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Race and Ethnic Relations [SOC 31] QUIZ

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1. Race and Ethnic are linked to biological and sociological factors, respectively. The difference is that Race refers to physical characteristics, such as the structure of eyes and hair, while Ethnic refers to cultural factors such as nationality and language. The difference between a minority group and a race is that a minority group is that they are in different parts of a society regardless of the country where you are, while race is a biological species that differentiates their individuals from others.
2. Ethnicity and social class are related by their culture, language, forms of behaviors, religion, taste, belief, among others.
3. Some of the common and possible causes of prejudice may be a factor, such as a person's appearance, unfamiliar social customs of others, even the type of motor vehicle a person drives. The difference between prejudice and discrimination is that the one is a preconceived opinion, without any information or reason, and the other refers to the unfair treatment of the different category of people.
4. Ethnocentrism is the view that one's own culture is better than anyone else's culture. Ethnocentrism often entails the belief that one's race or ethnic group is the most important and/or that some or all aspects of its culture are superior to those of other groups.
5. Is racial profiling always a bad thing? In my opinion it is not because though the term race we learn our cultures and others, also we learn what is important know this term in our society. Because we have to learn to respect each religion and way of being of the people that surround us. Also I heard that this practice is necessary because it can reduce crime, if certain people are more likely to commit certain kinds of crimes, it makes sense to target them they say.
6. Middle men minorities is a minority population whose main occupation links producers and consumers, trade, money-lenders, etc. middlemen minorities usually provide an economic benefit to communities and nations and often start new industries. Their economic aptitude, financial success, clannishness, combined with social prejudices by other groups against businesses and moneylending.

7. Social segregation is the tendency to bring together schoolchildren from the same social class or socioeconomic status. Many times the parents are to blame for the children taking that position that is superior to other kids, that are not of the same level. The problem is not to put it in a private school is that they start to have differences with those of low class and I see many cases of people who do not speak or do not relate to others just because they are not of the same social status and their parents do not leave it either because they don't have the same nationality. For example, I have an aunt who does not accept the bridegroom to my cousin in the house because he is not of her same race.
8. What is the relationship among culture, reality and intergroup relations? It's important to remember that there is no universality, so that means that there is no single culture or single reality, rather each society and group has its own system of values, traditions and beliefs that shapes their view of the world.
9. Do any persistent subcultures live near your home or campus ...? around where I live there are many cultures but the one that is most seen is the Arabic, my experience with them has not been bad because I treat people with respect and I expect to receive the same from them for what I always try to be friendly and respect their rights, this culture is notoriously different from Western culture
10. How do functional and conflict perspectives approach the factors likely to contribute to intergroup conflict? The functionalist perspective describes the social gathering by the totality of group their parts. When society aspect is incorporated into society, it will stand in the event that it serves the task, but will terminate in generation if it lacks a legitimate objective for the society.