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Chapter 2: Theoretical Perspectives on Gender

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. According to Freud, the major differences between males and females originate in the _____.
A. oral stage
B. anal stage
C. phallic stage
D. latency stage
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Freud's Theory of Psychosexual Development
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. According to psychoanalytic theory, in the _____ stage, the Oedipal complex occurs.
A. phallic
B. anal
C. oral
D. latency
Ans: A
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Freud's Theory of Psychosexual Development
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. According to Freud, there are differences in superego formation for males and females because _____.
A. males never adequately resolve the Oedipal complex
B. females never adequately resolve the Electra complex
C. females are developmentally more precocious than males
D. males remain attached to their mothers
Ans: B
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Freud's Theory of Psychosexual Development
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Freud's concept of "immature superego" in women is similar to _____.
A. the myths of feminine evil
B. the concept of "identification"
C. the concept of "castration anxiety"
D. the concept of "fixation"
Ans: A
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Freud's Theory of Psychosexual Development
Difficulty Level: Hard

5. Claire, a middle-aged woman, is feeling unsuccessful in her career as an actress. She finds herself becoming jealous of the male actors who seem to get offered more roles than she does. She is thinking about giving up on her acting career and becoming a stay-at-home mother. A psychoanalyst would interpret Claire's feelings as being due to _____.
A. castration anxiety
B. an unresolved Electra complex
C. penis envy
D. excess libido
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Freud's Theory of Psychosexual Development
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Feminists are critical of Freud's assumption that _____.
A. there are stages of development
B. the penis is superior to the clitoris or vagina
C. gender differences exist
D. development is shaped by cultural and social forces
Ans: B
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Criticisms of Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. In response to Freud's views, Karen Horney argued that _____.
A. females have penis envy

B. more phallocentrism was necessary in psychological theories
C. libido is an important force for both men and women
D. men experience womb envy
Ans: D
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Karen Horney
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. Which theorist extended the psychoanalytic view of the psychology of women?
A. Karen Horney
B. Helene Deutsch
C. Nancy Chodorow
D. Anna Freud
Ans: A
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Karen Horney
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Karen Horney believed that men's achievement represents a femininity complex due to their _____.
A. Electra complex
B. breast envy
C. Oedipal complex
D. womb envy
Ans: D
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Karen Horney
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. According to Nancy Chodorow, in her book *The Reproduction of Mothering*, the devaluation of women is due to _____.
A. men's greater muscular strength
B. evolution
C. women being pregnant, which gives men power over them
D. women doing almost all of the childcare
Ans: D
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Nancy Chodorow
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Little girls are typically rewarded for being quiet and obedient, whereas little boys are often rewarded for being athletic and tough. As a result, children are more likely to repeat the behaviors that have been reinforced, and gender differences in behavior develop. Which theory best explains this phenomenon?
A. social learning theory
B. cognitive-developmental theory
C. gender schema theory
D. psychoanalytic theory
Ans: A
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Learning Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

12. _____ is the acquisition of gender-specific behaviors and learning of gender roles.
A. Observational learning
B. Imitation
C. Gender typing
D. Gender constancy
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Learning Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Social learning theories of gender role acquisition stress the importance of _____.
A. the child's acquisition of a concept of gender identity
B. the discovery of anatomical differences between females and males
C. the feminine principle
D. imitation and observational learning
Ans: D
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Learning Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

14. Which of the following most closely approximates the social learning view about gender role development?
A. Children do what they are rewarded for.

B. Children do what they are rewarded for and also what they see others doing.
C. The formation of a concept of gender identity is crucial to gender-role development.
D. Children stop doing what they are punished for.
Ans: B
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Learning Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

15. _____ refers to our beliefs about our ability to accomplish something or to produce a particular outcome.
A. Gender identity
B. Self-efficacy
C. Gender constancy
D. Schema
Ans: B
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Cognitive Social Learning Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. Self-efficacy beliefs are important in gender development according to _____.
A. cognitive social learning theory
B. Chodorow's theory
C. cognitive-developmental theory
D. feminist theory
Ans: A
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Cognitive Social Learning Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

17. According to cognitive-developmental theory, _____.
A. children acquire the concept of gender constancy rather late around the beginning of adolescence
B. children must be given strict punishments for gender-inappropriate behavior in order for them to develop normally
C. formation of a concept of gender identity is the important first step in gender-role development
D. girls acquire the concept that boys are superior because of their anatomy by about age 3
Ans: C

Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Cognitive-Developmental Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

18. Cognitive-developmental theorists use the term _____ for the child's understanding that gender is a permanent, unchanging characteristic.
A. gender schema
B. gender constancy
C. gender identity
D. gender predictability
Ans: B
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Cognitive-Developmental Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

19. According to cognitive-developmental theory, the child's gender-role learning is _____.
A. shaped by reinforcements and punishments
B. a result of imitation
C. motivated by parents' socialization practices
D. self-motivated
Ans: D
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Cognitive-Developmental Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

20. A young girl says she believes that it can sometimes be acceptable to break the law if human lives are in danger because human life is more important than obeying the law. This is an example of what level of morality according to Kohlberg?
A. postconventional morality
B. preconventional morality
C. conventional morality
D. conservative morality
Ans: A
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Focus 2.1: Feminist Reformulation of a Theory of Moral Development
Difficulty Level: Medium

21. Kohlberg used the dilemma of Heinz, whose wife is dying of cancer, to measure _____.
A. stage of gender constancy
B. stage of moral reasoning
C. extent of gender identification
D. gender-schematic processing of information
Ans: B
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Focus 2.1: Feminist Reformulation of a Theory of Moral Development
Difficulty Level: Medium

22. According to Gilligan's feminist analysis of moral development, in moral reasoning males emphasize _____, whereas females emphasize _____.
A. power; love
B. dominance; nurturance
C. justice and individual rights; relationships and caring
D. universal ethical principles; law and order
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Focus 2.1: Feminist Reformulation of a Theory of Moral Development
Difficulty Level: Easy

23. Research testing Gilligan’s theory of moral development has found _____.
A. there are only small gender differences in moral reasoning on Kohlberg’s dilemmas
B. there is evidence for the care perspective but not the justice perspective
C. there is evidence for the justice perspective but not the care perspective
D. that Gilligan’s theory is androcentric
Ans: A
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Focus 2.1: Feminist Reformulation of a Theory of Moral Development
Difficulty Level: Easy

24. According to Bem, the gender schema _____.
A. explains why girls fall in love more quickly than boys
B. explains why boys are more aggressive than girls
C. represents a basic tendency to process information regardless of gender
D. is closely linked to the self-concept
Ans: D

Learning Objective: Explain the gender theory schema.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Gender Schema Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

25. In one experiment, 5- and 6-year-old children were shown pictures of children engaged in stereotype consistent or stereotype inconsistent activities. A week later, their memory was tested and it was found that they distorted the information in the stereotype inconsistent pictures to make them stereotype consistent. This study is cited as evidence for _____.
A. social learning theory
B. sociobiology
C. gender schema theory
D. Gilligan's feminist reformulation of moral development theory
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Explain the gender theory schema.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Gender Schema Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

26. A female using one of her eggs and using her body to gestate her young is an example of _____.
A. evolutionary fitness
B. parental investment
C. a double standard
D. sexual selection
Ans: B
Learning Objective: Summarize the sociobiology and evolutionary psychology perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Parental Investment
Difficulty Level: Medium

27. A man being allowed and encouraged to be promiscuous, whereas a woman is punished for engaging in promiscuous sex is an example of _____.
A. parental investment
B. sexual selection
C. the sexual double standard
D. a feminist critique
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Summarize the sociobiology and evolutionary psychology perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Parental Investment
Difficulty Level: Easy

28. Purported cross-cultural tests of evolutionary psychology are not truly cross-cultural because of _____.
A. heteronormativity and the gender binary
B. globalization and the far reach of American media
C. researcher bias
D. cultural similarities outweighing cultural differences
Ans: B
Learning Objective: Summarize the sociobiology and evolutionary psychology perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Feminist Critique of Sociobiology and Evolutionary Psychology
Difficulty Level: Medium

29. Critics of evolutionary psychologists' arguments about the 0.70 waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) for women note that _____.
A. there is considerable variation in the WHR of Miss America pageant winners
B. the 0.70 WHR is preferred not only by American men, but by men in all cultures that have been studied
C. women with a WHR of 0.90 are actually more fertile than those with a WHR of 0.70
D. White men prefer this body type but Latinos reject it
Ans: A
Learning Objective: Summarize the sociobiology and evolutionary psychology perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Feminist Critique of Sociobiology and Evolutionary Psychology
Difficulty Level: Medium

30. A feminist evolutionary psychologist would argue that _____.
A. sex and gender are not a factor in evolutionary psychology
B. men are not the primary active agent in evolutionary processes
C. women are and have been active agents in evolutionary processes
D. sexual selection and competition for mates is not related to gender
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Summarize the sociobiology and evolutionary psychology perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Feminist Evolutionary Psychology and Feminist Sociobiology
Difficulty Level: Hard

31. _____ emphasizes not cross-cultural universals, but rather the variability across cultures in patterns of gender differences.
A. Feminist theory
B. Queer theory
C. Evolutionary psychology

D. Social role theory
Ans: D
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Role Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

32. In a reanalysis of Buss's 37 cultures data, Eagly and Wood found that, supporting social role theory, _____.
A. 50% of cultures have greater gender equality than the United States
B. cultures with greater gender inequality have larger gender differences
C. cultures with greater gender inequality have smaller gender differences
D. mate preferences are determined by evolution
Ans: B
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Role Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

33. Feminist theories were created by _____.
A. no single person
B. Anna Freud and Karen Horney
C. women of color
D. transgender women
Ans: A
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Feminist Theories
Difficulty Level: Medium

34. The concept of _____ is key to feminist analysis.
A. love
B. justice
C. compassion
D. power
Ans: D
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Gender as Status and Power
Difficulty level: Easy

35. "The personal is political." This most likely would have been said by a _____.
A. social learning theorist
B. sociobiologist
C. feminist

D. psychoanalyst
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Gender as Status and Power
Difficulty level: Easy

36. Mr. Smith, an executive, gropes his female assistant. A feminist would say that _____.
A. this is a good example of the personal as political
B. this provides more support for gender schema theory
C. this is an example of men's self-efficacy
D. this provides more support for feminist sociobiology theory
Ans: A
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Gender as Status and Power
Difficulty level: Easy

37. The term for an approach that simultaneously considers multiple categories of identity, difference, and disadvantage is _____.
A. social constructionism
B. multiracial
C. intersectionality
D. gender schema theory
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Intersectionality
Difficulty Level: Easy

38. When we use the approach of intersectionality, we _____.
A. first draw a Venn diagram
B. acknowledge how common multiracial people are
C. are applying gender schema theory and social learning theory
D. simultaneously consider the effects of gender, race, social class, and sexual orientation
Ans: D
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Intersectionality
Difficulty Level: Easy

39. The term for the theoretical perspective that one's gender, gender identity, and sexual desire are not stable, fixed, biologically based characteristics but rather fluid and dynamic aspects of individuals shaped by culture is _____.
A. social learning theory
B. queer theory
C. social role theory
D. intersectionality
Ans: B
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Queer Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

40. Dagmar is a battered wife. A feminist would attribute the cause of her problem to _____.
A. internal factors
B. poor adjustment
C. external factors
D. the psychopathology of her husband
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: External Versus Internal Attributions of Problems
Difficulty Level: Medium

41. _____ believe in working within the system for reform.
A. Socialist feminists
B. Cultural feminists
C. Liberal feminists
D. Existential feminists
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Diversity of Feminisms
Difficulty Level: Medium

42. The National Organization for Women (NOW) is an example of _____.
A. liberal feminism
B. cultural feminism
C. Marxist feminism
D. radical feminism
Ans: A
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Diversity of Feminisms

Difficulty Level: Medium

43. Cultural feminism is sometimes called _____.
A. ethos feminism
B. social feminism
C. traditional feminism
D. care-focused feminism
Ans: D
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Diversity of Feminisms
Difficulty Level: Medium

44. The belief that women have special, unique qualities that differentiate them from men and that we should elevate and value those special qualities is referred to as _____.
A. radical feminism
B. cultural feminism
C. ecofeminism
D. liberal feminism
Ans: B
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Diversity of Feminisms
Difficulty Level: Easy

45. _____ point out the extent to which the capitalist system benefits from oppressing women in ways such as wage discrimination.
A. Existentialist feminists
B. Liberal feminists
C. Socialist feminists
D. Radical feminists
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Diversity of Feminisms
Difficulty Level: Easy

46. Which type of feminist might advocate separatist communities in which women can come together to pursue their work free of men's oppression?
A. cultural feminists
B. liberal feminists
C. socialist feminists
D. radical feminists
Ans: D

Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Diversity of Feminisms
Difficulty Level: Medium

47. Which type of feminist questions rationality and objectivity as methods for getting at truth, whether in the humanities or the sciences?
A. existentialist feminists
B. liberal feminists
C. socialist feminists
D. radical feminists
Ans: A
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Diversity of Feminisms
Difficulty Level: Medium

48. Gisele believes in promoting a more inclusive and intersectional feminist perspective. She may identify most with _____.
A. socialist feminists
B. cultural feminists
C. women-of-color feminists
D. existential feminists
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Diversity of Feminisms
Difficulty Level: Medium

49. _____ focuses on environmental issues, such as climate change.
A. Radical feminism
B. Cultural feminism
C. Ecofeminism
D. Liberal feminism
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Diversity of Feminisms
Difficulty Level: Easy

50. Most theories of gender development debate the role of _____ in gender development.
A. modeling
B. imitation
C. nature

D. power
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Evaluation of Feminist Theories
Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

1. Children's imitation is motivated partly by the power of authority figures.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Learning Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. According to social learning theory, children's imitation is partly motivated by the power of authority figures.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Learning Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. There is currently no evidence that parents treat boys and girls differently and that they differentially reward some behaviors in boys and girls.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Evidence for Social Learning Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. People with low efficacy beliefs redouble their efforts in the face of challenges, whereas those with a strong sense of efficacy give up.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Cognitive Social Learning Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Children typically have gender identity around 2 years of age.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Cognitive-Developmental Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. According to Gilligan, men focus on attachments between people and women focus on contracts between people.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Focus 2.1: Feminist Reformulation of a Theory of Moral Development
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. A traditionally masculine man is an example of a gender schematic individual.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: Explain the gender theory schema.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Gender Schema Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. According to evolutionary psychology, the social behavior of female infanticide would be maladaptive, decreasing one's reproductive fitness.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: Summarize the sociobiology and evolutionary psychology perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Sociobiology and Evolutionary Psychology
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. The data support Buss's (1989) theory that a man will be more jealous if his female mate engages in sexual infidelity and a woman will be more jealous if her male mate engages in emotional infidelity.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: Summarize the sociobiology and evolutionary psychology perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Evolutionary Psychology
Difficulty Level: Hard

10. Queer theory refers to a theory that describes people who identify as gay or lesbian.
Ans: F

Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Queer Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Feminists are often critical of analyses that assume women's problems are caused by internal or personal factors.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: External Versus Internal Attributions of Problems
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. There are several different kinds of feminism.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Diversity of Feminisms
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Postmodern feminism is more focused on social action than any other type of action.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Diversity of Feminisms
Difficulty Level: Medium

Short Answer

1. Compare and contrast theory and empirical evidence.
Ans: Varies. Not every theory is true, nor is everyone a good description or explanation of behavior. Empirical evidence is solid data gained through observation or experimentation. Some theories have empirical evidence backing them, whereas others do not.
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender. | Explain the gender theory schema. | Summarize the sociobiology and evolutionary psychology. | Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Chapter Introduction Paragraph
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Explain two criticisms of Freudian theory.

Ans: Varies. From a scientific view, a major problem with psychoanalytic theory is that most of its concepts cannot be evaluated scientifically to see whether they are accurate. There is so much emphasis on unconscious desires, which cannot be observed, measured, or tested, making it impossible to evaluate the validity of the theory. Another criticism that is often raised is that Freud derived his ideas almost exclusively from work with patients who sought therapy, failing to describe typically or psychologically well women. Many modern psychologists argue that Freud overemphasized biological determinants of human behavior and underemphasized social or cultural forces shaping behavior. Feminists have been critical of Freud's assumption that the clitoris and vagina are inferior to the penis, arguing that Freudian theory is phallocentric.
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Criticisms of Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Name the three mechanisms that are thought to underlie the process of gender typing and give an example of each.
Ans: Reinforcement, imitation, and observational learning. Examples may vary. An example of reinforcement is complimenting a boy on his athletic skills, thereby reinforcing the gender stereotype that boys should be athletic. An example of imitation is a parent yelling at another driver while in the car and then the child who witnessed it then begins yelling at other drivers on the road. An example of observational learning is a parent smoking cigarette around their child every day for 15 years. The child begins smoking cigarettes when he is 18 years old.
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge and Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Learning Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Explain why the female orgasm evolved in humans according to sociobiologists.
Ans: They argue that human female orgasm has evolved because human babies are born particularly helpless, dependent, and in need of parental care. Essentially, human babies are more likely to survive if they have two parents. A monogamous mating system, with permanent pairing of mother and father, would be adaptive and favored in evolution. The female orgasm (and the female human's continuous interest in sex at all phases of the menstrual cycle) thus evolved to hold together that permanent pair.
Learning Objective: Summarize the sociobiology and evolutionary psychology perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Parental Investment
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Theorists believe that there are four sources of power when one person or group has power over another. Name three of the four sources of power.
Ans: (1) The threat of violence or the potential to harm. (2) Economic power or control of resources. (3) The ability of the powerful group to promote ideologies that tell others what they should desire or disdain. (4) Relational power, in which one person in a relationship needs the other more than the reverse.
Learning Objective: Evaluate the social role and feminist theories of gender.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Gender as Status and Power
Difficulty Level: Easy

Essay

1. Explain why it is important to understand Freudian theory, also referred to as psychoanalytic theory, when there is little empirical evidence to support it.
Ans: Varies. Psychoanalytic or Freudian theory has had an enormous impact on culture. It has permeated art, film, literature, and even the language and thinking of most laypeople. For these reasons alone, it is important to understand Freudian theory as a part of our history and culture.
Learning Objective: Compare the psychoanalytic, social learning, and cognitive development perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Psychoanalytic Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Juan and Maria have been married for 25 years. Juan is a lawyer and tends to be more assertive than Maria. Maria is a stay-at-home mother and tends to be more compliant than Juan. How would a sociobiologist explain the differences between Juan and Maria? How would a feminist explain the differences between Juan and Maria?
Ans: Varies. A sociobiologist would say that Juan's assertiveness and full-time work outside of the home is evolutionarily adaptive because for centuries men have been the hunters of society and have become more assertive and aggressive over time in order to provide food and in order to ensure that he is selected by a female mate over other potential male mates by winning a fight. The sociobiologist would explain that Maria's choice to stay at home and care for the children is evolutionarily adaptive because she has more parental investment in the children than Juan and wants to ensure the success of her children because she has invested more resources into them and she can be sure they are hers. A sociobiologist would also say that Maria's compliance is evolutionarily adaptive because it will encourage her male mate to stay in the relationship longer, providing her with more resources and support. A feminist would say that the differences between Juan and Maria are mostly due to cultural and societal influences, along with socialization. Our society typically rewards males for being aggressive and females for being compliant. A feminist might also conclude that the difference between career choices can be related to men having more historic privilege

in areas of education, labor, and wealth than women, leading to men having more professional career opportunities than women and women being encouraged to stay at home rather than join the workforce. The feminist may also say that men, specializing in paid employment in male-dominated occupations, adapted assertive and independent behaviors, whereas women, specializing in caregiving, adapted nurturing and compliant behaviors.
Learning Objective: Summarize the sociobiology and evolutionary psychology perspectives on gender.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Sociobiology and Evolutionary Psychology | Feminist Critique of Sociobiology and Evolutionary Psychology | Social Role Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard