28) Define colour-blind racism
29) Define double-consciousness
30) Define institutional discrimination
31) Define intersectionality
32) Explain racism through functionalism
33) Explain racism through conflict theory
34) Explain racism through feminist theory
35) Explain racism through symbolic interactionism
36) Define affirmative action

Answers:
1) Race is the socially defined classification of people based on certain physical characteristics. The most prominent of these characteristics is skin color.

2) Ethnicity is the classification of people based on a common cultural, linguistic, or ancestral heritage. Thus, there are many more ethnic than racial categories.

3) Visible minority is a person, other than an aboriginal, who is non-Caucasian in race or non-white in color. The term visible minority is a relative term that reflects certain social and political perspectives.

4) Aboriginal is a person who is Indian, Inuit, or Metis

5) In Canada, minorities tend to be overrepresented in poverty statistics, particularly aboriginals and visible minorities. A study found that in the public sector, whites and visible minorities received similar pay for similar jobs, but in the private sector, visible minorities earned less than whites doing comparable jobs. Visible minority immigrants are more likely than other immigrants to be poor. This may be because they have lower levels or education, or because they do not speak either English or French. It also suggests that there is a persistent exclusion in the labour market.

6) One of the most important factors in determining income is education. Visible minorities are more likely than the average Canadian to have a university degree. Aboriginals are more than twice as likely to not finish high school, and only 6 percent complete a university degree.

7) Minority group is any group that holds less power than the majority group. Louis Worth states that minority group status is assigned to people who are singled out for unequal treatment. Minorities also have a collective sense of being discriminated against.

8) Dominant group is the group that has the greatest power but not necessarily the greatest numbers.

9) Racism refers to an ideology that maintains that one racial group is inherently superior to another.