

c2

Student: _____

1. The economic, educational, and other related resources available comprise one's _____

2. The largest minority group in the U.S. is _____.

3. The most basic kinship unit is the _____.

4. Awareness, knowledge and skills are the three critical components of the term known as _____.

5. In patriarchal and matriarchal groups, the criterion of _____ is most important and it is seconded by _____.

6. The author's goal in Chapter 2 was:
- A. to point out the strengths of various ethnic groups.
 - B. to explain how cultural diversity is a wonderful concept, but irrelevant to the success of a normal society.
 - C. to point out the positive things that many cultural groups bring to a well-functioning society.
 - D. to point out the strengths of various ethnic groups and the positive things that many cultural groups bring to a well-functioning society.
7. _____% of gay men are estimated to be involved in romantic relationship?
- A. 40-60
 - B. 10-20
 - C. 45-80
 - D. 50-75
8. The common physical characteristics of a group, generally skin color, is an individual's:
- A. ethnicity.
 - B. culture.
 - C. race.
 - D. out-group.

9. Caucasians constitute approximately _____ of the United States population.
- A. 49%
 - B. 55%
 - C. 72%
 - D. 91%
10. Which of the following statement is true, according to current U.S. Census studies?
- A. The fastest-growing ethnic group is Hispanic.
 - B. Immigration is not a factor in rapid Hispanic population growth.
 - C. Asian Americans make up the second largest minority group in the U.S.
 - D. None of these statements is true.
11. The largest minority group in the United States is:
- A. Latino.
 - B. African American.
 - C. Asian American.
 - D. American Indian.
12. Most American Indians:
- A. identify themselves simply as "Native Americans" or "Indians."
 - B. embrace a specific tribal identity.
 - C. live on reservations.
 - D. live in cities.

13. The Native American population in the United States represents _____ tribes.

- A. 250
- B. 323
- C. 560
- D. 750

14. American Indian populations are unique because their tribes have their own:

- A. form of government.
- B. culture.
- C. history.
- D. all of these

15. The most financially successful ethnic group in the United States is:

- A. European Americans.
- B. African Americans.
- C. Asian Americans.
- D. American Indians.

16. The ethnic group with the highest median household income is:

- A. European Americans.
- B. African Americans.
- C. Asian Americans.
- D. American Indians.

17. Certain Asian Americans have typically been in the United States, but more recent immigrants and refugees include people from:

- A. Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.
- B. China, Japan, and Korea.
- C. Taiwan, Philippines, and Malaysia.
- D. all of these

18. Antonio identifies as a Chilean male. He and his family embrace the traditions and values of his culture. This is part of his:

- A. ethnic identity.
- B. ethnic group.
- C. race.
- D. racial identity.

19. According to Fowers and Davidov, to lead to self-awareness, a person must begin with:

- A. knowledge.
- B. cultural competence.
- C. self-exploration.
- D. self-perception.

20. The nuclear family is an example of:

- A. a conjugal family system.
- B. a matrilocal family system.
- C. a consanguineal family system.
- D. a patrilineal family system.

21. The most transitory family system is a/an:

- A. nuclear family.
- B. equalitarian family.
- C. extended family.
- D. consanguineal family group.

22. "Kinship" refers to a culture's norms regarding all the following EXCEPT:

- A. relatedness of individuals within the group.
- B. marital forms.
- C. family structure.
- D. rites of passage.

23. Which of the following is the best example of a pseudo-kin relationship?

- A. Adoptive parents/adopted child
- B. Godparent/godchild
- C. Second cousins
- D. Day-care provider/child

24. A typical "family tree" kind of genealogy reflects _____ norms for descent.

- A. matrilineal
- B. patrilineal
- C. bilateral
- D. geometrical

25. If a man considers his sister, but not his sister's children, to be part of his family, he most likely lives in a _____ society.

- A. matrilineal
- B. consanguineous
- C. patrilineal
- D. polyandrous

26. The cultural, democratic ideals of the United States are most likely to lead to

- A. egalitarian kin groups.
- B. matrilineal kin groups.
- C. patrilineal kin groups.
- D. pseudo-kin groups.

27. In a patriarchal kin group, who is likely to have the least power?

- A. the father
- B. the mother
- C. the adolescent son
- D. the mother's grandfather

28. In a matrilocal society, a newly married couple is most likely to live:

- A. near the husband's mother.
- B. near the wife's mother.
- C. near the wife's father's mother.
- D. near the husband's father's mother.

29. You and your partner had a beautiful wedding in Wisconsin, your family flew in from Texas and your partner's family flew in from California. The two of you plan to move to New Hampshire after the wedding to look for work. The norms that have influenced this decision regarding your new home are most likely:

- A. patrilocal norms.
- B. neolocal norms.
- C. matrilocal norms.
- D. equalitarian norms.

30. If a newly married couple is living with or near the wife's kin, it could be in a:

- A. neolocal society.
- B. patrilocal society.
- C. matrilocal society.
- D. egalitarian group.

31. Which of the following questions would NOT assess family flexibility?

- A. How open is your family to change?
- B. Does your family celebrate birthdays and holidays together?
- C. How effectively does the family deal with stress?
- D. Do they have shared ethical values?

32. African American families are known for strengths such as:

- A. strong kinship bonds.
- B. flexibility in family roles.
- C. strong motivation to achieve.
- D. all of these.

33. All are strengths of African American families EXCEPT:

- A. a strong work orientation.
- B. rigid sex-age grading.
- C. adaptability of roles.
- D. a strong religious or spiritual orientation.

34. In the United States, Latinos tend to:

- A. favor maintaining and transmitting the Spanish language over English.
- B. value both family and strong religious affiliation.
- C. present a unified voting bloc.
- D. lobby for increasingly liberal immigration policies.

35. The sense of contentment found in many American Indian tribes comes from:

- A. a sense of connection with the universe.
- B. a spiritual lifestyle.
- C. the practice of traditional religion.
- D. all of these.

36. "Filial piety" refers to:

- A. shared religious beliefs and behaviors.
- B. respect and honor for one's elders.
- C. a lack of sibling rivalry.
- D. all of these.

37. To assume that one's culture is the standard by which one judges all others is:

- A. racism.
- B. ethnocentrism.
- C. assimilation.
- D. emic.

38. Early family research that judged minority families as inadequate or pathological because they differed from majority families:

- A. represents an emic perspective.
- B. represents an etic perspective.
- C. contains an ethnocentric bias.
- D. represents an emic perspective and contains an ethnocentric bias.

39. The family of a German-American Lutheran who is engaged to an Italian-American Catholic is convinced that the differences between their child and their child's partner do not matter and will not create conflict between the couple. This family is arguing from a/an _____ perspective.

- A. emic
- B. bilateral
- C. etic
- D. equalitarian

40. _____ is the process in which old cultural trait and value are relinquished and replaced by the dominant culture.

- A. Assimilation
- B. Acculturation
- C. Segregation
- D. All of these

41. _____ is the process in which an ethnic group isolates itself or is forced into isolation within the dominant culture.

- A. Assimilation
- B. Acculturation
- C. Segregation
- D. All of these

42. _____ is the process whereby cultural traits and values from one ethnic group become blended with the dominant culture.

- A. Assimilation
- B. Acculturation
- C. Segregation
- D. All of these

43. At the world cup match, Renaldo cheers that Brazil's success is yet another example of Brazilian superiority. He believes that Brazilians are better at many things, smarter and more attractive than other groups. This is an example of:

- A. egocentrism.
- B. ethnocentrism.
- C. acculturation.
- D. an emic perspective.

44. Sakura is a second generation American and is tired of what she feels are constricting norms and expectations for her behavior. She wants to be like "regular" teens despite family resistance. This is an example of:

- A. assimilation.
- B. ethnocentrism.
- C. acculturation.
- D. an emic perspective.

45. Celebrating Cinch de Mayo in the U.S. when you are not of Mexican descent is an example of:
- A. egocentrism.
 - B. ethnocentrism.
 - C. acculturation.
 - D. an emic perspective.
46. "Asian's are good at math" is an example of:
- A. a prejudice.
 - B. a stereotype.
 - C. segregation.
 - D. racism.
47. Various "isms"—racism, sexism, and ethnocentrism—tend to create distance between individuals and groups of people by:
- A. accentuating differences and ignoring basic similarities.
 - B. accentuating basic similarities and ignoring differences.
 - C. creating a mythology on both sides about the "other" group.
 - D. both accentuating differences and ignoring basic similarities and creating mythology on both sides about the "other" group.
48. There is a lot of data available used to study same-sex marriage.
- True False

49. Race refers to the common physical characteristics of a group and generally describes skin color and hair texture.

True False

50. Some U.S. states are known as "majority-minority" states, which means their total minority population exceeds 50%.

True False

51. The median age of the Hispanic population is very young as compared to the U.S. population as a whole.

True False

52. Because of increasing diversity in the Black population, we need to be more aware of the diverse cultural values and beliefs in what was once thought to be a relatively homogeneous cultural group.

True False

53. The African American population is the largest ethnic group in the U.S., closely followed by the Hispanic population.

True False

54. About three-quarters of American Indian families live on reservations.

True False

55. Nuclear families are recognized as distinct entities even in societies that focus primarily on larger, extended family groups.

True False

56. Extended families are more likely to maintain strong traditions than are nuclear families.

True False

57. All cultures have norms and expectations that govern kinship behavior.

True False

58. Family patterns have more conflict in polygamous and polyandrous societies than in monogamous societies.

True False

59. American Indian parents are more likely to use social shame, verbal, and emotional reprimands than physical punishment.

True False

60. Patriarchal family groups place the greatest emphasis on fathers.

True False

61. Latino families today tend to be stereotyped by male dominance and authoritarian fathering.

True False

62. Latinos place a higher priority on blood relationships than on pseudo-kin relationships.

True False

63. After about 40 years, the United States government agreed to repay the value of lost homes and businesses to Japanese Americans who had been in resettlement camps during World War II.

True False

64. The great respect that Asian American families have for their elders is called Filial piety.

True False

65. The process by which old cultural traits and values are replaced by those of the new dominant culture is known as acculturation.

True False

66. The view that your society or culture is "better" than others and using this view to measure other cultures is known as ethnocentrism.

True False

67. Children develop into adults much like their own parents.

True False

c2 Key

1. The economic, educational, and other related resources available comprise one's _____

(p. 53)

social system

Olson - Chapter 02 #1

2. The largest minority group in the U.S. is _____.

(p. 56)

Hispanic

Olson - Chapter 02 #2

3. The most basic kinship unit is the _____.

(p. 49)

nuclear family

Olson - Chapter 02 #3

4. Awareness, knowledge and skills are the three critical components of the term known as _____.

(p. 48)

cultural competence

Olson - Chapter 02 #4

5. In patriarchal and matriarchal groups, the criterion of _____ is most important and it is seconded by _____.

(p. 51)

gender; age

Olson - Chapter 02 #5

6. The author's goal in Chapter 2 was:

(p. 35)

- A. to point out the strengths of various ethnic groups.
- B. to explain how cultural diversity is a wonderful concept, but irrelevant to the success of a normal society.
- C. to point out the positive things that many cultural groups bring to a well-functioning society.
- D. to point out the strengths of various ethnic groups and the positive things that many cultural groups bring to a well-functioning society.

Olson - Chapter 02 #6

7. _____% of gay men are estimated to be involved in romantic relationship?

(p. 37)

- A. 40-60
- B. 10-20
- C. 45-80
- D. 50-75

Olson - Chapter 02 #7

8. The common physical characteristics of a group, generally skin color, is an individual's:

(p. 41)

- A. ethnicity.
- B. culture.
- C. race.
- D. out-group.

Olson - Chapter 02 #8

9. Caucasians constitute approximately _____ of the United States population.

(p. 37)

A. 49%

B. 55%

C. 72%

D. 91%

Olson - Chapter 02 #9

10. Which of the following statement is true, according to current U.S. Census studies?

(p. 43)

A. The fastest-growing ethnic group is Hispanic.

B. Immigration is not a factor in rapid Hispanic population growth.

C. Asian Americans make up the second largest minority group in the U.S.

D. None of these statements is true.

Olson - Chapter 02 #10

11. The largest minority group in the United States is:

(p. 43)

A. Latino.

B. African American.

C. Asian American.

D. American Indian.

Olson - Chapter 02 #11

12. Most American Indians:

(p. 45)

- A. identify themselves simply as "Native Americans" or "Indians."
- B. embrace a specific tribal identity.
- C. live on reservations.
- D. live in cities.

Olson - Chapter 02 #12

13. The Native American population in the United States represents _____ tribes.

(p. 45)

- A. 250
- B. 323
- C. 560
- D. 750

Olson - Chapter 02 #13

14. American Indian populations are unique because their tribes have their own:

(p. 45)

- A. form of government.
- B. culture.
- C. history.
- D. all of these

Olson - Chapter 02 #14

15. The most financially successful ethnic group in the United States is:

(p. 45)

- A. European Americans.
- B. African Americans.
- C. Asian Americans.
- D. American Indians.

Olson - Chapter 02 #15

16. The ethnic group with the highest median household income is:

(p. 45)

- A. European Americans.
- B. African Americans.
- C. Asian Americans.
- D. American Indians.

Olson - Chapter 02 #16

17. Certain Asian Americans have typically been in the United States, but more recent immigrants and refugees include people from:

(p. 45)

- A. Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.
- B. China, Japan, and Korea.
- C. Taiwan, Philippines, and Malaysia.
- D. all of these

Olson - Chapter 02 #17

18. Antonio identifies as a Chilean male. He and his family embrace the traditions and values of his culture. This is part of his:

(p. 47)

- A. ethnic identity.
- B. ethnic group.
- C. race.
- D. racial identity.

Olson - Chapter 02 #18

19. According to Fowers and Davidov, to lead to self-awareness, a person must begin with:

(p. 48)

- A. knowledge.
- B. cultural competence.
- C. self-exploration.
- D. self-perception.

Olson - Chapter 02 #19

20. The nuclear family is an example of:

(p. 49)

- A. a conjugal family system.
- B. a matrilocal family system.
- C. a consanguineal family system.
- D. a patrilineal family system.

Olson - Chapter 02 #20

21. The most transitory family system is a/an:

(p. 49)

- A. nuclear family.
- B. equalitarian family.
- C. extended family.
- D. consanguineal family group.

Olson - Chapter 02 #21

22. "Kinship" refers to a culture's norms regarding all the following EXCEPT:

(p. 49)

- A. relatedness of individuals within the group.
- B. marital forms.
- C. family structure.
- D. rites of passage.

Olson - Chapter 02 #22

23. Which of the following is the best example of a pseudo-kin relationship?

(p. 50)

- A. Adoptive parents/adopted child
- B. Godparent/godchild
- C. Second cousins
- D. Day-care provider/child

Olson - Chapter 02 #23

24. A typical "family tree" kind of genealogy reflects _____ norms for descent.

(p. 51)

- A. matrilineal
- B. patrilineal
- C. bilateral
- D. geometrical

Olson - Chapter 02 #24

25. If a man considers his sister, but not his sister's children, to be part of his family, he most likely

(p. 50) lives in a _____ society.

- A. matrilineal
- B. consanguineous
- C. patrilineal
- D. polyandrous

Olson - Chapter 02 #25

26. The cultural, democratic ideals of the United States are most likely to lead to

(p. 51)

- A. egalitarian kin groups.
- B. matrilocal kin groups.
- C. patrilineal kin groups.
- D. pseudo-kin groups.

Olson - Chapter 02 #26

27. In a patriarchal kin group, who is likely to have the least power?

(p. 51)

- A. the father
- B. the mother**
- C. the adolescent son
- D. the mother's grandfather

Olson - Chapter 02 #27

28. In a matrilineal society, a newly married couple is most likely to live:

(p. 51)

- A. near the husband's mother.
- B. near the wife's mother.**
- C. near the wife's father's mother.
- D. near the husband's father's mother.

Olson - Chapter 02 #28

29. You and your partner had a beautiful wedding in Wisconsin, your family flew in from Texas and your partner's family flew in from California. The two of you plan to move to New Hampshire after the wedding to look for work. The norms that have influenced this decision regarding your new home are most likely:

(p. 51)

- A. patrilocal norms.
- B. neolocal norms.**
- C. matrilineal norms.
- D. equalitarian norms.

Olson - Chapter 02 #29

30. If a newly married couple is living with or near the wife's kin, it could be in a:

(p. 51)

- A. neolocal society.
- B. patrilocal society.
- C. matrilocal society.
- D. egalitarian group.

Olson - Chapter 02 #30

31. Which of the following questions would NOT assess family flexibility?

(p. 52)

- A. How open is your family to change?
- B. Does your family celebrate birthdays and holidays together?
- C. How effectively does the family deal with stress?
- D. Do they have shared ethical values?

Olson - Chapter 02 #31

32. African American families are known for strengths such as:

(p. 55)

- A. strong kinship bonds.
- B. flexibility in family roles.
- C. strong motivation to achieve.
- D. all of these.

Olson - Chapter 02 #32

33. All are strengths of African American families EXCEPT:

(p. 56-57)

- A. a strong work orientation.
- B. rigid sex-age grading.
- C. adaptability of roles.
- D. a strong religious or spiritual orientation.

Olson - Chapter 02 #33

34. In the United States, Latinos tend to:

(p. 56-57)

- A. favor maintaining and transmitting the Spanish language over English.
- B. value both family and strong religious affiliation.
- C. present a unified voting bloc.
- D. lobby for increasingly liberal immigration policies.

Olson - Chapter 02 #34

35. The sense of contentment found in many American Indian tribes comes from:

(p. 59)

- A. a sense of connection with the universe.
- B. a spiritual lifestyle.
- C. the practice of traditional religion.
- D. all of these.

Olson - Chapter 02 #35

36. "Filial piety" refers to:

(p. 58)

- A. shared religious beliefs and behaviors.
- B.** respect and honor for one's elders.
- C. a lack of sibling rivalry.
- D. all of these.

Olson - Chapter 02 #36

37. To assume that one's culture is the standard by which one judges all others is:

(p. 63)

- A. racism.
- B.** ethnocentrism.
- C. assimilation.
- D. emic.

Olson - Chapter 02 #37

38. Early family research that judged minority families as inadequate or pathological because they

(p. 63)

differed from majority families:

- A. represents an emic perspective.
- B. represents an etic perspective.
- C. contains an ethnocentric bias.
- D.** represents an emic perspective and contains an ethnocentric bias.

Olson - Chapter 02 #38

39. The family of a German-American Lutheran who is engaged to an Italian-American Catholic is convinced that the differences between their child and their child's partner do not matter and will not create conflict between the couple. This family is arguing from a/an _____ perspective.

(p. 63)

- A. emic
- B. bilateral
- C. etic
- D. equalitarian

Olson - Chapter 02 #39

40. _____ is the process in which old cultural trait and value are relinquished and replaced by the dominant culture.

(p. 64)

- A. Assimilation
- B. Acculturation
- C. Segregation
- D. All of these

Olson - Chapter 02 #40

41. _____ is the process in which an ethnic group isolates itself or is forced into isolation within the dominant culture.

(p. 64)

- A. Assimilation
- B. Acculturation
- C. Segregation
- D. All of these

Olson - Chapter 02 #41

42. _____ is the process whereby cultural traits and values from one ethnic group become blended with the dominant culture.

(p. 64)

- A. Assimilation
- B. Acculturation**
- C. Segregation
- D. All of these

Olson - Chapter 02 #42

43. At the world cup match, Renaldo cheers that Brazil's success is yet another example of Brazilian superiority. He believes that Brazilians are better at many things, smarter and more attractive than other groups. This is an example of:

(p. 63)

- A. egocentrism.
- B. ethnocentrism.**
- C. acculturation.
- D. an emic perspective.

Olson - Chapter 02 #43

44. Sakura is a second generation American and is tired of what she feels are constricting norms and expectations for her behavior. She wants to be like "regular" teens despite family resistance. This is an example of:

(p. 64)

- A. assimilation.**
- B. ethnocentrism.
- C. acculturation.
- D. an emic perspective.

Olson - Chapter 02 #44

45. Celebrating Cinch de Mayo in the U.S. when you are not of Mexican descent is an example
(p. 64) of:

- A. egocentrism.
- B. ethnocentrism.
- C. acculturation.
- D. an emic perspective.

Olson - Chapter 02 #45

46. "Asian's are good at math" is an example of:
(p. 64)

- A. a prejudice.
- B. a stereotype.
- C. segregation.
- D. racism.

Olson - Chapter 02 #46

47. Various "isms"—racism, sexism, and ethnocentrism—tend to create distance between
(p. 64) individuals and groups of people by:

- A. accentuating differences and ignoring basic similarities.
- B. accentuating basic similarities and ignoring differences.
- C. creating a mythology on both sides about the "other" group.
- D. both accentuating differences and ignoring basic similarities and creating mythology on both sides about the "other" group.

Olson - Chapter 02 #47

48. There is a lot of data available used to study same-sex marriage.

(p. 37)

FALSE

Olson - Chapter 02 #48

49. Race refers to the common physical characteristics of a group and generally describes skin color and hair texture.

(p. 41)

TRUE

Olson - Chapter 02 #49

50. Some U.S. states are known as "majority-minority" states, which means their total minority population exceeds 50%.

(p. 62)

TRUE

Olson - Chapter 02 #50

51. The median age of the Hispanic population is very young as compared to the U.S. population as a whole.

(p. 43)

TRUE

Olson - Chapter 02 #51

52. Because of increasing diversity in the Black population, we need to be more aware of the diverse cultural values and beliefs in what was once thought to be a relatively homogeneous cultural group.

(p. 44-45)

TRUE

Olson - Chapter 02 #52

53. The African American population is the largest ethnic group in the U.S., closely followed by the Hispanic population.
(p. 56)

FALSE

Olson - Chapter 02 #53

54. About three-quarters of American Indian families live on reservations.
(p. 45)

FALSE

Olson - Chapter 02 #54

55. Nuclear families are recognized as distinct entities even in societies that focus primarily on larger, extended family groups.
(p. 49)

TRUE

Olson - Chapter 02 #55

56. Extended families are more likely to maintain strong traditions than are nuclear families.
(p. 50)

TRUE

Olson - Chapter 02 #56

57. All cultures have norms and expectations that govern kinship behavior.
(p. 49)

TRUE

Olson - Chapter 02 #57

58. Family patterns have more conflict in polygamous and polyandrous societies than in monogamous societies.
(p. 50)

FALSE

Olson - Chapter 02 #58

59. American Indian parents are more likely to use social shame, verbal, and emotional reprimands than physical punishment.
(p. 60)

TRUE

Olson - Chapter 02 #59

60. Patriarchal family groups place the greatest emphasis on fathers.
(p. 51)

FALSE

Olson - Chapter 02 #60

61. Latino families today tend to be stereotyped by male dominance and authoritarian fathering.
(p. 56-57)

FALSE

Olson - Chapter 02 #61

62. Latinos place a higher priority on blood relationships than on pseudo-kin relationships.
(p. 56-57)

FALSE

Olson - Chapter 02 #62

63. After about 40 years, the United States government agreed to repay the value of lost homes and businesses to Japanese Americans who had been in resettlement camps during World War II.
(p. 58)

TRUE

Olson - Chapter 02 #63

64. The great respect that Asian American families have for their elders is called Filial piety.
(p. 58)

TRUE

Olson - Chapter 02 #64

65. The process by which old cultural traits and values are replaced by those of the new dominant culture is known as acculturation.
(p. 34)

FALSE

Olson - Chapter 02 #65

66. The view that your society or culture is "better" than others and using this view to measure other cultures is known as ethnocentrism.
(p. 63)

TRUE

Olson - Chapter 02 #66

67. Children develop into adults much like their own parents.
(p. 67)

TRUE

Olson - Chapter 02 #67

c2 Summary

	<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Olson - Chapter 02		67