Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Native Americans place a high value on
   a. Assimilation              c. Patriotism
   b. Extended family          d. Gender equity

2. Asian Americans are often viewed as the
   a. Contemporary minority    c. Successful minority
   b. Model minority           d. Silent minority

3. The most common pedagogical approaches in schools today include all of the following EXCEPT
   a. Rote memorization        c. Drill and practice
   b. Critical thinking        d. Test preparation

4. Current pedagogical practices are largely based on all of the following EXCEPT
   a. Globalization            c. Individualism
   b. Competition              d. Assertiveness

5. Learning preferences of White or Anglo-American students favor:
   a. Cooperative groups       c. Sharing
   b. Self-directedness        d. Socialization

6. Martin Haberman’s “pedagogy of poverty” includes all of the following variables EXCEPT
   a. Asking questions         c. Giving directions
   b. Rigor                    d. Monitoring seatwork

7. Multiculturalism considers all of the following except
   a. Immigration              c. Social inequality
   b. Eugenics                 d. Economic inequality
8. A set of priorities that guide such notions as good, bad, fair, and unfair is referred to as
   a. Cultural values  
   b. Cultural norms
   c. Cultural principles
   d. Cultural dynamics

9. Practices in which individuals are excluded or deprived of rights or opportunities as a result of the normal operation of the institution is referred to as
   a. Institutional discrimination
   b. Glass ceiling
   c. Intuitional racism
   d. Favoritism

10. The placement of students into static groups based on academic ability, without input from ongoing assessment, is referred to as
    a. Homogenous grouping
    b. Cooperative learning
    c. Differentiated instruction
    d. Tracking

11. Freire (1970) calls the moment when individuals realize that oppressive societies are not in the best interests of the people the moment of
    a. Enlightenment
    b. Realization
    c. Revolution
    d. Praxis

12. Race is classified as a:
    a. Social construct
    b. Biological construct
    c. Genetic construct
    d. Psychological construct

13. Institutional racism is best defined as
    a. Negative actions directed toward individuals or groups thought of as inferior through the use of power
    b. When a person harbors negative prejudices and takes negative actions to discriminate against another individual based on race or ethnicity
    c. The intentional or unintentional policies that unfairly restrict the opportunities of specific groups based on race or ethnicity
    d. An assumption made about someone (based on race or ethnicity) before having an adequate knowledge or evidence
14. If Caucasian children see Asian American children perform well during a math quiz and receive high praise from the teacher, and then begins to think, “I guess that all Asian Americans must be good at math,” they are in which of the following stages of prejudice formation?

- a. Affective component stage
- c. Cognitive component stage
- b. Behavioral component stage
- d. Belief component stage

15. The method of multicultural education wherein a teacher attempts to reduce prejudice by engaging representatives from different groups for purposeful interactions is called:

- a. Curricular transformations
- c. Cognitive complexity
- b. Contact hypothesis
- d. Increasing empathy and understanding

16. Teachers can counteract the impact of racial and class privileges by doing all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Taking responsibility for learning about oppression and privilege and teaching others
- c. Teaching students that they should not see color and that everyone is the same on the inside
- b. Assuming that inequality and oppression are everywhere and always be aware
- d. Listening to and respecting the perspectives and experiences of members of oppressed groups

17. McIntosh (1989) defines white privilege as:

- a. A series of systems within society that put people of color at a distinct disadvantage
- c. The practice in business of hiring white individuals over people of color regardless of the merit of their application
- b. Official laws and rules that take away the equality of people of color and place whites on top of the power structure
- d. A system of unearned assets and provisions that put white individuals at an advantage over people of color

18. Payne (2005) defines resources that support students in developing academic skills necessary for operation in daily society as:

- a. Financial resources
- c. Emotional resources
- b. Mental resources
- d. Support system resources
19. The federal law that expands the federal hate crimes definition to include crimes motivated by a victim’s actual or perceived gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability is called:
   a. Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act
   b. Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act
   d. Jeanne Clery Act

20. When someone decides not to espouse prejudices and biases but does not make any attempt to change the status quo, a person has made the choice to be a:
   a. Conformist
   b. New thinker
   c. Bigot
   d. Bystander

21. When an English Language Learner can speak English fluently, an educational team should:
   a. Discontinue ELL services
   b. Begin to hold ELL students to state assessment standards
   c. Discontinue the provision of academic information to parents in their native language
   d. Assess the student’s abilities in academic oral, written, and spoken language

22. The highest number of English Language Learners in public schools tend to be in:
   a. Elementary school
   b. Middle school
   c. High school
   d. Higher education

23. According to Johnston and Viadero (2010) one major issue facing students of color in suburban school districts is:
   a. Unequal distribution of academic resources
   b. Lack of native language communication resources between school and home
   c. Lowered expectations from teachers and administrators
   d. Poverty rates and lack of access to financial resources
24. One of the first Native American groups Columbus encountered on the island of Hispaniola, who were ultimately enslaved and tortured by Columbus and his men, were:

a. The Navajo
b. The Arawaks

c. The Cherokee
d. The Sioux

25. During World War II, fear of Japanese attacks on the United States caused President Roosevelt to sign an executive order that:

a. Revoked citizenship of anyone from Japanese descent
b. Deported naturalized Japanese citizens
c. Forced people of Japanese descent, including American citizens, into internment camps
d. Ordered anyone of Japanese descent to take an oath of loyalty to the United States