

FBQ1: A growing proportion of people who move for largely economic reasons are now classified as _____

Answer: Highly skilled migrant

FBQ2: During the first wave of Globalization, in Latin America, the main destination country for migration from Europe was _____

Answer: Argentina

FBQ3: In the 19th century, most of migrants to the United States were _____

Answer: Europeans

FBQ4: _____ is a process in which formerly distinct and separate groups come to share a common culture and merge together socially

Answer: Assimilation

FBQ5: There are _____ main ways that international migrants are distinguished

Answer: Three

FBQ6: The most vulnerable migrant groups are _____ and _____

Answer: women and children

FBQ7: Interaction between the migrants and the local inhabitants naturally bring about various types of _____

Answer: social change

FBQ8: South- North international migration means _____

Answer: from least developed states to developed states

FBQ9: Environmentally induced migration is rampant in _____

Answer: Europe

FBQ10: The Process Theory was developed by _____

Answer: Chicago School

FBQ11: _____ migration is the movement within one country's political boundary

Answer: Internal

FBQ12: External migration is also known as _____ migration

Answer: International

FBQ13: The ECHR is _____

Answer: European Convention on Human Rights

FBQ14: The United Nations defines an international migrant as a person who stays outside their usual country of residence for at least _____ year

Answer: One

FBQ15: According to the office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

there are about _____ refugees

Answer: 9 millions

FBQ16: Asylum seeker is _____.

Answer: a person fleeing persecution or conflict

FBQ17: The League Of Nations Declaration of the Rights of the child was acknowledged in _____

Answer: 1924

FBQ18: _____ is the illegal movement of persons across international borders for profit

Answer: Smuggling

FBQ19: An instance where migrants cannot communicate with the people of their host country is a problem of _____

Answer: language barrier

FBQ20: Multiculturalism celebrates _____

Answer: Differences

FBQ21: The theory of Assimilation was popularized by _____

Answer: Israel Zangwill

FBQ22: _____ and pluralism are not opposites but can occur in a variety of combinations

Answer: Assimilation

FBQ23: The Amish is also called _____

Answer: Pennsylvania Dutch

FBQ24: _____ exists when groups have not acculturated and each maintains its own identity

Answer: Cultural pluralism

FBQ25: ICESCR means _____

Answer: International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights

FBQ26: Ravenstein's Law of Migration dates back to _____

Answer: 1880s

FBQ27: Temporary labour migrants are also known as _____

Answer: guest workers or overseas contract workers

FBQ28: A legal migrant who has overstayed his/her stay has become an _____

Answer: irregular immigrant

FBQ29: In early 1990s, ethnic Germans migrated from _____ to Germany

Answer: Transsylvania

FBQ30: Immigration policies in the countries of the New World during the first wave of globalization were the _____

Answer: Liberal

FBQ31: Immigration flow into Argentina lasted until the _____

Answer: Mid-to-late 1940s

FBQ32: For 179 years, Mexico, Cuba and the Dominican Republic were the main _____ source countries of immigrants to the United States

Answer: Latin American

FBQ33: _____ is a process in which formerly distinct and separate groups come to share a common culture and merge together socially

Answer: Assimilation

FBQ34: Under Anglo-Conformity, immigrants and minority groups are expected to adapt to _____ culture as a precondition to acceptance and access to better means of livelihood

Answer: Anglo-American

FBQ35: _____ theory expresses the process in which different groups come together and contribute in roughly equal amounts to create a common culture and a new unique society

Answer: Melting Pot

MCQ1: The Movement of animal, human being including goods and services within a national political territory and across the national political boundary either by land, air or water is _____

Answer: Migration

MCQ2: _____ is an example of internal Migration.

Answer: Nigeria south west to south East

MCQ3: _____ identified common categorization of international migrants.

Answer: Castle (2000)

MCQ4: A growing proportion of people who move for largely economic reasons are now classified as _____

Answer: Highly skilled migrant

MCQ5: According to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) there are _____ refugees worldwide

Answer: 9 million refugees

MCQ6: According to Government estimates, in 2005 there were almost _____ visa out stayers in Australia alone.

Answer: 50,000

MCQ7: The United Nations (UN) defines an international migrant a person who stays outside their usual country of residence at least _____Â

Answer: one year

MCQ8: Which organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) migration expert identified several new types of flow in Europe?

Answer: John Salt

MCQ9: It has been established by the World Bank that migrant labour around the world earns _____Â

Answer: US\$20 trillion

MCQ10: The first wave of Globalization was period between _____ and _____

Answer: 1870 and 1913

MCQ11: During the first wave of Globalization in Latin America, the main destination country for migration from Europe was _____Â

Answer: Argentina

MCQ12: _____ inaugurated nearly 30 years of Economic instability and political turbulence , characterized by the first world war, high inflation in Europe in the 1920s.Â

Answer: 1914

MCQ13: According to Solimano (2002) reverse Migration from _____ to _____ has become norm since the 1970s.

Answer: Argentina to Italy

MCQ14: In the 19th century, most of migrants to the United States were _____

Answer: Europeans

MCQ15: _____ is a process in which formerly distinct and separate groups come to share a common culture and merge together socially.

Answer: Assimilation

MCQ16: _____ dominated much of the second half of the nineteenth century when the majority of the immigrant stock were from North Western Europe.Â

Answer: Anglo-conformity

MCQ17: The Assimilation Theory developed by Chicago School is known as _____

Answer: Process theory

MCQ18: There are _____ types of Assimilation Theory.Â

Answer: 5

MCQ19: _____ is a metaphor for describing the assimilation of immigrants into America culture.

Answer: Melting pot theory

MCQ20: _____ theory suggests that there is unequal access to opportunities for immigrants and therefore retardation of immigrants incorporators into the mainstream.

Answer: Segmented Labour Market

MCQ21: _____ theory highlights cultural diversity as enrichment to the mainstream.

Answer: Multiculturalism theory

MCQ22: _____ and _____ are the two major traditional perspectives on assimilation.

Answer: Robert park and Milton Gordon perspective

MCQ23: _____ argued that assimilation is inevitable in a democratic and industrial society.

Answer: Robert Park

MCQ24: According to one of the perspectives, intergroup relations go through a predictable set of phase called _____

Answer: Race relation circle

MCQ25: _____, in his book Assimilation in American Life (1964) broke down the process of assimilation.Â

Answer: Gordon

MCQ26: _____ encompasses all aspects of the way of life associated with a group of people

Answer: Culture

MCQ27: It is common in sociology to separate the social structure into ____ and _____ sector.

Answer: Primary and secondary

MCQ28: Milton Gordon broke down the overall processes of assimilation into _____ sub processes.Â

Answer: 7

MCQ29: In Gordon theory, movement from _____ to _____ is the crucial step in the assimilation process.

Answer: Acculturation of integration

MCQ30: _____ exists when groups have not acculturated and each maintains its ability.

Answer: Cultural pluralism

MCQ31: A situation where cultural differences are minimal but the groups occupy different locations in the social structure is called _____

Answer: Structural pluralism

MCQ32: The melting pot theory of assimilation was popularized by _____

Answer: Israel Zangwill

MCQ33: _____ divides the waves of immigration primarily into several groups.

Answer: Massey (1995)

MCQ34: _____ is defined as a person fleeing prosecution or conflict and therefore seeking international protection under the 1951 refugee convention on the status of refugee.

Answer: Asylum seeker

MCQ35: _____ is an asylum seeker whose claim has been approved.

Answer: Refugee