

RACE LITERACY QUIZ

What differences make a difference?

Developed by California Newsreel in association with the Association of American Colleges and Universities. These myths and misconceptions are explored in the documentary series RACE – The Power of an Illusion, available on DVD from California Newsreel at www.newsreel.org For more information, visit the RACE companion Web site at www.pbs.org/race

1. Members of a race can be identified by their:
 - A. Blood group
 - B. Skin color
 - C. Ancestry
 - D. Genes
 - E. All of the above
 - F. None of the above

2. Which species has the most genetic variation?
 - A. Humans
 - B. Chimpanzees
 - C. Penguins
 - D. Fruit flies
 - E. Elephants

3. Which two populations are most likely, on average, to be genetically similar?
 - A. Italians and Ethiopians
 - B. Senegalese and Kenyans
 - C. Italians and Swedes
 - D. Chinese and Lakota (Sioux)
 - E. Saudi Arabians and Ethiopians

4. Which continent has the greatest human genetic diversity?
 - A. Europe
 - B. Asia
 - C. South America
 - D. Africa
 - E. North America

5. The characteristic that Greeks felt distinguished them from “barbarians” was:

- A. Religion
- B. Skin color
- C. Language
- D. Customs
- E. Hairiness
- F. Intelligence

6. Today, the net worth of the average white family is how much compared to the average Black family?

- A. Three times as much
- B. Eight times as much
- C. Half as much
- D. Twice as much
- E. The same

7. According to a 1993 study, 86% of suburban whites lived in a community where the Black population was:

- A. Less than 5%
- B. Less than 10%
- C. Less than 1%
- D. More than 10%
- E. More than 15%

14. Which is NOT an example of a government racial preference program?

- A. 1964 Civil Rights Act
- B. 1862 Homestead Act
- C. 1790 Naturalization Act
- D. 1934 Federal Housing Administration
- E. 1935 Social Security Act