is attributable to
- symbolic racism.
 - modern racism.
 - laissez-faire racism.
 - all of these

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 52

Rank: conceptual, difficult

42. The Clarks' doll experiment in 1947
- may have been influenced by the commercial unavailability of Black dolls.
 - suggested to the researchers the positive self-image held by Black children.
 - included the use of medium-brown dolls, not just the extremes of black and white.
 - only used Barbie dolls.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 53-54

Rank: factual, difficult

43. *Intergroup hostility* refers to prejudice by
- Whites toward minorities.
 - men toward women.
 - minorities toward other minorities.
 - the rich towards the poor.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 55

Rank: conceptual, easy

44. When White respondents are asked how Whites get along with different minority groups, which group do they say they have the most difficulty getting along with?
- African Americans
 - Hispanics
 - Asians
 - American Indians

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 53

Rank: applied, easy

45. When Black respondents are asked how they get along with different minority groups, which group do they say they have the least difficulty getting along with?
- Whites
 - Hispanics
 - Asians
 - American Indians

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 56

Rank: factual, moderate

46. Studies consistently document that increased formal education is associated with
- scapegoating.
 - structural approach.
 - racial tolerance.
 - racism.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 58

Rank: factual, difficult

47. If interracial contact is to reduce prejudice, it must
- occur in a work setting.
 - be between people of equal status.
 - involve people who are in competition with one another.
 - be very limited.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 59

Rank: conceptual, moderate

48. Which of the following states that interracial interaction between people with equal status in cooperative circumstances will cause them to become less prejudiced and to abandon previously held stereotypes?
- the contact hypothesis
 - the self-fulfilling prophecy
 - the anomie theory of deviance
 - the exploitation theory of race relations

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 59

Rank: conceptual, moderate

49. A Hispanic college student from the southwest U.S. arrives at college to find that her roommate is a Jewish woman from New York. As they get to know one another, they are able to overcome their initial prejudices and grow to appreciate each other's strengths and talents. This is an example of the
- contact hypothesis.
 - self-fulfilling prophecy.
 - formal education hypothesis.
 - amalgamation.

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 59-60

Rank: applied, moderate

50. A Black worker is shown how to perform her factory job by a White male supervisor. According to the contact hypothesis, this situation would be unlikely to reduce prejudice because
- it is set in a blue-collar atmosphere.
 - the worker belongs to the union.
 - the two individuals do not have equal status.
 - sexism is operating as well as racism.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 59-60

Rank: applied, moderate

51. Projections of the changing workforce indicate that between 1990 and 2015 the percent of the workforce made up of Hispanic workers will
- double.
 - triple.
 - be cut in half.
 - stay the same.

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 61

Rank: factual, difficult

52. Projections of the changing workforce indicate that between 1990 and 2015 the percent of the workforce made up of White non-Hispanic workers will
- double.
 - be cut in half.
 - decline by 20%.
 - stay the same.

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 61

Rank: factual, difficult

53. Research to see if the name of a job applicant made a difference in their job search revealed that
- applicants with white sounding names were 50% more likely to be called for an interview.
 - location of the employers in minority neighborhoods decreased bias.
 - assigning better qualifications to applicants with Black-sounding names did not increase the likelihood of these applicants being called for an interview.
 - all of these

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 62

Rank: factual, difficult

54. Reports on television casting in 2004 show that there has been
- an increase in Black and Hispanic representation.
 - a decline in Black and Hispanic representation.
 - no significant change in the proportion of minorities represented.
 - improvement in Black representation but little improvement in Hispanic representation.

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 58

Rank: factual, moderate

55. Among the top 30 correspondents on the major network evening news shows in 2000, how many were NOT white?
- half
 - one
 - two
 - eight

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 58

Rank: factual, moderate

56. *Racial profiling* is
- a. a practice that has been virtually eliminated by legislation.
 - b. based on stereotypes.
 - c. disapproved of by over 90% of Whites surveyed.
 - d. all of these

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 50

Rank: conceptual, moderate

57. Criminal offenses against persons due to their race, ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation are called
- a. racial profiling.
 - b. discriminatory offenses.
 - c. ethnophaulism.
 - d. hate crimes.

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 39

Rank: conceptual, easy

58. Equal opportunity legislation is likely to influence the behavior of
- a. reluctant liberals.
 - b. fair-weather liberals.
 - c. timid bigots.
 - d. all of these

ANS: a

Page Ref.: 42

Rank: applied, moderate

59. The work of Karl Marx influenced which theory of prejudice?
- a. self-fulfilling prophecy
 - b. authoritarian personality
 - c. contact hypothesis
 - d. exploitation theory

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 45

Rank: conceptual, moderate

60. About what percent of hate crimes are racially motivated?
- a. 18%
 - b. 75%
 - c. 50%
 - d. 5%

ANS: c

Page Ref.: 39

Rank: factual, moderate

61. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding hate groups, like the Ku Klux Klan, in the U.S.?
- a. They are found in most states.
 - b. They provide hate literature.
 - c. They blame contemporary social problems on “strangers.”
 - d. all of these

ANS: d

Page Ref.: 41

Rank: applied, moderate

62. *Scapegoating theory*
- a. adequately explains all the facets of prejudice.
 - b. explains why people blame others for their own shortcomings.
 - c. suggests that people with the same experiences will have very different levels of prejudice.
 - d. none of these

ANS: b

Page Ref.: 44

Rank: conceptual, difficult

Essay Questions

63. Distinguish between prejudice and discrimination, then explain the relationship between them using Merton’s typology.

ANS: Answer should define both terms then list all of Merton’s four types (e.g., the unprejudiced nondiscriminatory: all weather liberal).

Page Ref.: 41-42

Rank: conceptual/applied, difficult

64. How are economics related to the formation of prejudice as explained by both the exploitation and scapegoating theories?

ANS: Answer should define both terms, then show how scapegoating blames lower classes for social ills and taking jobs, and exploitation allows dominant group to use the poor as cheap labor.

Page Ref.: 43-45

Rank: conceptual/applied, difficult

65. Explain how stereotypes can be related to real conditions and yet not apply to most people within a particular minority group.

ANS: Answer may include examples of how stereotypes are unreliable and exaggerated.

Page Ref.: 47-48

Rank: conceptual/applied, moderate

Additional Essay Questions

66. What is the evidence of intergroup hostility other than that of Whites toward minorities? What explanations are there for exploited and oppressed groups perceiving one another with hostility and suspicion?

Page Ref.: 55-56

67. What is the relationship between education and prejudice? What does this suggest for social policy approaches to reducing prejudice and discrimination in society?

Page Ref.: 57-58

68. What are the principles of the contact hypothesis? Illustrate these principles with examples of situations with high and low potential for a reduction in prejudice.

Page Ref.: 59-60

69. Corporation X is motivated to decrease prejudice and stereotyping among its employees. What approach should Corporation X use to have the most lasting impact on the workers and the organization?

Page Ref.: 60-61

70. What is the Southern Poverty Law Center? What are some strategies that the SPLC recommends individuals should use to “fight hate”?

Page Ref.: 63-64

71. What is a hate crime? What do crime data indicate about the prevalence of bias-motivated crimes? What groups are covered by federal law?

Page Ref: 39

72. Define and describe *racial profiling* giving specific examples of these types of events. Why is there such reliance on racial profiling in the field of criminal justice?

Page Ref.: 49