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| *Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.* |
| **Review Questions**  **Directions:** Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.  **A. Main Idea:** Prejudice and bias can both result in negative behavior. |
| **1. Detail:** Bias—that is, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ preconceptions about things—can influence the way that people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with each other. |

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| **2. Detail:** To a sociologist, *prejudice* is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opinion against a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and anyone who belongs to it. |

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| **3. Detail:** A prejudice is often based on incomplete or slanted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and on strong, deeply held \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

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| **4. Detail:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an extreme form of prejudice, assumes that one person’s race or ethnic group is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to another (or to all others). |

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| **5. Detail:** The word *discrimination* refers to unfair \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sometimes mild, sometimes violent) of members of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups. |

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| **B. Main Idea:** Stereotypes, which appear in every society, sometimes are used to justify unethical treatment of and even criminal acts against the targeted group. |
| **6. Detail:** A stereotype is a set of ideas, based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and oversimplification, applied to all members of a group. |

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| **7. Detail:** Labeling a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group in a negative, stereotypical way creates an image that encourages prejudice and makes it easy to justify \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behavior toward that group. |

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| **8. Detail:** Extreme prejudice can result in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—criminal acts committed against members of minority groups. |

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| **C. Main Idea:** Each of the three main theoretical perspectives has an explanation for prejudice and discrimination. |
| **9. Detail:** According to functionalism, a dominant group that feels prejudice and practices discrimination strengthens its sense of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over minorities. |

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| **10. Detail:** The costs to society and the potential for violence show that prejudice and discrimination can introduce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elements into society. |

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| **11. Detail:** According to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ uses prejudice and discrimination to control the minority and increase its own control over resources. |

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| **12. Detail:** This view also notes that minority groups often see each other as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instead of allies. |

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| **13. Detail:** According to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interactionism, children learn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, largely from their parents. |

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| **14. Detail:** This view is related to the self-fulfilling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—an expectation that leads to behavior that causes the expectation to become a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

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| **Summary and Reflection**  **Directions:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below. |
| **15.**In the United States, there is growing concern about the problem of bullying in schools. How does that problem relate to the information presented in this lesson?  **VOCABULARY: Chapter 9 Lesson 3: DEFINE/EXPLAIN the following words/terms IYOWs:** |

1. Prejudice:
2. Racism:
3. Stereotyping:
4. Hate crime:
5. Self-fulfilling prophecy:
6. Bias:
7. Discrimination:

**Answer Key**

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| **1.**positive; negative; interact |

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| **2.**negative; group |

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| **3.**information; emotions |

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| **4.**Racism; superior |

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| **5.**treatment; minority |

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| **6.**distortion; exaggeration |

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| **7.**minority; unethical |

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| **8.**hate crimes |

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| **9.**superiority |

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| **10.**dysfunctional |

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| **11.**conflict; majority |

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| **12.**competitors |

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| **13.**symbolic; prejudice |

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| **14.**prophecy; reality |

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| **15.**A complete answer should include: Bullying shows prejudicial or biased thinking and discriminatory action. Depending on the victim, bullying can reveal that a perpetrator has stereotyped the victim; depending on what the bully actually did, a hate crime may be involved. The perpetrator may have acted on the basis of prejudices that he or she learned as a child (the symbolic interactionist perspective) and/or may have acted out of a desire to assert his or her perceived superiority (the functionalist perspective). |