Psychology of Sex and Gender 3rd edition Bosson Test Bank

SKU: 9781071921845-TEST-BANK

Psychology of Sex and Gender (3rd)

ISBN 9781071921845 | Chapter 1

Total Questions: 75

Multiple Choice (50)

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

Which term refers to the categorization of infants based on their anatomy?

a) intersex
b) assigned sex at birth ✓ correct
c) sex
d) gender

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

Rhoda Unger (1979) argued for using “sex” to refer to the _____ aspects of being female or male while “gender” should be used when discussing the _____ aspects.

a) culturally constructed; biological
b) hormonal; culturally constructed
c) biological; culturally constructed ✓ correct
d) anatomical; hormonal

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

To address the ambiguity of biological and social causes of sex differences, the book uses “sex” to refer to _____ and “gender” to refer to _____.

a) categories of people; stages of development
b) culturally constructed differences; biological differences
c) biological aspects; biosocioculturally–shaped traits associated with assigned sex ✓ correct
d) a chosen social identity; a category given to you at birth

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

Using “sex” to refer to biological differences between men and women and “gender” to refer to the culturally constructed differences is problematic for which of the following reasons?

a) Biology has too small of an influence to warrant its own term.
b) It overemphasizes the role of socialization and cultural forces.
c) It is difficult to pinpoint the precise influence of biology and culture in sex differences. ✓ correct
d) The terms sex and gender fail to account for issues related to intersectionality.

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

Researchers have found that testosterone _____.

a) is stable and generally insensitive to social events
b) increases during competition but only for men
c) decreases when women perform male–typed behaviors
d) decreases when men perform female–typed behaviors ✓ correct

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

Research shows that differences in physical aggression between men and women are _____.

a) due to hormonal differences, such as higher levels of testosterone in men
b) primarily caused by differences in brain structure arising from the presence of androgen during fetal development
c) caused by men being socialized to be risky and to direct negative emotion outward
d) most likely caused by some mixture of biological and social factors ✓ correct

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

Which of the following do sex binaries accomplish?

a) communicating the variety in the biological components of sex
b) guiding social interactions ✓ correct
c) allowing for the full expression of gender identity
d) fostering complexity in social institutions

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

Around what percent of infants are born with some form of intersexuality?

a) 2% ✓ correct
b) 5%
c) 10%
d) 20%

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

Intersexuality refers to instances where _____.

a) gender identity transcends multiple sex categories
b) people feel sexual attraction to others regardless of their gender identity
c) biological components of sex do not fit the typical male/female pattern ✓ correct
d) there is a mismatch between anatomical and psychological gender

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

Strict sex and gender binaries are _____.

a) observed in all cultures across the world
b) oversimplified categorical structures people impose on society ✓ correct
c) reflections of the simple biological facts of sex
d) necessary to maintain social order

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

For transgender individuals, there exists _____

a) no sense of belonging to any category of sex
b) a mismatch between the sex they are assigned at birth and their psychological gender ✓ correct
c) a match between the sex they are assigned birth and gender to which they feel they belong
d) a sense of belonging to both categories of sex

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

Categories such as heterosexual, gay, and lesbian refer to _____ whereas categories such as cisgender, transgender, and genderqueer refer to _____.

a) sex; gender
b) biological identities; cultural identities
c) sexual orientation; gender identities ✓ correct
d) group identities; individual identities

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

People who do not feel a sense of belonging to any category of sex are referred to as _____.

a) cisgender
b) transgender
c) agender ✓ correct
d) pangender

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

_____ refers to an individuals' psychological experience of their gender.

a) Sex
b) Gender identity ✓ correct
c) Sexual identity
d) Gender orientation

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

Which of the following is most characteristic of a person who is gender fluid?

a) shifting among female, male, and third gender identities ✓ correct
b) unusual fluctuations in hormones associated with masculine and feminine behavior
c) changes in which gender they feel sexually attracted to
d) never having any clear gender identity at any given time

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

Which of the following is TRUE according to Janet Spence's multifactorial theory of gender identity?

a) The variety of roles, traits, and attitudes that shape gender identity are independent/uncorrelated. ✓ correct
b) There are a narrow set of different ways gender attributes group together.
c) Most people struggle to develop a basic sense of belongingness to their biological sex.
d) It is common to discount gender–typical traits and emphasize gender–atypical traits.

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

Which of the following BEST represents an intersectional perspective?

a) studying how women are affected by sexism
b) examining differences between women and men
c) examining how young men are impacted by ageism
d) researching Black women's experiences of both racism and sexism ✓ correct

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

Cole (2009) encourages psychologists to adopt a more intersectional approach when conducting research by taking which of the following steps?

a) ignore who they are including or excluding in their studies
b) consider the role of structural inequalities in shaping participants' experiences ✓ correct
c) look for differences in participants' experiences, despite their shared identities
d) isolate specific categories under study, such as only sex or race

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

Which of the following terms refers to possessing high levels of both masculine and feminine traits?

a) genderqueer
b) gender fluid
c) pansexual
d) androgynous ✓ correct

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

Some social understandings of sex and gender show a great deal of cultural variability, such as _____.

a) the tendency to view women as more warm, moral, and appearance oriented
b) the acceptance of patriarchal versus matriarchal societies
c) stereotypes of men as more physically aggressive
d) the acceptability of third sex/gender options ✓ correct

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

Which of the following is TRUE of the history of acceptance of nonbinary categories of sex and gender in Western cultures?

a) Nine U.S. states recognize a nonbinary gender status on driver's licenses. ✓ correct

b) In Western cultures, people who are born intersex are typically assigned to a third gender category.

c) Australia remains the only developed nation to recognize a third gender option.

d) Western cultures have historically been more open to nonbinary gender options than non–Western cultures.

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

Sex and gender are _____ or mental frameworks through which people process their social worlds.

a) schemas ✓ correct

b) scripts

c) stereotypes

d) prejudices

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

Which of the following have researchers studying gender and culture found?

a) People associate books more with men and film more with women.

b) Across cultures, certain foods, such as red meat, are considered more masculine. ✓ correct

c) The number 2 is considered more masculine than number 1.

d) People in the United States tend to associate red with boys.

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

Which group would be least likely to recognize the influence of sex and gender in daily life?

a) cisgender men ✓ correct

b) Black women

c) people who are genderqueer

d) transgender men

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

Privilege refers to _____.

a) group status earned legitimately

b) social efforts to increase opportunities for marginalized groups

c) advantage that stems from favorable personality traits

d) automatic, unearned advantage that accompanies certain groups ✓ correct

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

Which of the following fits with sociologist Judith Lorber's (1994) suggestions for combating dominant gender norms?

a) campaigns to ask female actors more substantive questions rather than focusing on looks and sexuality ✓ correct

b) efforts to increase diversity in science and technology fields

c) spending less time interviewing male athletes

d) attempts to rebrand feminism in order to avoid negative stereotypes

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

One research study by Case et al. (2014) found that exposing participants to videotaped discussions of male and heterosexual privilege had what effect?

a) prompted men to become more defensive and less open to notions of male privilege

b) caused women and sexual minorities to become even more aware of group–based privilege but had no effect upon men

c) unconsciously made men less likely to employ automatic stereotypes

d) reduced sexist attitudes and increases motivation to avoid prejudice ✓ correct

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

Which of the following is an example of cisgender privilege?

a) You can reasonably assume that you will be able to physically access a building.

b) You can use public restrooms without much thought, fear of verbal abuse, or arrest. ✓ correct

c) You can expect that the people you interact with on a daily basis will speak the same language as you.

d) A decision to hire you won't be based on whether an employer thinks you will be having children soon.

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

Which of the following is an example of a matrilineal society?

a) a society in which men rule the society and how it operates

b) a society in which women rule the society and how it operates

c) a society in which family relationships and ancestry are traced through the mother's line ✓ correct

d) a society in which women have more power, but family relationships and ancestry are passed through the father's line

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

Which is TRUE regarding the role sex and gender have played in historically shaping societies?

a) Societies in which men tend to hold more of the political and decision–making power are rare.

b) There is evidence of several matriarchal societies in human history.

c) Very few societies trace family history through the mothers' rather than the fathers' line.

d) There are many societies that are both matrilineal and patriarchal. ✓ correct

Q31. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Equality refers to treating everyone _____ while equity refers to treating everyone _____.

a) the same; differently based on group needs and disadvantages ✓ correct

b) differently based on group needs and disadvantages; so that they all have the same outcome

c) so that they all have the same outcome; so that they all have the same opportunities

d) so that they all have the same outcome; the same

Q32. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

A local school initiates a school lunch program that provides financial assistance to students based upon need, with poorer students receiving more financial assistance. The structure of this policy represents the principles of _____.

a) redistribution

b) intersectionality

c) equity ✓ correct

d) equality

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Q33. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which of the following statements BEST describes how Linda Nicholson (2010) would describe the progress of the women's movement?

a) The women's movement in the United States occurred in three waves.

b) The women's movement in the United States can be represented by an ever–flowing river. ✓ correct

c) The women's movement is punctuated by a series of three major events.

d) The women's movement began after the 1960s.

Q34. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What is the difference between the labels of lesbian versus sapphic?

a) The term lesbian describes gender while sapphic refers to sexual orientation.

b) Lesbian is an intersectional term while sapphic is a cultural movement.

c) Lesbian refers to people who feel sexual attraction only after forming a strong emotional bond while sapphic refers to people who feel sexual attraction only under specific circumstances.

d) Sapphic is a term that relies less on the gender binary by referring to women and nonbinary people, of any queer sexual orientation. ✓ correct

Q35. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

A key theme in the third wave of the women's movement is _____.

a) a rejection of the idea that all women experience a common oppression ✓ correct

b) further inclusivity, extending to concern over men's issues

c) a move toward collecting more qualitative data that better captures the experiences of women

d) a focus on women living in the rural south

Q36. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which of the following is TRUE of feminism?

a) Young people are often eager to identify as feminists because they espouse its core beliefs.

b) Feminist identities have largely remained constant throughout the women's movements.

c) Early waves of feminism focused strongly on intersectionality.

d) It's core goal is social, political, and economic equality among men and women. ✓ correct

Q37. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which of the following is one of the three ways mentioned for feminisms to remain viable and healthy?

a) increase efforts to attract supporters and reduce people's aversion to identify as feminists ✓ correct

b) be more inclusive of men

c) endorse more traditional and commonplace conceptions of femininity

d) focus on the needs of older generations

Q38. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

People tend to stereotype feminists as _____.

a) sad and depressed

b) empathetic if male

c) tolerant and inclusive

d) radical and uncooperative ✓ correct

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Q39. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Men's movements have typically _____.

a) focused on promoting men's authority and denouncing same–sex relationships
b) been grounded in Christianity
c) been pro–feminist
d) taken a variety of forms ✓ correct

Q40. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Men and masculinity scholars have developed new theories often focusing on _____.

a) how men are strategic oppressors of women in society
b) the biological differences between men and women
c) how some aspects of the traditional male gender role negatively impact men's health ✓ correct
d) how men are more disadvantaged than women in society

Q41. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What event was key in prompting the American Psychiatric Association to remove homosexuality from its classification as a psychological disorder from the*DSM*–II?

a) political pressure from left–wing senators
b) the discovery of a "gay gene," the presence of which predicted sexual orientation with incredible accuracy
c) a study showing no differences in psychological adjustment between heterosexual and gay participants ✓ correct
d) the acceleration of the gay rights movement during the 1980s

Q42. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Researchers have found that therapies attempting to change sexual orientation are _____.

a) unsafe, ineffective, and unethical ✓ correct
b) psychologically harmless but not effective
c) effective at changing sexual orientation but at a great psychological toll
d) effective and safe

Q43. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Gender dysphoria refers to _____.

a) the condition of being transgender
b) clinical levels of distress arising from a conflict between gender identity and sex assigned at birth ✓ correct
c) having multiple gender identities that are salient at different times
d) having no sense of gender identity whatsoever

Q44. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which of the following characterizes each of the movements discussed in Chapter 1?

a) Each has progressed from a broad set of goals to a narrower focus.
b) A common pattern is the push for greater inclusivity. ✓ correct
c) The radicalization of the ideologies represented.
d) Most have ignored the perspective of majority and high–status groups.

Q45. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which is TRUE of a mixed method approach to research?

a) the use of qualitative over quantitative data
b) an increased focus on social phenomenon
c) the incorporation of multiple worldviews in understanding a topic ✓ correct
d) It's been shown to have higher replication rates.

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Q46. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Psychologists generally conduct their work at the _____ level.

a) individual ✓ correct
b) cross–cultural
c) societal
d) cross–historical

Q47. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

According to Carole Wade (2008), critical thinking consists of several mental practices including which of the following?

a) embracing emotional reasoning
b) considering other ways of interpreting the findings ✓ correct
c) looking for information that confirms your prior beliefs
d) accepting underlying assumptions

Q48. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which social activists were at the forefront of the trans rights movement throughout the 1970s and 1980s?

a) Sylvia Rivera and Marsha P. Johnson ✓ correct
b) Yasmin Finney and Elliot Page
c) Indya Moore and Ian Alexander
d) Tarana Burke and Rhoda Unger

Q49. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which statement about trans rights in the United States is true?

a) Since the civil rights movement trans rights have been expanding.
b) As gay rights gain traction, trans rights become under attack.
c) Since 2022 laws that limit and remove protections for trans people have become more popular. ✓ correct
d) As of 2025 the DSM 5 considers gender identity disorders as any distress related to gender and sexuality.

Q50. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

How do psychologists and other professionals view the diagnosis of gender dysphoria?

a) The general consensus is that all trans people can be diagnosed with gender dysphoria.
b) It remains a controversial diagnosis with many psychologists arguing that it contributes to trans stigma and should be removed from the DSM. ✓ correct
c) Psychotherapists and counselors are encouraged to remain indifferent to the effects of stigma of marginalized identities.
d) Gender is primarily a women's issue resulting in the categorization of gender dysphoria as a main concern of women's health.

True/False (15)

Q51. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Hormonal differences between men and women are stable and insensitive to social events.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

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Q52. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Until recently, there has been no record of cultures recognizing more than two sexes and genders.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q53. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

More current conceptualizations of gender include a wider range of possible gender identities.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q54. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

One of the main points of intersectionality is to recognize women as a uniform group.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q55. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Psychological androgyny refers to the possession of high levels of both masculine (or male–typed) and feminine (or female–typed) attributes.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q56. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Some individuals prefer that others use gender–neutral pronouns instead of she or he when referring to them.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q57. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The influence of gender in our everyday lives is often subtle and outside of awareness.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q58. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

It is easiest for members of high–status groups (e.g., White men) to see the privileges of their own group status.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q59. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Cisgender and transgender individuals can have any sexual orientation.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q60. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The final country to give women the right to vote was Saudi Arabia in 2015.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q61. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Since the earliest waves of women's movements, feminism has included considerations for factors such as race and class.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q62. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Men's movements have typically been grounded in religion and traditional values.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q63. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Currently, the American Psychiatric Association only diagnoses people with gender dysphoria if they experience clinical levels of distress.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q64. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Contemporary feminisms emphasize intersectionality.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q65. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

A key component of critical thinking is to ask yourself, "How can I make this new information consistent with my preexisting beliefs?"

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Essay (10)

Q66. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

How do Alice Eagly (2013), as well as the textbook, suggests using the term sex and gender?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Alice Eagly suggests using "sex" to refer to male, female, and intersex as categories or groups of people. She recommends using "gender" to refer to the meanings that people give to the different sex categories.*

Q67. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Briefly explain the differences in gender identity across cisgender, transgender, and agender individuals.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: For people who are cisgender, there is a mismatch between the sex they are assigned at birth and the gender with which they feel a sense of belonging. For transgender, individuals there is a mismatch between their assigned and psychological sense of gender. Agender individuals do not feel a sense of belonging to any sex category.*

Q68. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Discuss one positive aspect and one criticism of the second wave of feminism.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Positive: Expanded the focus to include domestic violence, sexual harassment, pay equality, and reproductive rights. New research was also devoted to sex and gender. Criticism: Came primarily from white middle-class women and focused too exclusively on gender, ignoring other pressing issues such as race and class.*

Q69. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Explain the distinction between equality and equity.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Equality entails treating everyone the same, regardless of background or differences. Equity entails treating everyone fairly by taking background information and group differences into account.*

Q70. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Briefly describe the social issues that were at the forefront of each of the three waves of the women's movement.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: First wave: economic and voting rights for women. Second wave: prompted by the dissatisfaction felt by women in the 1950s and 1960s when their lives were restricted to the roles of housewives and mothers, this wave expanded its focus to issues such as domestic violence, sexual harassment, equal pay, and reproductive rights. Third-wave: intersectionality and issues related to race, class, sexual orientation, and gender identity.*

Q71. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Explain why the authors "reject the*sex is to nature as gender is to nurture*analogy."

Suggested answer: *Sample response: The authors question the construct of nature versus nurture. It is impossible to cleanly separate the biological and social aspects of becoming gendered. Therefore, the terms sex, gender, and assigned sex at birth are all used to explain the inseparability of nature and nurture in gender development.*

Q72. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Based on the comments of sociologist Judith Lorber (1994), describe two strategies for making sex and gender more visible along with examples of each.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Varies. Possible responses include flipping gender norms for men and women to expose how they operate. For instance, asking male athletes in sports interviews about their dating life, outfits, or recent weight gain instead of their athletic accomplishments. Students might also describe efforts to ask women actors more in-depth and achievement-oriented questions during interviews. Students may also mention educators' use of "privilege lists" to encourage members of dominant groups to recognize how their group status shapes their experiences.*

Q73. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Define intersectionality and explain why so many have advocated for a more intersectional lens in the study of sex and gender and in women's movements.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Intersectionality is an approach that examines how social categories such as sex, gender, race, class, and so on and the advantages and disadvantages associated with them interact to shape people's experiences and opportunities. Student examples should discuss how traditional perspectives ignore the fact that people don't belong solely to a sex or gender identity but simultaneously occupy other categories (e.g., race, class, age, nationality). These other categories involve differing levels of privilege and oppression. These inequalities should not be ignored. Advocates ascertain that for women's movements to progress, other forms of oppression need to be recognized and included.*

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Q74. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Describe three challenges feminism faces toward accomplishing its goals.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Varies. Students should mention obstacles feminism faces in gathering supporters and the negative stereotypes associated with both male and female feminists. Students should also mention the need to increase inclusivity for nonbinary and transgender individuals. They may also mention the need to increase considerations of how gender, race, class, and sexual orientation interact to shape experiences. Students should finally mention the need for feminism to remain flexible and adapt to the updated needs and experiences of younger generations.*

Q75. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

What scientific finding prompted the American Psychiatric Association to remove homosexuality from its classification as a psychological disorder?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Evelyn Hooker's (1957) study showing no difference in psychological adjustment between heterosexual and gay male participants.*

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