

Name _____ Class _____ Date: _____

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1. Dr. Alcorta is conducting a survey to better understand people's attitudes toward trans individuals and trans culture. Dr. Alcorta is using which type of method?

- a. Quantitative
- b. Qualitative
- c. Critical
- d. Mixed

ANSWER:

a

2. Dr. Demopoulos is presenting statistics on the percentage of people who report communication problems according to age, sex, duration of relationship, and similar characteristics. Dr. Demopoulos is using what sort of method?

- a. Quantitative
- b. Qualitative
- c. Critical
- d. Mixed

ANSWER:

a

3. Dr. Yilmaz is studying the love letters of sixteenth-century European and Asian nobles, looking for patterns based on the writer's sex, nationality, and religion. Dr. Yilmaz is using what type of method?

- a. Quantitative
- b. Qualitative
- c. Critical
- d. Mixed

ANSWER:

b

4. Dr. Hyun believes that gender expression differs among people of different religions and has spent months attending their religious services to observe how gender is enacted by people of varying religions. Dr. Hyun is using what type of method?

- a. Quantitative
- b. Qualitative
- c. Critical
- d. Mixed

ANSWER:

b

5. Dr. Hatahali is aware that Indigenous people sometimes feel unwelcome in community businesses, and is studying how the ways in which Indigenous people are treated by business owners may contribute. This emphasis on how perceptions of an individual's status and power affect communication is an example of which method?

- a. Quantitative
- b. Qualitative
- c. Critical
- d. Mixed

ANSWER:

c

6. Dr. Ochieng conducted a focus group with a group of LGBTQ+ students to learn more about the types of microaggressions (verbal, behavioral, or other insults that, regardless of intent, communicate negative bias or hostility toward marginalized groups) they experienced on campus. Dr. Ochieng then administered a survey to a large group of

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LGBTQ+ students to determine how many had experienced the microaggressions identified by the focus groups. Dr. Ochieng is using which type of method?

- a. Quantitative
- b. Qualitative
- c. Critical
- d. Mixed

ANSWER: d

7. John asserts that a woman is a person who, under certain circumstances, can become pregnant and a man is a person who can, under certain circumstances, become a father. John is

- a. compounding.
- b. essentializing.
- c. abstracting.
- d. concretizing.

ANSWER: b

8. When Kymberleigh was born, the midwife looked between her legs and proclaimed, "It's a girl." Girl is Kymberleigh's

- a. gender expression.
- b. gender identity.
- c. sex.
- d. genotype.

ANSWER: c

9. At the age of 7, Jason has a strong sense of who he is and will tell anyone who asks that he is a boy. Boy is Jason's

- a. gender expression.
- b. gender identity.
- c. gender role.
- d. gender constancy.

ANSWER: b

10. Chandra is, everyone agrees, very feminine. She prefers pastel colors for her dresses, wears makeup and delicate jewelry, and is generally soft spoken and demure. All of these things constitute Chandra's

- a. gender expression.
- b. gender identity.
- c. gender role.
- d. gender constancy.

ANSWER: a

11. Jael was raised to believe that, as a woman, her place was in the home, where she would rear the children she and her husband would certainly have, care for her husband's needs, and keep the house. These expectations pertain to Jael's

- a. gender expression.
- b. gender identity.
- c. gender role.
- d. gender constancy.

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ANSWER:

c

12. Keerat was assigned male at birth and his gender identity is man. Keerat is

- a. transgender.
- b. agender.
- c. polygender.
- d. cisgender.

ANSWER:

d

13. Ryne was assigned female at birth but identifies as a man. Ryne is

- a. transgender.
- b. agender.
- c. polygender.
- d. cisgender.

ANSWER:

a

14. At birth, Hisako's genitals appeared to be neither those typical of a boy nor those typical of a girl. It is possible that Hisako is

- a. asexual.
- b. intersex.
- c. bisexual.
- d. trans.

ANSWER:

b

15. After their child, Ali, was born intersex, their parents searched the Internet and found the InterACT website. Since doctors are urging them to have cosmetic surgery performed on Ali's genitals to make them appear more "normal," they want to know what intersex people themselves have to say about such surgery. What advice are they likely to find?

- a. The surgery should be performed as soon after birth as possible.
- b. They should probably wait for the surgery until the child is a few months old and stronger.
- c. They should have the surgery performed before the child is in elementary school and might be ridiculed.
- d. "Normalizing" surgery is not medically necessary so should not be performed on children.

ANSWER:

d

16. Charley has androgen insensitivity syndrome. From this we can conclude that Charley has

- a. XX chromosomes and female-appearing external genitals.
- b. XX chromosomes and male-appearing external genitals.
- c. XY chromosomes and female-appearing external genitals.
- d. XY chromosomes and male-appearing external genitals.

ANSWER:

c

17. Brandt asserts that biology determines sex and therefore biology determines gender. Is Brandt right?

- a. No, biology is completely unrelated to gender.
- b. Nor really, although biological sex can influence gender.
- c. In general, yes, except for individuals who are intersex.

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- d. Yes, biology determines both sex and gender.

ANSWER:

b

18. Which phrase fits best with gender?

- a. Fixed at birth
- b. Varying across culture
- c. A stable quality
- d. Determined by chromosomes

ANSWER:

b

19. Michelle and Jim are a very conservative couple who want to raise their children to have traditional gender expression. Which of the following are they likely to say to a daughter?

- a. Be brave when the doctor gives you the shot.
- b. Don't cry.
- c. Be strong.
- d. Nice girls are sweet and cooperative.

ANSWER:

d

20. Patrick is passionately interested in involving girls and women in sports, but is concerned that intersex individuals may choose to compete as women and have an unfair advantage over what he regards as "real" girls and women. He proposes making determinations based on testosterone levels. Is this a reasonable idea?

- a. No, because a substantial proportion of women naturally produce testosterone levels in the "male" range.
- b. No, because testosterone levels are extremely variable in both women and men.
- c. Yes, although an absolute cutoff point rather than an acceptable range should be determined.
- d. Yes, because women do not produce testosterone.

ANSWER:

a

21. Ash identifies as both male and female, sometimes identifying with more of one or the other. Ash may identify as

- a. nonbinary.
- b. agender.
- c. androgynous.
- d. cisgender.

ANSWER:

a

22. Emily knows their body is that of a woman, but feels no connection with gender at all. They feel neither male nor female. Emily might identify as

- a. nonbinary.
- b. agender.
- c. androgynous.
- d. cisgender.

ANSWER:

b

23. Val's friends report that Val is caring, compassionate, and intuitive in relationships, but also strong (physically and psychologically), and independent. Val might be best described as

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- a. nonbinary.
- b. agender.
- c. androgynous.
- d. cisgender.

ANSWER:

c

24. Nate is a cisgender man who is romantically and sexually attracted to men. This describes Nate's

- a. sexual identity.
- b. sexual orientation.
- c. gender identity.
- d. gender orientation.

ANSWER:

b

25. Kare is a transwoman who is sexually and romantically attracted to women. Kare is

- a. lesbian.
- b. gay.
- c. bisexual.
- d. straight.

ANSWER:

a

26. The novel and streaming series *Handmaid's Tale* portray a society in which men have most of the power and exert control over most aspects of life. This type of society is

- a. an oligarchy.
- b. a patriarchy.
- c. a matriarchy.
- d. a kakistocracy.

ANSWER:

b

27. It used to be assumed that people felt either male or female, but now we have terms like *agender*, *nonbinary*, and *gender queer*. This reflects the observation that communication is

- a. dynamic.
- b. frangible.
- c. strategic.
- d. systemic.

ANSWER:

a

28. You are horrified and mystified when you see someone walk up to the receptionist at the bank and kiss him on the lips, only to be swatted away and told, "Go away, pest." Your mystification likely reflects the observation that communication is

- a. dynamic.
- b. frangible.
- c. strategic.
- d. systemic.

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ANSWER: d

29. When asked by his spouse what he want for dinner, Alberti replies, “Why don’t you decide tonight.” Which of the following might be the content-level meaning of the response?

- a. Alberti is tired of being asked what he wants to eat.
- b. Alberti expects his spouse to know what he wants to eat.
- c. Alberti would like his spouse to decide what they will eat for dinner.
- d. Alberti thinks it is his spouse’s responsibility to make decisions about meals.

ANSWER: c

30. When asked by his spouse what he wants for dinner, Alberti replies, “Why don’t you decide tonight.” Which of the following might be the relationship-level meaning of the response?

- a. Alberti wants his spouse to make decisions about meals.
- b. Alberti decided last night so it is his spouse’s turn tonight.
- c. Alberti is not particularly hungry tonight.
- d. Since this is about a specific, concrete task, there is no relationship-level meaning

ANSWER: a

31. Describe the differences between critical research methods and mixed research methods.

ANSWER: Answers should include the following:

Critical research methods

Identify and critique the means by which power relations are created or challenged.

Critical research has given us insight into ways in which organizational structures and practices create work environments that women and minorities perceive as unwelcoming.

Mixed research methods

Exactly what the name implies—a combination of two or more of the methods described in the text. For example, a scholar might document the frequency (descriptive statistic) of men’s and women’s smiling in social situations and then interview men and women (qualitative method) to learn why they smile.

32. Describe the differences between quantitative research methods and qualitative research methods. Give at least one example of each type of research method.

ANSWER: Answers should include the following:

Quantitative research methods gather and analyze data that can be quantified.

Three of the more common quantitative methods are descriptive statistics, surveys, and experiments.

Qualitative research methods are sometimes called interpretive methods and aim to understand meanings that cannot be quantified. Two popular qualitative methods are textual analysis and ethnography.

33. How would you describe the difference between the terms *sex*, *gender*, and *sexual orientation*?

ANSWER: Answers should include the following:

Sex is a biological classification based on external and internal sex organs as well as hormones and chromosomes. Gender is the social meaning assigned to sex; it is culturally produced. Sexual orientation refers to an individual’s romantic and/or sexual attraction to others.

34. Define and describe the two levels of meaning in communication; then, analyze each of the two levels of meaning in this sentence, said to a romantic partner: “I wish we could go on vacation.”

ANSWER: Answers could include the following:

The content level of meaning describes the literal meaning of a sentence. The relationship level of meaning

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describes something about the relationship between the communicators. The example sentence literally indicates that a person wishes to go on a vacation. The relationship level of the meaning could indicate that the person wants to get away from their partner or wishes the partner were not so busy so they could get away together.

35. What does it mean that communication is a dynamic process, and what does this have to do with gender and sexuality?

ANSWER: Communication continually changes. The language and vocabulary we use to describe gender and sexuality are evolving. For instance, *queer* used to be only seen as a derogatory term but has been reclaimed. It did not use to be common practice to share information about pronouns. Cisgender was once assumed.