

Arizona State University (ASU) FAS370 Family Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Exam 2 Practice (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

- 1. What aspect of rituals makes them widespread in various cultures?**
 - A. Their association with fashion trends**
 - B. Their relation to supernatural beliefs**
 - C. Their focus on economic transactions**
 - D. The exclusivity of participation**
- 2. In psychology, what does cultural psychology focus on?**
 - A. Local cultural similarities**
 - B. Differences between cultures**
 - C. Ethnic minority interactions only**
 - D. Universal human experiences**
- 3. What may inform a culture's perspective on independence versus familial support for older adults?**
 - A. The characteristics of their local economy**
 - B. Historical events and societal values**
 - C. The weather of the region**
 - D. Cultural popularity in media**
- 4. What challenge may diverse families face in relation to their cultural practices?**
 - A. Complete acceptance from all social environments**
 - B. Isolation from other family dynamics**
 - C. Misunderstanding and stereotyping by others**
 - D. Support from every community resource available**
- 5. Natural rights are characterized by which of the following features?**
 - A. They are granted by the government**
 - B. They depend on local laws**
 - C. They are universal and inalienable**
 - D. They can be revoked under certain circumstances**

- 6. What is one way in which nationalism is differentiated from racism?**
- A. Nationalism is always harmful.**
 - B. Racism has no connection to culture.**
 - C. Nationalism depends on its application.**
 - D. Racism promotes inclusion.**
- 7. Collective rights are associated with which of the following?**
- A. Options available to each individual**
 - B. Rights held by groups as entities**
 - C. Rights that limit participation**
 - D. Pre-defined individual privileges**
- 8. What is the strong predictor of intergroup attitudes as highlighted in the content?**
- A. Socioeconomic status**
 - B. Ideological self-placement**
 - C. Education level**
 - D. Religious beliefs**
- 9. Which of the following is true about a rite of passage?**
- A. It is exclusively an individual celebration**
 - B. It marks a developmental transition in a community**
 - C. It is only celebrated for religious reasons**
 - D. It involves no formal rituals**
- 10. Which of the following is a belief commonly held by white nationalists?**
- A. All cultures should merge**
 - B. Interracial relationships strengthen society**
 - C. White culture is superior**
 - D. Cultural exchange is beneficial for society**

Answers

SAMPLE

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. C

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What aspect of rituals makes them widespread in various cultures?

- A. Their association with fashion trends**
- B. Their relation to supernatural beliefs**
- C. Their focus on economic transactions**
- D. The exclusivity of participation**

Rituals are deeply embedded in the cultural fabric of societies around the world, and their widespread nature can largely be attributed to their connection with supernatural beliefs. These beliefs often provide a framework for understanding the world, human existence, and community values, making rituals relevant and significant across diverse cultures. When rituals are tied to the supernatural, they facilitate a collective experience for participants that transcends the ordinary. These rituals may involve celebrations, rites of passage, or spiritual practices that reinforce community bonds and cultural identity. The significance and meaning derived from the supernatural aspect encourage a shared understanding and participation, making rituals a unifying force in various societies. In contrast, the other aspects mentioned—fashion trends, economic transactions, and exclusivity—may influence specific cultural practices but do not fundamentally account for the widespread nature of rituals. While fashion trends can be popular in certain contexts, they lack the deeper, universally relatable significance that supernatural beliefs provide. Economic transactions, while significant in societal interactions, do not carry the same cultural importance as rituals steeped in spiritual or religious meaning. Additionally, exclusivity in participation may limit a ritual's accessibility and acceptance across different cultures, rather than promote its widespread presence. Hence, the connection to supernatural beliefs stands out as the primary reason for

2. In psychology, what does cultural psychology focus on?

- A. Local cultural similarities**
- B. Differences between cultures**
- C. Ethnic minority interactions only**
- D. Universal human experiences**

Cultural psychology primarily focuses on understanding how culture influences psychological processes. This area of psychology examines the ways in which cultural contexts shape individuals' thoughts, feelings, behaviors, and development. By focusing on differences between cultures, cultural psychology seeks to highlight how various cultural backgrounds impact psychological experiences uniquely. This approach allows researchers and practitioners to appreciate the diversity of human behavior and the importance of contextual factors in understanding psychological phenomena. It emphasizes that psychological principles cannot be universally applied without considering cultural contextualization, which is particularly relevant in a world marked by ever-increasing globalization and diversity. Understanding cultural differences helps in creating better mental health resources and strategies that are culturally informed and sensitive, enhancing the effectiveness of psychological interventions across various populations.

3. What may inform a culture's perspective on independence versus familial support for older adults?

- A. The characteristics of their local economy**
- B. Historical events and societal values**
- C. The weather of the region**
- D. Cultural popularity in media**

A culture's perspective on independence versus familial support for older adults is significantly influenced by historical events and societal values. These factors shape how different cultures view aging, the role of family, and individual autonomy. For instance, societies that have experienced significant historical events, such as wars, economic upheaval, or shifts towards modernization, may have developed distinct values surrounding family structures and individualism. Cultures that emphasize collectivism often prioritize familial support for older adults, viewing them as valued members of the family who should be cared for, whereas cultures that lean toward individualism may advocate for independence, encouraging older adults to live autonomously. Societal values also inform attitudes toward aging, where respect for elders might foster a familial support system, or where a trend towards self-sufficiency might encourage more independent living arrangements. Together, these historical and societal influences create frameworks within which communities understand aging, impacting how older adults are treated and supported. In contrast, while the characteristics of a local economy might influence available resources for elder support or living arrangements, they do not directly dictate cultural perspectives. Regional weather may affect lifestyle or health but is less likely to influence foundational cultural beliefs. Lastly, cultural trends in media can reflect or impact perceptions but are secondary to the deeper

4. What challenge may diverse families face in relation to their cultural practices?

- A. Complete acceptance from all social environments**
- B. Isolation from other family dynamics**
- C. Misunderstanding and stereotyping by others**
- D. Support from every community resource available**

Diverse families often encounter misunderstanding and stereotyping by others, making it a significant challenge related to their cultural practices. This stems from the fact that individuals from different backgrounds may hold preconceived notions or biases about cultures different from their own. Such misunderstandings can lead to misinterpretations of cultural practices, resulting in stereotyping that affects how diverse families are perceived and interacted with in various settings, whether at school, in the workplace, or within the community. These stereotypes can frequently generalize unique cultural attributes, leading to invalid assumptions about the values, behaviors, and practices of diverse families. This challenge can perpetuate a cycle where cultural practices are undervalued or misrepresented, impacting the sense of belonging and acceptance for these families. In contrast, the other options present less likely scenarios. The idea of complete acceptance from all social environments is unrealistic due to the diversity of beliefs and values in any community. Isolation from other family dynamics does not generally characterize the experience of diverse families, as many actively seek and build connections with others. Support from every community resource available also does not reflect the reality; many diverse families often face barriers to access, including language, economic status, or a lack of culturally sensitive resources. Therefore, the understanding and stereotyping perceived by

5. Natural rights are characterized by which of the following features?

- A. They are granted by the government**
- B. They depend on local laws**
- C. They are universal and inalienable**
- D. They can be revoked under certain circumstances**

Natural rights are fundamentally characterized as universal and inalienable, meaning they are inherent to all individuals regardless of government or societal context. This concept posits that these rights are not bestowed by any authority and cannot be surrendered or taken away. They apply to every human being simply by virtue of being human, emphasizing principles of equality and freedom that transcend cultural, legal, or geographic boundaries. In contrast, natural rights are distinct from rights that are contingent upon specific governments or legal systems, which are defined by local laws or can be revoked under certain conditions. This contrast underlines the enduring nature of natural rights as essential to human dignity and moral entitlement, regardless of a person's circumstances.

6. What is one way in which nationalism is differentiated from racism?

- A. Nationalism is always harmful.**
- B. Racism has no connection to culture.**
- C. Nationalism depends on its application.**
- D. Racism promotes inclusion.**

Nationalism is differentiated from racism primarily through its application and context. Nationalism is often defined by a shared sense of identity that is based on a common national heritage, language, or culture. It can manifest in various ways, with expressions ranging from inclusive forms that celebrate diversity within a nation to more exclusive forms that seek to prioritize one group over others. The key aspect here is that nationalism can serve different purposes depending on the values and goals of the group or individuals advocating it. For example, some nationalist movements fight for self-determination and the rights of a marginalized group, while others may promote a more exclusionary agenda. In contrast, racism is fundamentally rooted in the belief that one race is superior to another and often leads to discriminatory practices against those deemed inferior. Racism does not depend on cultural contexts or the application of identity in the same way that nationalism does. Therefore, the idea that nationalism varies in its application points to its potential for positive as well as negative effects, whereas racism is typically seen as a harmful ideology that perpetuates division and inequality.

7. Collective rights are associated with which of the following?

- A. Options available to each individual**
- B. Rights held by groups as entities**
- C. Rights that limit participation**
- D. Pre-defined individual privileges**

Collective rights refer to the rights held by groups as distinct entities, rather than just individual rights that can be claimed independently by each member of a group. This concept emphasizes the collective nature of these rights, which are often vital for the preservation of a group's identity, culture, and interests. For instance, indigenous peoples may have collective rights that enable them to maintain their cultural heritage, language, land, and self-determination. These rights are essential for ensuring that groups can function and make decisions collectively, distinguishing them from individual rights, which focus solely on the entitlements of solitary persons within a society. In contrast, the other options focus on concepts that do not align with the definition of collective rights. Choices that reference individual options or privileges tend to narrow the focus to personal entitlements, while those that limit participation do not reflect the essence of collective rights, which inherently involve group participation and identity. Thus, the distinction between collective and individual rights is fundamental in understanding the dynamics of social justice and the rights of diverse groups.

8. What is the strong predictor of intergroup attitudes as highlighted in the content?

- A. Socioeconomic status**
- B. Ideological self-placement**
- C. Education level**
- D. Religious beliefs**

Ideological self-placement serves as a strong predictor of intergroup attitudes because it encompasses an individual's broader beliefs, values, and worldviews that inform their perceptions and interactions with different social groups. This ideological stance can shape how individuals view issues of diversity, equality, and social justice, ultimately influencing their attitudes toward people from different ethnic or cultural backgrounds. For instance, those who identify with more progressive ideologies may tend to have more inclusive and positive attitudes toward diverse groups, whereas individuals with conservative ideologies may hold more exclusionary or negative attitudes. This ideological framework allows individuals to categorize and respond to intergroup relations based on overarching beliefs rather than specific experiences, making it a significant factor in predicting attitudes across different social contexts. While socioeconomic status, education level, and religious beliefs can also impact intergroup attitudes, they do so in ways that may be more nuanced or dependent on individual circumstances. Ideological self-placement directly informs a person's stance on these social dynamics, making it a more pronounced predictor in research on intergroup relations.

9. Which of the following is true about a rite of passage?

- A. It is exclusively an individual celebration**
- B. It marks a developmental transition in a community**
- C. It is only celebrated for religious reasons**
- D. It involves no formal rituals**

A rite of passage is a significant event that marks an important transition in an individual's life, such as childbirth, adolescence, marriage, or death. However, it is not solely an individual celebration but is deeply rooted in the community's cultural practices and beliefs. The second choice is correct because rites of passage serve to signify important developmental transitions within a community, solidifying social roles and cultural identity as individuals move from one stage of life to another. For example, a bar or bat mitzvah in Jewish culture signifies a young person's transition into adulthood, reflecting not only individual growth but also acknowledging their new responsibilities within the community. Such rites foster communal bonding and continuity of cultural traditions, highlighting their importance beyond individual experiences.

10. Which of the following is a belief commonly held by white nationalists?

- A. All cultures should merge**
- B. Interracial relationships strengthen society**
- C. White culture is superior**
- D. Cultural exchange is beneficial for society**

The belief that white culture is superior is a foundational tenet of white nationalism. Adherents of this ideology advocate for the idea that the values, traditions, and practices of white people are superior to those of other cultural identities. This belief often manifests in calls for the preservation and advancement of what they define as white culture while simultaneously expressing disdain or opposition to multiculturalism and the integration of diverse cultural groups. This perspective is rooted in a historical context that is tied to racism, xenophobia, and a desire for racial purity. The other options do not align with the central beliefs of white nationalism. The idea that all cultures should merge, that interracial relationships strengthen society, or that cultural exchange is beneficial for society reflect a more inclusive and egalitarian perspective, which is fundamentally opposed to the exclusivist views held by white nationalists. These alternative beliefs promote diversity, acceptance, and intercultural understanding rather than the supremacy of one racial or cultural group.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://asu-fas370exam2.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!