**1. Racialism, as Appiah describes it, is**

a. purely ideological.

b. not, in itself, a doctrine that must be dangerous.

c. in itself, a very dangerous doctrine.

d. an unshakable prejudice.

**2. Racialism, according to Appiah, holds that different races share essential characteristics**

a. including both visible physical traits, as well as nonvisible character traits.

b. that are all visible, such as hair color.

c. that include only physical traits, such as skin color.

d. that are discernable in one’s DNA.

**3. Racialism would not be objectionable, according to Appiah, if**

a. it reliably predicted how different races would perform in various tasks.

b. those who accept it keep their views secrete.

c. positive moral qualities are distributed across the races.

d. minority groups leverage it to increase equality.

**4. Extrinsic racists are like intrinsic racists in that both**

a. assume racialism.

b. support Caucasian majorities.

c. are rationally supported by theory and practice.

d. recognize historical injustice.

**5. One who believes different races should be categorized differently based on their essential traits is best described as a(n)**

a. intrinsic racist.

b. extrinsic racist.

c. race racist.

d. inherent bigot.

**6. One who values different races differently based, not on the purported worth of their “essential” traits, but simply due to their race is a(n)**

a. principled racist.

b. inherent bigot.

c. extrinsic racist.

d. intrinsic racist.

**7. Appiah suggests that, once confronted with evidence, some extrinsic racists may**

a. deny that their views are objectionable.

b. deny the implication.

c. come to embrace racist propositions.

d. come to give up racist propositions.

**8. Appiah characterizes intrinsic racism as**

a. a moral error.

b. a logical error.

c. a failure of reasoning.

d. both b and c