**MCQ’s**

**Q1:** Sexual identity

**Q3:** Stigma

**Q6:** Higher upward mobility

**Q7:** Sexual attraction is situation dependent

**Short Answers**

**Question 2**

In a population, those who share a master status are alike in “essential ways”. This results in aggregation of people into social groups, and then into dichotomy, for example, men/women, white/black, etc. Dichotomization then tags those people as “others” who do not fit in any of the two (dichotomous) groups, for instance, intersex, etc. This framing of difference creates social penalties for those “at the margins”. Dichotomization marks them as profoundly different, and ultimately, causes their stigmatization in society. Therefore, these people become the objects of contempt.

**Question 4**

“One drop” rule is created for black Americans, which says that a single drop of “black blood” makes an individual a black. On the other hand, “blood quantum” is used to assign citizenships as Native Americans, which says that an individual has a one-quarter of blood quantum if one out of his four ancestors is Indian. Both these rules have created a social hierarchy in these communities. Groups like Negro, mullatoes, colored, Indians, etc; all are the products of these criteria rules. Each group has different rights. Those with black blood are put into a subordinate group of Black Americans with fewer rights as compared to Native Americans.

**Question 5**

Race, sex, sexuality, social class, and disability are the primary categories of difference. They are also termed as master statuses. On the basis of these categories of difference, definitions are created or reframed. For example, “disability” is the minor group that challenged and replaced its definition over time. There is a “medical model” of disability which approaches disability as a matter of personal deficiencies or defects, which needs to be treated medically. In disabled people’s movement of 1970s, this model was challenged and reframed by the ”social model” which claims that disabilities are the consequences of social structures. The effect of this reframing is that more attention is now paid to minimize the social causes of disabilities.