Strangers to These Shores 13th edition Parrillo Test Bank

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Chapter 1: The Study of Marginalized Groups

Multiple Choice

1) Sociologists note that interaction patterns among different _____ are the key to understanding marginalization.

A) groups
B) individuals
C) strangers
D) classes

Answer: A
Learning Objective: Chapter 1 Introduction
Topic/A-head: Chapter 1 Introduction
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty: Easy

2) People usually perceive strangers _____.

A) objectively
B) hospitably
C) categorically
D) indifferently

Answer: C
Learning Objective: 1.1 Explain how the concept of the stranger helps us understand others.
Topic/A-head: The Stranger as a Social Phenomenon
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty: Easy

3) In a new social setting, strangers _____.

A) experience very few situations as potentially problematic
B) lack the natives' knowledge of shared realities
C) are not aware of things unnoticed by the natives
D) are typically treated as equals with natives

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.1 Explain how the concept of the stranger helps us understand others.
Topic/A-head: The Stranger as a Social Phenomenon
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty: Easy

4) The concept of a continuum with friction describes Parrillo's idea of the _____.

A) adjustment from stranger to neighbor
B) idea that assimilation is not inevitable
C) centrality of shared religious beliefs leading to social cohesion
D) fact that economic conditions are of paramount importance

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.1 Explain how the concept of the stranger helps us understand others.
Topic/A-head: The Stranger as a Social Phenomenon
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty: Easy

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5) Social distance studies capture _____ of groups at a given moment in time.

A) immigration patterns
B) social acceptance
C) social capital
D) social networking

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.1 Explain how the concept of the stranger helps us understand others.
Topic/A-head: The Stranger as a Social Phenomenon
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty: Easy

6) When a visiting Korean asks for pizza rather than sushi, the host may conclude that all Koreans like pizza. This is an example of _____.

A) prejudice
B) categoric knowing
C) discrimination
D) intersubjective understanding

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.1 Explain how the concept of the stranger helps us understand others.
Topic/A-head: The Stranger as a Social Phenomenon
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty: Moderate

7) The adjustment from stranger to neighbor is _____.

A) a process
B) instantaneous
C) impossible
D) rare

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.1 Explain how the concept of the stranger helps us understand others.
Topic/A-head: The Stranger as a Social Phenomenon
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty: Easy

8) When Americans say “how are you?” and the phrase is understood by another American as “hello,” this is an example of _____.

A) prejudice
B) categoric knowing
C) discrimination
D) intersubjective understanding

Answer: D
Learning Objective: 1.1 Explain how the concept of the stranger helps us understand others.
Topic/A-head: The Stranger as a Social Phenomenon
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty: Moderate

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9) Jose, who is Mexican, moves from Mexico City to San Antonio. This is an example of _____.

A) emigration
B) assimilation
C) naturalization
D) nationalization

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.1 Explain how the concept of the stranger helps us understand others.
Topic/A-head: The Stranger as a Social Phenomenon
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty: Moderate

10) Aristotle said we like "those like ourselves … of our own race or country or age or family, and generally those who are on our own level." Which of the following concepts best represents Aristotle's statement?

A) similarity and attraction
B) identical preferences
C) opposites attract
D) group identification preference

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.1 Explain how the concept of the stranger helps us understand others.
Topic/A-head: The Stranger as a Social Phenomenon
Skill Level: Analyze It
Difficulty: Difficult

11) A marginalized group _____.

A) is determined by a group's numerical representation
B) is determined by a group's relative power in society
C) is not tied to social status at all
D) can never achieve power in society

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish the differences between marginalized, racial, and ethnic groups.
Topic/A-head: Marginalized Groups, Race, and Ethnicity
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty: Easy

12) A marginalized group _____.

A) can still be treated equally in society
B) is characterized by a feeling of group identity
C) is not often easily identifiable
D) usually practices exogamy

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish the differences between marginalized, racial, and ethnic groups.
Topic/A-head: Marginalized Groups, Race, and Ethnicity
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty: Easy

13) Which of the following is an example of an ascribed status?

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A) writer
B) Mormon convert
C) African American
D) new immigrant

Answer: C
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish the differences between marginalized, racial, and ethnic groups.
Topic/A-head: Marginalized Groups, Race, and Ethnicity
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty: Moderate

14) An _____ is a person who is a member of both dominant and marginalized groups.

A) American White man who is a Buddhist
B) African American man born in Texas who lives in New York City
C) American citizen who visited Tanzania
D) African American woman with disabilities

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish the differences between marginalized, racial, and ethnic groups.
Topic/A-head: Marginalized Groups, Race, and Ethnicity
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty: Moderate

15) Liam is a man who lives in the United States where males outnumber females. He is a _____.

A) member of a majority group
B) member of a marginalized group
C) stranger
D) neighbor

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish the differences between marginalized, racial, and ethnic groups.
Topic/A-head: Marginalized Groups, Race, and Ethnicity
Skill Level: Analyze It
Difficulty: Difficult

16) Variation in physical characteristics such as body build, hair texture, and skin color is due in part to _____.

A) biological race
B) racial discrimination
C) natural selection
D) evolutionary physical adaptation

Answer: D
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish the differences between marginalized, racial, and ethnic groups.
Topic/A-head: Marginalized Groups, Race, and Ethnicity
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty: Easy

17) According to Parrillo, a category of people who share visible physical characteristics and are regarded as a single group is a(n) _____.

A) race
B) ethnic group

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C) social deviant
D) status

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish the differences between marginalized, racial, and ethnic groups.
Topic/A-head: Marginalized Groups, Race, and Ethnicity
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty: Easy

18) A set of learned or acquired cultural traits shared by people is known as _____.

A) cultural capital
B) social capital
C) race
D) ethnicity

Answer: D
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish the differences between marginalized, racial, and ethnic groups.
Topic/A-head: Marginalized Groups, Race, and Ethnicity
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty: Easy

19) Racism _____.

A) is a human invention
B) supports the superiority of the human race
C) forces the majority group to experience prejudice and discrimination
D) prevails when people believe that a small group of races is superior in some aspects to others

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish the differences between marginalized, racial, and ethnic groups.
Topic/A-head: Marginalized Groups, Race, and Ethnicity
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty: Easy

20) _____ are an ethnic group.

A) Native Americans
B) Asian Americans
C) Black Americans
D) Bulgarian Americans

Answer: D
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish the differences between marginalized, racial, and ethnic groups.
Topic/A-head: Marginalized Groups, Race, and Ethnicity
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty: Moderate

21) The group to which an individual belongs and feels loyalty is known to sociologists as _____.

A) a group immigrating into the country
B) the dominant group
C) an ingroup
D) the reference group others imitate

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Answer: C
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe how ethnocentrism affects our acceptance of others.
Topic/A-head: Ethnocentrism
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty: Easy

22) Underrepresenting non-European material in textbooks and classes exemplifies _____.

A) Afrocentrism
B) Eurocentrism
C) categoric knowing
D) reciprocal typification

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe how ethnocentrism affects our acceptance of others.
Topic/A-head: Ethnocentrism
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty: Easy

23) Ingroup favoritism is explained in part by _____.

A) upward mobility
B) ethnic antagonism
C) social identity theory
D) immigration quotas

Answer: C
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe how ethnocentrism affects our acceptance of others.
Topic/A-head: Ethnocentrism
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty: Easy

24) Social identity theory explains that _____.

A) the assumption that "we" are better than "they" does not often result in ridicule, contempt, or hatred toward the outgroup
B) the ingroup almost automatically views the outgroup as inferior
C) groups rarely retain their values and standards while recognizing the superiority of another group
D) countless people reject their own ingroup by becoming voluntary exiles, expatriates, and so on

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe how ethnocentrism affects our acceptance of others.
Topic/A-head: Ethnocentrism
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty: Easy

25) Studying race and ethnic relations is _____.

A) easier than most other subjects because of our familiarity with the problems of marginalized groups
B) easier because most people are sensitive to the problems and needs of others
C) difficult because our values, attitudes, and experiences make our objectivity almost impossible
D) difficult because the subject defies a logical or scientific explanation

Answer: C
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the importance of objectivity, personal troubles, and intergroup dynamics in sociological research.

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Topic/A-head: Objectivity and Its Challenges
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty: Easy

26) _____ is a historical example of ethnocentrism.

A) Manifest Destiny in China
B) The "white man's burden" in England
C) The Vienna Conventions on diplomatic relations in Austria
D) The African Crusaders of the thirteenth century

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe how ethnocentrism affects our acceptance of others.
Topic/A-head: Ethnocentrism
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty: Moderate

27) Arguing Western civilization derives from the black African influence on Egyptian civilization is a bolder form of _____.

A) Afrocentrism
B) categoric knowing
C) false consciousness
D) interactionist theory

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe how ethnocentrism affects our acceptance of others.
Topic/A-head: Ethnocentrism
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty: Moderate

28) In American culture, such things as freedom, individualism, and equal opportunity are deemed to be highly desirable. In sociological terms, these concepts are _____.

A) mores
B) desires
C) norms
D) values

Answer: D
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the importance of objectivity, personal troubles, and intergroup dynamics in sociological research.
Topic/A-head: Objectivity and Its Challenges
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty: Moderate

29) Susan, a Texas cattle rancher, thinks the Japanese custom of eating raw fish is disgusting. This is an example of _____.

A) ethnicity
B) ethnocentrism
C) poor taste
D) cultural relativism

Answer: B

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Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe how ethnocentrism affects our acceptance of others.
Topic/A-head: Ethnocentrism
Skill Level: Analyze It
Difficulty: Difficult

30) Juan believes that Hispanic families are superior to White families. This belief is an example of which theory?

A) social-referent group theory
B) ethnic preference theory
C) social identity theory
D) outgroup discrimination theory

Answer: C
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe how ethnocentrism affects our acceptance of others.
Topic/A-head: Ethnocentrism
Skill Level: Analyze It
Difficulty: Difficult

31) An ethnic group held up as a role model for a newly arrived group was probably _____.

A) an object of scorn and condemnation itself at one time
B) the beneficiary of governmental assistance
C) a political force from the time they first immigrated
D) quick to learn English and assimilate

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the importance of objectivity, personal troubles, and intergroup dynamics in sociological research.
Topic/A-head: Objectivity and Its Challenges
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty: Moderate

32) _____ illustrates the Dillingham Flaw.

A) An emphasis on preserving one's culture
B) A distrust of political solutions to end discrimination
C) Criticism of a new immigrant group, compared to an earlier one
D) The assumption that an ethnic group is lazy or immoral

Answer: C
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the importance of objectivity, personal troubles, and intergroup dynamics in sociological research.
Topic/A-head: Objectivity and Its Challenges
Skill Level: Analyze It
Difficulty: Difficult

33) Mills states that an issue is a public matter when it is _____.

A) not relevant to group behavior study in sociology
B) less important than the welfare of the group
C) only important to sociologists after a thorough study of the group
D) intricately connected to the larger historical context of society

Answer: D
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the importance of objectivity, personal troubles, and intergroup dynamics in sociological research.
Topic/A-head: Objectivity and Its Challenges
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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Difficulty: Easy

34) Seeing the connection between one person's story of being bought and sold into modern slavery and recognizing the patterns of increasing human trafficking worldwide requires the use of a(n) _____.

A) ethnocentric viewpoint
B) modern understanding of an ethnic group
C) psychological perspective
D) sociological imagination

Answer: D
Learning Objective: 1.4 Explain the importance of objectivity, personal troubles, and intergroup dynamics in sociological research.
Topic/A-head: Objectivity and Its Challenges
Skill Level: Analyze It
Difficulty: Difficult

35) Social equilibrium is emphasized by _____.

A) functionalist theory
B) the importance of social class
C) imbalance of power
D) symbolic interactionism

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.5 Evaluate what sociological theories tell us about marginalized groups.
Topic/A-head: Using Theory to Understand Our World
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty: Easy

36) Karl Marx believed that the elite exploited the masses and that this exploitation created tensions and disagreements. Marx's theory is best known as _____.

A) conflict perspective
B) functionalist perspective
C) interactionist perspective
D) unfair perspective

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.5 Evaluate what sociological theories tell us about marginalized groups.
Topic/A-head: Using Theory to Understand Our World
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty: Easy

37) A conflict perspective focuses on _____.

A) how meaning is created in interactions
B) who benefits in a particular situation
C) the dysfunctions in society
D) the psychology of individuals

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.5 Evaluate what sociological theories tell us about marginalized groups.
Topic/A-head: Using Theory to Understand Our World
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty: Easy

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38) When marrying, members of a marginalized group usually practice _____.

A) endogamy
B) exogamy
C) polyandry
D) polygamy

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish the differences between marginalized, racial, and ethnic groups.
Topic/A-head: Marginalized Groups, Race, and Ethnicity
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty: Easy

39) A sociologist who investigates how people interpret the situations they are in is probably a(n) _____.

A) functionalist
B) conflict theorist
C) interactionist theorist
D) societist

Answer: C
Learning Objective: 1.5 Evaluate what sociological theories tell us about marginalized groups.
Topic/A-head: Using Theory to Understand Our World
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty: Easy

40) The idea that people might behave in ways that run counter to their own interests _____.

A) was created by shared expectations among individuals
B) is done primarily to preserve political harmony
C) is only a temporary phenomenon and easily remedied
D) supports the idea of a false consciousness

Answer: D
Learning Objective: 1.5 Evaluate what sociological theories tell us about marginalized groups.
Topic/A-head: Using Theory to Understand Our World
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty: Moderate

41) Even though women make up a statistical majority, they do not have equal representation in government and face significant economic inequalities. This illustrates the idea that marginalized groups _____.

A) receive unequal treatment as a group
B) are easily identifiable because of distinguishing physical or cultural characteristics that are held in high esteem
C) are biologically similar
D) are rare in modern societies

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.2 Distinguish the differences between marginalized, racial, and ethnic groups.
Topic/A-head: Marginalized Groups, Race, and Ethnicity
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty: Moderate

42) Sociologically, meeting a spouse at work would be considered a _____.

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A) latent function of workplaces
B) manifest function of workplaces
C) latent dysfunction of workplaces
D) a manifest dysfunction of workplaces

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.5 Evaluate what sociological theories tell us about marginalized groups.
Topic/A-head: Using Theory to Understand Our World
Skill Level: Analyze It
Difficulty: Difficult

43) Matt believes that the frustrations and struggles between social groups and classes are what structure and determine society. He is a _____.

A) conflict theorist
B) functionalist
C) symbolic interactionist
D) racist

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.5 Evaluate what sociological theories tell us about marginalized groups.
Topic/A-head: Using Theory to Understand Our World
Skill Level: Analyze It
Difficulty: Difficult

44) Bill believes that assimilation is the key to understanding racial and ethnic differences and that economic equality will follow. His views are in line with _____ theory.

A) functionalist
B) conflict
C) interactionist
D) feminist

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.5 Evaluate what sociological theories tell us about marginalized groups.
Topic/A-head: Using Theory to Understand Our World
Skill Level: Analyze It
Difficulty: Difficult

Essay

45) Explain the "lack of historicity" that strangers often experience.

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. A lack of the shared memory of those with whom they live.
2. Human beings who interact together over a period of time "grow old together." Strangers, however, are "young" so as newcomers, they experience at least an approximation of the freshness of childhood.
3. They are aware of things that go unnoticed by the natives, such as the natives' customs, social institutions, appearance, and lifestyle.
4. Also existing within the natives' taken-for-granted world are social constructions of race and ethnicity that, to the stranger, are new realities.

Learning Objective: 1.1 Explain how the concept of the stranger helps us understand others.
Topic/A-head: The Stranger as a Social Phenomenon
Skill Level: Analyze It
Difficulty: Difficult

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46) Using specific examples, explain the difference between ethnocentrism and cultural relativism.

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:
1. Ethnocentrism is a "view of things in which one's own group is the center of everything, and all others are scaled and rated with reference to it."
2. Ethnocentrism thus refers to people's tendency to identify with their own ethnic or national group as a means of fulfilling their needs for group belongingness and security.
3. Cultural relativism evaluates beliefs and behavior in the context of that culture.
4. The more widespread this perspective becomes known and applied, the more intergroup understanding and mutual acceptance grows.

Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe how ethnocentrism affects our acceptance of others.
Topic/A-head: Ethnocentrism
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty: Moderate

47) Give an example of an outgroup becoming a positive reference group.

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:
1. When White people make comments about Obama being the first Black president
2. When a Black rap singer comments on how good a White rap singer is doing

Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe how ethnocentrism affects our acceptance of others.
Topic/A-head: Ethnocentrism
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty: Moderate

48) Using examples, explain the major difference between macrosocial theories and microsocial theories.

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:
1. Examples of macrosocial that include all of society (i.e. class systems)
2. Examples of microsocial that include one aspect of society (i.e. healthcare)

Learning Objective: 1.5 Evaluate what sociological theories tell us about marginalized groups.
Topic/A-head: Using Theory to Understand Our World
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty: Easy

49) Explain why conflict theorists view that racism is an ideology.

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:
1. Just like other parts of conflict theory, actions, attitudes, and so forth are used to explain and justify the interests of those who hold them.
2. So, people who are racist use this as a belief to explain or justify their interest.

Learning Objective: 1.5 Evaluate what sociological theories tell us about marginalized groups.
Topic/A-head: Using Theory to Understand Our World
Skill Level: Analyze It
Difficulty: Difficult

50) Explain the primary changes in social distance results from 2001 to 2012. Why did these changes occur?

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:
1. Explain how social distance scale results changed from 2001 to 2012.
2. Note which groups have moved on the social distance scale, particularly Arab Americans.
3. Connect the changes in social distance to sociohistorical events, such as 9/11.

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Learning Objective: 1.1 Explain how the concept of the stranger helps us understand others.
Topic/A-head: The Stranger as a Social Phenomenon
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty: Easy

51) Strangers and natives have different perceptions of each other. Why is this? How do these perceptions help to structure social life between the two? Use concrete examples in your response.

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Articulate the way strangers view natives.
2. Explain the way natives view strangers.
3. Use theories to explain the patterns of interaction between strangers and natives.
4. Apply examples to outline the effects of these perceptions on society with regard to changing social norms and legislative efforts.

Learning Objective: 1.1 Explain how the concept of the stranger helps us understand others.
Topic/A-head: The Stranger as a Social Phenomenon
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty: Moderate

52) Compare and contrast Simmel and Schutz's view of the role of a stranger. Which one do you find the most compelling? Why?

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Explain Simmel's view of the stranger role.
2. Explain Schutz's view of the stranger role.
3. Note the similarities and differences between the two theories.
4. Justify which one the student finds the most compelling.

Learning Objective: 1.1 Explain how the concept of the stranger helps us understand others.
Topic/A-head: The Stranger as a Social Phenomenon
Skill Level: Analyze It
Difficulty: Difficult

53) Discuss ethnocentrism as a universal human condition.

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Explain the basic tenets of ethnocentrism.
2. Identify why ethnocentrism is a universal condition pointing to social-conflict theories.
3. Apply examples from different cultures or past civilizations as support.

Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe how ethnocentrism affects our acceptance of others.
Topic/A-head: Ethnocentrism
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty: Moderate

54) Compare and contrast the three major sociological perspectives in studying marginalized groups. What is the value in having all three theories? Use examples to show the power of each.

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Outline the three basic theoretical approaches to studying marginalized groups.
2. Evaluate the effectiveness of each theory in explaining some aspect of the experience of marginalized groups.
3. Use examples to show where each theory could be useful.

Learning Objective: 1.5 Evaluate what sociological theories tell us about marginalized groups.
Topic/A-head: Using Theory to Understand Our World
Skill Level: Analyze It
Difficulty: Difficult

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