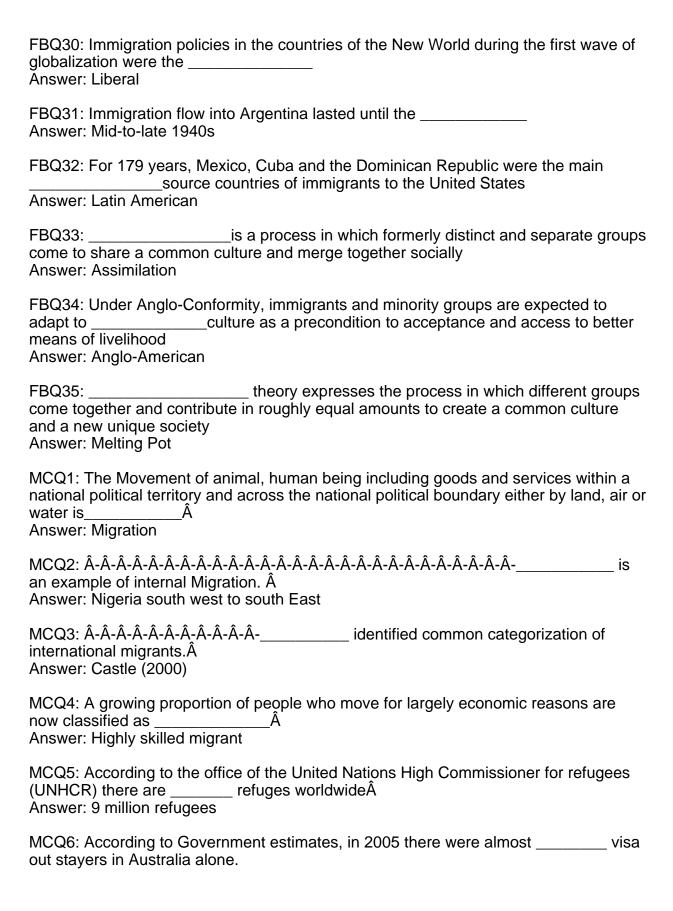
FBQ1: A growing proportion of people who move for largely economic reasons are not classified as
Answer: Highly skilled migrant
FBQ2: During the first wave of Globalization, in Latin America, the main destination country for migration from Europe was Answer: Argentina
FBQ3: In the 19th century, most of migrants to the United States were
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 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 leastyear Answer: One
FRO15: According to the office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

there are about refugees Answer: 9 millions
FBQ16: Asylum seeker is â€lâ€lâ€lâ€lâ€lâ€lâ€l Answer: a person fleeing persecutionor conflict
FBQ17: The League Of Nations Declaration of the Rights of the child was acknowledged inAnswer: 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 fromto Germany Answer: Transsylvania



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 Answer: US\$20 trillion MCQ10: The first wave of Globalization was period between \_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_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

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. 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 calledAnswer: Structural pluralism

MCQ32: The meltir Answer: Israel Zan	ng pot theory of assimilation was popularized by gwill
MCQ33:c Answer: Massey (1	divides the waves of immigration primarily into several groups.
	is defined as a person fleeing prosecution or conflict and therefore al protection under the 1951 refugee convention on the status of eker
MCQ35: Answer: Refugee	is an asylum seeker whose claim has been approved.