

1. According to Markus, _____ a person's identity is made up of how we see ourselves and:

- *a. how we are seen by others.
- b. how we are categorized scientifically.
- c. how our id and superego view us.
- d. how we are educated

2. A Markus argues that identities have the following characteristics, EXCEPT

- a. complex
- b. dynamic
- c. unique
- *d. passive

3. A person's position, or space, in social relationships, social structures, and societal institutions, according to Howard and Alamilla, is the definition for the term:

- a. ethnicity
- b. minority
- *c. identity
- d. social class

4. Howard and Alamilla suggest there are at least two key approaches to identity: a _____ approach, emphasizing the more stable, internalized aspects of identity, and a _____ approach, emphasizing the less stable, socially constructed aspects of identity.

- *a. structural, processual
- b. psychological, sociological
- c. stable, constructed
- d. processual, structural

5. In Wilson's article, the term used to describe those others refer to as Native American, Wilson refers to as:

- a. Native Race
- b. Indian Identity
- c. American Indians
- *d. Indigenous Americans

6. In regard to gender and sexuality among the Indigenous American people, Wilson uses the term _____ as a more accurate term based on culture and community.

- *a. Two-Spirit People
- b. Tangled People
- c. Muddled People
- d. Compound People

7. Tuan posits that Asian Americans, as racialized ethnics, view their ethnicity in which of the following way?

a. They embrace both cultures and feel included by both.

*b. Despite being longtime Americans, they are not perceived as such since they do not fit the image of what a “real” American looks like.

c. They feel everyone first assumes them to be “just American.”

d. They have the same sense of kinship with all Americans

8. One major difference between Asian Americans and other ethnic groups, according to Tuan, is:

a. other ethnics are more involved in their ethnicity.

b. other ethnics are expected to eat ethnic foods.

*c. Asian Americans are expected to be able to speak their ethnic language.

d. Asian Americans are not expected to be able to cook ethnic foods

9. Franke uses the Sunseri vs. Cassagne case to illustrate the complicated ways of a constructed _____ identify

*a. racial

b. gender

c. educational

d. class

10. According to Franke, racial identity cannot be taken at face value, but something that needs _____.

a. education

*b. interpretation

c. experience

d. masculinity

11. According to Van Ausdale and Feagin, which of the following is criticism of past research on children?

a. Researchers have often sought children’s views directly, beyond recording brief responses to tests.

b. Many have interviewed children or made in-depth, long-term observations to assess social attitudes.

c. Children’s abilities have been seriously overestimated by reliance on techniques that do not make real-life sense to children.

*d. Few have interviewed children or made in-depth, long-term observations to assess social attitudes

12. According to Van Ausdale and Feagin, racial concepts are employed with ease by children as young as age _____.

a. seven

b. five

*c. three

d. one

13. In Bettie's article, she suggests linkages between gender and which of the following concepts?

- *a. Race and social class
- b. Ethnic group
- c. National origin
- d. Educational attainment

14. Bettie posits that _____ is viewed as lower class and urban, while _____ is seen as middle-class and suburban.

- *a. Black; white.
- b. white; Black.
- c. female; male.
- d. male; female

15. Hollibaugh disputes the common belief that most gays are _____.

- a. poor
- b. well-educated
- *c. wealthy
- d. less-educated

16. According to Hollibaugh, which of the following statement is INCORRECT?

- a. many lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgendered individuals struggle with poverty and destitution
- b. many lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgendered individuals struggle with the lack of a social safety-net
- c. many lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgendered individuals struggle with drug and alcohol addiction
- *d. many lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgendered individuals struggle with their popularity

17. Yodanis conducts an ethnographic study of "The Coffee Shop," a small gathering place for the town's people, in order to study:

- a. race and ethnicity
- *b. gender and class
- c. class and sexual orientation
- d. national origin

18. Yodanis's article found:

- *a. women in The Coffee Shop segregated themselves by social class.
- b. the women she studied were surprisingly open to socialize across class lines.
- c. gender always seems to trump class in small towns.
- d. women in the Coffee Shop were overconfident

19. Sherwood's study focuses on race, class, and gender in _____.

- a. poor Louisiana fishing villages

- b. California communes
- c. middle-class suburbia
- *d. wealthy country clubs

20. According to Sherwood, the following is a major function of country clubs have for elites EXCEPT

- a. To foster a consciousness that transcends one's family or firm.
- b. To provide a context in which to know the important people with whom to coordinate.
- c. To build solidarity among wealthy people.
- *d. To build a more segregated community

21. In the Garrouette article, racial formation is studied as it relates to:

- a. Blacks
- *b. Native Americans
- c. Hispanic Americans
- d. Jewish Americans

22. The rules that determine American Indian identity, according to Garrouette, come from which source(s)?

- a. The federal government
- b. Native American tribes
- c. Social Constructionism
- *d. All of the above.

23. Snow and Anderson assert which of the following conditions are dealt with by the homeless on a regular basis?

- a. Positive attention
- b. Attention advantage
- *c. Stigmatization
- d. Compliment

24. The term used by Snow and Anderson, to refer to people who are NOT homeless, is:

- a. housed citizens
- b. decent citizens
- *c. domiciled citizens
- d. responsible citizens

25. Khanna's article studies which of the following concepts?

- *a. Racial passing
- b. Class passing
- c. Gender passing
- d. Ethnicity passing

26. In Khanna's article, the One Drop Rule, defined any multiracial person with one drop of Black blood in their ancestry as:

- a. multiracial.
- *b. Black.
- c. White.
- d. undetermined

27. Marvasti and McKinney investigates how _____ must manage other American's impressions of their identity.

- *a. individuals of Middle Eastern descent
- b. Blacks
- c. Lesbians
- d. Indian

28. Pfeffer demonstrates how gender and _____ identities are interactional accomplishments

- *a. Sexual
- b. Social class
- c. Ethnic group
- d. National origin

29. Pfeffer reveals the complexity of our understanding of sex, gender and sexual identity from her study of cis women with their _____ men.

- a. Straight
- *b. Transgendered
- c. Drunk
- d. Bisexual

30. According to Markus, A person's identity depends on her own view of herself, but it also depends on other's view of her.

- *a. True
- b. False

31. Markus claims that a good understanding of identity is not necessary to an accurate conception of the social categories of race and ethnicity.

- a. True
- *b. False

32. As stated by Howard and Alamilla, Identity is a person's position, or space, in social relationships, social structures, and societal institutions.

- *a. True
- b. False

33. There are at least two key approaches to identity, according to Howard and Alamilla,: a, processual approach emphasizing the more stable, internalized aspects of identity, and a structural approach, emphasizing the less stable, socially constructed aspects of identity.

a. True

*b. False

34. Wilson argues that some gay, lesbian, and bisexual Native Americans identify themselves as “two-spirit people”.

*a. True

b. False

35. According to Wilson, the religious freedom of Indigenous peoples in the United States was not legally supported until 1958.

a. True

*b. False

36. Tuan posits that Asian Americans more often in recent times are viewed by white Americans as simply “Americans.”

a. True

*b. False

37. Contrary to what most people think, Van Ausdale and Feagin find that children as young as 3 to 5 year olds already are using racial and ethnic concepts to define others and shape their social interactions with other children.

*a. True

b. False

38. Julie Bettie argues that social class is often over-examined in studies of gender, and she utilizes her ethnographic research to explore how race, gender, and social class intersect.

a. True

*b. False

39. Hollibaugh argues that an abundance of social services allow most queer youth to keep from being homeless.

a. True

*b. False

40. Yodanis argues that the process of doing social class is so entrenched in our social interactions that classed behaviors seem to be innate.

*a. True

b. False

41. Sherwood studied elites at country clubs since they are where progressive changes in attitudes regarding race, class and gender take place.

a. True

*b. False

42. Garrootee argues that there is much difficulty defining who is and who is not American Indian due to the varying legal definitions at both the federal and tribal levels.

*a. True

b. False

43. Snow and Anderson studied homeless persons by using the social conflict theoretical paradigm.

a. True

*b. False

44. Snow and Anderson refer to people who live in homes or apartments as “domiciled citizens.”

*a. True

b. False

45. The one-drop rule, according to Khanna and Johnson, defined multiracial people with any drop of black blood as biracial.

a. True

*b. False

46. According to Marvasti and McKinney, individuals of Middle Eastern descent must manage other American’s impressions of their identity.

*a. True

b. False

47. According to Pfeffer, cis women partners of transgendered men faced easy challenges in negotiating their own and their partner’s shifting identities

a. True

*b. False

48. Based on Pfeffer’s study, queer visibility remains culturally synonymous with social perceptions of female masculinity and male femininity

*a. True

b. False

Type: E

49. Based on Markus’ essay, explain how identity is a combination of how one sees themselves and how others perceive them.

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

50. In the essay by Howard and Alamilla, describe the four views of gender identity.

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

51. According to Wilson, explain how some gay, lesbian, and bisexual Native Americans identify themselves as “two-spirit people”.

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

52. In the essay by Tuan, describe how Asian Americans interpret culture as a dynamic medium.

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

53. According to Franke, explain how the Sunseri vs. Cassagne case illustrate the complicated ways of a constructed social identity

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

54. Explain how Van Ausdale and Feagin find that children as young as 3 to 5 year olds already are using racial and ethnic concepts to define others and shape their social interactions with other children.

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

55. Describe why and how Hollibaugh challenges the stereotypes that most gays are wealthy.

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

56. Explain Sherwood’s study of race, class, and gender in wealthy country clubs, where she finds that membership requires assimilation into the dominant white culture. Give examples.

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

57. Using the theoretical perspective of symbolic interactionism, explain how Snow and Anderson find that the homeless employ a number of strategies to construct meaningful identities and self worth. Give examples.

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

58. According to Pfeffer, describe and explain the complexity of our understanding of sex, gender and sexual identity

*a. Answers Vary