

Chapter 1 Studying Gender: An Overview

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) The difference between sex and gender is that the
A) former is biologically determined, whereas the latter is socially constructed.
B) former refers to masculinity and femininity, whereas the latter refers to a set of genetically determined traits.
C) former is socially constructed, whereas the latter is biologically created.
D) none of the above; there is no difference between sex and gender
Answer: A page 3

2) The structural functionalist perspective is problematic because it neglects the
A) structural causes of gender inequality.
B) fact that gender is amenable to change.
C) consequences of gender inequality in society.
D) all of the above
Answer: D page 4

3) A sex/gender system in which men dominate women and that which is masculine is more highly valued than that which is considered feminine is called a
A) matriarchy.
B) masculine system.
C) patriarchy.
D) divine right of males.
Answer: C page 3

4) A paradigm is
A) the social construction of gender categories.
B) a school of thought that provides a framework for a scientist.
C) objective standards used to judge scientific findings.
D) a universal view of scientific phenomena.
Answer: B page 4

5) A structural functionalist maintains that
A) rapid social change is desirable.
B) women can function in the work world as well as they can in domestic roles.
C) biological differences have led to differing gender roles.
D) all of the above
Answer: C page 4

6) The ability to impose one's will on others is defined in your text as
A) ethnocentrism.
B) sexism.
C) power.
D) functionalism.
Answer: C page 6

7) A paradigm revolution occurs when
A) a paradigm can no longer adequately explain social conditions or problems.
B) new paradigms emerge from turmoil.
C) the dominant paradigm is rejected in favor of a competing paradigm.
D) all of the above

Answer: D page 6

8) The feminist perspective maintains that

- A) consequences of gender inequality are identical for all groups of men and women.
- B) gender is socially created.
- C) socialization plays no role in gender acquisition.
- D) nature is unimportant in the acquisition of gender.

Answer: B page 7

9) In her review of sociological literature, Lyn Lofland found that

- A) women have different goals and ambitions than men do.
- B) men's speech patterns are accepted as normative while women's are viewed as deficient.
- C) urban sociologists focused on settings which were male dominated.
- D) all of the above

Answer: C page 9

10) Feminist researchers

- A) focus on the experiences of women to the exclusion of those of men.
- B) often use research methods that allow subjects self-expression.
- C) strive to take a holistic view of how women and men encounter different opportunities because of their different location in the social structure.
- D) both B and C above

Answer: D page 9

11) Feminist researchers reject

- A) the notion of a value-free science.
- B) scientific standards in research.
- C) the inclusion of value judgments in scientific research.
- D) the role of subjectivity in empirical research.

Answer: A page 11

12) From the feminist perspective, the consequences of sexism

- A) are identical for all groups of women and men.
- B) impact only on women.
- C) are made worse by other forms of oppression, including classism, racism, and heterosexism.
- D) are not as bad as they used to be, thanks to the efforts of the women's movement.

Answer: C page 12

13) A feminist consciousness is recognition by women that

- A) they are treated unequally as a group.
- B) through collective action, the inequitable social structure can be changed.
- C) their subordination is socially created.
- D) all of the above

Answer: D page 13

14) The following contributed to the emergence of the nineteenth-century British and Western European feminism:

- a) the French Revolution
- b) the rise of liberalism
- c) women's inactivity during the Revolution
- d) a and b

Answer: D page 19

15) Early feminists in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were involved in the following political and social reforms:

- a) public health
- b) moral uplift
- c) abolition
- d) all of the above

Answer: D

16) These three interrelated levels of society form society's gender structure:

- a) institutional, cultural, interpersonal
- b) family, church and education
- c) economy, government and interpersonal
- d) none of the above

Answer: A

1.2 True/False Questions

1) The term "gender" is a biological term meaning either male or female.

Answer: FALSE page 2

2) Sex/gender systems vary cross-culturally.

Answer: TRUE page 2

3) Patriarchy is not a universal system.

Answer: TRUE page 3

4) Sociology is a science with one paradigm.

Answer: FALSE page 4

5) Feminist sociology represents a paradigm revolution.

Answer: TRUE page 4

6) Feminism sociologists focus exclusively on the problems of women in society.

Answer: FALSE page 7

7) Feminism is a single, unified perspective.

Answer: FALSE page 7

8) Black women were systematically excluded from most White suffrage organizations.

Answer: TRUE page 11

9) Betty Friedan's book, *The Feminist Mystique*, was considered a major factor in the resurgence of feminism in the 1960s.

Answer: TRUE page 13

10) For women in underdeveloped countries, reproductive freedom refers to the right to terminate unwanted pregnancies.

Answer: FALSE page 20

11) Gender has been fully mainstreamed into sociology courses.

Answer: FALSE page 20

12) Black third-wave feminists exclude men from their fight against racism, AIDS, and poverty.

Answer: FALSE page 21

13) During the late 1800s, women began publicly calling for equal rights with men.

Answer: FALSE page 18

1.3 Essay Questions

1) Define the term "patriarchy." What is its relationship to gender?

Answer:

2) Why is the feminism paradigm important for an understanding of gender acquisition?

Answer:

3) Feminist social scientists have been critical of traditional research on gender. Specifically what are their criticisms? Identify and explain each of them.

Answer:

4) Compare and contrast the feminist and structural functionalist perspectives. Discuss their positions on the biological influences of gender.

Answer:

5) Choose either the first or second wave of feminism and discuss its origins, influential people, and any critical events.

Answer:

6) Discuss the three major categories of feminist theory developed by Judith Lorber.

Answer:

7) Discuss the future of feminism. Specify the role of young women and women of color and their contribution to the field.

8) Choose two first-wave feminists to profile. How did they each contribute to the historical feminist movement?

9) Discuss the interrelated levels of society that forms the gender structure and the three consequences of such a structure.

Chapter 2 Biology, Sex, and Gender: The Interaction of Nature and Environment

2.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- A) Typically, a person is born with 46 chromosomes.
- B) One set of chromosomes is referred to as the sex chromosomes because it plays a primary role in determining the sex of the fetus.
- C) Genetically normal females have two X chromosomes.
- D) The mother's genetic contribution determines the sex of a child.

Answer: D page 33

2) All embryos are sexually bipotential (anatomically identical) until the

- A) third month of development.
- B) sixth week of development.
- C) 28th week of development.
- D) none of the above; embryos are never sexually bipotential

Answer: B page 33

3) The hormone testosterone is important in the development of the male fetus because it

- A) causes the degeneration of the female duct system.
- B) promotes the formation of the external genitals.
- C) promotes the transformation of indifferent gonads into fetal testes.
- D) promotes the further growth of the male (Wolffian) duct system.

Answer: D page 33

4) Meiosis refers to

- A) chromosomes dividing and duplicating themselves during sperm production.
- B) when sperm fail to divide properly.
- C) an absence of chromosomes during the sperm production process.
- D) Both B and C are correct.

Answer: A page 36

5) Turner syndrome (XO) is caused by

- A) nondisjunction during the first meiotic division after fertilization.
- B) over-exposure to prenatal testosterone.
- C) under-exposure to prenatal testosterone.
- D) none of the above

Answer: A page 35

6) Individuals with Turner syndrome

- A) tend to be "tomboyish" girls.
- B) exhibit a stereotypical femininity in their behavior and personalities.
- C) have a confused gender identity owing to the lack of a second chromosome.
- D) tend to be overly aggressive.

Answer: B page 35

7) Men with Klinefelter syndrome are at an increased risk of developing emotional and interpersonal problems, most likely because

- A) they do not secrete enough testosterone to adequately regulate their behavioral drives.
- B) the possession of an extra sex chromosome directly produces abnormal behavior in males.