



SOC1106 test bank

Exploring diversity in Canada (University of Ottawa)

Chapter One: Diversity, Oppression, and Privilege

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following best describes the framework of the concept of diversity?
 - a. cross cultural sensitivity and being respectful of different cultures, ethnic groups and races
 - b. intercultural communication in the workplace, as employees require communication skills and cultural savvy to do business in a global context
 - c. all forms of difference using guiding principles of social equity, social justice and anti-oppression
 - d. cultural competency as the ability to practice in a manner that is respectful of and consistent with a person's culture

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The Concept of Diversity: Key Challenges

MSC: Remember

2. Marginalization occurs when groups of lesser social power are pushed to the margins of society. Of the following groups, which would be the most marginalized?
 - a. heterosexual males
 - b. lesbian women of colour
 - c. gay white males
 - d. transgender people of colour

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: The Concept of Diversity: Key Challenges

MSC: Remember

3. Which term refers to a macro theory that is interested in those who are oppressed, that critiques social structures that exploit and marginalize members of a society, and whose goal is liberation from oppression?
 - a. social injustice theory
 - b. anti-oppression approach
 - c. celebratory approach
 - d. critical social theory

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Anti-Oppression and Critical Social Theory

MSC: Remember

4. Your grandfather believes that all people of Asian heritage are good at math. What is this an example of?
 - a. cultural relativism
 - b. marginalization
 - c. stereotyping
 - d. tokenism

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The Nature and Dynamics of Oppression

MSC: Higher Order

5. If you live in Canada and are a white, heterosexual male who practises Christianity and speaks English, what are you considered to be, according to these aspects of your social identity?
 - a. a marginalized member of society
 - b. a member of the dominant group
 - c. a member of a historically underserved population
 - d. a member of the non-dominant group

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: The Nature and Dynamics of Oppression
MSC: Higher Order

6. If you live in Canada and are a woman of colour who does not speak English and you live below the poverty line, what are you considered to be, according to these aspects of your social identity?
- a member of the dominant group
 - a historically privileged member of society
 - a member of the non-dominant group
 - a socially included member of society

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The Nature and Dynamics of Oppression
MSC: Higher Order

7. Asher came to Canada when he was 13 as a refugee from Syria. Life was full of challenges and hardships. School was difficult, trying to learn the new language and a new way of life. Despite these hardships, he successfully completed post-secondary education and become a successful lawyer. Although he specializes in immigration law, he refuses to accept cases for individuals from the Middle East, because he does not want to let in any terrorists. What level of internalized oppression is Asher exhibiting?
- personal
 - community
 - structural
 - non-dominant

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Multi-Levels of Oppression
MSC: Higher Order

8. In 2005, Canadian law changed to recognize same-sex marriage as legal. Which level of oppression does this change affect?
- structural
 - community
 - personal
 - dominant

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Multi-Levels of Oppression
MSC: Higher Order

9. Which statement is the best example of inclusive language?
- The average student worries about test scores.
 - The book was written for firemen.
 - I had a meeting with my female professor.
 - I met with my physician, who is gay, this morning.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Multi-Levels of Oppression
MSC: Higher Order

10. What is the definition of culture?
- the customs and traditions that are unique to a particular ethnic group
 - everything in our social environment that we learn through socialization
 - the race, ethnicity, and language of a particular group
 - similarities and differences across human groups

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Multi-Levels of Oppression
MSC: Remember

11. Which workplace diversity initiative is a good example of best practice?
- giving mandatory diversity training workshops that all employees attend in order to prevent lawsuits or human rights complaints
 - giving diversity training in which employees can learn what makes some groups different
 - creating an inclusive working environment by promoting equity and removing barriers that prevent full participation
 - creating an inclusive working environment by establishing affinity groups that people can identify with

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Multi-Levels of Oppression
MSC: Higher Order

12. Sarah is a woman who has experienced oppression and who has been marginalized in the community where she lives. It is hard for Sarah to know if this oppression is a result of her race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, or physical abilities. She believes it is likely a combination of all of these. What is this complexity of identity called?
- fluidity
 - saliency
 - homogeneity
 - intersectionality

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Intersectionality and the Matrix of Oppression
MSC: Higher Order

13. Which of the following is part of every form of oppression and experienced by every oppressed group?
- heterogeneity
 - homogeneity
 - intersectionality
 - power

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Heterogeneity Within Oppressed Groups
MSC: Remember

14. Every day at school Lu experiences fellow students making comments towards her about her appearance. They call her a boy, lesbian, and dyke. Some say "I am only joking," but it doesn't make it hurt any less. What is Lu experiencing?
- person-specific bullying
 - cyberbullying
 - biased-based bullying
 - homogeneity

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Bullying as Oppression
MSC: Higher Order

15. Which term refers to the use of the Internet, social networking sites, websites, email, text messaging, and instant messaging to intimidate or harass others?
- person-specific bullying
 - cyberbullying
 - biased-based bullying
 - homogeneity

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Bullying as Oppression
MSC: Remember

16. John comes from a wealthy, white suburban family with a long history of attending a prestigious private school. Although he is not the strongest academic student applying, because of his family's connection to the institution, he is accepted over a stronger academic student. Which of the following is tied to John's acceptance?
- privilege
 - wealth
 - race
 - geographical location

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Unpacking Our Privilege
MSC: Higher Order

17. Company XYZ is made up of 40 senior and mid-level executives who are all men, and 45 administrative assistants who are all women. The president of the company, to show he is all about equal opportunity, agrees to hire a woman executive. What is this hiring practice an example of?
- equality
 - inclusion
 - tokenism
 - equity

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Journey Towards Justice and Equity
MSC: Higher Order

18. A group of women who were survivors of sexualized violence decided to create a not-for-profit organization in their community to assist other survivors. In the planning and development of this organization, they were careful to ensure they would create an environment where everyone would feel welcomed, invited to participate, and valued for their contributions. They were also careful in developing hiring and service practices that recognized that people who experienced multiple or intersecting inequities—such as racism, classism, homophobia, transphobia, ableism, and so on—were often targeted to a greater extent for sexualized violence. What was this organization intentionally practising?
- equality
 - inclusion
 - tokenism
 - social stratification

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Journey Towards Justice and Equity
MSC: Higher Order

19. Rico and Danielle have both been working for the same company for the past three years. They have comparable education and work experience; however, Rico is making \$10,000 more a year than Danielle. What is this inconsistency of wage an example of?
- social inequality
 - equality
 - equity
 - social norms

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Journey Towards Justice and Equity
MSC: Higher Order

20. What is the goal of the 94 recommendations made by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission?
- to increase social awareness of residential schools
 - to bring about social justice to reverse effects of cultural genocide
 - to generate payment and compensation for the harm done to those affected
 - to make people feel guilty

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Journey Towards Justice and Equity
MSC: Higher Order

21. Which term refers to a social justice model that is concerned with fair allocation of resources between different groups within a society?
- tokenism
 - distributive and redistributive justice
 - marginalization
 - institutionalized justice

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Journey Towards Justice and Equity
MSC: Remember

22. A group of women came to a clothing redistribution centre and were all given a pre-packaged bag of clothes. This is an example of equality. A second group of women went to a different centre and were asked what they were looking for and were given clothing specific to their needs. What is this an example of?
- equanimity
 - equity
 - undeserved justice
 - redistributive justice

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Journey Towards Justice and Equity
MSC: Higher Order

23. Canada's publicly funded health care system is designed to ensure that everyone has the same access to health care services and providers regardless of their ability to pay for care. Which concept is the basis this health-care system's design?
- equality
 - inclusion
 - tokenism
 - equity

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Equity Versus Equality
MSC: Higher Order

24. You are a health-care planner working with a community affected by poverty. Your responsibility is to plan services and programs to ensure that members of the community have what they need to achieve and maintain health and well-being. Research evidence has told you that people who live in poverty are frequently less healthy than those with greater income. As a result, you develop additional services and programs, rather than just the standard ones, to offset the impact of substandard housing, limited access to fresh, nutritious foods, and exposure to unsafe environments. What concept does your approach use?
- equality
 - inclusion
 - tokenism
 - equity

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Equity Versus Equality
MSC: Higher Order

25. You attend a conference where lunch is provided to the participants. Everyone is seated at a table in the dining hall at noon. Servers deliver each person a plate with the same food of equal portions. What concept is the design and distribution of your lunch reflecting?

- a. equality
- b. inclusion
- c. tokenism
- d. equity

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Equity Versus Equality
MSC: Higher Order

26. You attend a wedding with a buffet dinner for guests. You are invited to serve yourself from a large variety of food dishes designed to meet a wide range of tastes, nutritional needs, and dietary requirements. The buffet style allows guests to choose their own portion sizes. What concept is the design and distribution of your dinner reflecting?
- a. equality
 - b. inclusion
 - c. tokenism
 - d. equity

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Equity Versus Equality
MSC: Higher Order

27. Alyssa attended a group session where she was asked to tell members something about herself. She described herself to the group as someone who was “well-educated with a great sense of humour and a contagious laugh.” What was Alyssa conveying aspects of?
- a. her ascribed identity
 - b. her social identity
 - c. her hybrid identity
 - d. her personal identity

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Knowing Your Own Story
MSC: Higher Order

28. On the first day of class, the teacher asks Samantha to tell her classmates something about herself. Samantha responds, “The most important thing about me is that I am a loving daughter from a very happy family.” What is Samantha conveying aspects of?
- a. her ascribed identity
 - b. her social identity
 - c. her hybrid identity
 - d. her personal identity

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Knowing Your Own Story
MSC: Higher Order

29. When discussing someone’s identity, which term refers to the focus on their most noticeable or most important characteristics?
- a. fluidity
 - b. salience
 - c. homogeneity
 - d. intersectionality

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Knowing Your Own Story
MSC: Remember

30. Chapter 1’s “In Their Shoes” feature relates the story of a 21-year-old post-secondary student who, while studying at university, discovers he has a brain tumour. In a matter of days his life changes, as does his identity. What is this change of identity called?

- a. fluidity
- b. salience
- c. homogeneity
- d. intersectionality

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: In Their Shoes
MSC: Higher Order

SHORT ANSWER

1. Explain the three levels of oppression? Give a real-world example for each level.

ANS:

Personal level – negative stereotypes or prejudice, both conscious and unconscious
Cultural level – dominant groups maintaining hierarchy and imposing their culture as the superior culture
Structural level – society’s laws, policies and practices, institutions, economic and political systems favour the dominant group at the expense of the non-dominant group

Remainder of answer will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: Multiple Levels of Oppression

2. Give a real-world example to demonstrate the difference between equality and equity.

ANS:

Answers will vary. Any example should demonstrate that equality means same and social equity means that everyone has what is right for them. An example could be as follows: you play on a softball team and everyone gets a size large shirt versus the team manager asking each player what size they would like and ordering what they want.

PTS: 1 REF: Equity Versus Equality

Chapter Two: Forms of Oppression

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Heterosexism is the belief in the natural superiority of heterosexuality as a way of life, and therefore, its logical right to dominance. What is this form of oppression an example of?
 - a. exploitation
 - b. institutionalized discrimination
 - c. systemic discrimination
 - d. cultural imperialism

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Five Faces of Oppression
MSC: Remember

2. When a large corporation employs workers in a foreign country, it asks the employees to work long hours, in unsafe working conditions, for minimal pay. Which face of oppression is characterized by this situation?
 - a. marginalization
 - b. exploitation
 - c. powerlessness
 - d. cultural imperialism

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Five Faces of Oppression
MSC: Higher Order

3. Residential schools were schools designed to impose Euro-Canadian culture and religion on Indigenous children. Which face of oppression did these schools embody?
 - a. marginalization
 - b. exploitation
 - c. structural discrimination
 - d. cultural imperialism

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Five Faces of Oppression
MSC: Higher Order

4. Which face of oppression is experienced when a subordinate group in society is described as living in a “culture of silence” or they come to believe that they deserve the unfair treatment they are receiving from the dominant group?
 - a. powerlessness
 - b. marginalization
 - c. exploitation
 - d. cultural imperialism

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Five Faces of Oppression
MSC: Remember

5. Ms. Strada has a Japanese student in her science class. She thinks that the Japanese student will get the highest grade because she believes that all Japanese people are very smart. Which term best characterizes Ms. Strada’s belief?
 - a. classism
 - b. ageism
 - c. discrimination
 - d. stereotyping

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Stereotypes MSC: Higher Order

6. Your Aunt Muriel believes that all people from Canada live in igloos and ice fish on a regular basis. What term do sociologists use to describe these overgeneralizations?
- a. ethnicity
 - b. discrimination
 - c. racism
 - d. stereotype

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Stereotypes MSC: Higher Order

7. Josh and Kierra travel all throughout Australia and come home disappointed. Upon reflection, no matter where they went, nothing compared to their home in Greece; the people, food, and even the architecture just wasn't as beautiful. What sociological behaviour are Josh and Kierra exhibiting?
- a. stereotyping
 - b. prejudice
 - c. ethnocentrism
 - d. discrimination

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Prejudice MSC: Higher Order

8. Which statement illustrates one example of prejudice?
- a. Many women stay at home to take care of their children.
 - b. Women should stay at home and take care of their children.
 - c. More men are taking parental leave in recent years.
 - d. More women are choosing to return to work after having children.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Prejudice MSC: Higher Order

9. Vincenzo believes that his Italian culture is superior to every other culture and uses it as a standard by which he evaluates all other cultures. What term best characterizes Vincenzo's belief?
- a. subliminal racism
 - b. stereotyping
 - c. ethnocentrism
 - d. institutional racism

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Prejudice MSC: Higher Order

10. The house next door to the Hennigar family is for sale. Mr. Hennigar tells his wife that he hopes the house is not sold to any French people because he does not like French people. Which term best characterizes Mr. Hennigar's belief?
- a. classism
 - b. prejudice
 - c. stereotyping
 - d. discrimination

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Prejudice MSC: Higher Order

11. Which statement best describes someone holding racial prejudice?
- a. He holds a prejudgment about any group different from himself.
 - b. He believes that a certain racial group has a disproportionate number of positive traits.
 - c. He believes a certain racial group is innately inferior.
 - d. He acts in a discriminatory manner.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Prejudice MSC: Remember

12. A convenience store near a school has hung a sign on their store window that reads “Only 3 students at a time in the store” in an attempt to decrease theft. What type of discrimination is this?
- sexism
 - ageism
 - racism
 - heterosexism

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: The “ism” Prism
MSC: Higher Order

13. Sandra Moore, a 5’10”, 190 pound female, applied to be a fitness instructor at the neighbourhood fitness centre. Her application was denied, and she was told that all employees of the fitness centre must appear fitter and leaner than the average person. Which form of discrimination is this?
- sizeism
 - sexism
 - racism
 - ageism

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: The “ism” Prism
MSC: Higher Order

14. Janet worked at a local pub and was the only female bartender. Her manager told her to ask one of her male co-workers to change the kegs of beer when necessary, as they were “too heavy for a woman to lift.” Which form of discrimination is this?
- sizeism
 - sexism
 - ableism
 - racism

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: The “ism” Prism
MSC: Higher Order

15. Frank is a police officer who overheard two other officers talking. They were discussing their belief that Hispanics are more likely to be criminal. Because of this belief they routinely pull over people who appear to be Hispanic more than any other racial group. Which form of discrimination is this?
- sexism
 - heterosexism
 - racism
 - classism

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The “ism” Prism
MSC: Higher Order

16. Scott Thomas was being reviewed for a promotion at his sales agency. His manager told him “off the record” that the committee was hesitant to promote him because he had experienced depression the year before and they worried he might not be able to handle the stress of the new position. Which form of discrimination is this?
- sexism
 - heterosexism
 - racism
 - ableism

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: The “ism” Prism
MSC: Higher Order

17. After “liking” a picture from a gay pride parade on Facebook, John started to receive hurtful text messages from friends accusing him of being gay. Then all of his soccer teammates refused to be in the locker room with him at the same time. Which term refers to this type of discrimination?
- heterosexism
 - sexism
 - ableism
 - racism

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: The “ism” Prism
MSC: Higher Order

18. Which type of discrimination is challenged by the fight to legalize same-sex marriage and provide a gender-neutral marriage definition in human rights legislation?
- sexism
 - heterosexism
 - classism
 - ageism

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: The “ism” Prism
MSC: Higher Order

19. A company manages a mixed-income residential building in which more than 50% of the tenants are designated as rent-stabilized. The company announced last week that access to the building’s new fitness centre would be limited to market-rate tenants only. What type of discrimination is the segregation of lower-income tenants an example of?
- racism
 - sexism
 - classism
 - ageism

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The “ism” Prism
MSC: Higher Order

20. Miriam overheard two people discussing how one of them had just assisted someone with Down syndrome. The first person commented that he made sure to repeat himself several times because the woman was “retarded” and he wanted to make sure she understood him. Which type of discrimination is this an example of?
- ableism
 - ageism
 - sexism
 - racism

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: The “ism” Prism
MSC: Remember

21. Priya is an accomplished lawyer in India. Her partner has been transferred to Toronto and she would like to make the move to Canada as well. She sends out resumes to firms within the city; however, she does not hear back from any of them. She finally decides to contact one directly. The person she speaks with indicates that the issue is with her foreign education. Which type of discrimination is this an example of?
- individual
 - systemic
 - structural
 - direct

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: The “ism” Prism
MSC: Higher Order

22. When Stacey met the landlord of an apartment she hoped to rent, she was asked to fill out an application form and provide references. As she was leaving, the landlord asked her if she was married and whether she had children. When she replied that she was not married but had two children, the landlord gave her back her application and told her that he didn't believe a single mother could afford such an expense. What type of discrimination did Stacey experience?
- ageism
 - ableism
 - classism
 - racism

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The “ism” Prism
MSC: Higher Order

23. Louise and Ally are getting married. They walk into a bakery to inquire about ordering a cake. When the person assisting them learns that it is the two of them getting married she refuses to take their order. She informs them that she will not take their order because she does not believe in same-sex marriage. What is this an example of?
- sexism
 - heterosexism
 - racism
 - classism

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: The “ism” Prism
MSC: Higher Order

24. An HR committee is discussing the merits of two candidates for a position with their company. The interviewees have an equal level of education, but one is 25 with limited experience in the field and the other is 55 with vast experience in the field. The committee decides to offer the position to the younger candidate because they believe he will stay in the position for a longer period of time due to his age. What is this reasoning an example of?
- ableism
 - sexism
 - ageism
 - heterosexism

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The “ism” Prism
MSC: Higher Order

25. Injustices perpetrated by the powerful on the powerless can be viewed as rays of light through the lens of a prism. What is this perspective called?
- “ism” prism
 - racialized oppression
 - segregation
 - oppression

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: The “ism” Prism
MSC: Remember

26. Human rights legislation requires employers and service providers to accommodate peoples' needs when those needs relate to one or more grounds of discrimination. What is this requirement called?
- duty to accommodate
 - grounds of discrimination

- c. undue hardship
- d. cultural imperialism

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: The “ism” Prism
MSC: Remember

27. In Chapter 2’s “In Their Shoes” feature, Cameron recounts his story, which includes several abusive relationships and a history of mental illness. Cameron asks that you “be kind when someone seems a little strange.” Which type of discrimination is Cameron attempting to combat?
- a. ageism
 - b. ableism
 - c. sizeism
 - d. classism

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: In Their Shoes
MSC: Higher Order

28. Which statement illustrates one example of discrimination?
- a. People with tattoos are not welcome here.
 - b. People with tattoos are all thieves.
 - c. People with tattoos are interesting.
 - d. People with tattoos are trustworthy.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Discrimination
MSC: Remember

29. Melissa Harper manages an apartment complex in Toronto. She has three empty units that are available for rent. However, when prospective tenants of Hispanic descent inquire about renting in the complex, Ms. Harper tells them there are no vacancies. How would you define this unfair treatment?
- a. discrimination
 - b. stereotyping
 - c. prejudice
 - d. segregation

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Discrimination
MSC: Higher Order

30. Jesus arrives to audition for a role in a commercial. Upon arrival everyone is asked to sign in at the main desk. When Jesus gives his name the person looks up and says “Sorry, we are looking for someone who is Canadian, not Mexican.” What is this an example of?
- a. systemic discrimination
 - b. structural discrimination
 - c. indirect discrimination
 - d. direct discrimination

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Forms of Discrimination
MSC: Higher Order

SHORT ANSWER

1. Explain what the “ism” prism means. Give a real world example for two of the “isms” listed in the text.

ANS:

The “isms” that exist in society multiply in number as dominant groups increasingly marginalize groups that are different from the norm, groups that lack the power and resources to resist the stereotyping and prejudice that lead to discrimination.

“Isms” listed in the text: ableism, ageism, classism, heterosexism, racism, sexism, sizeism

Remainder of answer will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: The “ism” Prism

2. Explain the difference between indirect and direct discrimination.

ANS:

Direct discrimination is the unfair treatment of individuals or groups based on one or more of their protected characteristics compared to other individuals or groups who do not have these characteristics in similar circumstances. Indirect discrimination refers to a rule, policy, practice, or requirement that applies to everyone but has the effect of creating disadvantage for people with a protected characteristic.

PTS: 1 REF: Forms of Discrimination

Chapter Three: Social Inequality

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. In 2010, a few well-known Canadians spent one week living on food that came only from the local food bank. What was the purpose of the one-week “Do the Math” challenge?
- to show what it is like to eat at the end of the month when all of your monthly social assistance has gone to rent, transportation, and clothing
 - to heighten the understanding of child poverty in Ontario in hopes of bringing about social change
 - to illustrate the levels of social stratification in Canada and the power, privilege, property, and prestige that comes with each level
 - to show how difficult it is for students to manage living expenses when receiving funding through the Ontario Student Assistance Program

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Chapter Opening
MSC: Remember

2. According to a 2016 UNICEF report comparing overall child poverty rates in 35 industrialized countries, how does Canada rank when it comes to providing for the well-being of its children?
- 1st
 - 5th
 - 26th
 - 30th

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Chapter Opening
MSC: Remember

3. Students who receive funding from OSAP are allocated how much money a day for food?
- \$5.50
 - \$7.50
 - \$10.00
 - \$15.00

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Chapter Opening
MSC: Remember

4. According to OXFAM, the richest 20% of the world’s population received 84% of the resources, and the remaining 80% received just 5.5%. What are these statistics evidence of?
- individual social inequality
 - national social inequality
 - provincial social inequality
 - global social inequality

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Chapter Opening
MSC: Remember

5. Which social class do individuals who are members at exclusive clubs and social circles likely belong to?
- working class
 - lower-middle class
 - upper-middle class
 - upper class

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Social Stratification
MSC: Remember

6. Individuals who have unsteady and often low-paying employment are likely to belong to which social class?
- lower class
 - working class
 - lower-middle class
 - upper-middle class

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Social Stratification
MSC: Higher Order

7. Muhammad is a first-generation Canadian; his parents immigrated to Canada from Iran before he was born. Muhammad's parents paid for all his schooling and he has just graduated from law school. Which social class is Muhammad likely to belong to?
- lower class
 - working class
 - lower-working class
 - upper-middle class

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Social Stratification
MSC: Higher Order

8. What is likely the end result to dividing society into social classes based on income, occupation, and acquired resources?
- racism
 - social balance
 - relative poverty
 - classism

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Social Stratification
MSC: Remember

9. Franklin has just finished his degree in nursing at a local community college. He will be starting a full-time job as a pediatric nurse at the hospital at the end of the month. In Canada, which social class would Franklin be part of?
- lower class
 - working class
 - lower middle class
 - upper class

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Social Stratification
MSC: Higher Order

10. Marcus has worked in construction for the past 15 years. Like his father and grandfather, he works mostly on commercial roofing jobs as a skilled labourer. In Canada, which social class would Marcus be part of?
- working class
 - lower middle class
 - upper middle class
 - upper class

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Social Stratification
MSC: Higher Order

11. Kenneth has moved from one part-time job to another for the past five years. He was laid off from his last job due to cutbacks, and he's now unemployed again. Although he hopes to obtain full-time employment, he will accept any minimum-wage, part-time employment that is available. In Canada, which social class would Kenneth be part of?
- lower class
 - working class
 - lower middle class
 - upper middle class

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Social Stratification
MSC: Higher Order

12. John is the CEO of a successful marketing firm. During the week, he is often in the office from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. On the weekends, he loves to meet up with his fellow members at the exclusive golf and country club for a round of golf. In Canada, which social class would John be part of?
- working class
 - lower middle class
 - upper middle class
 - upper class

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Social Stratification
MSC: Higher Order

13. Darla is an emergency room doctor who works 12-hour shifts five days a week. She is also on-call for a 24-hour period one day a week. She rarely has time to socialize but she lives a comfortable life and enjoys helping people and saving lives. In Canada, which social class would Darla be part of?
- working class
 - lower-middle class
 - upper-middle class
 - upper class

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Social Stratification
MSC: Higher Order

14. Maggie recently lost her job. Although she has lined up new employment, she does not start her new position for another three weeks. As a result of limited income, she has needed to rely on the local food bank for assistance in feeding her family. Which form of poverty is Maggie currently experiencing?
- absolute
 - relative
 - transitional
 - marginal

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Measuring Inequality
MSC: Higher Order

15. Sasha lives with her mother and grandmother. She is currently looking for employment. She experienced many challenges in high school and, as a result, did not graduate. Sasha's mother has always struggled with consistent employment and often spends long stretches of time unemployed. Sasha's grandmother also has had employment challenges resulting in needing government assistance. What is the cycle of struggles this family has faced an example of?
- marginal poverty
 - intergenerational poverty
 - absolute poverty

d. transitional poverty

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Measuring Inequality
MSC: Higher Order

16. Guy always struggled with school and eventually he decided it would be better to drop out and work. Unfortunately, finding a job that paid well proved difficult. Guy often finds himself moving from one low-paying job to another. His apartment building is rundown but he can't afford to move into a better building or neighbourhood. Which type of poverty is this an example of?
- absolute
 - relative
 - marginal
 - chronic

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Measuring Inequality
MSC: Higher Order

17. In Canada, a tool is used to represent the income level at which a family may face hardship because it must spend a greater proportion of its income on food, shelter, and clothing than the average family of similar size. What is this tool called?
- low-income measure (LIM)
 - market basket measure (MBM)
 - Gini index
 - low-income cut-off (LICO)

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Measuring Inequality
MSC: Remember

18. When a teacher asked a class of Grade 4 and 5 students in North Bay, Ontario, what poverty meant to them, some of the children said “not being able to go to McDonald’s,” “not having pretty barrettes for your hair,” and “not being able to have your friends sleep over.” What are these experiences examples of?
- relative poverty
 - absolute poverty
 - marginal poverty
 - cultural poverty

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Measuring Inequality
MSC: Higher Order

19. Sabrina has recently become homeless. She panhandles on the street but rarely makes enough money to eat each day. What type of poverty is Sabrina experiencing?
- relative poverty
 - absolute poverty
 - transitional poverty
 - intergenerational poverty

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Measuring Inequality
MSC: Higher Order

20. You are watching a telethon on television. Sponsors are asking viewers to call in and make donations to feed children in Africa, who do not have enough food to survive. What are these children experiencing?
- relative poverty
 - transitional poverty

- c. absolute poverty
- d. cultural poverty

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Measuring Inequality
MSC: Higher Order

21. Karim was laid off from his job. He struggled financially for six months until he found another full-time job. As a result, Karim had to sell his house and rent a small apartment. What type of poverty did Karim experience?
- a. absolute poverty
 - b. transitional poverty
 - c. intergenerational poverty
 - d. relative poverty

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Measuring Inequality
MSC: Higher Order

22. Dave and Susie have a seven-month-old daughter. Dave lost his job recently, and then they lost their house and moved into Susie's parents' home. They are both looking for employment so they can eventually afford a place of their own again. Which type of homelessness are Dave, Susie, and their baby experiencing?
- a. hidden or concealed homelessness
 - b. absolute homelessness
 - c. relative homelessness
 - d. forced homelessness

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Homelessness
MSC: Higher Order

23. Maria lives with her husband and three children. Her husband is abusive towards her. She thinks about leaving him but does not know where she would go or how she would be able to get the children away from him. Which type of homelessness is this an example of?
- a. absolute homelessness
 - b. relative homelessness
 - c. forced homelessness
 - d. hidden or concealed homelessness

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Homelessness
MSC: Higher Order

24. Danielle, a single mother of two, struggles each month to pay the rent for her one-bedroom apartment. Her children share the bedroom, and she sleeps in the living room. What are Danielle and her family experiencing?
- a. absolute homelessness
 - b. forced homelessness
 - c. relative homelessness
 - d. hidden or concealed homelessness

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Homelessness
MSC: Higher Order

25. According to recent statistics, what percentage of people with mental illness is homeless?
- a. 15-20%
 - b. 20-25%
 - c. 25-50%

d. 50-75%

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Homelessness
MSC: Remember

26. Which social category includes anyone who cannot obtain and sustain long-term, adequate, and risk-free shelter, for any reason?
- homeless
 - displaced
 - lower class
 - working class

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Homelessness
MSC: Remember

27. Which Canadian population has a history of disenfranchisement, oppression, and colonization, and is overrepresented among the homeless?
- people who are mentally ill
 - youth
 - immigrants
 - Indigenous people

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Intersectionality
MSC: Remember

28. Which demographic is experiencing poverty in increasing numbers because they are responsible for unpaid work such as child care and domestic labour, and a wage gap that exists in paid employment?
- students
 - children
 - men
 - women

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Intersectionality
MSC: Remember

29. Chapter 3's "In Their Shoes" feature is a letter from a single mom that describes her struggle with poverty. What does the author of the letter suggest about single mothers who are on social assistance?
- They shouldn't be judged by the label that is placed on them.
 - They are looking for a handout.
 - They are often uneducated.
 - They suffer from addiction.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: In Their Shoes
MSC: Remember

30. In the Chapter 3 reading "The Singer Solution to World Poverty," what does author Peter Singer suggest?
- Those who are fortunate to have "extra" money should save it for the future security of their own families.
 - Individuals have a moral obligation to assist others who are less fortunate.
 - It is counterproductive to ask individuals to give the bulk of their wealth to strangers.
 - You do not have to take responsibility for struggles that take place on the other side of the world.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Reading MSC: Remember

SHORT ANSWER

1. Explain the difference between the various types of poverty.

ANS:

Answers will vary but should include references to the material on page 52 of the textbook.

Absolute poverty: A situation where an individual lacks even the basic resources that are necessary for survival; people who live in absolute poverty live without food, clothing, or a roof over their heads.

Relative poverty: A situation where an individual or group lacks basic resources for survival when compared with other people in the society as a whole; relative standard of living when measured to others.

Transitional poverty: Occurs when a person is living in poverty for a limited period of time; usually results from an event or life circumstance, such as the unexpected loss of employment.

Marginal poverty: Occurs when a person lacks stable employment over an extended period of time.

Chronic poverty: Occurs when a person is in a state of poverty over an extended period of time and barriers to well-being become cyclical in nature.

Intergenerational poverty: Often occurs when children and youth grow up in households experiencing chronic poverty, where limited access to opportunities can start another cycle of poverty for the next generation.

PTS: 1 REF: Poverty in Canada

2. What are the correlations between homelessness and mental illness?

ANS:

Answers will vary but should include references to the material on page 56 of the textbook. For example, mental illness can impact a person's resiliency and resourcefulness. This could correlate to why homeless individuals living with mental illness tend to be in poorer health than other homeless people. Homelessness can magnify poor mental health; high levels of stress, anxiety, fear, depression, and sleeplessness can exacerbate previous mental illness.

PTS: 1 REF: Homelessness and Mental Health

Chapter Four: Gender

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. In the Navajo culture, an individual who has a mixed gender identity, or both traditionally male and female characteristics, is believed to have the special gift of being able to constantly transform. In this Indigenous culture, what might this person be referred to as?
- genderfluid
 - intersex
 - two-spirited
 - gender non-conforming

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Opening MSC: Remember

2. How is the term *sex* different from the term *gender*?
- Gender* is the biological components that make up who we are; *sex* is the cultural aspects of masculinity and femininity.
 - Sex* is the biological components that make up who we are; *gender* is the cultural aspects of masculinity and femininity.
 - Gender* is what we're born with; *sex* is the mental part of how we feel about ourselves.
 - Sex* and *gender* are the same thing.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Gender as a Social Construct
MSC: Higher Order

3. When the sex of an unborn baby is known, friends and family tend to give the expectant parents pink clothing for girls and blue clothing for boys. What is the idea that boys should wear blue and girls should wear pink an example of?
- gender variance
 - sexuality
 - gender roles
 - gender identity

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Gender as a Social Construct
MSC: Higher Order

4. Albert was born a biological male, but from a very young age he identified with traditional female roles. He always wanted to wear traditionally feminine clothing and he requested to change his name to Ally and to pronouns to she/her. Her parents dismissed it as a phase and believed Ally would grow out of it, but she never did. How might Ally identify?
- gender non-conforming
 - transgender
 - intersex
 - genderfluid

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Gender as a Social Construct
MSC: Higher Order

5. When Paolo was a young boy his father would get angry with him whenever he showed any emotion. He would constantly tell him that “boys don’t cry” and that he should “take it like a man.” What is this an example of?
- emphasized femininity
 - gender roles
 - hegemonic masculinity

d. gender inequality

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Gender as a Social Construct
MSC: Higher Order

6. What are the notions that men are supposed to work and to support their family financially and women are supposed to stay at home to take care of the children examples of?
- gender stereotypes
 - gender roles
 - patriarchy
 - gender identity

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Gender as a Social Construct
MSC: Higher Order

7. Mathias identifies and feels like a man; however, he does not hold traditionally masculine stereotypes, nor does he necessarily enjoy wearing traditionally masculine clothes or participating in traditionally masculine hobbies. This is an example of the difference between gender identity and what?
- gender fluidity
 - gender neutrality
 - gender expression
 - gender stereotype

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Gender as a Social Construct
MSC: Higher Order

8. Jamila is often scolded by her mother for being too aggressive and opinionated. She is told she will never get married unless she behaves more “lady-like” and passive. What is Jamila’s mother exemplifying?
- emphasized femininity
 - hegemonic masculinity
 - patriarchy
 - equality

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Gender as a Social Construct
MSC: Higher Order

9. What does the “culture of thinness” refer to?
- the media portrayal of young girls and boys in Canadian society
 - unreasonable body standards
 - body mass index
 - societal standards and norms

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Gender as a Social Construct
MSC: Remember

10. Which term refers to the process by which males and females are informed about gender norms and roles in a given society?
- gender socialization
 - gender normativity
 - gender roles
 - gender identity

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Gender as a Social Construct
MSC: Remember

11. Which term refers to a person who does not identify with the traditional genders of male or female but does identify with another category available in other societies?
- transgender
 - genderqueer
 - gender fluid
 - third gender

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Gender as a Social Construct
MSC: Remember

12. Shadia works full-time at a factory in a large city. Recently, she was discussing her career goals with a co-worker and he revealed that he was in fact being promoted even though she had been at the company two years longer and had more experience and training for the position. What is this an example of?
- emphasized femininity
 - hegemonic masculinity
 - patriarchy
 - glass ceiling

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Gender Inequality
MSC: Higher Order

13. How much more likely are men to pursue STEM education than women?
- less likely
 - equally likely
 - twice as likely
 - three times more likely

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Gender Inequality
MSC: Remember

14. Which term refers to a society that prioritizes men and where men's opinions and leadership are more valued?
- a matriarchal society
 - a functional society
 - a patriarchal society
 - hunting and gathering society

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Gender Inequality
MSC: Remember

15. According to the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, where is the worst place to be a woman in Canada?
- Alberta
 - Hamilton
 - Vancouver
 - Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Gender Inequality
MSC: Remember

16. Camille has been in a relationship with her partner for over 10 years. Camille has identified that only the first few months of her relationship with her partner were positive and states that since then, he regularly calls her names, shoves her, and occasionally has forced her to have sex with him. What is this an example of?

- a. harassment
- b. gender based violence
- c. intimate partner violence
- d. emotional abuse

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Gender Inequality
MSC: Higher Order

17. What is the best place to live, as a woman, in Canada?

- a. Victoria
- b. Toronto
- c. Halifax
- d. Gatineau

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Gender Inequality
MSC: Remember

18. Recently the hashtag #metoo went viral on the Internet and involved many women coming forward and disclosing that they had similarly experienced violence. What kind of violence was #metoo focused on?

- a. intimate partner violence
- b. sexual violence
- c. violence in the media
- d. emotional violence

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Gender Inequality
MSC: Higher Order

19. According to R.W. Connell, what kind of violence is supported by cultural constructs of masculinity?

- a. gender-based violence
- b. media violence
- c. intimate partner violence
- d. youth violence

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Gender Inequality
MSC: Remember

20. The social system of most current and historical societies is based on the authority of the head of the household, who is traditionally male. What is this form of social organization called?

- a. social inequality
- b. glass ceiling
- c. global inequality
- d. patriarchy

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Gender Inequality
MSC: Remember

21. An invisible barrier prevents women and minorities from advancement in organizations and explains why men are 1.5 times more likely to hold positions at the middle management level. What is this barrier called?

- a. precarious employment
- b. gender inequality
- c. glass ceiling
- d. patriarchy

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Gender Inequality

MSC: Remember

22. Who represents Canada as one of the HeForShe University IMPACT Champions from around the globe?
- Justin Trudeau
 - Fiona Martin
 - Feridun Hamdullahpur
 - Jean Kilbourne

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Agent of Change
MSC: Remember

23. Kent is married to a woman and they have two children. Most of the time, he identifies with a traditionally male lifestyle; however, on Saturday nights, he participates in a drag show where he dresses in traditional female attire. Which category does Kent fall into?
- transgender
 - drag queen
 - metrosexual
 - gay

ANS: B PTS: 1
REF: The –Ness Model: Deconstructing the Binary and the Continuum
MSC: Higher Order

24. Sandra always believed herself to be a woman. However, in college Sandra found herself drawn to a more traditionally masculine appearance. This made her realize that she did not identify with the stereotypical aspects of femininity. Which category best describes Sandra?
- genderless
 - gender fluid
 - transgender
 - gender non-conforming

ANS: D PTS: 1
REF: The –Ness Model: Deconstructing the Binary and the Continuum
MSC: Higher Order

25. Which term refers to individuals who simultaneously portray the physical characteristics of both men and women?
- ambiguous
 - genderqueer
 - intersex
 - androgynous

ANS: D PTS: 1
REF: The –Ness Model: Deconstructing the Binary and the Continuum
MSC: Remember

26. Samahl, a 22-year-old male, was significantly injured in a car accident. While he was in the hospital, it was discovered that he had a uterus, a traditionally female reproductive organ. Samahl was confused because he had never felt like anything but a man. What would Samahl be classified as?
- gender variant
 - intersex
 - androgynous
 - transgender

ANS: B PTS: 1
REF: The –Ness Model: Deconstructing the Binary and the Continuum
MSC: Higher Order

27. Tamika was born biologically male but has undergone hormone therapy and sex reassignment surgery to live as her true self. How might Tamika identify?
- transgender
 - genderqueer
 - genderfluid
 - cisgender

ANS: A PTS: 1
REF: The –Ness Model: Deconstructing the Binary and the Continuum
MSC: Higher Order

28. Sam and Sarah decided not to find out the sex of their baby while Sam was pregnant. At the time of delivery, the doctor informed them that their child either had an abnormally small penis or an extended clitoris. What was their child born with?
- ambiguous genitalia
 - sex variant genitalia
 - obstructed genitalia
 - androgynous genitalia

ANS: A PTS: 1
REF: The –Ness Model: Deconstructing the Binary and the Continuum
MSC: Higher Order

29. What does the Gender Bread diagram demonstrate about gender identity, gender expression, and biological sex?
- It is fixed.
 - It can exist on a spectrum.
 - People usually fall on one side or the other.
 - It is always changing.

ANS: B PTS: 1
REF: The –Ness Model: Deconstructing the Binary and the Continuum
MSC: Remember

30. Who wrote the novel *Gender Trouble*, which claims that masculine/feminine divisions were built upon homophobic cultural taboos?
- Judith Butler
 - Julie Mannell
 - Jean Kilbourne
 - Sam Killermann

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Reading MSC: Remember

SHORT ANSWER

1. Explain the difference between gender identity and gender expression.

ANS:

Gender identity is the internal perception of an individual's gender and how they label themselves and how they feel about their gender. Gender expression is the external display of gender that is generally measured on a scale of masculinity and femininity. It is how they communicate their gender; that is, dress, demeanour, behaviours, and other social factors.

PTS: 1 REF: Gender as a Social Construct

2. How do media contribute to the notions of gender roles? What is being done to change this?

ANS:

Answers will vary, but should include a discussion illustrating that the media tend to reinforce the misconception that gender is inexplicably tied to sex, and that males should be masculine and females should be feminine.

PTS: 1 REF: Gender as a Social Construct

Chapter Five: Sexuality

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Some school's sexual education curriculum does not address anything other than heterosexual relationships, and offers only abstinence as a form of birth control. What is this an example of?
- cultural scripts
 - sexual scripts
 - interpersonal scripts
 - intrapsychic scripts

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: Introduction MSC: Higher Order

2. Which term refers to socially created guidelines that define how one should behave as a sexual being-communicated through culture and learned through social interaction?
- cultural scripts
 - interpersonal scripts
 - sexual scripts
 - intrapsychic scripts

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: Introduction MSC: Remember

3. When individuals use the general sexual guidelines they have learned from cultural scripts and adapt them to specific social situations, what have they created?
- interpersonal scripts
 - sexual scripts
 - intrapsychic scripts
 - sexual expression

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: Introduction MSC: Remember

4. Which term refers to internal and individual scripts that can include fantasies and memories, as well as mental rehearsals of interpersonal scripts?
- sexual identity
 - intrapsychic script
 - sexual script
 - sexual expression

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: Introduction MSC: Remember

5. Growing up, Abby always believed herself to be heterosexual. However, Abby met Andrea in college and found she was emotionally and sexually attracted to her. These feelings made Abby realize that she preferred the company of women, and was not sexually attracted to men. Which category does Abby belong to?
- bisexual
 - pansexual
 - gay
 - lesbian

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: Sexual Identities

MSC: Higher Order

6. Growing up, Shawna always believed that women only partnered romantically with men. As she got older her aunt came out to the family as a lesbian. This information was confusing for Shawna as she did not realize that same-sex relationships existed. What is Shawna's belief that only women and men have romantic relationships an example of?
- compulsory homosexuality
 - compulsory heterosexuality
 - limited thinking
 - sexual double standard

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Sexual Identities
MSC: Higher Order

7. Dante finds himself attracted to people based on their personality and enjoys romantic partnerships with people of all sexes and gender expressions. What sexual orientation is this an example of?
- bisexual
 - gay
 - lesbian
 - pansexual

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Sexual Identities
MSC: Higher Order

8. Jordana dates both men and women. Her family often tells her that this is just a phase, or that she needs to choose to date one or the other. What is Jordana experiencing from her family?
- homophobia
 - biphobia
 - heterosexism
 - compulsory heterosexuality

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Sexual Identities
MSC: Higher Order

9. While Matteo enjoys his friendships, he does not feel any sexual attraction to people of any sex or gender expression. He feels very comfortable with the intimacy he receives in his other relationships. How would Matteo likely identify?
- bisexual
 - pansexual
 - asexual
 - gay

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Sexual Identities
MSC: Higher Order

10. Brianne, a 14-year-old girl, has always felt more attracted to her female friends than to her male classmates. She presents as heterosexual, but she is unsure and questioning whether she may be gay. Which aspect of her sexuality is Brianne questioning?
- gender identity
 - gender roles
 - sexual orientation
 - sexual identity

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Sexual Identities
MSC: Higher Order

11. Jasmine’s parents divorced recently, and her father has since told everyone that he is gay. He explained that for many years he pretended to be heterosexual because of the stigma that was attached to those who were gay. He said he needs to start a life in which he is true to himself and not hiding from who he really is. What has Jasmine’s father revealed about himself?
- gender identity
 - gender roles
 - sexual orientation
 - sexual identity

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Sexual Identities
MSC: Higher Order

12. Will is often called names by the boys in his class—they pick on him and call him a “faggot.” What is Will experiencing?
- heterosexism
 - heteronormativity
 - homophobia
 - compulsory heterosexuality

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Sexual Identities
MSC: Higher Order

13. Alison looks traditionally feminine. When she told her coworkers she identified as a lesbian they were all shocked, and one of her male coworkers said “what a waste.” What is this an example of?
- heteronormativity
 - homophobia
 - biphobia
 - heterosexism

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Sexual Identities
MSC: Higher Order

14. Which term refers to the assumption that men and women are innately attracted to one another both emotionally and sexually and that heterosexuality is natural and normal?
- compulsory heterosexuality
 - heterosexuality
 - homophobia
 - heteronormativity

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Sexual Identities
MSC: Remember

15. What are we considering when we examine the way in which heterosexuality is produced as a natural, unproblematic, taken-for-granted phenomenon that is maintained and reinforced through the everyday actions or individuals and through dominant social institutions?
- heterosexism
 - biphobia
 - heteronormativity
 - homophobia

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Sexual Identities
MSC: Remember

16. Which term refers to the erasure and silencing of bisexual experiences, identities, and communities by presuming that individuals who identify as bisexual are in a temporary phase on their way to mature heterosexual or gay/lesbian identities?
- bisexual invisibility
 - heterosexism
 - biphobia
 - heteronormativity

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Sexual Identities

MSC: Remember

17. Sylvia prefers to only participate in one romantic relationship, instead of many. What type of relationship does she prefer?
- monogamous
 - polyamorous
 - polyandry
 - committed

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Intimate Relationships

MSC: Higher Order

18. Thomas has several wives. What kind of intimate relationship is he in?
- monogamous
 - polyamorous
 - polygamous
 - polyandrous

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Intimate Relationships

MSC: Higher Order

19. Mya is in romantic relationships with John, Sofia, and Ryan. She has no intention of marrying any of her partners but enjoys spending time with them and the intimacy she experiences in their relationships. What kind of relationship is Mya in?
- polyamorous
 - monogamous
 - polyandrous
 - polygamous

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Intimate Relationships

MSC: Higher Order

20. Which term refers to attraction to males, men, and/or masculinity?
- gynesexual
 - androsexual
 - pansexual
 - heterosexual

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Intimate Relationships

MSC: Remember

21. Which term refers to attraction to females, women, and/or femininity?
- androsexual
 - lesbian
 - pansexual
 - gynesexual

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Intimate Relationships
MSC: Remember

22. Which term refers to the state of being in love or romantically involved with more than one person at a time?
- a. polygamy
 - b. polyandry
 - c. polyamory
 - d. monogamy

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Intimate Relationships
MSC: Remember

23. Ola was sexually assaulted. Upon reporting to police, she was questioned about whether or not she had been drinking, what clothing she was wearing, and if she had chosen to be alone with the individual who assaulted her. What is this an example of?
- a. victim blaming
 - b. rape culture
 - c. valid questioning
 - d. sexual double standards

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Current Issues in Sexuality
MSC: Higher Order

24. Carla reported being raped to the police. Upon receiving her statement, they told her that if she were to take this to court she would likely lose because there were no witnesses and it was a “he said, she said” situation. What is this an example of?
- a. victim blaming
 - b. rape culture
 - c. sexual double standard
 - d. policy and procedure

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Current Issues in Sexuality
MSC: Higher Order

25. According to Chamorro-Premuzic, how has technology changed the process of dating?
- a. It has become gamified and sexualized.
 - b. It has become disposable.
 - c. It has become exciting.
 - d. It has become easier and more accessible.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Current Issues in Sexuality
MSC: Remember

26. “Human Development and Sexual Health” falls under the Healthy Living sections of school curriculum. What percentage of the curriculum overall does it account for?
- a. 10%
 - b. 15%
 - c. 25%
 - d. 50%

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Current Issues in Sexuality
MSC: Remember

27. What percentage of Ontarians disapproved of the recent curriculum changes?

- a. 15%
- b. 25%
- c. 36%
- d. 40%

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Current Issues in Sexuality
MSC: Remember

28. Which term refers to the suggestion that women invite sexual violence or deserve to be sexually assaulted because they dress or behave in ways that are considered to be sexually suggestive?
- a. rape culture
 - b. homophobia
 - c. victim blaming
 - d. patriarchy

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Current Issues in Sexuality
MSC: Remember

29. What are victim blaming and the ignoring or normalization of sexual violence against women examples of?
- a. rape culture
 - b. patriarchy
 - c. gender inequality
 - d. sexism

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Current Issues in Sexuality
MSC: Remember

30. Which term best describes the situation when men receive praise for the number of women they have had sex with and women are called names and ridiculed for the same behaviours?
- a. rape culture
 - b. victim blaming
 - c. sexual double standard
 - d. harassment

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Intersectionality
MSC: Remember

SHORT ANSWER

1. Explain the difference between sexual identity, sexual expression, and sexual orientation.

ANS:

Sexual identity - how we view ourselves as sexual beings

Sexual expression - the ways in which we engage in sexual behaviours

Sexual orientation - the romantic, emotional, and sexual attractions that we experience

PTS: 1 REF: Sexual Identities

2. What impact has technology had on intimate relationships?

ANS:

Answers will vary but should discuss that technology has changed how people connect and communicate. Many have argued that it has had a negative effect while others say it has not changed dating but rather made it more accessible.

PTS: 1

REF: Current Issues in Sexuality

Chapter Six: Race and Racialization

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What is today's concept of race focused on?
 - a. biological divisions of humans that are based on skin colour and other physical traits
 - b. the categorization of humans into five distinct groups that are based on biological attributes
 - c. the social construction of differences between groups, with the effect of oppressing some of these groups
 - d. the scientific and anthropological grouping of humans into categories

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The Concept of Race as a Biological Myth
MSC: Remember

2. In the early 1800s, American physician and scientist Samuel Morton conducted a systematic analysis of hundreds of human skulls from all over the world to confirm his hypothesis that there is a relationship between race and the size of skulls. What was Morton trying to prove by using science?
 - a. There is a hierarchy in brain capacity between different racial groups based on skull measurements.
 - b. Australian Aborigines had a larger brain capacity than Africans.
 - c. Africans had a larger brain capacity than Australian Aborigines.
 - d. English speakers had a larger brain capacity than French speakers.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: The Concept of Race as a Biological Myth
MSC: Remember

3. Which researcher did NOT use racial and ethnic categories to suggest a hierarchy in abilities and attributes?
 - a. Samuel Morton
 - b. Peter Sandiford
 - c. Phillippe Rushton
 - d. David Suzuki

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: The Concept of Race as a Biological Myth
MSC: Remember

4. Which term refers to the assumption that all individuals of a particular race or ethnicity have the same characteristics and abilities?
 - a. racial prejudice
 - b. racial stereotyping
 - c. racial discrimination
 - d. racial profiling

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: The Concept of Race as a Biological Myth
MSC: Remember

5. Chapter 6's "In Their Shoes" feature relates a student's issues of identity as a person of mixed race. What does the author suggest about people of mixed race?
 - a. They usually have a crisis of identity.
 - b. They are usually classified as black.
 - c. They are usually classified as white.
 - d. They are usually pushed to identify themselves as one race.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: In Their Shoes
MSC: Higher Order

6. A local high school uses an Indigenous person's head as their logo and refers to their school teams as the Braves. What form of racism is this an example of?
- ideological
 - discursive
 - interactional
 - representational

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Forms of Racism
MSC: Higher Order

7. Someone you follow on Twitter posts a negative comment towards a minority group. It includes hateful speech and racial slurs. What form of racism is this an example of?
- discursive
 - ideological
 - interactional
 - representational

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Forms of Racism
MSC: Higher Order

8. A woman walks into the emergency room at the hospital and refuses to be helped by any doctor except one that is Caucasian. She begins to yell at the staff, "I want a white doctor, why can I not have a white doctor?" What form of racism is this an example of?
- discursive
 - representational
 - interactional
 - representational

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Forms of Racism
MSC: Higher Order

9. Zima has just immigrated to Canada with her family. At her previous school, she was at the top of her class and excelled, especially in math and science. On her first day at her new school she is given an assessment to see if she meets the benchmarks for her grade. Because she does not read or write English, she did poorly on the assessment given. No other measures are taken to assess her abilities and she is placed in a remedial class. What is this an example of?
- individual racism
 - institutional racism
 - societal racism
 - racial profiling

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: How Racism Operates
MSC: Higher Order

10. Canada's Indigenous people have experienced years of historic disadvantage. This disadvantage was represented in treaty violations, colonialism, residential schools, and the apprehension and adoption of Indigenous children into non-Indigenous families. Which term best characterizes this historical disadvantage?
- xenophobia
 - societal racism
 - individual racism
 - institutional racism

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: How Racism Operates
MSC: Remember

11. Which term refers to the failure to include the narratives, experiences, and events of racialized communities in Canadian history books?
- societal racism
 - individual racism
 - reverse discrimination
 - institutional racism

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: How Racism Operates
MSC: Higher Order

12. You are at lunch with some people from work and you tell them about buying your first new home in Harbourtown. One of your co-workers says, "Are you sure you want to move there? I hear that there is a lot of crime in that area, you know, robberies, drugs, and even murder. It's a black neighbourhood, you know, that's probably why." What is this co-worker's comment an example of?
- xenophobia
 - racial prejudice
 - racial discrimination
 - shadeism

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Acknowledging Racism in Canada
MSC: Higher Order

13. In April 2014, the Immigration Watch Canada organization distributed a flyer in Brampton, Ontario, targeting the Sikh community. The flyer was called "The Changing Face of Brampton." It featured two images: the top photo showed a group of predominately white people, and the bottom photo showed a group of Sikhs. Below the second photo was the tagline "Is this really what you want? Let's make immigration work for the interests of Canadians again." What is this flyer an example of?
- xenophobia
 - shadeism
 - tokenism
 - hate crime

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Acknowledging Racism in Canada
MSC: Higher Order

14. The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination is held each year on March 21. What does this date commemorate?
- a new start coinciding with the first day of spring
 - the anniversary of the Canadian's government's official apology to Japanese Canadians for their internment during World War II and confiscation of their property
 - the anniversary of the 1989 massacre in Tiananmen Square in Beijing, China
 - the anniversary of the 1960 Sharpeville massacre in South Africa

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Acknowledging Racism in Canada
MSC: Remember

15. In a job advertisement, XYZ Company asks candidates to submit a resumé before July 21. On July 19th, candidate M, who is black, arrives in person at XYZ to hand in her resumé and cover letter. The company representative appears shocked, tells M that the position is filled, and refuses to accept her resumé. The following day, using M's resumé and cover letter, M's white friend arrives in person at XYZ Company, hands in the resumé and cover letter, and is given a date for a job interview for the advertised position. What is this an example of?
- racial prejudice
 - racial discrimination
 - racial harassment
 - racial profiling

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Acknowledging Racism in Canada
MSC: Higher Order

16. Tanya is an Indigenous woman who has worked for Mainstream Organization ABC for five years. During this time, she has been denied mentoring and training opportunities that are available to other people. When she asks why, Tanya is told it is because she can't get along with her co-worker, Susan. Susan regularly makes jokes about Indigenous people in the office and when asked to stop, tells Tanya she needs to lighten up. What is Tanya experiencing?
- racial profiling
 - reverse discrimination
 - racial discrimination
 - shadeism

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Acknowledging Racism in Canada
MSC: Higher Order

17. You and your friend are having a discussion about race. Your friend says "People are just people. I don't see colour. We're all just human." What are your friend's comments an example of?
- reverse discrimination
 - white privilege
 - white supremacy
 - colourblindness

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Acknowledging Racism in Canada
MSC: Higher Order

18. A young man vandalizes a local synagogue by spray painting swastikas on the outside of the building. What is this act an example of?
- racial prejudice
 - systemic racism
 - hate crime
 - genocide

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Racism and the Law
MSC: Higher Order

19. Defence lawyers in Canadian hate crime cases often point to Section 2 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Section 2 of the Charter guarantees freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression. How has the Supreme Court of Canada ruled on this matter?
- Freedom of speech can be limited by law to address the problem of hate speech.
 - Freedom of speech cannot be limited by law except in the most extreme circumstances.
 - Section 2 of the Charter nullifies Sections 318 and 319 of the Canadian Criminal Code.
 - Section 2 of the Charter prevents the conviction of persons charged with the wilful promotion of hatred.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Racism and the Law
MSC: Remember

20. The number of hate crimes varies from year to year in Canada, but the most common motivation for hate crimes in Canada remains consistent. What is this motivation?
- religion
 - sexual orientation
 - mental or physical disability
 - race or ethnicity

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Racism and the Law
MSC: Remember

21. In 2011, Justin and Nathan Rehberg erected a burning cross on the lawn of an interracial couple in Windsor, Nova Scotia. What is this an example of?
- shadeism
 - hate crime
 - institutional racism
 - racial prejudice

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Racism and the Law
MSC: Remember

22. A well-dress man, waiting for his bus, moves to the side of a bridge to shield himself from the cold wind of November. A police officer stops to speak with him to find out what he is doing and why he is standing where he is. The only reason for the stop is the colour of the man's skin. What is this an example of?
- a wellness check
 - racial profiling
 - discrimination
 - a hate crime

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Racism and the Law
MSC: Higher Order

23. Research conducted by Dr. Scot Wortley of the University of Toronto revealed that the stop-and-search practices of police officers in Kingston, Ontario, resulted in black people being four times more likely to be stopped than white people. Which concept is explored by this research?
- overt racism
 - racial profiling
 - tokenism
 - shadeism

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Race and Law Enforcement
MSC: Remember

24. What is one example of racial profiling in law enforcement?
- When building a legitimate profile of a criminal, the officer focuses on the person's modus operandi (methods of operation), rather than on their race or ethnicity.
 - You are allowed to consider a person's race or ethnicity in drawing inferences of criminal activity as long as there are reliable statistics that show that persons of a given race or ethnicity are more likely than others to be arrested or convicted for certain specific crimes.
 - In appropriate circumstances, an officer can consider whether a person seems to be "out of place" (i.e., not a resident of a particular area or neighbourhood), so long as the officer

does not rely on the person's race or ethnicity to reach that conclusion or to draw an inference that the person is "up to no good."

- d. When making decisions about how to deal with a person, an officer should generally focus on the person's conduct, rather than on physical characteristics such as skin colour.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Race and Law Enforcement
MSC: Remember

25. A landlord refused to rent to a South African student because he believed the student might expose him to HIV/AIDS. What is this an example of?
- hate crime
 - Jim Crow racism
 - racial profiling
 - white nationalism

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Race and Law Enforcement
MSC: Higher Order

26. There is an alleged police practice of picking up Indigenous people and taking them to a distant location far away, and then leaving them to get home on their own. What is this called?
- racial prejudice
 - drive and drop
 - starlight tours
 - xenophobia

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Race and Law Enforcement
MSC: Remember

27. The rates of child poverty among Indigenous and racialized communities are cause for concern among Canadians. The problem is most severe among children of which of the following groups?
- Indigenous people
 - people with disabilities
 - racialized groups
 - recent immigrants

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Intersectionality: The Colour of Poverty
MSC: Remember

28. In an interview, what solution did Morgan Freeman propose for the problem of racism?
- Have specific months in school curricula when children are taught the history of specific groups of people, such as Black History Month or Jewish History Month.
 - Stop creating structural barriers for people of colour.
 - Stop talking about it.
 - Create equal opportunity programs to eliminate barriers in society that are based on the colour of a person's skin.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: A Post-Racial Society
MSC: Remember

29. The media accuses the President of ABC Company of racist hiring practices. In response, he hires a new marketing manager who is African-Canadian. He then calls a press conference with the new manager in order to refute the claims of discriminatory practice. What are the actions of the President of ABC Company an example of?
- shadeism
 - xenophobia

- c. racial discrimination
- d. tokenism

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: A Post-Racial Society
MSC: Higher Order

30. Based on the “Broken Circle: The Dark Legacy of Indian Residential Schools” reading, what does the author, Theodore Fontaine, suggest?
- a. The residential schools in Canada were an exemplar of systemic racism in Canada and have had a lasting impact.
 - b. There is no impact on youth who did not experience firsthand the residential schools.
 - c. The government was trying to acculturate the First Nations people and did not mean any harm.
 - d. Although there was short-term harm done to the youth in the schools, there was not long-term harm.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Reading MSC: Higher Order

SHORT ANSWER

1. Explain the four forms of racism mentioned in the text and provide an example for each.

ANS:

Representational racism: uses imagery to depict racial stereotypes that reinforce the notion that racialized persons or groups are inferior

Ideological racism: rooted in the ideas, beliefs, and worldviews that reflect, reinforce, and advance notions of racial superiority or inferiority

Discursive racism: expressed through written and spoken communication

Interactional racism: how those with privilege interact with those who are oppressed.

Examples provided will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: Forms of Racism

2. What is meant by the term “colourblindness”? How can using this term worsen injustices?

ANS:

The term “colourblind” is often used to describe the phenomenon that a person is oblivious to race and therefore not racist. It can worsen injustices because by using it you are denying a part of who people are.

PTS: 1 REF: Colourblindness

Chapter Seven: Indigenous Peoples

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The medicine wheel is divided into quadrants that are symbolic of the four directions, the four faces of man, the four seasons, the four stages of life, and the four sacred medicines. What are the four sacred medicines?
- sweet grass, tobacco, sage, ginger root
 - tobacco, ginger root, sage, bark
 - tobacco, sage, ginger root, turmeric
 - sweet grass, tobacco, sage, cedar

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: The Language
MSC: Remember

2. The Supreme Court of Canada decision in *Delgamuukw v. British Columbia* is significant because it is a precedent-setting victory for which of the following?
- settling treaty and fishing rights for First Nations peoples
 - giving oral history weight as legal evidence in a court of law
 - settling comprehensive claims over land rights not dealt with by past treaties
 - settling specific claims related to the mismanagement of First Nations funds by the Crown

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: The Language
MSC: Remember

3. How do Indigenous people pass along their philosophy on life and the important values and traditional beliefs to future generations?
- through religious sacraments
 - through sacred writings
 - through documented historical accounts
 - through the tradition of oral storytelling

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: The Language
MSC: Remember

4. Totem poles are carved from red cedar and painted with symbolic figures that represent an animal, a human, or a mythological creature. In Indigenous culture, what is the main purpose of totem poles?
- to document stories and histories that are familiar to community, family, or clan members
 - to represent the four faces of man (physical, mental, emotional, spiritual)
 - to distinguish which land belongs to which family, community, or clan
 - to assist in astronomical rituals, healing, and teaching

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: The Language
MSC: Remember

5. Cecil was curious about her ancestry and decided to research who she is. Cecil knew she was part French-Canadian simply because of her last name. After completing her research she found out that not only does she have French ancestry, but that she also had Indigenous. Which term would refer to her ancestry?
- Métis
 - Inuit
 - First Nations
 - Indigenous

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: The Language
MSC: Higher Order

6. Though each group of Indigenous people have their own set of cultural values and traditions, they share common beliefs that are passed on through oral traditions. What is one of these commonalities?
- the interdependent relationship between humans and animals
 - the interdependent relationship between humans and the land
 - the interdependent relationship between humans and all of nature
 - the interdependent relationship between humans and mythological creatures

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The Language
MSC: Higher Order

7. Generally, there are four types of totem poles that serve four different purposes. Which type of totem pole represents the ancestry of a particular family?
- memorial poles
 - crest poles
 - history pole
 - legend poles

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: The Language
MSC: Remember

8. Every item on a totem pole holds meaning—the choice of colour, animal, and crest all mean something to the family or community that is represented on the pole. Patrick is documenting his family's history and the history of his Thunderbird clan. Which type of totem pole will he have created?
- crest poles
 - legend poles
 - memorial poles
 - history poles

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: The Language
MSC: Higher Order

9. Each object on a totem pole represents an animal, a human, or a mythological creature. Which type of totem pole illustrates folklore or real-life experiences?
- crest poles
 - history poles
 - legend poles
 - memorial poles

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The Language
MSC: Remember

10. During the initial encounters between Aboriginal peoples and Europeans, cultural barriers led to many misunderstandings. What was one of the first major misunderstandings related to?
- control over the fisheries and fur trade
 - the sale and private ownership of land
 - assimilation policies
 - the recognition of oral tradition

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Treaties MSC: Remember

11. One piece of legislation paved the way for the treaty process that would enable only the Crown to purchase land. This legislation is often called the “Magna Carta of Indian Rights.” Which legislation is it?
- the Numbered Treaties
 - Indian Act
 - The White Paper
 - Royal Proclamation of 1763

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Treaties MSC: Remember

12. There has been much written about the good or bad intentions of the government when it entered into the treaties with First Nations. In reality, what was the main goal of the government in negotiating these treaties?
- to obtain land and resources so that it could build a railroad
 - to obtain rights to hunting and fishing
 - to obtain land for agricultural development
 - to obtain land to be used for spiritual burying ground

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Treaties MSC: Higher Order

13. If an Inuit community believed that the Crown mishandled First Nations money and they wanted to renegotiate the terms surrounding the previous treaty agreement, which type of claim would they need to make?
- comprehensive claim
 - specific claim
 - Aboriginal claim
 - First Nations claim

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Land Claims MSC: Remember

14. A modern-day treaty-making process is used in cases where Aboriginal land rights were not dealt with by past treaties or through other legal means. What is this process called?
- comprehensive claim
 - specific claim
 - Aboriginal claim
 - First Nations claim

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Land Claims MSC: Higher Order

15. After many attempts to negotiate with the government for the return of land they believed belonged to them, a group from Stoney Point First Nation planned a peaceful demonstration to occupy the land. When the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) attempted to remove the protestors by force, an unarmed Ojibwa protestor named Dudley George was shot and later died. What is this tragic incident called?
- The Oka Crisis
 - The Kanesatake Crisis
 - The Ipperwash Crisis
 - The Ojibwa Crisis

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Land Claims MSC: Higher Order

16. The Mohawk community of Kanesatake and Québec Provincial Police had a confrontation over land that was to be used to extend a golf course. What name refers to the 78-day stand-off that resulted?
- The Oka Crisis
 - The Kanesatake Crisis
 - The Ipperwash Crisis

d. The Ojibwa Crisis

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Land Claims MSC: Remember

17. Which type of claim did the First Nations band submit about to a piece of land that was to be given back to them on a specific date but that the government failed to return?
- land claim
 - comprehensive claim
 - specific claim
 - comprehensive and specific claims

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Land Claims MSC: Higher Order

18. Chapter 5's "Picture This" is a now-famous image of Canadian soldier—a perimeter sentry—and a Mohawk warrior as they faced off during the Oka Crisis. What sparked the confrontation between the Mohawk community, the Québec Provincial Police, and the Canadian Army?
- a dispute over a land claim that addressed self-government and fishing right
 - a dispute over a land claim at Camp Ipperwash that resulted in the death of an unarmed Ojibwa protestor, Dudley George
 - a dispute over a land claim dating back to World War II, when Camp Ipperwash was expropriated by the Canadian government under the War Measures Act
 - a dispute over a Mohawk land claim that included an ancestral burial ground and a private developer's plan to extend a golf course on this same land

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Picture This MSC: Higher Order

19. Chief Spence's 43-day hunger strike brought attention to the living conditions in Attawapiskat First Nations community and the state of Indigenous affairs in general. Chief Spence also became an icon for a campaign started in 2012. What was that campaign called?
- Day of Action
 - Neutral Footprint Program
 - The Seventh Generation
 - Idle No More

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Legislation MSC: Remember

20. Indigenous people represent four percent of all adults living in Canada over the age of 18. What do the rates of incarceration for Indigenous people in Canada show?
- They are overrepresented in the prison system.
 - They are underrepresented in the prison system.
 - They are not punished in the Canadian criminal justice system.
 - They are diverted to restorative justice initiatives.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Legislation MSC: Remember

21. A formal hearings process was part of the court-appointed Residential Schools Settlement Agreement between legal counsel for former students, legal counsel for the churches, the government of Canada, the Assembly of First Nations, and other Aboriginal organizations. What was this process called?
- The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples
 - The Ipperwash Inquest
 - The Truth and Reconciliation Commission
 - The Royal Proclamation on Aboriginal Rights

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Legislation MSC: Remember

22. According to census data, what is the projected life expectancy of most Canadians compared to that of Indigenous peoples?
- longer
 - the same
 - shorter
 - shorter than Aboriginal peoples' who live on reserve

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Legislation MSC: Remember

23. According to census data, which statement best summarizes the child poverty rate for non-Indigenous children in Canada?
- It is higher than the poverty rate of Indigenous children.
 - It is the same as the poverty rate of Indigenous children.
 - It is less than the poverty rate of Indigenous children.
 - It is higher than the poverty rate of Indigenous children living on reserve.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Legislation MSC: Remember

24. From 1920 to 1996, the Canadian government funded Christian churches to operate residential schools. By law, all Aboriginal children were required to attend until the age of 18. Most of the schools had similar guidelines that included forbidding children to speak their native languages; removing all customary ways of life; requiring children to cut their hair, eat European food, and wear school uniforms; separating siblings in an effort to weaken family bonds; celebrating only Christian holidays; and dividing school days between religious instruction and training for manual labour. Residential schools today are considered a form of which of the following?
- civilizing non-Christians
 - skilled trades training schools
 - resocialization to create a civilized nation
 - cultural genocide

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Legislation MSC: Higher Order

25. The 60s Scoop is a period in Canadian history when the government believed that Aboriginal children would be better off in the child welfare system. As a result, thousands of children were taken from their homes, often without the knowledge or consent of their families and bands, and put up for adoption. The majority of these children were adopted into non-Aboriginal homes. What is this an example of?
- acclimatization policy
 - acculturation policy
 - assimilation policy
 - affirmation policy

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Legislation MSC: Higher Order

26. In 1980, Rita, a Cree woman, married Patrick, who had immigrated to Canada from Ireland. By law, under the Indian Act at that time, Rita lost her Indian status. In 1985, the Indian Act was amended to address gender discrimination, including ensuring that no woman lost her status through marriage to someone outside her band. What is this change in legislation called?
- The Omnibus Bill
 - Bill C-31
 - The Royal Commission on Aboriginal People
 - The Truth and Reconciliation Commission

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Legislation MSC: Higher Order

27. The first organized day of the *Idle No More* campaign was June 29, 2007, the same day on which Chief Spence announced her intention to go on a hunger strike. What was this day called?
- Aboriginal People’s Day
 - First Nations’ Day
 - National Aboriginal Day
 - National Day of Action

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Legislation MSC: Remember

28. In Chapter 7’s “In Their Shoes” feature, the author discusses the impact that residential schools had on Indigenous peoples. What is the author trying to make readers understand?
- The abuses that were sustained by the students impacted them and also the generations that followed.
 - The abuses were not as bad as what was reported because her grandmother said they were not.
 - Healing has begun and soon the impact of the residential schools will no longer affect Indigenous people.
 - The abuses experienced have left lasting scars on those that attended.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: In Their Shoes
MSC: Higher Order

29. Chapter 5’s reading, “A Mother to a Teacher,” is an anonymous letter written by an Indigenous mother to her child’s teacher. The letter tries to educate the non-Indigenous teacher about her child’s culture, language, way of life, and method of learning. What is the mother’s letter an act of resistance to?
- acclimatization policy
 - assimilation policy
 - acculturation policy
 - affirmation policy

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Reading MSC: Higher Order

30. If eight-year-old Alice was an Indigenous child that had been taken away from her parents in the 1980s, what would likely have happened to her?
- She would have likely been placed with a foster family that was non-Indigenous.
 - She would have likely been placed with a foster family that was Indigenous.
 - She would have likely been placed in a group home.
 - She would have likely been placed for adoption.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Agent of Change
MSC: Higher Order

SHORT ANSWER

1. Explain the significance of the Medicine Wheel in Indigenous traditions.

ANS:

Holistic view of human and natural life, emphasizing that everything and everyone is interconnected. The small, inner-circle represents Mother Earth and the Creator, and the wheel is divided into four sections: directions, the four colours of humans, the four faces of man, the four seasons, the four sacred medicines, and the four stages of life.

PTS: 1 REF: The Language

2. What types of crimes were committed by the church and government in Indian Residential Schools in Canada? What are some of the consequences for the survivors and their families?

ANS:

Answers will vary but should refer to the discussion on pages 149-151 and include mention of cultural genocide, and physical, emotional, and sexual abuse.

PTS: 1

REF: The Language

Chapter Eight: Immigration

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Irena has fled her home country—she is afraid of persecution because of her race. She has just arrived at the Canadian border seeking protection. Which term accurately describes Irena’s current legal status in Canada?
- immigrant
 - protected person
 - convention refugee
 - asylum seeker

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Chapter Opening
MSC: Higher Order

2. During the period of 1919 to 1929, the criteria for being allowed to immigrate to Canada became more restrictive. Literacy tests and the identification of source countries were used to determine preferred immigrants. What is an example of an official “non-preferred” group?
- Australians
 - Chinese
 - British
 - Irish

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: History of Canadian Immigration Policy
MSC: Remember

3. During the Great Depression and World War II, what happened to the active recruitment of new immigrants to Canada?
- It ended for all groups of people.
 - It ended for all groups except those from Britain and the United States.
 - It increased for all groups that were Canada’s allies during the war.
 - It remained stable compared to the previous decade.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: History of Canadian Immigration Policy
MSC: Remember

4. Why was the creation of a point system in 1967 to facilitate the immigration of skilled workers significant?
- Admission to Canada became based on an assessment of education and skills irrespective of a person’s race, ethnicity, or country of origin.
 - When people who were recruited people to Canada arrived, they were able to find employment immediately.
 - It helped Canada meet its immigration quotas of 250 000 new immigrants per year.
 - It recruited people to Canada who were highly educated

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: History of Canadian Immigration Policy
MSC: Remember

5. What was the most significant outcome of the Singh decision made by the Supreme Court of Canada?
- It led to the creation of the Canadian Immigration Appeal Board.
 - It has created huge delays in the processing of refugee claims in Canada.
 - The definition of *refugee* was expanded to include a class of protected persons, thus honouring Canada’s obligations under the Convention Against Torture.
 - A new refugee determination system had to be created to provide all asylum seekers with

a full oral hearing on the merits of their claim.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: History of Canadian Immigration Policy
MSC: Remember

6. The Canadian Immigration and Refugee Protection Act of 2002 needed to honour international obligations under the Convention Against Torture, so it expanded the definition of a refugee. Which class was added to the definition?
- asylum seekers
 - refugee claimants
 - protected persons
 - UN-selected refugees

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: History of Canadian Immigration Policy
MSC: Remember

7. During the period from 1993 to 2010, there was a substantial increase in the number of people in which group?
- asylum seekers
 - family class sponsorships
 - business class immigrants
 - temporary foreign workers

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: History of Canadian Immigration Policy
MSC: Remember

8. Prime Minister King stated in 1947 in the House of Commons that “the people of Canada do not wish as a result of mass immigration to make a fundamental alteration in the character of our population.” He was referring to the need for immigrants to Canada to do what?
- acculturate
 - integrate
 - acclimate
 - assimilate

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: History of Canadian Immigration Policy
MSC: Remember

9. Once the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed and Chinese labourers were no longer required, the Canadian government tried to discourage Chinese immigrants. What did the government impose to accomplish this?
- removal orders
 - deportation orders
 - head tax
 - internment

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Canada Apologizes
MSC: Remember

10. Following the bombing of Pearl Harbour during World War II, the Canadian government set up internment camps, confiscated personal property, and forced deportation for some immigrants and Canadian citizens. Which country were these individuals from?
- Germany
 - Italy
 - Japan
 - China

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Canada Apologizes
MSC: Remember

11. The Canadian government overtly discriminated against particular groups at different times throughout Canadian immigration history. Which group has never received an apology from either the Government of Canada or the prime minister?
- Jewish refugees fleeing Nazi Germany aboard the *St. Louis* in 1939, who were refused asylum in Canada
 - passengers on the *Komagata Maru* from British India, the majority of whom were forced to return there
 - Japanese immigrants and Canadian citizens of Japanese descent who were confined to internment camps and whose personal property was confiscated after the bombing of Pearl Harbour in World War II
 - prospective immigrants from China who were charged a head tax, and later prohibited from coming to Canada at all from 1923 to 1947 by the Chinese Exclusion Act

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Canada Apologizes
MSC: Remember

12. Mohammad is a skilled worker living in Jordan and is looking to immigrate to Canada. Which immigration category would he apply to?
- family class
 - refugee class
 - economic class
 - protected persons class

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Immigrating to Canada
MSC: Higher Order

13. Maria is an Italian citizen and has lived in Italy all her life. Her two sons moved to Canada 10 years ago, and they are now Canadian citizens. One of her sons asked her to come and live permanently with his family in Canada. He has started the immigration paperwork and has signed a legal undertaking of assistance that he will support her financially in Canada. If Maria is accepted, how will she immigrate to Canada?
- as a family class sponsorship
 - as a live-in caregiver
 - as a protected person
 - as a federal skilled worker

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Immigrating to Canada
MSC: Higher Order

14. Petar lives in Greece and wants to immigrate to Canada. His immigration application is assessed using a point system that looks at his education, language proficiency in English and French, and other factors affecting his ability to settle successfully in Canada. If Petar's application is approved, which category will it be in?
- business immigrant
 - temporary worker
 - immigrant investor program applicant
 - federal skilled worker

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Immigrating to Canada
MSC: Higher Order

15. Miguel is a citizen of Colombia and works there as a judge. When his life is threatened, he flees Colombia and moves temporarily to Ecuador. He applies at the Canadian Embassy in Ecuador as a person in need of protection. The Canadian government finds that Miguel meets the definition of a convention refugee and approves his application. What status is he granted?
- protected person
 - government-assisted refugee
 - privately sponsored refugee
 - refugee claimant

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Immigrating to Canada
MSC: Higher Order

16. What is the name of the agency that is mandated to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide?
- United Nations High Commission for Refugees
 - Immigration and Refugee Board
 - International Committee for Refugee Protection
 - Canadian Council for Refugees

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Immigrating to Canada
MSC: Remember

17. What is the main reason that refugees come to Canada?
- to work temporarily
 - to seek protection from persecution
 - to study in Canada
 - to seek protection from prosecution

ANS: B PTS: 1
REF: Myths and Facts about Refugees and Immigrants to Canada
MSC: Remember

18. When her community was attacked by armed militants, Juanita fled her home and went into hiding in another province in her own country. What do international refugee organizations call Juanita?
- convention refugee
 - internally displaced person
 - economic migrant
 - voluntary repatriate

ANS: B PTS: 1
REF: Myths and Facts about Refugees and Immigrants to Canada
MSC: Higher Order

19. As of 2015, which country is hosting the most refugees?
- Turkey
 - Canada
 - Pakistan
 - Germany

ANS: A PTS: 1
REF: Myths and Facts about Refugees and Immigrants to Canada
MSC: Remember

20. Leticia arrived in Canada as an immigrant 10 years ago. At that time, she was 30-years-old and healthy. Leticia's process of settlement and integration has been very stressful—she has had difficulty learning the language, has been chronically underemployed, and has made few friends in Canada. She now has type 2 diabetes and heart disease. What is Leticia's experience an example of?
- healthy immigrant effect
 - assimilation
 - acclimatization
 - post-traumatic stress disorder

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Settlement and Integration
MSC: Higher Order

21. Pilar is a new immigrant. She left her home in Ecuador and moved to Canada with her husband and two children. What challenges will Pilar and her family face immediately in Canada?
- learning the language, enrolling her children in school, finding housing
 - finding employment, feeling as equal participants in the community, making friends
 - being an ambassador for other immigrants, make friends, find a doctor
 - find housing, find employment in a Spanish-speaking environment, navigate the government system

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Settlement and Integration
MSC: Higher Order

22. Lee has just moved to Canada. He is beginning the process of trying to adapt to this new culture. What is this process called?
- assimilation
 - integration
 - emigration
 - acclimatization

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Settlement and Integration
MSC: Higher Order

23. Farida has come from Afghanistan to live in Canada permanently. Prior to moving to Canada and in her first few years here, Farida's health was ideal. As the years passed, she experienced difficulties settling in and integrating into her new culture and Farida's health began to decline. She now requires several medications daily. What has Farida experienced?
- post-traumatic stress disorder
 - healthy immigrant effect
 - culture shock
 - repatriation

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Settlement and Integration
MSC: Higher Order

24. Antonio immigrated to Canada a year ago. Since then he has successfully established a strong social network of friends, neighbours, work colleagues, and parents from his children's school. Using the Canadian Council for Refugees' Best Settlement Practices for Refugees and Immigrants in Canada as a guideline, what does this indicate about Antonio?
- He has been successful with the social dimensions of long-term integration.
 - He has been successful with the political dimensions of his short-term settlement
 - He has been successful with the social dimensions of his short-term settlement in Canada.
 - He has been successful with the political dimensions of long-term integration.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Settlement and Integration

MSC: Higher Order

25. Maria was forced to flee her home and leave her family, friends, job, and material possessions behind. She sought protection in Canada and had to wait a long time for a decision to be made on her case. She also had to deal with the stress of loss and the violence of her pre-migration experience. Which term best describes Marie's migration?
- voluntary
 - consensual
 - permanent
 - involuntary

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Settlement and Integration
MSC: Higher Order

26. In Chapter 8's "In Their Shoes" feature, the student describes her experience coming to Canada as a child and the struggles she faced. Given the experiences she described, what did this student likely experience after her arrival in Canada?
- acculturative stress
 - post-traumatic stress disorder
 - healthy immigrant effect
 - involuntary migration stress

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: In Their Shoes
MSC: Higher Order

27. Van was a doctor in Vietnam and has immigrated to Canada. The only job she could get in Canada was in a fast food restaurant. Which major settlement issue for internationally trained immigrants is this an example of?
- community integration
 - credential recognition
 - language training
 - family reunification

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Contemporary Migration Issues in Canada
MSC: Higher Order

28. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in 2016, how many registered Syrian refugees are there?
- more than 3,800,000
 - more than 4,000,000
 - more than 4,400,000
 - more than 4,800,000

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Contemporary Migration Issues in Canada
MSC: Remember

29. In Chapter 8's "Picture This," there is a picture of three-year old Alan Kurdi, who drowned at sea with his brother and mother. What issue did this image bring to the forefront?
- intolerance in the world for Syrian refugees
 - the refugee crisis in Syria and the need to help
 - Canada's pledge to accept fewer refugees
 - Canada's pledge to reunify families

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Picture This MSC: Higher Order

30. Based on the reading “The Thinnest Line,” what does Professor Nguyen mean by saying that refugee gratitude can be dangerous?
- Although it can be interpreted as the immigrant success story, it often does not allow for the inclusion of other emotions like anger and resentment.
 - There is an assumption that refugees do not feel grateful for the assistance they have received.
 - It justifies that war is not necessary because people can easily move from one country to the next.
 - Refugees only experience trauma.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: Reading

MSC: Higher Order

SHORT ANSWER

1. Give an example of two myths regarding immigration. How do these myths affect some people’s opinion or behaviour towards immigrants?

ANS:

Answers will vary but should refer to the discussion on pages 172-177. For example:

Why don’t refugees have to line up and wait like other immigrants? Refugees need to come to Canada more quickly than ordinary immigrants because their lives are usually in danger.

Doesn’t Canada already do enough to help refugees? Wars and persecution have displaced a total of 65.3 million people at the end of 2015. Three countries produce half the world’s refugees; Canada is not one of them.

It’s nice that we help, but shouldn’t we look after people in our own country first? Canada has a legal obligation under international law.

If a refugee can afford to wear nice clothes and drive a car, is that person a genuine refugee? Refugees are not economic migrants. Economic status has no bearing on refugee status. A refugee is someone who has a well-founded fear of being persecuted because of his or her race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

Why can’t these people just go to refugee camps? The average length of time spent in a refugee camp is 17 years.

Aren’t there a lot of bogus refugees coming to Canada abusing our system? Shouldn’t they apply to be a refugee before they come to Canada? Refugees who are resettled in Canada must meet the criteria for refugee status outlined in the UN Refugee Convention.

Don’t refugees bring crime and pose a terrorist threat to Canada? All asylum seekers must undergo rigorous security checks before being granted protection. Applicants with a serious criminal record or considered to be a security risk are not eligible for a refugee hearing in Canada.

We don’t have enough jobs for Canadians, so why are we inviting immigrants to come in? Immigrants make a positive contribution to the economy.

PTS: 1

REF: Deciding Who Gets In

2. What are some of the major challenges faced by newcomers to Canada?

ANS:

Answers should refer to the discussion on pages 177-178 and should include reference to: learning or improving proficiency in English and/or French, the ability to communicate in one or both of Canada's official languages, the ability to navigate systems that include finding housing and employment, enrolling children in schools, finding a doctor, making new friends, etc.

PTS: 1

REF: Settlement and Integration

Chapter Nine: Multiculturalism

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which statement best describes the universal definition of multiculturalism?
 - a. It is the movement toward inclusion of all people.
 - b. It is acceptance of people's traditions, customs and cultures.
 - c. It includes freedom and rights for all.
 - d. There is no one universal definition.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Chapter Opening
MSC: Remember

2. Chapter 9's "In Their Shoes" feature relates the story of a student, born in Canada, who is tired of answering the question "Where are you from?" He is also routinely asked where he learned to speak such good English, how long he has been in Canada, if they have McDonald's restaurants where he came from, and where he learned to skate. What does the writer conclude from these experiences?
 - a. Second-generation Canadian children have very similar experiences and identity.
 - b. Canadian multiculturalism is not working because people look at racial and ethnic diversity as something that comes from another country.
 - c. Children of parents who have immigrated to Canada have a great deal in common because of this experience.
 - d. Cultural pluralism and integration are two concepts that Canadians have embraced.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: In Their Shoes
MSC: Higher Order

3. Which country has had success in implementing multiculturalism as a policy and its social framework for modern day society?
 - a. France
 - b. Great Britain
 - c. Netherlands
 - d. Canada

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Canadians Are Not Americans
MSC: Remember

4. Alyssa wants to move to a country that has a homogeneous culture, where immigrants and people from all over the world come to live together as part of one harmonious whole. What is the model that Alyssa is looking for?
 - a. a mosaic
 - b. a melting pot
 - c. a salad bowl
 - d. cultural pluralism

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Canadians Are Not Americans
MSC: Higher Order

5. Martina describes her country as being made up of many different and distinct pieces. Its mix of ethnic groups, languages, and cultures co-exist peacefully and interdependently within society. Which theory has her country used in its development?
 - a. assimilation
 - b. Anglo-conformity
 - c. cultural mosaic

d. Franco-conformity

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Canadians Are Not Americans
MSC: Higher Order

6. In 2010 Canadians were polled and questioned about immigration. What did almost half of Canadians claim to believe?
- Immigrants should give up their traditions and assimilate.
 - Immigrants should continue with their traditions and acculturate.
 - Immigrants should be segregated until assimilation has occurred.
 - Immigrants should be allowed to do whatever they please.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Canadians Are Not Americans
MSC: Remember

7. Nick has noted that many of a national newspaper's recent headlines and articles reflect the growing hostility in his country toward new immigrants. What term is used to refer to this feeling?
- Anglo-conformity
 - Franco-conformity
 - balkanizing
 - xenophobia

ANS: D PTS: 1
REF: Multiculturalism as a Descriptive and Prescriptive Concept
MSC: Higher Order

8. Paraguay is a country in which 90% of the population speaks Guaraní and 99% speaks Spanish. Based on this fact, what are most of Paraguay's population considered to be?
- bicultural
 - binational
 - bilingual
 - biracial

ANS: C PTS: 1
REF: Multiculturalism as a Descriptive and Prescriptive Concept
MSC: Remember

9. In Argentina, 99% of the population speaks Spanish, 97% of the country is white, and more than 90% are Roman Catholic. Because of its homogeneity in language, ethnicity, and religion, which term best describes Argentina?
- monoculture
 - mosaic
 - melting pot
 - minority

ANS: A PTS: 1
REF: Multiculturalism as a Descriptive and Prescriptive Concept
MSC: Higher Order

10. In Bolivia, men can marry at 16 and women at 14, if they have the permission of their parents or guardians. In this scenario, what is a typical viewpoint of people who believe in the concept of cultural relativism?
- It is wrong for any girl under the age of 18 to get married.
 - Girl child marriages are a human rights violation.
 - It is a double standard that men can marry at 16 and women at 14.

d. As long as the union is consensual and legal in that country, who are we to judge this as right or wrong?

ANS: D PTS: 1

REF: Multiculturalism as a Descriptive and Prescriptive Concept

MSC: Higher Order

11. What formed the original basis of Canada's multiculturalism?
- government attempts at a binational country
 - government attempts at a bilingual country
 - increasing in immigration
 - affirmative action and employment equity laws in the United States

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: Multiculturalism as a Descriptive and Prescriptive Concept

MSC: Remember

12. What happened in the expansionist stage of multiculturalism in Canada?
- Multiculturalism was formally recognized and institutionalized as law.
 - Multiculturalism was the government's attempt to create a binational country.
 - Multiculturalism was the government's response to increases in immigration.
 - Multiculturalism was an attempt to incorporate visible minorities through policies.

ANS: A PTS: 1

REF: Multiculturalism as a Descriptive and Prescriptive Concept

MSC: Remember

13. The use of hyphenated identities, such as Japanese-Canadian and Italian-Canadian, personifies an ideal of multiculturalism—that recognized diverse groups can exist within a single peaceful society. What is this ideal called?
- cultural relativism
 - assimilation
 - bilingualism
 - cultural pluralism

ANS: D PTS: 1

REF: Multiculturalism as a Descriptive and Prescriptive Concept

MSC: Higher Order

14. Under Canada's Employment Equity Act, employers must remove barriers to employment and engage in proactive employment practices for members of four designated groups. What are these four groups?
- women, First Nations people, persons with disabilities, and visible minorities
 - women, Indigenous people, persons with disabilities, and visible minorities
 - women, persons with disabilities, new immigrants, and visible minorities
 - women, persons with disabilities, members of LGBT communities, and visible minorities

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: Multiculturalism as a Descriptive and Prescriptive Concept

MSC: Remember

15. The period between 1971 and 1985 were considered the formative stage of multiculturalism. What was part of that pledge?
- to recognize and respect the multicultural nature of the population
 - to provide funding for black Canadian communities

- c. to fostering reconciliation with Indigenous communities
- d. to establish the Employment Equity Act

ANS: A PTS: 1

REF: Multiculturalism as a Descriptive and Prescriptive Concept

MSC: Remember

16. A sociological study conducted at the University of California at Berkley compared immigrants coming to Canada with those of similar backgrounds coming to the United States. The study found that immigrants to Canada are more quickly able to feel “Canadian,” despite being allowed and encouraged to retain their ethnic identity, than immigrants to the United States are able to feel “American.” What did the researchers conclude was the reason for this?
- a. Canada promotes ethnic enclaves.
 - b. Canada has better social programs to promote integration.
 - c. Canada has institutionalized multiculturalism.
 - d. Hyphenated Canadians have the freedom to choose their identity.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Does Canadian Multiculturalism Work?

MSC: Higher Order

17. The question “Where are you from?” is one often heard by Canadian citizens who are also members of a visible minority. Which statement best describes what is occurring when a person’s “Canadian-ness” is repeatedly questioned?
- a. Phenotype is a more prominent aspect of identity than citizenship.
 - b. Canadians have embraced pluralism as an ideal of multiculturalism.
 - c. Ethnic enclaves are balkanizing their residents.
 - d. Canadians have embraced the mosaic model in theory and practice.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Does Canadian Multiculturalism Work?

MSC: Higher Order

18. Statistics Canada projects that by 2031, at least 25% of people in Canada will be foreign-born. Where will more than half of the foreign-born population likely be from?
- a. Africa
 - b. South America
 - c. Asia
 - d. Middle East

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Does Canadian Multiculturalism Work?

MSC: Remember

19. According to a Statistics Canada report from 2010, *Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population 2006–2031*, how much of the population will be members of visible minorities by 2031?
- a. almost one fifth
 - b. almost one quarter
 - c. almost one third
 - d. almost one half

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Does Canadian Multiculturalism Work?

MSC: Remember

20. Which statement best describes the difference between ethnic enclaves and ethnic ghettos?
- a. Ghettos are usually the result of choice, not discriminatory practices.
 - b. Enclaves are usually the result of choice, not discriminatory practices.
 - c. Ghetto is the term used in the United States and enclave is used in Canada.

d. Enclaves allow for integration and ghettos are responsible for segregation.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Does Canadian Multiculturalism Work?
MSC: Remember

21. Statistics Canada projects that one of the fastest growing visible minority groups in Canada will triple their current numbers by 2031. Which of the following is projected to be this group?
- Filipino Canadians
 - South Asians
 - African-Canadians
 - Arabs

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Does Canadian Multiculturalism Work?
MSC: Remember

22. Giovanni Donati emigrated from Italy and moved to a community in Vaughan, Ontario. Many of the stores in his neighbourhood have signs written in Italian. Almost everyone in his workplace in Woodbridge also speaks Italian. On Sundays, he goes to the Italian mass at St. Peter's Catholic Church in his neighbourhood. In sociological terms, which term refers to Giovanni's neighbourhood?
- mosaic
 - ethnic enclave
 - melting pot
 - ghetto

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Does Canadian Multiculturalism Work?
MSC: Higher Order

23. Jian Wong emigrated from China and moved to Richmond Hill, Ontario. She lives in a neighbourhood where she almost feels as though she never left China. Most of the businesses in the area have signs written in Mandarin and their employees are of Chinese descent. What might be one advantage for Jian of living in this ethnic enclave?
- She doesn't have to worry about learning English nor French.
 - She is segregated from the rest of Canadian society.
 - The enclave balkanizes the people who live there.
 - The enclave minimizes cultural shock for newcomers and helps with acculturation.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Does Canadian Multiculturalism Work?
MSC: Higher Order

24. Indira and Rajesh Singh moved to Canada from India. They bought a house in Brampton, Ontario, which has a large South Asian population. What might be one disadvantage for the Singhs of living in this ethnic enclave?
- It gives them familiar features of their home country.
 - It delivers culturally competent civic services to residents.
 - It results in them being segregated from Canadian society.
 - It facilitates their acculturation.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Does Canadian Multiculturalism Work?
MSC: Higher Order

25. Marty and Samuel are best friends. Marty practices the Jewish faith and Samuel practices the Islamic faith. Samuel has learned from Marty about the customs and teachings of his faith and Marty has done the same from Samuel. They enjoy their conversations and learning from each other. What is this an example of?
- cultural tolerance

- b. cultural pluralism
- c. cultural Equality
- d. cultural Assimilation

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Does Canadian Multiculturalism Work?
MSC: Higher Order

26. What was one of the major findings of the “Why Do Some Employers Prefer to Interview Matthew, But Not Samir?” study?
- a. Screening resumés and job applications using name recognition allows recruiters to avoid hiring people with language skill deficiencies.
 - b. An Anglo background is still the default in Canada, so people with English-sounding names have a greater chance of getting an interview.
 - c. Because of latent discrimination by employers, it is sometimes necessary to use hiring quotas to ensure a representative workforce.
 - d. Newcomers often anglicise their given and family names to get jobs in the Canadian workforce.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Canada’s Multicultural Future: Does it Exist?
MSC: Higher Order

27. Which statement is most likely to be made by a person who is opposed to multiculturalism?
- a. Multiculturalism divides Canada into ethnic silos.
 - b. Multiculturalism is a component of modern liberal society.
 - c. Multiculturalism supports immigration to Canada that helps mitigate the effects of a declining population.
 - d. Multiculturalism helps to instill among immigrants a strong sense of belonging to Canada.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Canada’s Multicultural Future: Does it Exist?
MSC: Higher Order

28. Which statement is most likely to be made by a person who is in favour of multiculturalism?
- a. Multiculturalism helps instill a strong sense of belonging to Canada among immigrants.
 - b. Multiculturalism creates cultural isolation by emphasizing the differences between ethnic groups.
 - c. Multiculturalism drains important government resources.
 - d. Multiculturalism damages cohesive national identity.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Canada’s Multicultural Future: Does it Exist?
MSC: Higher Order

29. What does sociologist Lloyd Wong propose in order to address the criticism that multiculturalism is creating cultural isolation by emphasizing differences among ethnic groups?
- a. an approach that erases the categories of ethnicity altogether
 - b. blending the mosaic and melting pot models
 - c. avoiding comparing the best of one ethnic group with the worst of another
 - d. funding programs that foster inter-ethnic cohesion so different groups meet on common ground politically, artistically, or socially

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Canada’s Multicultural Future: Does it Exist?
MSC: Remember

30. In the Reading “An Immigrant’s Split Personality,” author Sun-Kyung Yi writes about her experiences as a Korean-Canadian in a world where “the hyphen often snaps in two,” leaving her to choose whether to act Korean or Canadian. In the author’s opinion, what needs to happen for being a hyphenated Canadian to work?
- The host culture and the immigrants’ cultures find a way to merge their distinct identities, sharing the best of both.
 - The immigrant cultures find a way to assimilate with the host culture.
 - The host culture finds a way to absorb the differences of immigrant cultures because you can’t live in two different worlds.
 - Immigrant cultures find a way to better integration with the host culture and adopt more of its customs and way of life.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: Reading

MSC: Higher Order

SHORT ANSWER

1. What is the difference between diversity and multiculturalism? Provide an example of each.

ANS:

Diversity is a fact, whereas multiculturalism is a policy or a theory. Multiculturalism can refer to governmental policies that aim to manage a diverse population. Diversity as a fact demonstrates that Canada is culturally diverse. Multiculturalism is a policy or a theory about how we live as diverse communities. Multiculturalism can be descriptive or prescriptive: demographics or policy. Diversity is not a moral choice, whereas multicultural policies tend to be. The remainder of the answer will vary.

PTS: 1

REF: Multiculturalism as a Descriptive and Prescriptive Concept

2. How has multiculturalism evolved in Canada over the years? (Your answer must make reference to the three eras discussed in the text)

ANS:

Answers will vary but should refer to pages 197-198 in the textbook. The three areas that students must reference include The Quiet Revolution, The Formative Stage or Pluralism, and The Expansionist Stage or Institutionalization.

PTS: 1

REF: Multiculturalism as a Descriptive and Prescriptive Concept

Chapter Ten: Religion

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Michael is filling in his census form. He comes to the section that asks him to identify his religion. Michael's mother was raised Catholic and his father was raised Jewish. Growing up he was educated on both religions but did not really practice either. Which box would Michael most likely select?
- Catholic
 - Jewish
 - other religions
 - no religious affiliation

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Religious Affiliation in Canada
MSC: Higher Order

2. Between 1991 and 2001, which religious group in Canada doubled in size?
- Jewish
 - Muslim
 - Buddhist
 - Sikh

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Religious Affiliation in Canada
MSC: Remember

3. Many people mistakenly blame religious accommodation for the decline of the Christian presence in Canada, but what is the biggest factor?
- religious discrimination
 - media attention to fundamentalism
 - decline in church attendance
 - aging population

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Religious Affiliation in Canada
MSC: Remember

4. The "Picture This" feature shows signs celebrating different religious celebrations. What does this photo best illustrate?
- whether society should accommodate for religious difference
 - how little religious difference there is in Canada
 - how inclusive Canada is
 - if religion has a place in modern society

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Pluralism as a Fundamental Principle
MSC: Higher Order

5. The freedom of conscience and religion is a right guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Article 27 states that "This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians." Which statement best explains this fundamental right?
- Canadians should always carry on the traditions of the Roman Catholic Church, while accepting all other religious beliefs.
 - Because Canada was historically Christian, we should attempt to preserve that heritage.
 - Everyone living in Canada is free to believe (or not believe) whatever they choose.
 - Everyone living in Canada is free to believe (or not believe) whatever they choose, as long as it doesn't infringe on the law.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Pluralism as a Fundamental Principle
MSC: Higher Order

6. Rodolpho's manager told him that he could take multiple 10-minute breaks throughout his shift, rather than the required 60-minute lunch break, so that he could pray throughout the day. What is this situation an example of?
- religious accommodation
 - dogma
 - pluralism
 - secularism

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Legislating Accommodations
MSC: Higher Order

7. Amir has asked his employer if he could use a quiet place to pray. His employer refused, stating he does not have any room to accommodate his request. Amir's colleagues say there are many areas that the employer could offer as there are several offices not being used. They recommend that Amir consult with someone regarding his rights. Which organization would Amir reach out to?
- WSIB
 - Human Rights Commission
 - a law office
 - federal government

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Legislating Accommodations
MSC: Higher Order

8. Who is responsible for investigating, protecting, and advocating for the rights of human beings, and for determining the limits and requirements of religious accommodation?
- Supreme Court of Canada
 - individual institutions/employers
 - Federal Human Rights Commission
 - provincial Human Rights Commissions

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Legislating Accommodation
MSC: Remember

9. What is a religious creed?
- a professed system and confession of faith, including both beliefs and observance or worship
 - a belief in a single supreme being or deity
 - non-traditional faiths or spiritual practices
 - written down and published in writing beliefs

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Legislating Accommodation
MSC: Remember

10. Marc rejects the belief that any deity exists and identifies himself as Atheist. According to the Policy on Creed and Accommodation, which statement best applies to Marc?
- He is not entitled to any religious accommodations because they only apply to the major religions of the world.
 - He is not entitled to any religious accommodations because they are in place to protect only minority religions.
 - He is entitled to religious accommodations because they protect all religions, including atheists.

d. He is entitled to religious accommodations because they apply in all situations, even if they caused undue hardship.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Legislating Accommodation
MSC: Higher Order

11. According to the Ontario Human Rights Commission, employers must accommodate someone's religious requirements, as long as the accommodation does not cause undue hardship, cost, or safety issues. Which example qualifies as undue hardship, cost, or safety?
- a. any accommodation that would cost an employer more than \$15 000
 - b. requests for accommodation that do not have sufficient evidence of religious belief
 - c. requests for more than one consecutive day off
 - d. a uniform that is necessary to do the job and cannot be modified to accommodate religious requirements

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Legislating Accommodation
MSC: Higher Order

12. Which of the following is covered by the Policy on Creed and Accommodation of Religious Observances?
- a. requesting time off to attend a political rally
 - b. requesting four days off to observe a religious holiday that is two days
 - c. requesting to wear a headscarf in a workplace that deems head attire inappropriate business attire
 - d. requesting to take a three-hour lunch for religious purposes

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Legislating Accommodation
MSC: Higher Order

13. In the *Chambly v. Bergevin* case in 1994, three Jewish teachers were given an unpaid day off to celebrate Yom Kippur. The teachers' union raised a grievance, claiming that the loss of pay was discriminatory. How did the courts respond?
- a. The courts disagreed, citing Yom Kippur as a non-traditional holiday.
 - b. The courts agreed that it was discriminatory because Christian co-workers received paid holidays for Christmas and Good Friday.
 - c. The courts disagreed, specifying that although Christmas and Good Friday are historically Christian-based, they had become statutory (non-religious) holidays.
 - d. The courts agreed that it was discriminatory because the three teachers had such devout beliefs.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Legislating Accommodation
MSC: Remember

14. In the 2009 case of *Saadi v. Audmax Inc.*, what was the key complaint against Audmax Inc.?
- a. Ms. Saadi was wrongfully dismissed because of her gender.
 - b. Ms. Saadi was discriminated against because of her refusal to work Saturdays.
 - c. Ms. Saadi was discriminated against when she was fired for violating the company's policy on appropriate business attire policy by wearing a hijab (headscarf).
 - d. Ms. Saadi refused to have her photo taken for the company website.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Legislating Accommodation
MSC: Remember

15. The 2003 *Hutterian Brethren of Wilson County v. Province of Alberta* case involved new regulations that required a photo be provided for all drivers' licences to combat the growing problem of identity theft. How did the court rule?
- in favour of the Hutterian Brethren because their belief in the second commandment prohibiting the taking of images was sincerely held
 - in favour of the province because the Hutterian Brethren could not substantiate their belief with biblical evidence
 - in favour of the Hutterian Brethren because the province had previously allowed religious groups opposed to having their picture taken to obtain photo-less licences.
 - in favour of the province because the necessity of a universal photo bank to combat fraud outweighed the religious rights of the Hutterian Brethren

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Legislating Accommodation
MSC: Remember

16. In the 2008 case of *Friesen v. Fisher Bay Seafood Ltd.*, Mr. Friesen's employment was terminated because he refused to stop preaching to fellow employees. How did the British Columbia Human Rights Tribunal rule?
- in favour of Fisher Bay Seafood because they had tried to accommodate Mr. Friesen in a reasonable manner
 - in favour of Mr. Friesen because his termination was deemed religious discrimination
 - in favour of Fisher Bay Seafood because preaching one's beliefs is not covered by the Policy on Creed and Accommodation of Religious Observances
 - in favour of Mr. Friesen because it was his religious beliefs and practices, not his competence as an employee, that ended his employment

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Legislating Accommodation
MSC: Remember

17. Sam has asked his employer if he could alter his schedule to accommodate his religious practices. The changes Sam was asking for would not impact his productivity and would not cost his employer any extra money. His employer would not agree, stating that if he made changes for him he would have to do the same for everyone who wanted to start later or leave earlier. Who should Sam consult to assist with this matter?
- federal Human Rights Commission
 - provincial Human Rights Commission
 - Supreme Court of Canada
 - individual institution or employer

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Legislating Accommodation
MSC: Higher Order

18. Generally, what are the most commonly requested accommodations in the workplace?
- dress, holidays, and prohibiting certain foods on the premise
 - holidays, break times, and dress
 - break times, no displays of religious affiliations
 - prayer rooms, paid holidays, and dress

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Legislating Accommodations
MSC: Remember

19. Chapter 10's "In Their Shoes" feature recounts the author's curiosity about and exploration of the Muslim faith. The author dispels many misconceptions or pre-conceived notions. What understanding does the author want to pass along to others?
- Islam is oppressive in its segregation of men and women.

- b. Islam is a way of life and a peaceful understanding of their community.
- c. Islam was restrictive both with dress and with food.
- d. Islam is a community that does not welcome outsiders.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: In Their Shoes
 MSC: Remember

20. According to Shannon’s experience in “In Their Shoes,” what did she learn from Siddiq, Ahmed, and others at the mosque?
- a. All her preconceived ideas about Muslims were correct.
 - b. The religion was very similar to her other experiences with religion.
 - c. She has a better understanding and appreciation for Islam and proved there are many misconceptions.
 - d. Although she felt spiritually gratified she did not find any other benefits from the experience.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: In Their Shoes
 MSC: Higher Order

21. In Friya’s neighbourhood all the residences have a great relationship. Her neighbours are of various ethnicities and religions and they make it a point of learning and respecting each other’s beliefs. What type of society is this neighbourhood an example of?
- a. secular
 - b. plural
 - c. multicultural
 - d. arbitrary

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: “Can’t We All Get Along?”
 MSC: Higher Order

22. Michelle is Christian and her husband Fadi is Muslim. They were married in two religious ceremonies to respect both of their faiths. What is this an example of?
- a. pluralism
 - b. interreligious marriage
 - c. secularism
 - d. Interfaith marriage

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: “Can’t We All Get Along?”
 MSC: Higher Order

23. Alison lives in a quiet suburban neighbourhood. One morning she woke up to find that her house and car had been vandalized. Swastikas and offensive phrases, directed towards her and her family, were spray-painted all over. How would this event be characterized?
- a. hate crime
 - b. prejudice
 - c. teenage angst
 - d. overgeneralization

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: “Can’t We All Get Along?”
 MSC: Higher Order

24. Interreligious or interfaith marriages are on the rise in Canada, with nearly one in five Canadians married to someone outside their faith tradition. Which faiths account for half of these marriages?
- a. Jewish and Catholic
 - b. Protestant and Catholic

- c. Muslim and Catholic
- d. Jewish and Muslim

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: “Can’t We All Get Along?”
MSC: Remember

25. Which religious group in Canada is expected to triple in size, reaching nearly 3 million people, by 2031?
- a. Hindu
 - b. Buddhist
 - c. Sikh
 - d. Muslim

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: “Can’t We All Get Along?”
MSC: Remember

26. In response to a poll by CBC and Environics, 80% of Canadian Muslims reported satisfaction with their lives. How does this compare with the general Canadian satisfaction level?
- a. Muslims and Canadians report equal satisfaction with their lives.
 - b. Canadians as a whole are less satisfied—61% of the population reported satisfaction.
 - c. Canadians as a whole are more satisfied—85% of the population reported satisfaction.
 - d. Canadians as a whole are more satisfied—95% of the population reported satisfaction.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: “Can’t We All Get Along?”
MSC: Remember

27. Matthew is 20 years old. His parents are Protestant but he only attends church on religious holidays with his family to make them happy. Matthew has since gone to college and in his philosophy course they are discussing religion and spirituality. According to recent research and based on Matthew’s age and current religious practices, how do you think Matthew he identifies himself?
- a. religiously unaffiliated
 - b. Christian
 - c. Protestant
 - d. confused

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Intersectionality
MSC: Higher Order

28. Which term refers to the belief that religion should play no role in public life?
- a. pluralism
 - b. multiculturalism
 - c. arbitration
 - d. secularism

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Ending Thoughts
MSC: Remember

29. Which term refers to the situation when something is not related to anything religious or spiritual?
- a. plural
 - b. interreligious
 - c. interfaith
 - d. secular

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Ending Thoughts
MSC: Remember

30. According to the Chapter 10 reading, what message is the author, Donna Sinclair, trying to convey?
- There are too many differences for someone to be able to be able to practice and appreciate different spiritualities.
 - Individuals can learn about multiple spiritualities, through acknowledging their differences and celebrating their similarities.
 - Although we can understand and respect different spiritualities, they cannot be practiced together.
 - The bridging of different spiritualities can easily be accomplished.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: Reading

MSC: Higher Order

SHORT ANSWER

1. What are the changing religious demographics in Canada? What are some of the contributing factors?

ANS:

Answers will vary but should include reference to recent research that suggests the younger generation seem to be less likely to be affiliated with any religious organization. The fastest growing religious groups are represented by the latest immigration groups. Christianity is still the most represented but includes all Christian religions together.

The remainder of the answer will vary but some factors may include reference to a continued decrease in church attendance, people choosing to identify as spiritual without affiliating with any specific religious organization, there has been this decrease in religious affiliation with each new generation.

PTS: 1

REF: Religious Affiliation in Canada

2. Explain the main components of religious accommodations.

ANS:

The duty to accommodate in the workplace is usually around the issues of dress, holidays, and break times. However, in general, employers are duty-bound to accommodate unless there are reasonable occupational reasons for them not to do so (i.e. "hard-ship"). This may be a case-by-case basis.

PTS: 1

REF: Legislating Accommodation

Chapter Eleven: Ability

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which statement best defines the term “dis”ability?
 - a. It means dismissing a person’s ability to engage in daily activities.
 - b. It means a person has a long-term impairment.
 - c. It means there are temporary or permanent limitations to engaging in daily activities.
 - d. It means there are only visible limitations to engaging in daily activities.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Chapter Opening
MSC: Remember

2. The World Health Organization’s definition of disability helps us to see disability as which of the following?
 - a. a continuum of ability that varies within an individual’s lifetime
 - b. an impairment of an individual’s body or mind that is a result of a health problem, illness, disease, or abnormality
 - c. the degree of debility a person might have that measures functional limitations and ability to perform tasks
 - d. long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Defining Disability
MSC: Remember

3. Which organization is the authority on health issues?
 - a. United Nations
 - b. World Health Organization
 - c. Universal Human Rights Organization
 - d. Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Defining Disability
MSC: Remember

4. According to Chapter 11’s “In Their Shoes” feature, which action would a person in a wheelchair prefer?
 - a. Remember that they are very different from you and point it out to them.
 - b. Complement them on being independent.
 - c. Talk first to the attendant who may be accompanying the person rather than the person in the wheelchair, since he or she may not be able to speak.
 - d. If you’re unsure about something, just ask rather than assuming the answer.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: In Their Shoes
MSC: Higher Order

5. Disabilities emerged as a government policy issue in Canada during World War I for two main reasons. One reason was that many Canadian soldiers were returning home injured. What was the other main reason?
 - a. Canada wanted to honour its obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
 - b. Rapid industrialization was creating many work-related injuries.
 - c. The World Health Organization had expanded the definition of disability.
 - d. Public hearings by the House of Commons Subcommittee on the Status of Persons with Disabilities were being held.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Disability History in Canada
MSC: Remember

6. How does the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities define persons with disabilities?
- persons with impairments to their body or mind that are a result of a health problem, illness, disease, or abnormality
 - persons with functional limitations and an inability to perform certain tasks
 - persons with a continuum of ability that varies throughout the lifespan and across individual experience
 - persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their equal participation in society

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Disability History in Canada
MSC: Remember

7. For individuals who are working, how likely is it that people with disabilities will live with low incomes compared to those without disabilities?
- equal chance
 - twice as likely
 - three times more likely
 - four times more likely

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Disability History in Canada
MSC: Remember

8. Katie attends a workshop because she wants to learn more about her bipolar disorder. The professor giving the workshop spends the entire time discussing the research findings on the potential causes of bipolar disorder. Some of the studies looked at genetic contributions such as abnormal sequences of DNA, physiological changes in the brain, neurotransmitter imbalances, and hormonal changes. Which perspective is the professor using?
- functional limitations
 - biomedical
 - socio-economic
 - social inclusion

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Disability Perspectives
MSC: Higher Order

9. The Opportunities Fund is a federal government program that helps people with disabilities find employment or self-employment. What perspective on disability does the program take?
- socio-constructivist
 - socio-economic
 - legal rights
 - social inclusion

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Disability Perspectives
MSC: Higher Order

10. Photographer Rick Guidotti began to redefine the concept of beauty through his not-for-profit organization called Positive Exposure. He uses photography to change public perceptions of people living with genetic, physical, and behavioural differences. Which disability perspective does Positive Exposure use?
- socio-constructionist

- b. functional limitations
- c. socio-economic
- d. legal rights

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Disability Perspectives
MSC: Higher Order

11. University XYZ is advertising a doctoral program in physical therapy that gives students the education they need to work with patients who have been functionally impaired from injuries or disease. The perspective used in this program is defined as which of the following?
- a. functional limitations
 - b. socio-economic
 - c. social inclusion
 - d. legal rights

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Disability Perspectives
MSC: Higher Order

12. The Council of Canadians with Disabilities' vision statement includes "Canadians with disabilities... have the necessary support to fully access and benefit from all that Canada has to offer." Which disability perspective is this an example of?
- a. functional limitations
 - b. socio-economic
 - c. social inclusion
 - d. biomedical

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Disability Perspectives
MSC: Higher Order

13. The March of Dimes offers employment programs that help persons with disabilities find permanent employment. Which disability perspective does this program use?
- a. social inclusion
 - b. socio-constructivist
 - c. socio-economic
 - d. functional limitations

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Disability Perspectives
MSC: Higher Order

14. Patricia is applying for income support through the Ontario Disability Support Program. She has to show that she has a substantial physical or mental impairment that will last for at least one year, either continuously or recurrently. She also needs to show that her impairment will substantially restrict at least one of the following activities of daily living: attending to personal care, functioning in the community, or functioning in the workplace. Which perspective does this program use?
- a. functional limitations
 - b. biomedical
 - c. socio-economic
 - d. social inclusion

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Disability Perspectives
MSC: Higher Order

15. Not-for-profit social agency XYZ protects the rights of persons with disabilities to full participation, equity, and non-discrimination. XYZ is currently working on a case in which a student with medically certified “invisible” disabilities has been denied appropriate accommodations because of a doubt that the disability really exists. The agency will represent the student in his complaint to the Ontario Human Rights Commission. The work of this agency is an example of which disabilities perspective?
- socio-economic
 - social inclusion
 - legal rights
 - functional limitations

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Disability Perspectives
MSC: Higher Order

16. Amanda has a brain tumour. Her team of health professionals includes a neurosurgeon who will remove the brain tumour, a neuro-oncologist who will administer radiation treatments, a neurologist who will manage her seizures, a physiotherapist who will help with her physical rehabilitation, and a neuroscientist who will help with her cognitive rehabilitation. Which perspective is this approach to care taking?
- functional limitations
 - biomedical
 - socio-economic
 - social inclusion

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Disability Perspectives
MSC: Higher Order

17. An architectural firm was hired to build a new campus for ABC University. They designed the building with the ramps and doors required by law. The student union made several recommendations based on the principles of universal design, such as having wider hallways and door frames. The architects responded that the students’ recommendations were too expensive and the building needed to serve the needs of the majority of students. What perspective did the architectural firm use in their response to the student union?
- biomedical
 - socio-constructivist
 - social inclusion
 - functional limitations

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Disability Perspectives
MSC: Higher Order

18. Canada has adopted a number of laws to ensure that people with disabilities are able to fully participate in society and are protected against discrimination, including the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The adoption of these laws is an example of which disability perspective?
- functional limitations
 - socio-economic
 - social inclusion
 - legal rights

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Disability Perspectives
MSC: Higher Order

19. Which type of disability has the highest poverty rates?
- mobility
 - communicating

- c. seeing
- d. cognitive or psychological

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Disability Perspectives
MSC: Remember

20. Which type of discrimination has seen the largest number of complaints received by the Canadian Human Rights Commission over the past several years?
- a. sexual orientation
 - b. race
 - c. age
 - d. disability

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Disability Perspectives
MSC: Remember

21. Advertisers use “normal” people in their ads, people with disabilities are not portrayed in movies and on television, people focus on disability as being a tragedy to overcome, and people with psychiatric disabilities are pathologized as serial killers. What are these phenomena examples of?
- a. abnormalities
 - b. ableism
 - c. accessibility
 - d. exploitation

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Disability Perspectives
MSC: Higher Order

22. The most prevalent type of disability reported by Canadian adults is limitation resulting from what?
- a. memory impairment
 - b. psychological impairment
 - c. pain
 - d. hearing impairment

ANS: C PTS: 1
REF: 10 Facts and Figures about Having a Disability in Canada
MSC: Remember

23. Among children in Canada between the ages of 5 and 14, what is the most common type of disability?
- a. developmental
 - b. learning
 - c. speech
 - d. psychological

ANS: B PTS: 1
REF: 10 Facts and Figures about Having a Disability in Canada
MSC: Remember

24. According to the textbook, how did 50% of parents of children with severe disabilities need to vary their employment status?
- a. working fewer hours
 - b. quitting their job
 - c. turning down promotions
 - d. not taking a job

ANS: A PTS: 1
REF: 10 Facts and Figures about Having a Disability in Canada

MSC: Remember

25. What is one example of universal design in classroom instruction?
- providing a peer tutor for a student with a disability
 - making class notes available online to all students in rich text or PDF format
 - providing a note taker for a student with a disability
 - allowing extra time for a student with a disability to complete a test

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: The Context of Disability within Our Social Environment

MSC: Higher Order

26. A professor is trying to use an accessible educational approach in the courses she gives. What might be an example of this approach?
- evaluating all students with multiple-choice tests in order to be objective and fair
 - holding in-person office hours in a set location at a set time
 - using and distributing paper-only handouts in class
 - offering multiple ways for students to demonstrate comprehension

ANS: D PTS: 1

REF: The Context of Disability within Our Social Environment

MSC: Higher Order

27. What is a principle for creating sustainable access to post-secondary education?
- providing individual letters of accommodation to students with disabilities
 - providing a range of accommodations for students with disabilities, such as note takers, additional time for tests, and use of memory aids for tests
 - facilitating independence for students so they can complete learning tasks without specialized help
 - providing a space at the front of tiered lecture halls for students who use wheelchairs

ANS: C PTS: 1

REF: The Context of Disability within Our Social Environment

MSC: Higher Order

28. How many Canadians are affected by mental health problems?
- one in ten
 - one in seven
 - one in three
 - one in five

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Mental Health and Stigma

MSC: Remember

29. Marta feels tired and unmotivated. She has been feeling this way for several months and it is getting worse. She has been withdrawing from her family and friends and frequently calling in sick at work. Her sister suggested she go to the doctor to see what is wrong but Marta refuses, saying it is probably just her iron and she will start to take supplements. What is Marta's refusal to see a doctor associated with?
- the stigma around mental health issues
 - fear of medication or hospitalization
 - she does not think she has an issue
 - she does not want to feel better

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Mental Health and Stigma

MSC: Higher Order

30. The reading in this chapter, “Living With Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder,” deals with the effects of trauma and the need to discuss the condition. Reading about Natacha’s experience, what is an important thing to know about PTSD?
- The smallest of events can cause mental scars that could take years of therapy to learn to cope with.
 - Through therapy, one day you can be cured of this condition.
 - The best way to overcome PTSD is to throw yourself into any activity you can so you do not think about the traumatic event.
 - Only major life events can cause PTSD and you will have to confront what is attached to that event to get over it.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: Reading

MSC: Higher Order

SHORT ANSWER

1. Explain the four principles of accessible education that Universal Design focuses on.

ANS:

Answers should refer to the discussion on page 245 and should include: (1) dignity for students, by maintaining privacy and not singling them out; (2) equitable opportunities and advantages for all students for learning; (3) independence for students, so they can complete learning tasks without specialized help; and (4) integration, so that each student is able to benefit from the same learning experiences.

PTS: 1

REF: The Context of Disability Within Our Social Environment

2. How does stigma affect people who are experiencing mental health problems with getting help? What can be done to reduce the stigma?

ANS:

Answers should refer to the discussion on pages 247-248. Answers will vary but can include reference to: (1) stigma is the reason why more than 60% of people with mental health issues do not seek help; (2) stigma affects employment, housing, education, interpersonal, and intrapersonal relations; and (3) misconceptions and myths make people fearful of letting people know what they are experiencing. A discussion of what can be done to reduce the stigma should include improving the mental health system, increasing services, increasing in education, increasing conversations, using awareness campaigns.

PTS: 1

REF: Mental Health and Stigma

Chapter 12: Age

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Lisa is a 25-year-old female. After washing her hair, she noticed two grey hairs, and immediately plucked them from her head. She worries that people might notice them and think that she is older than she is. What is this irrational fear an example of?
- systemic ageism
 - stereotyping based on discriminatory practice
 - the socio-cultural meaning we attach to aging
 - chronological age

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Age as a Social Construction
MSC: Higher Order

2. The media, marketers, and government were not as concerned with Generation X as they were with previous generations. As a result, what label has been given to this generation?
- the latch-key kids
 - the Boomer shadows
 - the lost generation
 - the forgotten generation

ANS: C PTS: 1
REF: The Generational Divide: Age Stratification in Canada MSC: Remember

3. Which generation values job employability over job security and doesn't develop allegiances to the companies that they have worked for?
- Traditionalists
 - Baby Boomers
 - Generation X
 - Generation Y

ANS: C PTS: 1
REF: The Generational Divide: Age Stratification in Canada MSC: Remember

4. Which generation contains individuals who were born between the years of 1980 and 1995?
- Traditionalists
 - Baby Boomers
 - Generation X
 - Generation Y

ANS: D PTS: 1
REF: The Generational Divide: Age Stratification in Canada MSC: Remember

5. The motto "Work to live, rather than live to work" characterizes which generation?
- Baby Boomers
 - Generation X
 - Generation Y
 - Generation Z

ANS: B PTS: 1
REF: The Generational Divide: Age Stratification in Canada MSC: Remember

6. Which generation was born between 1946 and 1964, raised by Traditionalists, and generally had a very child-focused upbringing?
- Baby Boomers
 - Generation X
 - Generation Y
 - Generation Z

ANS: A PTS: 1

REF: The Generational Divide: Age Stratification in Canada MSC: Remember

7. What is the name of the organization working to promote and explore policy options that can support the development of a National Seniors Strategy?
- Alzheimer Society of Canada
 - Principle of Value
 - National Senior Strategy of Canada
 - Principle of Quality

ANS: C PTS: 1

REF: The Generational Divide: Age Stratification in Canada MSC: Higher Order

8. Which generation is most likely to see Facebook, YouTube, Google, and Wikipedia as everyday facets of their lives that play important roles in their search for meaning and understanding of the world?
- Generation X
 - Generation Y
 - Generation Z
 - Generation Alpha

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: The Generational Divide: Age Stratification in Canada MSC: Higher Order

9. Which generation has been described as radically diverse, accepting, and confident?
- Traditionalists
 - Baby Boomers
 - Generation X
 - Generation Y

ANS: D PTS: 1

REF: The Generational Divide: Age Stratification in Canada MSC: Remember

10. Which statement best characterizes Generation Y?
- They are expected to be a driving force behind the use of information technology in the next 10 years.
 - They will probably be the most educated, and the most likely to spend their money on luxury goods.
 - They will most likely be self-reliant, skeptical, and pragmatic.
 - They will be active in social change.

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: The Generational Divide: Age Stratification in Canada MSC: Remember

11. According to your textbook, which generation has been the driving force behind national spending on luxury goods, with increased spending on luxury fashion by 33%, travel by 74% and fine dining by 102%?
- Traditionalists
 - Baby Boomers

- c. Generation X
- d. Generation Y

ANS: D PTS: 1
REF: The Generational Divide: Age Stratification in Canada MSC: Remember

12. Jonathan’s grandmother, Barb, recently got a cellphone. She is often asking Jonathan for help using it because she finds learning this new technology frustrating. Jonathan is often annoyed with having to explain the functions of the cellphone to his grandmother and believes that because of her age she will not ever be able to properly use her cellphone without support. What is Jonathan’s belief about his grandmother an example of?
- a. systemic ageism
 - b. cultural greywashing
 - c. resistance of aging
 - d. principle of equity

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Ageism MSC: Higher Order

13. Which concept refers to the notion that there is a bias toward adults, which results in discrimination against youth?
- a. adultcentrism
 - b. adultism
 - c. stereotypical ageism
 - d. adult equitable practice

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Ageism MSC: Remember

14. Monica lives in a nursing home. She has been having difficulties remembering to change her clothes in the morning. One of the nursing staff has been laughing at her, and referring to her as the “child.” What is this an example of?
- a. psychological elder abuse
 - b. physical elder abuse
 - c. elder neglect
 - d. sexual elder abuse

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Ageism MSC: Higher Order

15. Jack always wanted to get ahead, so when he found a good job he worked hard and saved his money. He stayed with the same company for 35 years and believed that the company he worked for provided for him so that he could, in turn, provide for his family. Which generation does Jack most likely belong to?
- a. Traditionalists
 - b. Baby Boomers
 - c. Generation X
 - d. Generation Y

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Ageism MSC: Higher Order

16. Bernice reminisces about a time when children learned the difference between right and wrong in school and in church. In her opinion, children were better behaved when they learned from their teachers, rather than from their parents. She thinks that today’s parents are too lenient, which was never the case when she was growing up. Bernice is most likely from which generation?
- a. Traditionalists
 - b. Baby Boomers
 - c. Generation X

d. Generation Y

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Ageism MSC: Higher Order

17. Which generation represents only 14% of the population, uses roughly 40% of hospital services, and accounts for approximately 45% of all provincial and territorial government health spending?
- Traditionalists
 - Baby Boomers
 - Generation X
 - Generation Y

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Ageism MSC: Remember

18. Marcus has developed a program in a school in which school-aged children are partnered up with nursing home residents to help both groups understand the differences and similarities between and within each other. What is this program an example of?
- senior development program
 - school based equity program
 - intergenerational program
 - needs-based programming

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Ageism MSC: Higher Order

19. Denyse grew up in a time where she does not remember the events of 9/11. She grew up in a time where technology was already deeply integrated into every aspect of her life. She grew up with social media and has always had a smart phone. Which generation would Denyse most likely belong to?
- Traditionalists
 - Baby Boomers
 - Generation Y
 - Generation Z

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Ageism MSC: Higher Order

20. Mohammad uses technology for data analysis, word-processing, and to make his life easier in general, but he doesn't let technology define who he is. Based on this information which generation do you think Mohammad belongs to?
- Traditionalists
 - Generation X
 - Generation Y
 - Generation Z

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Ageism MSC: Higher Order

21. During a family reunion, some of the family members were discussing past events that they could recall as significant moments in their lives. David was discussing the death of Princess Diana, and the tragedy of 9/11. Heather was discussing her memories of the beginning of Facetime on the iPhone, as well as the growth of technology. David most likely belongs to which generation class?
- Baby boomers
 - Generation X
 - Generation Y
 - Generation Alpha

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Ageism MSC: Higher Order

22. Suzanne has just started her new career, and has been hired into a temporary part-time position. Her grandfather has worked in the same permanent full-time position for his entire life, and is making a significantly higher income than her, despite her higher level of education. Which term refers to this discrepancy?
- income disparity
 - income gap
 - education gapping
 - systemic ageism

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Ageism MSC: Higher Order

23. Luisa has just joined a community centre program, where she will be instructing older adults in computer skill development. What is this program an example of?
- ageism breakdown
 - cultural ageism
 - paternalistic ageism
 - reverse mentoring

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Ageism MSC: Higher Order

24. Jonah has grown tired of the judgment he receives from his parents and grandparents. He has been working three jobs at minimum wage just to make ends meet. His family is often talking about “millennials” and how his generation is entitled and unwilling to work as hard as they have to build a life for themselves. They refuse to acknowledge the difficulties that his generation is facing due to the economy and lack of permanent, full-time work. What type of ageism is Jonah experiencing?
- normative
 - ephebophobic
 - cultural
 - economic

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Ageism MSC: Higher Order

25. Jamal was shopping at the local mall. As he was walking around a store looking for a gift for his mother he noticed that one of the staff was following him around. Jamal is a high school student and felt that he was being targeted based on his age. What type of ageism is Jamal experiencing?
- cultural
 - ephebophobic
 - normative
 - economic

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Ageism MSC: Higher Order

26. Which term refers to the creation of new technologies that have the ability to combine the physical, digital, and biological worlds?
- Internet of Things
 - Industry 2.0
 - Fourth Industrial Revolution
 - Combined Technology

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Ageism MSC: Remember

27. What is the name of the administrative tribunal in Ontario that hears and determines claims based on the violation of rights protected under the Ontario Human Rights Code?
- Human Rights Tribunal of Ontario
 - Social Justice Tribunals of Ontario

- c. Social Benefits Tribunal
- d. The Ontario Workplace Tribunals

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Ageism MSC: Remember

28. Kenny’s parents both worked full-time shift-work, so when he got home from school he was often in the house by himself. He usually made his own breakfast and lunch, walked to school, and prepared his own dinner. He got a key to the house when he was 12, much earlier than most of his friends. Which generation is Kenny probably a member of?
- a. Traditionalists
 - b. Baby Boomers
 - c. Generation X
 - d. Generation Y

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Ageism MSC: Higher Order

29. Which term refers to people born in 2010 and later, and that will be the “most formally educated generation ever, the most technology supplied generation ever, and globally the wealthiest generation ever”?
- a. Generation X
 - b. Generation Y
 - c. Generation Z
 - d. Generation Alpha

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Ageism MSC: Remember

30. Jake identifies as a gay male, a person with a disability, and someone from a lower socioeconomic bracket. These identities place Jake in a potentially more vulnerable position. What does this concept refer to?
- a. intersectionality
 - b. intersection of ability
 - c. systemic inequalities
 - d. youthful generation

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Intersectionality
MSC: Higher Order

SHORT ANSWER

1. Compare and contrast two different generations.

ANS:

Answers will vary but should refer to the material in the textbook on pages 259-265. Students can choose from Traditionalists, Baby Boomers, Generation X, Generation Y, Generation Z, and Generation Alpha.

PTS: 1 REF: The Generational Divide: Age Stratification in Canada

2. Explain the different forms of elder abuse.

ANS:

Physical elder abuse: Occurs when someone hits or handles a person roughly, even if there is no injury.

Sexual elder abuse: Occurs when an older adult is forced to engage in sexual activity; this may include verbal suggestive behaviour, sexual touching, sex without consent, or not respecting a person's privacy.

Psychological/emotional elder abuse: Refers to actions that limit a person's sense of identity, dignity, or self-worth, including insults, threats, intimidation, humiliation, treating an isolating them from family, friends, or regular activities.

Financial elder abuse: Occurs when someone tricks, threatens, or persuades an older adult out of their money, property, or possessions.

Elder neglect: Occurs when a person fails to provide an older person with the necessities of life, such as food, clothing, shelter, medical attention, personal care, and required supervision.

PTS: 1 REF: Ageism

Chapter Thirteen: Families

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. For most people in Canada, what is the primary agent of socialization?
- media
 - work
 - family
 - peers

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Defining the Family
MSC: Remember

2. Mora has three siblings. Her parents raised all four children in a middle class neighbourhood in a small town in Alberta. What does this information describe?
- family of procreation
 - census family
 - conjugal family
 - family of orientation

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Defining the Family
MSC: Higher Order

3. Nirinder married Sam, and they have three biological children. What does this information describe?
- family of procreation
 - census family
 - conjugal family
 - family of orientation

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Defining the Family
MSC: Higher Order

4. One family is composed of a married or common-law couple (same or opposite sex), with or without children. Another family is composed of a lone-parent living with at least one child in the same dwelling. Which term best defines these families?
- family of procreation
 - census family
 - conjugal family
 - family of orientation

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Defining the Family
MSC: Higher Order

5. A family is defined as “any combination of two or more persons who are bound together over time by ties of mutual consent, birth and/or adoption or placement and who, together, assume responsibilities for variant combinations of some of the following: physical maintenance and care of group members; addition of new members through procreation or adoption; socialization of children; social control of members; production, consumption, distribution of goods and services; and affective nurturance—love.” What organization uses this definition?
- Statistics Canada
 - Social Trends Institute
 - Vanier Institute of the Family Canada
 - American Psychological Association

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Defining the Family
MSC: Remember

6. According to recent census data, what is the predominant family structure in Canada?
- lone-parent families
 - married families
 - common-law families
 - blended families

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Marriage and Family
MSC: Remember

7. Grace and Isaiah got married last summer. They attended the same high school and were in the same grade. Additionally, they were members of the same cooking club and enjoyed similar extracurricular activities. What type of union is this depicting?
- exogamy
 - homogamy
 - monogamy
 - polygamy

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Common-Law Unions
MSC: Higher Order

8. Miranda and Christina have been in a relationship for two years, and have been living together since their second month of dating. They have chosen not to get married. What does this relationship represent?
- common-law union
 - Exogamy
 - arranged marriage
 - Monogamy

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Common-Law Unions
MSC: Higher Order

9. Patricia and Donald have lived together in a house in British Columbia for five years. Under Canadian law, what are they considered to be?
- married couple
 - common-law couple
 - mixed-union couple
 - not a couple

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Common-Law Unions
MSC: Higher Order

10. Desiree identifies as a lesbian woman. Although she has come out to many of her family and friends, she still feels some hesitation when accessing health care services. What would be a potential reason causing her hesitation?
- fear of medical procedures
 - mistrust in physicians
 - mobility issues
 - attitudes, ignorance, and lack of support from health care workers

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Same-Sex Unions
MSC: Higher Order

11. Which legal right do same-sex couples have in Canada today?
- the right to register as a domestic partnership, which confers the same rights and responsibilities as civil marriage
 - the right to a civil union in place of civil marriage
 - the right to a tax-free marriage ceremony
 - the right to a civil marriage

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Same-Sex Unions
MSC: Remember

12. Alison and Luisa are getting married in July. Alison has a 14-year-old daughter and the three of them live together. What type of family are they an example of?
- simple step-family
 - complex step-family
 - blended family
 - multigenerational family

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Blended Families
MSC: Higher Order

13. Which term refers to families with children of both parents and children of one parent only, families with children of each parent and no children of both parents, or families with children of both parents and children of each parent?
- simple step family
 - complex step family
 - blended family
 - family of orientation

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Blended Families
MSC: Remember

14. Rose has been single for many years. She enjoys the freedom and associated positive aspects to her single life; however, recently Rose has been feeling pressure to seek a romantic relationship and have children, out of fear that she will be judged. What does Rose's fear stem from?
- fear of discrimination
 - prejudice
 - widespread loneliness
 - stigma

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Singlehood MSC: Higher Order

15. Which term refers to young adults who return to their parental home, after leaving for work, education, or a relationship?
- boomerang generation
 - crowded nest
 - empty nest
 - cluttered nest

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Singlehood MSC: Remember

16. Joanne resides with her grandmother. Her parents lost custody of her due to neglect and addiction issues. Which term best describes Joanne?
- sandwich generation
 - skip-generation
 - boomerang generation

d. blended family

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Parenthood and Family
MSC: Higher Order

17. Darlene and Scott's children have moved out of their family home and begun their lives in different cities. Both children are attending school, pursuing new career opportunities, and starting families of their own. What type of household do Darlene and Scott now reside in?
- cluttered/crowded nest
 - multigenerational
 - blended
 - empty nest

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Parenthood and Family
MSC: Higher Order

18. Dylan went to live in Vancouver for college. She intended to continue to live in the city, but found it difficult to find full-time employment in her field once she completed the program. With student loans and the cost of living, Dylan was forced to move back to her parents' home in Ontario. What type of household will Dylan and her parents be living in?
- cluttered/crowded nest
 - multigenerational
 - blended
 - empty nest

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Parenthood and Family
MSC: Higher Order

19. Treyvon and Lashma have three children. Recently Treyvon's mother became unwell; his father was already in poor health. Treyvon and Lashma found it difficult to care for his parents while also taking care of their children, so they asked Treyvon's parents to move in with them. Which term best describes Treyvon and Lashma?
- skip-generation
 - sandwich generation
 - boomerang generation
 - baby boomer generation

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Parenthood and Family
MSC: Higher Order

20. Which international agreement establishes strict standards for international adoptions, such as ensuring that birth parents have truly given their consent and have not been paid, and that efforts have been made to find the child a permanent home in his or her country of origin?
- International Convention on the Rights of Adoptive Children
 - Convention on the Rights of the Child
 - Hague Convention
 - Geneva Convention

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Fostering and Adoption
MSC: Remember

21. Which term refers to the placement of a child or young person in the home of someone who receives compensation for caring for the child but who is not the child's parent?
- adoption
 - foster care

- c. surrogacy
- d. skip-generation

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Fostering and Adoption
MSC: Remember

22. Mark and Paul have been married for five years, and recently they decided that they would like to have children. Because they cannot conceive a child together, what route of assisted human reproduction will they likely use?
- a. artificial insemination
 - b. in vitro fertilization
 - c. gestational surrogacy
 - d. traditional surrogacy

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Assisted Human Reproduction
MSC: Higher Order

23. Marc and Selma are having difficulty getting pregnant. They decide to consult a fertility specialist, who suggests the most common form of artificial insemination. Which of the following would she suggest?
- a. in vitro fertilization
 - b. surrogacy
 - c. artificial insemination
 - d. intra-uterine insemination

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Assisted Human Reproduction
MSC: Higher Order

24. What is the name of the law enacted by the Parliament of Canada to regulate assisted human reproduction and related research?
- a. Child and Family Services Act
 - b. Inclusive Reproduction Act
 - c. Assisted Human Reproduction Act
 - d. Assisted Human Fertility Act

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Assisted Human Reproduction
MSC: Remember

25. Sam and Jenn love and respect each other very much but are not involved in any sort of romantic relationship. They both wanted to have children, but it never came to fruition. Sam and Jenn were both getting older and decided they would have a child together without entering into a relationship, and remaining in separate households. Which term best describes Sam and Jenn?
- a. empty nesters
 - b. boomerang generation
 - c. co-parents
 - d. a blended family

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Co-Parenting
MSC: Higher Order

26. In 2006, what percentage of households were comprised of couples without children?
- a. 15%
 - b. 25%
 - c. 29%
 - d. 31%

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Childfree Couples
MSC: Remember

27. What percentage of children and youth were victims of family violence by a parent, sibling, extended family member or spouse?
- 28%
 - 31%
 - 43%
 - 51%

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Family Violence in Canada
MSC: Remember

28. José moved to Canada from his home country of Guatemala. He met, fell in love with, and married Miyu, who is from Japan. José and Miyu are an example of what kind of couple?
- common-law
 - same-sex
 - mixed-union
 - blended

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Intersectionality
MSC: higher order

29. When referring to gender and family structures, how have the roles of women shifted?
- Women tend to have children earlier and delay entering the workforce.
 - Women are marrying later, obtaining an education, and entering the workforce.
 - Women are abstaining from obtaining higher level education.
 - Women are having more children and attending university at the same time.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Intersectionality
MSC: Remember

30. In Chapter 13's "In Their Shoes" feature a student shares differences in family life and values shaped by socioeconomic status. Specifically, which of the following does she share?
- her family of orientation's lower-middle class status versus her family of procreation's upper-middle class status
 - her family of orientation's upper class status versus her family of procreation's upper-middle class status
 - her family of orientation's upper-middle class status versus her family of procreation's lower-middle class status
 - her family of orientation's lower-middle class status versus her family of procreation's upper class status

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: In Their Shoes
MSC: Remember

SHORT ANSWER

1. Explain what is meant by the term "boomerang generation." What societal reasons are contributing to this generation?

ANS:

“Boomerang generation” is a term used to describe young adults who return to their parental home after leaving for education, work, or a relationship. Reasons for them returning include changes in relationship status, cultural preferences, difficulties finding or securing long-term employment, and the high costs associated with education.

PTS: 1 REF: Parenthood and Family

2. Traditionally, men were the head of the house. As society has evolved, so have the roles assigned to both men and women. Describe some of the changes to traditional gender roles.

ANS:

Answers will vary but should contain references to the material on page 292 and could include stay-at-home dads, same-sex parents, single fathers, co-parenting, and both parents being invested emotionally and financially in their children.

PTS: 1 REF: Intersectionality