**Chapter 1**

**Test Bank Questions**

**Multiple Choice**

1. The most-research aspect of diversity is
2. gender
3. race/ethnicity
4. disability
5. religion
6. Disability includes any condition that affects someone’s
	1. Vision
	2. Mobility
	3. Learning
	4. Hearing
	5. All of the above
7. Body size is an important dimension of diversity because
	1. Body size influences self-image
	2. Prejudice against obese people is widespread
	3. Obesity is associated with loss of social status
	4. All of the above
8. People who identify with no religious tradition make up about \_\_\_\_ of the U.S. population.
	1. 2%
	2. 16%
	3. 30%
9. In the next 20 years, healthcare costs will be driven most by changes in which aspect of diversity?
	1. Race/ethnicity
	2. Sexual orientation
	3. Religion
	4. Age
10. The best estimates of the percentage of American adults who identify as either gay or bisexual put the estimates at:
	1. 7% of men and 5% of women
	2. 5% of men and 7% of women
	3. 3% of men and 2% of women
11. The melting pot illustrates which approach to understanding diversity?
	1. Diversity as a demographic concern
	2. Diversity as a political concern
	3. Diversity as an ideological concern
12. Social statisticians approach the study of diversity focusing on \_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Diversity as a demographic concern
	2. Diversity as a political concern
	3. Diversity as an ideological concern
13. Which diversity ideology ignores group boundaries and social identities?
	1. Melting pot
	2. Multiculturalism
	3. Color-blindness
14. Which goal is not part of a psychological study of diversity?
	1. Confront a wide range of diversity dimensions.
	2. Emphasize color-blindness.
	3. Examine how diversity shapes our own behavior.
	4. Examine how our behavior influences the diversity of our world.
15. Able-bodied people underestimate the prevalence of disabled people in their communities. This illustrates that:
	1. The individual is a social perceiver.
	2. The individual is a social actor.
16. Others’ perceptions of us are shaped more by:
	1. Our invisible group memberships (e.g., an undisclosed illness)
	2. Our visible group memberships (e.g., racial or ethnic group)
	3. Our personality characteristics
17. Peery and Bodenhausen (2008) found that when White people were told that racially ambiguous faces were of people with mixed-race backgrounds (e.g., having a Black mother and a White father), they:
	1. Categorized the faces as Black more than White
	2. Categorized the faces as White more than Black
	3. Categorized the faces as White and Black equally often.
18. A psychological study of diversity emphasizes:
	1. That we shape and interpret the raw data of our social world through our own thoughts and actions.
	2. That diversity changes and defines who we are as individuals.
	3. Both A and B
	4. Neither A nor B

**True-False**

1. TRUE or FALSE. Diversity usually refers to social differences, or differences among people.
2. TRUE or FALSE. Women are a statistical majority but have less status and power than men in many areas of life.
3. TRUE or FALSE. Discriminating against people based on their obese status is illegal.
4. TRUE or FALSE. Compared with Whites, Black Americans engage in more public and private religious behavior.
5. TRUE or FALSE. Same-sex sexual behavior is more common than homosexual identity.
6. TRUE or FALSE. Many psychologists study diversity out of a concern for social justice.
7. TRUE or FALSE. Our beliefs about gay or lesbian individuals don’t affect our behavior toward them.
8. TRUE or FALSE. Pride in our own groups generally is associated with wanting to create favorable distinctions with other groups.
9. TRUE or FALSE. Others’ perceptions of us are shaped more by our personality traits than the social groups or categories we are members of.
10. TRUE or FALSE. Moving in and out of social roles, such as going from daughter to student to employee, has no effect on our personality or behavior.

**Short Answer**

1. Using several of the diversity dimensions covered in Chapter 1, describe yourself in social terms.
2. Give an example of how the diversity of your social environment shapes how you think about yourself or act.
3. Give an example of how your attitudes or beliefs about particular social groups shapes the diversity you experience in your social environment.
4. What is one key difference between a visible (e.g., gender) and an invisible (e.g., homosexual or bisexual) aspect of diversity for that person’s well-being and behavior.
5. What is the main difference between a melting pot and a multicultural concept of diversity?

**Essay**

1. Diversity can be valued, and diversity policies pursued, on ideological grounds. Compare and contrast the 3 ideological perspectives on diversity covered in Chapter 1.

2. Using concepts covered in Chapter 1 and your own insights, explain why psychological researchers have invested so much more effort in studying gender and race-related diversity than in study religious, socioeconomic, or gay/lesbian-related diversity.

3. Discuss what principles a psychological approach to diversity should include.

**ANSWERS**

Multiple choice

1. B
2. E
3. D
4. B
5. D
6. A
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. B
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. C

True-False

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. True
7. False
8. True
9. False
10. False