Questioning Gender 5th edition Ryle Test Bank

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Questioning Gender (5th)

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Total Questions: 53

Multiple Choice (30)

Q1. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The practice of reading physical and social cues to determine whether someone is a woman or a man is known as _____.

a) gender assignment
b) cisgender
c) cultural genitalia
d) gender attribution ✓ correct

Q2. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The text refers to learning the process of "seeing gender," which in this case means _____.

a) being able to identify the gender of people on the street
b) learning what body types are specifically associated with each gender
c) learning to see the invisible ways in which gender affects our lives ✓ correct
d) recognizing that gender is a biological attribute

Q3. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Identifying someone's race as white based on the color of their skin demonstrates the concept of _____.

a) Thomas principle ✓ correct
b) biosocial approach
c) structural approach
d) natural selection

Q4. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The idea that "if people define situations as real, they are real in their consequences" is known as the _____ principle.

a) Thomas ✓ correct
b) Ryle
c) historical
d) institutional

Q5. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Drawing upon the Thomas principle, the high rates of police violence against Black people supports the claim that _____.

a) race and gender are real categories based on biological reality
b) situations defined as real become real in their consequences ✓ correct
c) racist stereotypes are based on biological reality
d) people attracted to policing are inherently violent

Q6. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Analyzing the many ways in which gender is socially constructed in different societies around the world is an example of which of the following?

a) Essentialist perspective
b) Cross-cultural approach ✓ correct
c) Functionalist perspective
d) Feminist approach

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Q7. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The theory that analyzes how the interaction of race, gender, social class, sexuality, and other identities affects our lives is referred to as _____.

a) intersexuality
b) cultural feminism
c) intersectionality ✓ correct
d) social constructionism

Q8. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

A Christian woman who wears no head covering and assumes that a Muslim woman's head covering is oppressive demonstrates a lack of understanding of _____.

a) intersectionality ✓ correct
b) sex
c) gender
d) race

Q9. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which of the following are the two key sources of evidence that are commonly used to support the social constructionist perspective?

a) Historical and cross-cultural comparisons ✓ correct
b) Nurture and nature arguments
c) Biological and evolutionary arguments
d) Racial and gender intersections

Q10. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Which of the following helps to build an understanding of the ways in which gender is socially constructed in a global, historical, and intersectional context?

a) Debunk any ideas about what is normal and abnormal regarding gender.
b) Place the experiences of people of color, gay, and lesbian people, transgender people, and working-class at the center.
c) Gender varies a great deal based on where, when, and who you are. ✓ correct
d) Understand that the language used to talk about different experiences and one's place in the world is important.

Q11. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The social meaning that is assigned to biological differences between males and females is known as _____.

a) sexual dimorphism
b) gender ✓ correct
c) sex
d) sexual category

Q12. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The biological differences between people we call males and females are known as _____.

a) sexual dimorphism
b) gender
c) sex ✓ correct
d) sexuality

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Q13. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The statement “Our experiences with gender vary based on historical time period and place, yet there are limitations to that experience based on the biological reality of male and female bodies” would align best with which theoretical perspective?

a) Essentialist
b) Social construction
c) Biosocial ✓ correct
d) Feminist

Q14. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The belief that there are two physically and genetically discrete categories of people—males and females—is defined as _____.

a) sexual dimorphism ✓ correct
b) intersectionality
c) gender difference
d) sexual fluidity

Q15. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

A doctor’s determination that a baby is a boy or a girl based on their genitalia is a process referred to as _____.

a) gender attribution
b) gender determinism
c) cultural gender
d) gender assignment ✓ correct

Q16. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The assumption that a person with facial hair is a man demonstrates the concept of _____.

a) cultural genitalia ✓ correct
b) biological genitalia
c) biological attribution
d) cultural attribution

Q17. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which of the following areas of evidence supports a strong social constructionist approach?

a) The physical body develops independently of ideas about gender.
b) Intersex people are real evidence of sexual dimorphism.
c) Sex categories are consistent across time and place.
d) Sex is categorized differently in various cultures. ✓ correct

Q18. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

The text discusses a study which found that Orthodox Jewish girls have developed stronger bone mass than boys because the girls are more physically active and are not expected to spend as much time studying religious texts. This example demonstrates that _____.

a) biological differences can be influenced by social reality ✓ correct
b) social differences can be influenced by biological reality
c) sex differences are not culturally determined
d) sex shapes gender

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Q19. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

People born with XX chromosomes but with masculinization of genitalia have _____.

a) androgen insensitivity syndrome
b) sexual dimorphism disorder
c) androgen hypersensitivity syndrome
d) congenital adrenal hyperplasia ✓ correct

Q20. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

The common practice of surgically altering the genitalia of babies born with ambiguous genitalia to more closely resemble male or female sex characteristics suggests the prevalence of which of the following?

a) Biological determinism
b) Sexual dimorphism ✓ correct
c) Social essentialism
d) Gender performance

Q21. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

_____ is the term used to describe people who have a wide variety of physical traits that lead to ambiguous sex categorization.

a) Nonbinary
b) Intersex ✓ correct
c) Androgynous
d) Pansexual

Q22. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Some intersex individuals develop hormones that give them secondary sex characteristics that are associated with a man or a woman, despite having ambiguous genitalia and sex organs. This fact demonstrates that _____.

a) sexual dimorphism is universal
b) sex hormones develop in prepubescent children
c) human variation does not fit neatly into sex categories ✓ correct
d) hormones and genitalia are congruent

Q23. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

_____ is a broad label that categorizes people who seek to expose, subvert and, in some cases, change culturally defined gender categories.

a) Pansexual
b) Transgender ✓ correct
c) Cisgender
d) Androgynous

Q24. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Advocates of which theoretical perspective would make the following argument, “It is culture that dictates how we see sex”?

a) Essentialist
b) Social construction ✓ correct
c) Biosocial
d) Marxist

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Q25. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which approach considers intersex and transgender people an aberration that must be fit into a dimorphic system?

a) Strong social constructionist
b) Essentialist
c) Feminist
d) Biosocial ✓ correct

Q26. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Intersex conditions are estimated to occur at a rate of _____.

a) 1.7% of all births ✓ correct
b) 10% of all births
c) 35.2% of all births
d) 96% of all births

Q27. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The ancient Greeks' belief that the vagina and the penis were different variations of the same organ demonstrates the _____ model.

a) one-sex ✓ correct
b) sex hierarchy
c) biological
d) constructionist

Q28. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Which of the following debunks any ideas about what is normal and abnormal regarding gender?

a) Looking at gender globally and being intersectional ✓ correct
b) Socially constructing a system of inequality
c) Knowing that gender varies a great deal based on where, when, and who you are
d) Understanding that gender distributes power to people

Q29. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Which of the following may be socially constructed and a system of inequality?

a) Transgender
b) Gender ✓ correct
c) Intersectionality
d) Dimorphism

Q30. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Which of the following is an example of a social constructionist argument?

a) Male and female categories accurately represent the reality of physical bodies.
b) Cultural beliefs about bodies are reflective of biological variation.
c) Biological sex categories are binary.
d) Social ideas about sex categories prevent society from seeing actual biological reality. ✓ correct

True/False (15)

Q31. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Gender assignment is the process of reading physical and social cues to decide whether someone is a man or a woman.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

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Q32. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Trying to determine whether the person walking down the street is a man or a woman demonstrates the process of “seeing” gender.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q33. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Intersectionality refers to people who are intersex.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q34. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Social constructionists believe that sex and gender can change across time and across cultures.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q35. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

People who contradict prevailing social ideas about gender are referred to as transgender.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q36. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Historical variations in gender (i.e., diverse views and practices of gender over time) are one source of evidence used to support the social constructionist perspective.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q37. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Gender is the biological difference between people we call males and females.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q38. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The Thomas principle states that if people define situations as real, they are real in their consequences.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q39. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

According to the biosocial approach, both sex and gender are socially constructed.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q40. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The terms intersex and transgender can be used interchangeably to refer to the same group of people.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q41. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The biosocial approach asserts that gender is constantly changing depending on time and place.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q42. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The text generally embraces a biosocial perspective on gender and asserts that contemporary gender differences are a product of biological processes.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q43. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

The finding that differences in bone mass between Orthodox Jewish boys and girls are attributed to differences in social behavior supports the social constructionist approach to gender.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q44. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Transgender is a term that refers to individuals who are sexually attracted to the opposite sex.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q45. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Gender varies a great deal based on where, when, and who you are.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Essay (8)

Q46. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Define social constructionism, and discuss one historical or cross-cultural variation in gender that exemplifies the social constructionist approach.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Answers may vary. Students could discuss the Greek concept of one hierarchically ordered sexual category in which women are lower in status than men. This historical example of a unilateral rather than bilateral system supports the social constructionist approach.*

Q47. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Compare and contrast the biosocial approach and strong social constructionist approach to gender. What are their key similarities and differences?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Answers may vary. Table 1.1 compares the biosocial and strong social constructionist approaches. Students should discuss the position of each approach on sexual dimorphism, relationship between sex and gender, and stance on intersex and transgender people.*

Q48. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Define sexual dimorphism. How is this concept central to the biosocial approach? How have social constructionists challenged sexual dimorphism?

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Answers may vary. Students should explain that sexual dimorphism refers to physical and genetic distinctions that categorize people into one of two discrete categories—male and female. Based on characteristics, people are assigned to one of the two categories. Social constructionists argue that not all people fit into one of the categories. Students should cite the existence of intersex people as evidence.*

Q49. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

What does the term "intersex" mean? How do intersex individuals pose a challenge to conventional beliefs about sex and gender?

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Answers may vary. Students should define the term intersex and discuss the various forms. They should introduce the term sexual dimorphism and explain that intersex individuals do not fit into the male/female sex categories.*

Q50. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Analyze and explain the statement "our social beliefs can have a crucial impact on bodies." Which approach is supported by this claim?

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Answers may vary. Students should refer to studies presented in the section "Gender and Bodies": social beliefs that have affected bone mass, brains, and muscles. Students should explain how the effect of social beliefs on the body is support for the social constructionist approach.*

Q51. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Explain how the Thomas principle helps in understanding the social construction of reality as it relates to gender.

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Answers may vary. The best way to help us understand the social construction of reality as it relates to gender is to use the Thomas principle, from W. I. and Dorothy Thomas, which states, "If people define situations as real, they are real in their consequences." Take the gender binary, for example. In many places, like the United States, people believe that there are two and only two types of people in the world—women and men. This belief in two discrete categories that describe the gender of everyone is what we call the gender binary. Many people believe the binary is natural and universal. There have always been two types of people—males and females—and there always will be.*

Q52. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Discuss why the categories of male and female do not accurately describe the reality of physical bodies.

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Many would argue that the diversity in our physical bodies is greater than our categories would lead us to believe. They might go so far as to argue that our belief in how bodies should be gets in the way of our perceiving the way bodies actually are. Because we believe that everyone should have a penis or a vagina, we tend to ignore the many cases of people who have both. Because we believe that the gender you're assigned at birth should line up with the gender you live, we stigmatize transgender people who violate these norms.*

Q53. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Using examples, describe the three main goals for studying gender.

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: First, build an understanding of the ways in which gender is socially constructed in a global, historical, and intersectional context. One fundamental truth about gender that those who study this topic have arrived at is that gender varies a great deal based on where, when, and who you are. The second goal is to debunk any ideas about what is normal and abnormal regarding gender. Do this through looking at gender globally and by being intersectional—by placing the experiences of people of color, gay and lesbian people, transgender people, and working-class people at the center rather than at the margins of our inquiries. The particular language used to talk about different experiences and places in the world is important. The term Western assumes not only a geographic centering but also an economic and social one.*