

1. By definition, _____ is dependent on one's biology.
 - A. Sex
 - B. Gender
 - C. Gender role
 - D. Gender identity
2. Our personal, internal sense of maleness or femaleness is referred to as _____.
 - A. our sex
 - B. our gender identity
 - C. gender modeling
 - D. transgenderism
3. Which of the following refers to the outward manifestation and expression of one's maleness or femaleness in a social setting?
 - A. sex identity
 - B. gender identity
 - C. sex
 - D. gender role
4. According to the text, sex is determined by _____ factors; gender identities and gender roles are influenced by _____ factors.
 - A. biological; environmental
 - B. environmental; biological
 - C. both biological and environmental; environmental
 - D. environmental; both biological and environmental
5. According to the definitions in the text, a woman is considered to be 'feminine' if she _____.
 - A. can get pregnant and give birth
 - B. has a uterus and ovaries
 - C. conforms to her society's gender role standards
 - D. has a gender identity and gender role that match
6. A person's gender identity refers to his or her _____.
 - A. masculinity or femininity
 - B. beliefs about what is male or female
 - C. role in society as a male or female
 - D. personal sense of his/her own gender
7. Transgendered people have difficulty establishing their gender identity and may experience what is termed _____.
 - A. gender dysphasia
 - B. gender dysphoria
 - C. gender confusion
 - D. sexual disorganization
8. John is biologically male but often says that he "feels like a woman trapped in a man's body." He is most accurately described as:
 - A. transgendered
 - B. a transvestite
 - C. a hermaphrodite
 - D. a pseudohermaphrodite

9. Transsexuals are people who have attempted to match their gender identity to their biological sex by:
 - A. psychotherapy
 - B. cross-dressing
 - C. surgery and/or hormone treatment
 - D. gender dysphoria
10. The process by which a child adopts and internalizes parental values, attitudes, behavioral traits, and personality characteristics is called:
 - A. parental identification and modeling
 - B. matriarchal identification and modeling
 - C. individuation and modeling
 - D. identity parent modeling
11. According to researchers, the ideas we get from our parents about being masculine or feminine are _____.
 - A. largely unconsciously acquired
 - B. a major part of what our parents want to teach us
 - C. based on what their parents taught them
 - D. secondary in importance to what we get from the larger society
12. In her study of three primitive tribes, Margaret Mead found that gender attitudes and roles prescribed by the three tribes:
 - A. were similar to those in American culture.
 - B. were opposite of those in American culture.
 - C. differed from one another.
 - D. did not differ.
13. Research findings indicate that society teaches us what is masculine and feminine through _____.
 - A. the way it portrays families in the media
 - B. the definitions it develops
 - C. the school system and our families
 - D. the images it provides
14. Researchers have pointed out that the gender images portrayed by books, television, web sites, and magazines are, for the most part, _____.
 - A. opposite of what parents are teaching
 - B. reinforcing traditional and sexist attitudes
 - C. reflective of modern ideas of women's equality
 - D. becoming more tolerant of cultural differences
15. Research indicates that the average person watches at least _____ hours of television each day.
 - A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 5
 - D. 7
16. Several studies suggest that women exposed to sexist ads:
 - A. judged their current body size to be too thin.
 - B. judged their current body size to be just right.
 - C. felt more negative about their actual body size; were depressed, guilty, angry.
 - D. felt more positive about their actual body size; experienced increased self-esteem.
17. Research suggests that men exposed to sexist ads:
 - A. judged their current body size to be thinner and felt positive about their body size.
 - B. judged their current body size to be not muscular enough and felt negative about their actual body size.
 - C. judged their current body size to be just right.
 - D. felt the same way about their bodies as did the women who were exposed to the ads.

18. Gender concepts are taught from early elementary school_____.
A. in special classes
B. by messages in the books
C. by teachers' expectations and behaviors
D. by all of these
E. by B and C only
19. Which law did Congress pass to provide more opportunities for girls and women to participate in high school and college athletics?
A. Title X of the Commensurate Opportunity Act of 1972
B. Title IX of the Equal Opportunity Act of 1972
C. Title IX of the Equivalent Opportunity Act of 1975
D. Title XI of the Disparate Opportunity Act of 1975
20. According to your text, people who do not conform to society's gender role norms are_____.
A. breaking the law
B. criticized
C. hermaphrodites
D. transgendered
21. Which theory is discussed in the chapter in relation to implications of social influences on boys and girls in developing gender identity and gender roles?
A. social learning theory
B. socialization theory
C. exchange theory
D. structural-functional theory
22. Which theory discussed in the text suggests that gender cannot be learned until a child reaches a certain stage of intellectual maturity?
A. gender schema theory
B. social learning theory
C. cognitive developmental theory
D. evolutionary theory
23. Cognitive developmental theory explains that children do not learn gender constancy until they_____.
A. reach adolescence
B. have matured in their thinking
C. are 3 to 5 years old
D. encounter society's norms
24. If people adhere strongly to the_____, they will have very definite ideas about how males and females should look and behave.
A. gender schema theory
B. social learning theory
C. cognitive developmental theory
D. evolutionary theory
25. A gender schema is defined as a mental_____.
A. plan to become a transsexual
B. concept of what society expects
C. category that distinguishes between genders
D. stereotype
26. Cultural theorists argue that males and females_____.
A. are inherently unequal
B. are actually equally powerful
C. must be unequal in power for our society to exist
D. cannot physically do the same jobs

27. According to the evolutionary theory of functionalism, females' 'maternal instinct' is a result of the _____.
- A. genetic desire to have children
 - B. inborn tendency to seek a strong, monogamous mate
 - C. great amount of energy required to raise children
 - D. impulse women have to control men
28. The biological theories of gender suggest that many gender differences are due to:
- A. metabolic differences
 - B. chromosomal differences
 - C. genetics, hormones, and brain differences
29. Gender stereotypes are defined as _____ about men and women that people in a society generally share.
- A. identities and roles
 - B. assumed expectations
 - C. false beliefs
 - D. true beliefs
30. Which of the following is NOT traditionally considered to be a masculine stereotype?
- A. virile
 - B. instrumental
 - C. direct
 - D. kind
31. _____ is considered a traditionally stereotypical male emotion.
- A. compassion
 - B. patience
 - C. anger
 - D. aggression
32. Which of the following is not considered to be a feminine stereotype?
- A. logical
 - B. tactful
 - C. emotional
 - D. affectionate
33. Research indicates that women are traditionally expected to work _____ men.
- A. in lower paying jobs than
 - B. at least as hard as
 - C. longer hours than
 - D. with women instead of
34. Among the cultural gender norms that women are expected to follow, the _____ mandate is primary.
- A. marriage
 - B. lovers
 - C. motherhood
 - D. nurturer
35. According to your text, when rigid gender standards are applied to all members of one sex:
- A. personalities can become distorted.
 - B. they become androgynous.
 - C. intimate relationships benefit.
 - D. traditional women are more likely to move into male-dominated jobs.

36. Researchers have found that gender role stereotypes can cause women to take lower paying jobs because the women _____.
A. tend to expect lower pay
B. can only take on jobs with little responsibility
C. are less committed to work because they are mothers
D. don't think they can do any better
37. Your text points out that many females today are preoccupied with weight and perfectionism. This stems from:
A. individual psychopathology.
B. their lack of logical thought processes.
C. our cultural expectations for females.
D. a biological flaw.
38. Researchers have pointed out that in recent years, females have become:
A. increasingly satisfied with their bodies
B. increasingly dissatisfied with their bodies.
C. less likely to employ cosmetic procedures to improve appearance.
D. less likely to develop an eating disorder.
39. Research indicates that many of our television programs and popular magazines teach children that:
A. boys need to be strong and in control.
B. boys need to be strong but also to look good and to please others.
C. males are more concerned with their body image than are females.
D. males feel more negatively about their body image than do females.
40. One study found that overweight characters from top-rated television shows:
A. had fewer romantic interactions than their thinner counterparts.
B. were more likely to be younger and unemployed.
C. accurately reflected the percentage of overweight people in real life.
D. all of the above.
41. Researchers have pointed out that advertisements promote the idea that females' personal happiness is linked to:
A. good health.
B. positive self-esteem.
C. good character.
D. physical appearance.
42. A marriage relationship characterized by social equality, mutual respect, shared power, and shared work is best described as:
A. traditional
B. egalitarian
C. congruent
D. covenant
43. Analysis of researchers' findings supports the conclusion that advertisements tend to focus on _____ physical appearance.
A. men's
B. women's
C. both men's and women's
D. young women's
44. Research shows that the portrayal of men's and women's bodies in the media has resulted in an increase of _____ for both sexes.
A. sun tanning lotion and skimpy swim suits
B. eating disorders
C. appreciation for the opposite sex
D. sexual activity

45. Researchers suggest that the primary way that media influences gender roles is by_____.
- A. portraying men and women in stereotypical ways
 - B. teaching us what life outside our own families is like
 - C. showing women in powerful positions
 - D. distorting our ideas of what is beautiful
46. According to your text, women today control their bodies_____than they used to.
- A. less successfully
 - B. more internally
 - C. and how they look more
 - D. more successfully
47. Research shows that men think women are more attracted to_____than they really are.
- A. money
 - B. youth
 - C. muscularity
 - D. thin abs
48. Research shows that women think men are more attracted to_____than they really are.
- A. beauty
 - B. youth
 - C. long legs
 - D. thinness
49. Steroid use has become a significant problem for_____.
- A. men
 - B. women
 - C. both men and women
 - D. younger and younger children
50. Some researchers contend that traditional male gender role socialization teaches men to express their vulnerable emotions as_____.
- A. hostility
 - B. strength
 - C. anger
 - D. sexuality
51. According to your text, the gender roles we choose to take in our family of procreation are determined in large part by our_____.
- A. biology
 - B. parents
 - C. attitudes
 - D. culture
52. New brain research shows that differences between male and female brains:
- A. are related to hormone levels
 - B. are relatively minor and relate primarily to reproduction
 - C. become apparent only after adolescence
 - D. play a large part in determining gender roles
53. When asked by researchers, in which ethnic/racial group did females rate themselves as most sexually attractive?
- A. African Americans
 - B. Anglo-Americans
 - C. Hispanics
 - D. All three groups demonstrated little difference in their ratings.

54. Research shows that men's attitudes about gender roles _____.
A. are constant across ethnicities and social class
B. change according to the norms of the culture
C. vary according to age and education
D. vary according to social class and ethnic group
55. One study found that female adolescents from different ethnic groups _____.
A. differ in their attitudes towards gender roles.
B. show little difference in their gender role beliefs.
C. tend to favor traditional gender roles.
D. are socialized in similar ways because they share the American culture.
56. In dual-earner families, in which area of household responsibility has research found that fathers/ husbands will become more involved as their spouse's work hours increase?
A. laundry
B. cooking
C. child care
D. gardening
57. Most studies of the distribution of household labor between husbands and wives reveal that the:
A. distribution of labor is fairly equal.
B. wives do more than the husbands.
C. husbands do more than the wives.
D. distribution is fairly equal only if both are employed outside the home.
58. When mothers are employed, who (according to research) takes on the primary responsibility for child care and housework?
A. the fathers
B. mothers and fathers share about equally
C. the mothers
D. an employee
59. Researchers have found that _____ tend(s) to overestimate how much time they spend doing housework.
A. Women
B. Men
C. Neither sex
D. Both sexes
60. Gender role congruence means:
A. spouses agree on gender-role expectations and performance.
B. spouses live separate but parallel lives.
C. an egalitarian division of responsibilities.
D. inconsistent expressions of masculinity and femininity.
61. To have gender-role congruence in a marriage, it is necessary for each partner to _____.
A. fulfill the expectations of their partner
B. agree to a specific cultural gender role
C. be consistent in doing what they agreed to do
D. take on a traditional gender role
62. The term androgyny refers to people who _____.
A. fit their gender behavior to the situation
B. reject the idea of being masculine or feminine
C. have both masculine and feminine characteristics
D. do not have a clear gender identity

63. A woman who changes the oil in her car and a man who does the weekly grocery shopping could both be considered _____.
A. cross-gendered
B. hermaphrodites
C. androgynous
D. confused
64. Androgynous people, by definition,
A. are gender typed with respect to roles.
B. follow culturally defined roles.
C. are distinctly male and female in sex.
D. believe in keeping male and female identities separate.
65. According to your text, which of the following is not true regarding androgyny?
A. Androgynous people are not gender typed with respect to roles.
B. They match their behavior to the situation rather than being limited by what is culturally defined as male or female.
C. Androgyny expands the range of acceptable behavior.
D. Androgyny is the condition of being biologically male and female in one.
66. Betsy, the woman who told the story in your text that she is often mistaken for a man because of her appearance, discovered that she was _____.
A. ostracized because she looked different
B. treated differently than women
C. not comfortable as a woman
D. actually transgendered
67. In the Mexican-American culture, the word 'macho' refers to a man who _____.
A. is dominant and authoritarian
B. is muscular
C. protects and provides for his family
D. assumes a patriarchal role in his family
68. One study found that the images on the covers of men's and women's magazines tend to focus on women's _____.
A. roles in society
B. appearance
C. sexuality
D. success in relationships
69. According to the text, Title IX has resulted in _____.
A. equal opportunity for girls in education
B. equal funding for boys' and girls' sports
C. equal opportunities in math and science
D. more opportunities for girls in sports
70. Research indicates that gender identities and roles are influenced by the environment.
True False
71. A study showed that early adolescent daughters of mothers who are employed hold more traditional gender-role attitudes than do daughters of women who are not employed.
True False
72. Theories of gender role and identity disagree about the importance of gender roles in our society.
True False
73. The purpose of a gender theory is to explain how we develop the ideas of 'maleness' and 'femaleness' that we have.
True False

74. The social learning theory of gender identity emphasizes that boys develop "maleness" and girls "femaleness" through exposure to scores of influences, including parents, television, school, and peers.
True False
75. Gender schema theory suggests that gender, like other things, cannot be learned until a child reaches a certain stage of intellectual development.
True False
76. According to the text, stereotypes of masculinity are still considered socially desirable by all elements in our society today.
True False
77. According to the text, one of the results of applying rigid gender standards to all members of one sex is that individual personalities can become distorted.
True False
78. A recent study reveals that one-half of 9-year-old girls have dieted in this country.
True False
79. The wage gap between males and females starts with job differences such as babysitting and lawn mowing in childhood.
True False
80. The text points out that data collected on gender and body image are female-focused because men are not affected by the media's portrayal of them.
True False
81. The brains of boys are about 10% smaller than those of girls.
True False
82. Research findings indicate that self-help books are one of the only types of books that are NOT gender-stereotyped.
True False
83. A 2004 study found that the National Collegiate Athletic Association media guide covers tend to portray women athletes in more passive and traditionally feminine poses.
True False
84. The text points out that steroid use can lead to premature balding and breast enlargement in males.
True False
85. According to research, African American men are less liberal in their attitudes toward working wives than White men.
True False
86. According to the text, the division of labor between the sexes in the workplace and in the family became more rigid during the twentieth century.
True False
87. Research reveals that men tend to spend more time performing domestic labor early in their employment career and after retirement.
True False
88. The uncertainty felt when choosing a gender role is called role strain.
True False
89. Research indicates that marital satisfaction appears to be correlated with partners' perceiving themselves and their spouses as each doing a fair share of family work.
True False

90. Research reveals that androgynous individuals have poorer social relationships than do those with traditional gender roles.
True False
91. Researchers suggest that our gender self-concept probably changes across the various contexts in which we interact.
True False
92. Define parental identification and modeling in terms of gender identity development.
93. How do gender-role expectations and performance influence marital satisfaction?
94. Along with various stereotyped concepts of femininity, the text discusses two gender norms that all women are expected to follow. Identify and describe each of these gender norms. Which one of them is primary?
95. Identify three ways in which television influences the learning of gender concepts and roles.
96. How can the mixing of gender roles be advantageous to both sexes?

97. Define "body image" and explain why males' body images are not so dependent on the images in magazines or popular culture.
98. Discuss how television affects the value systems of those who watch it.
99. Explain how body image differs among different ethnic groups.
100. Why, as stated in the text, is sharing domestic work important?
101. How do gender roles in the family change over the family life cycle?
102. Define and distinguish among the concepts of sex, gender, gender identity, and gender role.

103. Discuss how each of the following environmental influences molds masculinity and femininity: societal expectations, parents, television, and school.
104. Discuss how women are portrayed in television, movies, magazines, and books.
105. Describe common masculine and feminine stereotypes and the problems that such stereotypes create.
106. How do the causes, experience, and coping mechanisms for depression differ for men and women?
107. Discuss several specific coping skills to reduce or prevent depression.
108. Discuss gender-role influences in interpersonal relationships between men and women.

109. Discuss gender roles in the family.

110. Compare the socialization of African American daughters as compared to White daughters in our society.

111. Discuss how promoting the idea that females' personal happiness is linked to physical appearance threatens mental and physical health.

112. What is androgyny, what are its advantages, and how is it developed?

ch02 Key

1. (p. 42) A
2. (p. 42) B
3. (p. 42) D
4. (p. 42) A
5. (p. 43) C
6. (p. 42) D
7. (p. 42) B
8. (p. 42) A
9. (p. 42) C
10. (p. 61) A
11. (p. 44) A
12. (p. 43) C
13. (p. 43) B
14. (p. 45) B
15. (p. 45) B
16. (p. 54) C
17. (p. 54) B
18. (p. 46) E
19. (p. 64) B
20. (p. 46) B
21. (p. 46 - 47) A
22. (p. 47 - 48) C
23. (p. 47) C
24. (p. 48) A
25. (p. 48) C
26. (p. 48) C
27. (p. 49) A
28. (p. 49) C
29. (p. 50 - 51) B
30. (p. 50) D
31. (p. 50) C
32. (p. 50) A
33. (p. 53) A
34. (p. 51) C
35. (p. 51) A
36. (p. 53) A

37. (p. 53) C
38. (p. 54) B
39. (p. 54) A
40. (p. 54) A
41. (p. 54 - 56) D
42. (p. 59) B
43. (p. 54) C
44. (p. 53) B
45. (p. 54) A
46. (p. 53) B
47. (p. 54) C
48. (p. 54) D
49. (p. 54) C
50. (p. 50) C
51. (p. 59) C
52. (p. 49) A
53. (p. 57 - 58) A
54. (p. 58) D
55. (p. 56 - 57) A
56. (p. 60) C
57. (p. 60) B
58. (p. 60) C
59. (p. 61) B
60. (p. 59) A
61. (p. 59 - 60) C
62. (p. 62 - 63) A
63. (p. 63) C
64. (p. 62) C
65. (p. 62 - 63) D
66. (p. 52) B
67. (p. 56) C
68. (p. 54 - 55) B
69. (p. 64) D
70. (p. 42) TRUE
71. (p. 45) FALSE
72. (p. 46 - 48) FALSE
73. (p. 46) TRUE
74. (p. 46) TRUE

75. (p. 46 - 47) FALSE

76. (p. 50) FALSE

77. (p. 51) TRUE

78. (p. 53) TRUE

79. (p. 52 - 53) TRUE

80. (p. 54) FALSE

81. (p. 49) FALSE

82. (p. 45) FALSE

83. (p. 45) TRUE

84. (p. 54) TRUE

85. (p. 58) FALSE

86. (p. 59) FALSE

87. (p. 59) TRUE

88. (p. 59) FALSE

89. (p. 60) TRUE

90. (p. 63) FALSE

91. (p. 63) TRUE

92. It is the process by which the child adopts and internalizes parental values, attitudes, behavioral traits, and personality characteristics.

93. Husbands and wives who agree on gender-role expectations and performance are more likely to report higher marital quality than those who disagree. The need for gender-role congruence is an important consideration in mate selection.

94. The primary gender norm is the motherhood mandate, which includes the expectations that girls must play with dolls, since doll-play prepares them to become mothers; later, this mandate says that women should be good mothers by devoting a majority of their time to caring for their infants. Second in importance is the marriage mandate, which includes the expectation that marriage is women's rite of passage into the adult world and necessary to fulfill the motherhood mandate.

95. Television often portrays males and females in stereotypical ways. It affects the value systems of those who watch it through the messages transmitted (women are underrepresented, are younger, and age faster than men). Television viewing is related to more sexist responses to questions about the nature of men and women and their treatment and appropriate roles in society.

96. Both can be more independent and less conforming and more nurturing. Androgynous individuals have been shown to have better social relationships and superior adjustments, less psychological distress, more effective coping techniques, emotional integration, better communication skills, and a better defined self-concept.

97. Body image most often refers to positive or negative feelings about specific parts of the body and to overall appearance. Males' body images are not so dependent on media because male portrayals in the media are more about status and success than physicality.

98. The television is on for more than 7 hours a day, with the average person watching at least 3 hours per day. Television transmits a fairly stable and consistent set of images about men and women. Women are underrepresented in television, with men outnumbering them two to one. Women on television are younger than men, age faster, and are likely cast as elderly when over age 65. Men over age 65 are more likely to be cast in younger roles. Heavier women are less likely to be involved in romantic relationships, to date, to be shown in sexual encounters, or to talk about sex. Although a number of female characters on television are employed outside the home, they are often portrayed as having lower status jobs.

99. African Americans report greater body satisfaction and less overestimation of weight than their white counterparts. African American women also rate themselves as more sexually attractive than do Anglo-American women and have higher self-esteem regarding their weight. Hispanic women rate themselves as less sexually attractive than do African American women but more than do Anglo-American women. Males in all three groups demonstrate little difference.

100. It is important to individual well being, to the marital relationship, and to quality parent-child relationships. Greater paternal involvement in childcare also increases the marital satisfaction of the woman.

101. Having babies forces women into traditional mother roles for a time; husbands spend more time in domestic labor during periods of least occupational involvement (early in career and after retirement); roles become more flexible with time.

102. Answer will vary

103. Answer will vary

- 104. Answer will vary
- 105. Answer will vary
- 106. Answer will vary
- 107. Answer will vary
- 108. Answer will vary
- 109. Answer will vary
- 110. Answer will vary
- 111. Answer will vary
- 112. Answer will vary

ch02 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
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