

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. Italian
s 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%

8. 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

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