

Chapter 2 Test: Culture, Race, and the Contexts for Multicultural Teaching

Instructions: For the multiple-choice questions write the one best answer in the blank.

1. _____ The concept of culture does NOT include
 - A. Concrete artifacts, such as manufactured goods and architecture.
 - B. Language and nonverbal communication styles.
 - C. Customs and values.
 - D. Genetic or biological attributes shared by members of a society.
 - E. Prejudices and stereotypes.
2. _____ An ethnic group is
 - A. Associated with racial and/or cultural characteristics that set the group apart within a larger society.
 - B. Not related to geographic location.
 - C. An attribute of minorities but not the majority group in a society.
 - D. Usually low income and poorly educated.
3. _____ The Navajo way is similar to mainstream culture in that in traditional Navajo culture
 - A. The exactness of time is of high importance.
 - B. Quick action is valued more than patience.
 - C. Material wealth is to be collected and saved.
 - D. There is a constant search for new ways to control and master nature.
 - E. None of the above.
4. _____ An ethnic group is a minority group when
 - A. It is less than 50 percent of the total population.
 - B. It experiences discrimination by the dominant group.
 - C. Membership in the group is determined in adulthood.
 - D. The group takes on the mainstream identity.
 - E. Intermarriage outside the group is most common.
5. _____ Race and culture are similar in that
 - A. Both determine a person's behavior.
 - B. There is great human diversity within racial groups and cultural groups.
 - C. There are pure races and pure cultures.
 - D. People who identify with a certain race are similar in education, social class, and religion.
6. _____ Cultural assimilation is evident when
 - A. People who identify with an ethnic group give up their original culture and are absorbed into the predominant core culture.
 - B. Public schools in the United States affirm the cultural knowledge of European immigrant youth.
 - C. Amish farms prosper without using many of the modern conveniences of urban areas
 - D. School children have access to home and school culture.

7. _____ Cultural pluralism is evident in all of the following EXCEPT?
- A. Immigrants are permitted to retain their culture provided that social harmony and survival of society as a whole is not threatened.
 - B. Federal legislation permits separate facilities for ethnic groups as long as they are equal.
 - C. Religious groups such as Orthodox Jews are free to worship as they choose.
 - D. American Indians who maintain cultural traditions often serve heroically in the U.S. armed services.
8. _____ Edward T. Hall envisions a continuum of sociocultural tightness to distinguish between high and low context cultures. Which of the following is NOT typical of a high context culture?
- A. Polychronic time.
 - B. Less stringent social role expectations and unpredictable behavior.
 - C. Group needs are a higher priority than individual needs.
 - D. Personalized law and authority wherein oral agreements are binding
9. _____ Which of the following is typical of a low context culture?
- A. "Shorthand speech" patterns and reliance on nonverbal cues
 - B. Reasoning based on intuition, spiral logic, and contemplation.
 - C. Clear status distinctions based on age, rank, and position.
 - D. Less openness to strangers, despite warm hospitality toward foreigners who are guests.
 - E. The individual is more important than the group.
10. _____ According to Longstreet, which of the following is NOT true about ethnicity?
- A. It refers to culture learned prior to the child's ability to think abstractly.
 - B. It refers to verbal and nonverbal communication, time and space orientations, social values, and learning styles.
 - C. It may come in conflict with scholastic ethnicity, the culture of the school.
 - D. It is determined by racial identity.
11. _____ Worldview does NOT include
- A. The similar way a culture group perceives reality.
 - B. Shared values and assumptions.
 - C. Stereotypes and ethnocentric interpretations of evidence.
 - D. The idiosyncratic views of individuals in a cultural group.
 - E. Religious beliefs.
12. _____ The predominant worldview in the United States does emphasize all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Harmony with nature and the importance of reflection before action.
 - B. "Rugged individualism" and emphasis on personal energy and initiative.
 - C. Pragmatism, technological superiority, and efficiency.
 - D. Concern about human welfare.
 - E. The importance of freedom and democracy.

13. _____ All of the following statements about ethnic groups in the United States are true EXCEPT:
- A. Over 20 percent of our school children are from refugee or immigrant families or are themselves immigrants or refugees.
 - B. The U.S. Census Bureau divides our population into five “races” and has added a new “multiracial” category.
 - C. The U.S. Census Bureau defines Asians as a racial group, but not Hispanics who can be “of any racial group.”
 - D. Whites, excluding Latinos, are now about 65 percent of our population.
14. _____ All of the following statements about ethnic identity, or ethnicity, are true EXCEPT:
- A. People in the same ethnic group are alike in the degree to which they identify with or feel connected with their racial or cultural group.
 - B. Language spoken at home, ethnic composition of the neighborhood, and ethnic mix of friends all influence one’s sense of ethnic identity.
 - C. Some Anglo-European Americans maintain “symbolic ethnicity” or a strong sense of loyalty to their ethnic group even though their family has lived in the United States for generations.
 - D. Ethnicity is not an important aspect of identity for some Anglo-European Americans who see themselves as “just” American.
15. _____ The comparison of the United States to a melting pot
- A. Is an accurate metaphor that captures the assimilation of immigrants from all over the world.
 - B. Ignores the fact that people of color were excluded from many of the rights of citizenship.
 - C. Is a common phrase that describes cultural pluralism in the United States.
 - D. Is at the heart of multiculturalism.
16. _____ Differing orientation modes can be a source of cultural conflict in the typical mainstream classroom, as seen in all of the following EXCEPT
- A. The school’s emphasis on promptness and strict class schedules.
 - B. Formal versus very informal classroom arrangements.
 - C. Personal space preferences.
 - D. Many activities going on at the same time with no set time-line.
17. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F). Nonverbal communication can be a source of cultural conflict in the typical mainstream classroom because
- A. _____ Much of human communication is nonverbal.
 - B. _____ It involves body movement, facial expressions, and gestures that are unconscious.
 - C. _____ We often misunderstand culturally different gestures and special preferences.
 - D. _____ Cross cultural understanding requires verbal communication.

18. _____ It is important for teachers to understand human diversity as it relates to culture because
- A. Knowledge about cultural differences prevents stereotyping.
 - B. It makes teachers more likely to include appropriate learning opportunities for students whose cultural preferences differ from their own.
 - C. Academic success for all students is ensured.
 - D. Understanding facilitates assimilation into the mainstream and academic success.
19. _____ Racialized ethnicity explains why some immigrant youth of color develop stronger racial identities after they come to the U.S. It is the result of all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Discrimination and non-acceptance by their non-minority peers.
 - B. Increased societal fears of terrorism since 9/11
 - C. Rising hate crimes based on race and/or national origin.
 - D. Classroom discussions of prejudice and racism.
 - E. Two of the above.
20. _____ Which of the following does NOT apply to Banks' theory of the stages of ethnic identity?
- A. Shared communication patterns, orientation modes, social values, and intellectual modes.
 - B. Psychological captivity, encapsulation, identity clarification, bi-ethnicity, multi-ethnicity, and globalism.
 - C. Important socio-psychological differences among people who identify with the same ethnic group.
 - D. Changes in stage of ethnic identity some people experience over time.
21. _____ Bank's typology of ethnic identity includes the view that
- A. Those in psychological captivity internalize the negative mainstream or popular beliefs about their ethnic group.
 - B. People may attempt to hide their ethnic identity by adopting (multiple) personalities.
 - C. Ethnocentric isolationist groups, like the KKK or Nation of Islam, are bicultural.
 - D. Anglo Americans are more likely than African Americans or Latinos to raise their children to be bi-ethnic.
22. _____ Theories of ethnic identity do NOT assert that
- A. All people have an ethnic heritage.
 - B. Individuals may or may not be aware of their ethnicity.
 - C. People identify with their ethnicity at different levels.
 - D. Ethnic identity is becoming less important for most U.S. American students.
23. _____ Theories of ethnic identity argue all of the following EXCEPT
- A. A person's sense of ethnic identity often develops in response to discrimination or some form of oppression.
 - B. A person's sense of ethnic identity may be strong even if it is primarily symbolic.
 - C. People differ in their sense of belonging to their ethnic group.
 - D. A person's sense of ethnic identity becomes weaker over the life span.

Answers to

Chapter 2

Test Questions:

1. D
2. A
3. E
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. E
10. D
11. D
12. A
13. D
14. A
15. B
16. D
17. A. T
B. T
C. T
D. F
18. B
19. D
20. A
21. A
22. D
23. D