

Chapter 1: Introduction

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. The term “gender” refers to_____.
- A. the culturally imposed roles of males and females
 - B. the state of being male, female, both male and female, or neither male or female
 - C. social construction
 - D. biological aspects of masculinity and femininity

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sex, Gender, Transgender, and Cisgender

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. A person who is cisgender _____.
- A. has a gender identity that matches the gender they were assigned at birth
 - B. has a gender identity that does not match the gender they were assigned at birth
 - C. is intersex
 - D. is a trans woman

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sex, Gender, Transgender, and Cisgender

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Enrica had female anatomy at birth, was raised as a girl, and has a female identity. Enrica is a _____.
- A. trans woman
 - B. heterosexual woman
 - C. cis woman
 - D. intersex woman

Ans: C

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Sex, Gender, Transgender, and Cisgender

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The _____ is a system of conceptualizing gender as having two distinct and opposing groups or kinds, male and female.
- A. gender binary
 - B. gender positivism
 - C. gender epistemology
 - D. gender identity

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sex, Gender, Transgender, and Cisgender

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Bias that recognizes a person's birth-assigned gender but not their gender identity is known as _____.

A. sexism

B. genderism

C. cisgenderism

D. identity bias

Ans: C

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sex, Gender, Transgender, and Cisgender

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. "Sexism" can be defined as _____.

A. harassment on the basis of gender

B. discrimination or bias against people based on their gender

C. men's negative attitudes toward women

D. women's negative attitudes toward men

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sexism

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Today, old-fashioned sexism has been replaced by more covert or subtle prejudiced beliefs about women, also known as _____.

A. hostile sexism

B. benevolent sexism

C. modern sexism

D. ambivalent sexism

Ans: C

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sexism

Difficulty Level: Medium

8. In one study of experiences with sexism among adolescent girls, _____.

A. the results indicated that experiences of sexism are rare today.

B. girls were more likely to receive discouraging messages from boys than from teachers.

C. girls were more likely to be encouraged in math, science, or computers.

D. boys were more likely to be discouraged in athletics.

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sexism

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. In one study of adolescent girls' experiences with sexism, _____.

- A. 23% had been discouraged in math, science, or computers by teachers and 32% had been discouraged by boys in these areas.
- B. the results indicated that experiences of sexism are rare today.
- C. 80% had been discouraged by teachers in math, science, or computers.
- D. girls were more likely to receive discouraging messages from teachers than from boys.

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sexism

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Negative, resentful attitudes toward women and adversarial beliefs about gender relations are also known as _____.

- A. neosexism
- B. hostile sexism
- C. benevolent sexism
- D. feminism

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sexism

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. Modern sexism involves which of the following?

- A. a denial that there is continuing discrimination against women
- B. antagonistic feelings about women's "demands"
- C. resentment about perceived special favors granted to women
- D. all of these

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sexism

Difficulty Level: Easy

12. _____ is the term for the belief that women should be honored, put on a pedestal, and viewed as pure beings who should be protected.

- A. Benevolent sexism
- B. Hostile sexism
- C. Neosexism
- D. Feminism

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sexism

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. "Feminist" can be defined as _____.

- A. a person who wants more power for women
- B. a person who favors more rights for women than for men
- C. a person who conforms to the traditional role for women
- D. a person who favors political, economic, and social equality of all people, regardless of gender

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Feminism

Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Intersectionality is defined as _____.

- A. a part of feminist theory
- B. another term for modern sexism
- C. an approach that simultaneously considers the meaning and consequences of multiple categories of identity
- D. both a part of feminist theory and an approach that simultaneously considers the meaning and consequences of multiple categories of identity

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Intersectionality of Gender

Difficulty Level: Medium

15. Professor Garcia is conducting research on conceptualization of femininity among African American women, Latinx women, Asian American women, Native American women, and White women. Professor Garcia is applying an approach called _____.

- A. experimental design
- B. overgeneralization
- C. intersectionality
- D. cross-sectionality

Ans: C

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Intersectionality of Gender

Difficulty Level: Medium

16. The term for a variety of conditions in which a person is born with genitals or reproductive anatomy that are not typical of females or males is _____.

- A. transgender
- B. cisgender
- C. gender binary
- D. intersex

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sex, Gender, Transgender, and Cisgender Table 1.1

Difficulty Level: Easy

17. Studies of bias in the design of psychological research indicate that_____.

- A. males are disproportionately represented as participants
- B. females are disproportionately represented as participants, reflecting a fascination with the “mysteriousness” of women
- C. a disproportionate amount of research has been done on disturbed women
- D. males and females tend to be represented equally as participants

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Bias in Research Design

Difficulty Level: Medium

18. A definition of “psychological measurement” is

- A. the process of assigning numbers to characteristics of people
- B. quantitative research
- C. qualitative research
- D. an experiment

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Bias in Research Design

Difficulty Level: Easy

19. A research error in which the results are said to apply to a broader group than the one sampled is called _____.

- A. sampling bias
- B. probability sampling
- C. observer effect
- D. overgeneralization

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Bias in Research Design

Difficulty Level: Easy

20. Using a single-gender sample and then interpreting the results as if they were true of all people is an example of _____.

- A. the error of overgeneralization
- B. a problem with imprecise psychological measurement
- C. a particular kind of observer effect
- D. a tendency to stereotype

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Bias in Research Design

Difficulty Level: Easy

21. A study that compares two groups--males and females--on aggressive behavior is an example of a(n) _____.

- A. experimental design
- B. quasi-experimental design
- C. case study
- D. correlational study

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Bias in Research Design

Difficulty Level: Medium

22. Feminist scholars advocate which approach for overcoming problems of bias in theoretical models and stereotyped research questions?

- A. perform better-controlled experiments
- B. go to the community of people to be studied and ask them what the significant questions are
- C. ask feminists what the important questions are
- D. use Freudian theory

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Bias in Theory

Difficulty Level: Easy

23. A male psychologist is interested in finding out whether there are gender differences in a certain personality characteristic. He administers a paper-and-pencil test of this characteristic to a group of male and female students and then checks statistically to find out whether there are gender differences. Which one of the following biases is likely to be present in that research?

- A. experimenter effects
- B. biased theoretical model
- C. all of these
- D. none of these

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Bias in Data Collection

Difficulty Level: Hard

24. A researcher uses observation as a method to study gender differences in helping behaviors among preschool. The researcher expects to find more helping behaviors from girls and ends up observing more helping behaviors from girls than boys. This might be an example of _____.

- A. benevolent sexism
- B. biased theoretical model
- C. observer effects
- D. none of these

Ans: C

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Bias in Data Collection

Difficulty Level: Medium

25. The technical procedure that is generally used to guard against observer effects is a _____.

- A. experiment
- B. natural observation
- C. laboratory study
- D. blind study

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Bias in Data Collection

Difficulty Level: Easy

26. A researcher on gender differences finds that females estimate that they will get fewer points on a test than males estimate they will get. The researcher concludes that this indicates that women are lacking in self-confidence. This is an example of _____.

- A. bias in choice of participants
- B. experimenter effects
- C. biased interpretation of results
- D. publication bias

Ans: C

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Bias in Interpretation of Results

Difficulty Level: Medium

27. An interpretation of research results in which women's behavior is seen as unfavorable compared to men's is an example of _____.

- A. a female deficit model
- B. a psychoanalytic interpretation
- C. gynocentrism
- D. interpreter effect

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Bias in Interpretation of Results

Difficulty Level: Easy

28. A researcher finds that women interrupt men fewer times than men interrupt women in mixed-gender groups. The researcher concludes that this indicates that women lack assertiveness. This is an example of _____.

- A. an unbiased interpretation
- B. a female deficit interpretation
- C. feminist methods
- D. a psychoanalytic interpretation

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Bias in Interpretation of Results

Difficulty Level: Medium

29. A Freudian researcher sets out to collect data to document the existence of penis envy in women. This is an example of _____.

- A. a biased theoretical model
- B. experimenter effects
- C. female deficit model
- D. Both a biased theoretical model and experimenter effects

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Bias in Theory

Difficulty Level: Medium

30. It has been shown that the researcher's gender may affect the outcome of research. This is an example of _____.

- A. biased theoretical models
- B. biased interpretation of results
- C. an experimenter effect
- D. an observer effect

Ans: C

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Bias in Data Collection

Difficulty Level: Easy

31. If a researcher expects to get gender differences in a study in which observations of preschool children's aggression are made, the researcher tends to find gender differences. This is an example of _____.

- A. Freudian bias
- B. observer effects
- C. publication bias
- D. bias in choice of participants

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Bias in Data Collection

Difficulty Level: Easy

32. Ensuring both male and female researchers collect data is an example of _____.

- A. critiquing the gender binary
- B. single-gender research
- C. intersectionality
- D. gender-fair research

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Gender-Fair and Feminist Research

Difficulty Level: Easy

33. Feminist research psychologists are critical of traditional psychology's _____.

- A. insistence on naturalistic research
- B. assumption that psychological research is objective and value-free
- C. reliance on all-female samples
- D. over-emphasis on the importance of race and ethnicity

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Gender-Fair and Feminist Research

Difficulty Level: Easy

34. "Feminist research" may be defined as _____.

- A. research done by feminists
- B. objective and value-free
- C. research growing out of feminist theory, which seeks radical reform of traditional research methods
- D. impossible because research must be objective and feminism introduces bias

Ans: C

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Gender-Fair and Feminist Research

Difficulty Level: Easy

35. "Qualitative research methods" can be defined as _____.

- A. studying behavior by converting it to numbers
- B. making naturalistic observations
- C. collecting data that are often text, talk, or images
- D. conducting laboratory experiments

Ans: C

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Gender-Fair and Feminist Research

Difficulty Level: Easy

36. A researcher interviewed 45 African American women about their experiences of sexual objectification in order to study bias based on gender, race, and class. This is an example of _____.

- A. quantitative research
- B. qualitative research
- C. experimental research
- D. correlational research

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Gender-Fair and Feminist Research

Difficulty Level: Medium

37. Feminist researchers would endorse which of the following research practices?

- A. performing single-gender research
- B. asking participants to designate their gender identity using their own words
- C. conducting the majority of psychological research in a lab
- D. thinking in terms of Variable A causing effects on Variable B

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Gender-Fair and Feminist Research

Difficulty Level: Easy

38. Eve, in the Biblical story of Adam and Eve, is an example of which recurring historical theme?

- A. a feminine evil
- B. the virgin
- C. the Madonna
- D. polyandry

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Feminine Evil

Difficulty Level: Easy

39. The historical theme “male as normative” means _____.

- A. the male is seen as “normal,” the female as a variant or deviation
- B. the male is considered the Other
- C. the female is often created first in creation myths
- D. none of these

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Male as Normative

Difficulty Level: Easy

40. “Androcentrism” can be defined as _____.

- A. male-centeredness
- B. female-centeredness
- C. equality of the genders
- D. none of these

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Male as Normative

Difficulty Level: Easy

41. Using the word “man” to refer to not only a male person, but to people in general, is an example of _____.

- A. feminism
- B. the male as normative
- C. overgeneralization

D. cisgenderism

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Male as Normative

Difficulty Level: Easy

42. Gender differences and gender similarities are _____.

A. equally important

B. unnecessary in gender research

C. difficult to study

D. unbiased

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Gender Differences and Similarities

Difficulty Level: Easy

43. The basic position of “social constructionism” is _____.

A. based in objective reality

B. that people do not discover reality; rather, they construct or invent it

C. people actively construct meanings for events in the environment based on their own experiences

D. both that people do not discover reality; rather, they construct or invent it and people actively construct meanings for events in the environment based on their own experiences

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Social Construction of Gender

Difficulty Level: Easy

44. A research study that compares two or more groups of participants on their response to a treatment without randomly assigning the participants to the treatment conditions is considered_____.

A. a true experimental design

B. a quasi-experimental design

C. an unethical experimental design

D. none of these

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Bias in Research Design

Difficulty Level: Hard

True/False

1. The feminist goal of gender equality has not yet been met.

Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Feminism

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. The Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed by both the House and the Senate in 1972.

Ans: F

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Feminism

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Feminism is a political movement and ideology as well as a theoretical perspective.

Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Feminism

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures country-level gender equality.

Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Gender Equality Around the World and Transnational Feminism

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The United States of America ranks 3rd on the Gender Inequality Index (GII).

Ans: F

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Gender Equality Around the World and Transnational Feminism Table 1.2

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Experimenter effects may be a source of bias.

Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Bias in Data Collection

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. A researcher completes a study and finds that on average, men scored higher on an algebra test than the women. His interpretation is that men are better at math than women. This interpretation was based on the female deficit model.

Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Bias in Interpretation of Results

Difficulty Level: Medium

8. A feminist researcher would prefer to call people who are studied “subjects” rather than “participants.”

Ans: F

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Gender-Fair and Feminist Research

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Single-gender research is an example of gender-fair research.

Ans: F

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Gender-Fair and Feminist Research

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Feminist research devotes specific research attention to the special concerns of women and members of marginalized groups.

Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Gender-Fair and Feminist Research

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. Both traditional psychologists and feminist psychologists view research as an interaction between a researcher and participant, shaped by cultural context.

Ans: F

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Feminist Alternatives to Biased Research

Difficulty Level: Medium

Short Answer

1. Define *sexism*.

Ans: Discrimination or bias against people based on their gender.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sexism

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Define *feminist*.

Ans: Varies. A person who favors political, economic, and social equality of all people, regardless of gender, and therefore favors the legal and social changes necessary to achieve equality.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Feminism

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Describe one criticism of second-wave feminism.

Ans: Varies. Second-wave feminism tended to essentialize and oversimplify the category of “women” by focusing on “universal” female experiences such as motherhood. It ignored the great diversity among women along lines of race and social class. They were accused of being rigid in their ideology. There was no focus on intersectionality.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Feminism

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Give an example of gender equality in one of the following spheres: education, politics, economics, and health.

Ans: Varies. Educational gender equality could entail equal numbers of men and women being able to read and write. Political gender equality would mean equal political representation among genders. Economic gender equality would entail equal pay for equal work and adequate family leave policies, regardless of gender. Gender equality in health might entail improving women’s access to prenatal care, reducing maternal mortality and adolescent pregnancy rates.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Gender Equality Around the World and Transnational Feminism

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Explain the importance of conducting gender-fair research.

Ans: Varies. Gender-fair approaches to research attempt to improve procedures to ensure research is conducted fairly. Gender-fair research reduces gender biases, such as bias in the interpretation or publishing of results as well as against female scientists.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Gender-Fair and Feminist Research

Essay

1. Compare and contrast hostile sexism and benevolent sexism and give examples of each.

Ans: Varies. Hostile sexism refers to negative, hostile attitudes toward women and adversarial beliefs about gender relations in which women are thought to spend most of their time trying to control men, whether through sexuality or feminism. Benevolent sexism, in contrast, consists of beliefs about women who seem to the perpetrator to be kind or benevolent--in which women are honored and put on the proverbial pedestal.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Sexism

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. First, describe each of the four waves of feminism. Then compare and contrast them in terms of their respective time periods, theories, and social and political issues.

Ans: Varies. First-wave feminism occurred in the late 1800s and early 1900s in Britain, Canada, and the United States. These feminists fought for women's voting rights and succeeded in 1920 when women won the right to vote. Second-wave feminism occurred from 1960s to 1990s and took on a wider range of issues, including sexual freedom, reproductive rights, pay equity, equal opportunity in education, and gender-based violence. However, this wave was criticized for not focusing on intersectionality. The third wave of feminism began in the 1990s and expanding on the issues of the second-wave feminists with a much bigger emphasis on intersectionality, including race and social class. We are currently in the fourth wave of feminism, which continues to expand on the issues in the second and third waves of feminism, with an even greater focus on intersectionality, rejection of the gender binary, and more focus on transgender issues. The fourth wave of feminism has been fueled by recent advances in technology, including social media.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Feminism

Difficulty Level: Hard