

## **Chapter 7: Understanding Human Diversity**

1. What perspective emphasizes that no culture or group represents the norm and that no one is superior? (p. 216)
  - a. Collectivism
  - b. Pluralism
  - c. Transactionism
  - d. Cultural homogeneity
2. Why is race an important concept for psychologists to study? (pp. 220–221)
  - a. Social inequities based on “racial” features persist
  - b. Race and ethnicity are not equal
  - c. Cross cultural psychology is becoming more important
  - d. Race is a useful biological concept
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined by language, customs, values, social ties, and other aspects of subjective culture. (pp. 221–222)
  - a. Privilege
  - b. Race
  - c. Ethnicity
  - d. Social class
4. A socially created concept about roles, abilities, and attitudes related to what it means to identify (or not identify) as men or women is called: (pp. 222–223)
  - a. Sex
  - b. Gender
  - c. Both “a” and “b”

- d. None of the above
5. Which of the following would NOT necessarily impact an individual's social class or socioeconomic status? (pp. 223–224)
- a. Educational Status
  - b. Occupation
  - c. Income level
  - d. Political affiliation
6. When community psychologists examine issues of ability/disability, they are concerned with which of the following? (pp. 224–225)
- a. Physical challenges such as using a wheelchair
  - b. Discrimination based on ableism
  - c. Mental challenges such as having a mental illness
  - d. All of the above
7. Over a period of years, a person born biologically female decides that their identity and emotions and self are those of a man, begins to dress and act like a man, and eventually has gender reassignment surgery in order to live as a man. This process concerns which of the following concepts? (pp. 222–223)
- a. Sexual orientation
  - b. Gender role
  - c. Gender identity
  - d. Bisexuality
8. Which of the following are reasons why spirituality and religion are not simply cultural? (p. 227)

- a. Many religions are multicultural
  - b. Many cultures contain multiple religions
  - c. Both a and b are true
  - d. Spirituality and religion *are* simply cultural
9. Wayland lives in an urban community where social networks are diverse and often changing and where safety is found in numbers, even among strangers. Ariana lives in a rural community where social networks are small and stable, and safety is found among people you know. These differences involve what dimension of diversity discussed in Chapter 7? (pp. 227–228)
- a. Localities
  - b. Gender
  - c. Social class
  - d. Spirituality and religion
10. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when the lack of social and economic resources available to particular groups lead to reduced opportunities for education, healthcare, or work. (p. 229)
- a. Community equity
  - b. Community inequalities
  - c. Social inequities
  - d. Social equality
11. What stage of the three stages of identity development theory is characterized by an individual becoming more involved in activities in one's own social group, developing a sense of cultural heritage? (p. 233)
- a. Unexamined identity

- b. Immersion
  - c. Acculturation
  - d. Transformed relations
12. Jamal is a resident in a community with two convenience stores. One owned by an older white male and one owned by an older black male. He believes as an African American himself he should make an effort to support African American-owned business. Jamal's belief about how his racial group should act is an example of which of the four dimensions of racial identity proposed by Sellers? (pp. 233–234)
- a. Racial salience
  - b. Racial centrality
  - c. Regard
  - d. Ideology
13. Which dimension in the four-dimension model of racial identity is characterized by the degree to which a person typically defines themselves in terms of race? (pp. 233–234)
- a. Racial salience
  - b. Racial centrality
  - c. Regard
  - d. Ideology
14. Ester has recently moved from Colombia to the U.S. Since her time here she has begun a reflective process where she is asking herself questions such as, "To what extent do I identify with my original culture?" and, "To what extent do I identify with the dominant culture?" These questions are related to which of the following concepts? (pp. 236–238)
- a. Acculturation

- b. Assimilation
  - c. Liberation
  - d. Microsystems
15. Upon coming to the U.S., Adrian ceased speaking his native Russian and spoke only English and adopted what he believed to be the values and attitudes of his new country. What acculturative strategy is this? (pp. 236–238)
- a. Acculturation
  - b. Liberation
  - c. Assimilation
  - d. Bicultural integration
16. In oppressive hierarchies, the group with less power is termed \_\_\_\_\_, while the group with more power is termed \_\_\_\_\_. (p. 241)
- a. dominant; privileged
  - b. targeted; privileged
  - c. subordinate; targeted
  - d. subordinate; dominant
17. What is it called when a sense of inferiority is developed by members of the subordinate group based on beliefs and myths perpetuated by the privileged group? (p. 242)
- a. Internalized oppression
  - b. Oppressive reign
  - c. Patriarchy
  - d. Social Myths
18. As discussed in Chapter 7, which of the following is NOT a resource used by the

dominant group in an oppressive hierarchy to maintain their power? (pp. 244–248)

- a. Money and economic opportunities
- b. Social myths
- c. Social media
- d. Collective action

19. What is a call to action that explains injustices, shines light on the oppressive system, and provides a plan for changing the system and achieving social justice? (pp. 248–249)

- a. Cultural competence
- b. Liberation perspective
- c. Decoloniality
- d. Decentering

20. Which of the following is a limitation of the liberation perspective? (pp. 251–253)

- a. It does not acknowledge the importance of power
- b. A bicultural approach is more adaptive
- c. It may lead to overlook diversity within groups
- d. Globalization is reducing differences between groups