Psychology of Sex and Gender 1st edition Burns Test Bank

SKU: 9781464182235-TEST-BANK

Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

1. Which factors can have a direct or indirect impact on one's gender?
   a. upbringing (how one was raised as a child)
   b. genetics and biology
   c. both upbringing and genetics
   d. neither upbringing nor genetics

ANSWER: c

2. Which is NOT a component that defines assigned sex at birth?
   a. genetics
   b. self-definition
   c. chromosomes
   d. hormones

ANSWER: b

3. What does it mean to say that gender allows a relational understanding of how men and women are defined?
   a. Understanding one gender requires understanding its relationship to the other gender.
   b. Sex and gender are opposites and do not relate to each other.
   c. One's sex determines one's gender and the relationships one has with others.
   d. Understanding a person requires understanding that person's relationship to others of the same gender.

ANSWER: a

4. A video game company is creating a new role-playing adventure game and has to create avatars for its male characters. How are these male avatars likely to be displayed?
   a. similar to female avatars
   b. with sexualized images
   c. in revealing outfits
   d. with exaggerated muscles

ANSWER: d

5. A video game company is creating a new role-playing adventure game and has to create avatars for its female characters. How are these female avatars likely to be displayed?
   a. similar to male avatars
   b. with exaggerated muscles
   c. in aggressive stances
   d. in revealing outfits

ANSWER: d

6. Juan plays a lot of video games in which the female characters are presented in a sexual manner. How might this affect how he treats women in his life?
   a. It is unlikely to affect his behavior at all.
   b. He is more likely to want to protect women.

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c. He is less likely to objectify women.
d. He is more likely to sexually harass women.

ANSWER: d

7. What kinds of video games make it more likely for a person who plays them to sexually harass women in their everyday life?
a. games with violent themes and situations
b. games with exclusive male characters
c. games with female avatars presented as sexual objects
d. games with male avatars presented as hypermasculine

ANSWER: c

8. When does gender identity start to develop?
a. at birth
b. age 18–24 months
c. puberty
d. early adulthood

ANSWER: b

9. Which two terms are synonyms?
a. gender normative, cisgender
b. transgender, gender fluid
c. intersex, transsexual
d. cisgender, intersex

ANSWER: a

10. Who has a cisgender identity?
a. Ellen, who was born female and identifies as a man
b. Jamal, who was born male and identifies as a woman
c. Mary, who was born female and identifies as a woman
d. Mario, who was born male and identifies as queer

ANSWER: c

11. Jose was born a biological male and identifies as a man as an adult. Which term best describes Jose's gender identity?
a. androgynous
b. bigender
c. intersex
d. cisgender

ANSWER: d

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12. Which is NOT a typical way for people to communicate and express their gender identity?
    a. clothing choices
    b. type of pet
    c. hairstyles
    d. behaviors

ANSWER: b

13. What is a gender role?
    a. a biologically driven set of behaviors
    b. a set of societal expectations
    c. a person's self-selected set of ideals
    d. a legally defined set of rights

ANSWER: b

14. Which is a gender role traditionally assigned to women?
    a. breadwinner
    b. economic provider
    c. nurturer of children
    d. head of household

ANSWER: c

15. Which is a gender role traditionally assigned to men?
    a. nurturer of children
    b. primary caregiver
    c. economic provider
    d. homemaker

ANSWER: c

16. Which is NOT a common pattern of gender role conflict men experience?
    a. success, power, and competition
    b. restricted affectionate behavior between men
    c. conflict between work and family relationships
    d. conflict between casual and serious relationships

ANSWER: d

17. Why do women experience less gender role conflict than men?
    a. Society allows women more flexibility in how they express their gender.
    b. Society's gender requirements for women are easier to meet.
    c. Men are not able to adapt to society's expectations.
    d. Men's gender requirements are too broad to direct their actions.

ANSWER: a

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18. Pat was born a biological female but does not primarily identify as either a man or woman as an adult. Rather, Pat identifies as a dynamic mix of masculinity and femininity. Which term best describes Pat's gender identity?

a. cisgender
b. transgender
c. intersex
d. gender fluid

ANSWER: d

19. Gerald was designated female at birth but identifies as a man as an adult. Which term best describes Gerald's gender identity?

a. cisgender
b. transgender
c. intersex
d. gender fluid

ANSWER: b

20. Octavia was born with ambiguous genitalia, having both female and male characteristics. Which term best describes Octavia's biology?

a. cisgender
b. transgender
c. intersex
d. gender fluid

ANSWER: c

21. Which is NOT normally a requirement before sex assignment surgery is performed?

a. assessment of patient's best interests
b. providing information on risks
c. providing information on medical need
d. obtaining patient consent

ANSWER: d

22. What school of thought was interested in evolutionary explanations for differences in how the male and female mind worked?

a. functionalism
b. behaviorism
c. psychoanalysis
d. cognitive development theory

ANSWER: a

23. A psychologist believes that because women are the ones who bear children, they should focus their mental

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and physical energies on contributing to the continuation of the human species. Which school of thought does this psychologist most likely belong to?

a. functionalism
b. behaviorism
c. psychoanalysis
d. cognitive development theory

ANSWER: a

24. What school of thought was interested in observable behaviors and the stimuli that condition such behaviors to occur?

a. functionalism
b. behaviorism
c. psychoanalysis
d. cognitive development theory

ANSWER: b

25. Parents traditionally encourage girls to express their emotions but punish boys for crying. Which school of thought best explains this conditioning process that over time restricts boys' displays of emotion?

a. functionalism
b. behaviorism
c. psychoanalysis
d. cognitive development theory

ANSWER: b

26. Parents traditionally compliment girls' looks and encourage them to wear dresses. Which school of thought best explains this conditioning process that over time leads girls to derive value from their appearance?

a. functionalism
b. behaviorism
c. psychoanalysis
d. cognitive development theory

ANSWER: b

27. Who took a sexless or genderless approach to understanding human behavior?

a. Lawrence Kohlberg
b. John B. Watson
c. G. Stanley Hall
d. Albert Bandura

ANSWER: b

28. Kite and colleagues (2001) note that among full-time college faculty, fewer women than men hold the rank of full professor. What explains this difference?

a. Academia has historically been unwelcoming to women, and so they pursue employment in other

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settings.

b. Women take on multiple roles and typically do not have the time to adequately perform the duties of a full professor.

c. Women tend to seek more nurturing roles and so are more likely than men to pursue a counseling-oriented career path than an academic one.

d. Women are less likely to have the formal credentials, such as a doctorate, required for promotion to full professor.

ANSWER: a

29. What school of thought was interested in how personality develops during psychosexual stages of development?

a. functionalism

b. behaviorism

c. psychoanalysis

d. cognitive development theory

ANSWER: c

30. A psychologist believes that boys develop a sense of morality and masculinity when they begin identifying with their father. Which school of thought does this psychologist most likely belong to?

a. functionalism

b. behaviorism

c. psychoanalysis

d. cognitive development theory

ANSWER: c

31. In Freudian theory, what is the masculinity complex?

a. Children's relationships with their fathers are the source of gender identity development.

b. When boys identify with their fathers, they develop a stronger sense of masculinity.

c. Men envy women their ability to bear children.

d. Women have an unresolved, unconscious desire for sexual equality.

ANSWER: d

32. What concept did Karen Horney propose in response to Freud's theory of penis envy?

a. vagina envy

b. womb envy

c. mother envy

d. birthing envy

ANSWER: b

33. A psychologist believes that girls are likely to see themselves as inferior to boys because they lack a penis; moreover, this will likely result in a less developed sense of morality. Which school of thought does this psychologist most likely belong to?

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a. functionalism
b. behaviorism
c. psychoanalysis
d. cognitive development theory

ANSWER: c

34. A psychologist believes that boys and girls learn how to behave by observing the behavior of their caregivers and imitating these actions. Which school of thought does this psychologist most likely belong to?

a. functionalism
b. behaviorism
c. psychoanalysis
d. social learning theory

ANSWER: d

35. After seeing her mom get ready for work, a young girl wants to wear high heels and makeup. Which school of thought best explains why this young girl wants to act like her mother?

a. functionalism
b. behaviorism
c. psychoanalysis
d. social learning theory

ANSWER: d

36. After seeing his dad get ready for work, a young boy wants to wear a hardhat and boots. Which school of thought best explains why this young boy wants to act like his father?

a. functionalism
b. behaviorism
c. psychoanalysis
d. social learning theory

ANSWER: d

37. How does the social cognitive theory explain gender development?

a. The relationship between a child and a mother is the base from which children begin to explore their gender identity.
b. As children progress from childhood to adolescence, they gain a greater cognitive understanding of their gender.
c. The combination of experiences, internal motivations, and self-regulation shapes gender-linked behavior.
d. Sex differences in gender roles are influenced by observational learning.

ANSWER: c

38. Which is NOT one of the three modes of influence that encourages gendered behavior, according to Bussey and Bandura (1999)?

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a. modeling
b. gender labels
c. enactive experience
d. direct tuition

ANSWER: b

39. According to social learning theorists, at what age does modeling begin?
a. at birth
b. 18–24 months
c. puberty
d. early adulthood

ANSWER: a

40. A psychologist believes that as boys and girls age, they actively construct their knowledge and understanding of gender. Which school of thought does this psychologist most likely belong to?
a. functionalism
b. behaviorism
c. psychoanalysis
d. cognitive development theory

ANSWER: d

41. At what age are children able to distinguish whether they are male or female?
a. 2–3 years old
b. 6–7 years old
c. 8–9 years old
d. 11–12 years old

ANSWER: a

42. Who saw children as actively constructing their knowledge and understanding of gender concepts?
a. Lawrence Kohlberg
b. John B. Watson
c. B. F. Skinner
d. Albert Bandura

ANSWER: a

43. A 3-year-old girl says that she is a girl today but that tomorrow she will be a boy. As she gets older, she starts to say that she is a girl even when she wears "boy" clothes and gets a short haircut. Which school of thought best explains how this girl's understanding of her sex and gender has changed as she has grown up?
a. functionalism
b. behaviorism
c. psychoanalysis

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d. cognitive development theory

ANSWER: d

44. A 6-year-old boy wears a Wonder Woman costume to school for Halloween because he likes how strong she is. He tells all his classmates that he wants to be the strongest boy in class. Which school of thought best explains how the boy does not question his gender even though he is wearing a "girl's" costume?

a. functionalism
b. behaviorism
c. psychoanalysis
d. cognitive development theory

ANSWER: d

45. At the age of 2, Penelope observes that her playmate, Anna, cuts her hair short and dresses in baggy shorts and T-shirts. Penelope has decided that Anna must be a boy. What is Penelope doing?

a. sex labeling
b. gender labeling
c. sex assigning
d. gender assigning

ANSWER: b

46. What is gender constancy?

a. the belief that one's sex is maintained even when external features like clothing are changed
b. the realization that sex is a permanent feature tied to biological characteristics
c. the realization that a person's sex is a fixed characteristic from birth to adulthood
d. regularly announcing one's gender to others so they know what form of address to use

ANSWER: b

47. What is gender stability?

a. the belief that one's sex is maintained even when external features like clothing change
b. the realization that sex is a permanent feature tied to biological characteristics
c. the realization that a person's sex is a fixed characteristic from birth to adulthood
d. regularly announcing one's gender to others so they know what form of address to use

ANSWER: c

48. What is gender consistency?

a. the belief that one's sex is maintained even when external features like clothing change
b. the realization that sex is a permanent feature tied to biological characteristics
c. the realization that a person's sex is a fixed characteristic from birth to adulthood
d. regularly announcing one's gender to others so they know what form of address to use

ANSWER: a

49. Even though parents may try to raise their children in gender-free households with no assigned toys, the

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boys in the house mostly play with cars and the girls mostly play with dolls. This demonstrates that:

a. parents have no influence on their children.
b. children's beliefs and stereotypes affect their behaviors.
c. children cannot be trusted to make their own decisions.
d. parents need to be stronger models of behavior

ANSWER: b

50. Why did the psychology of gender start as a field?

a. Women were left out of studies examining human behavior.
b. Female scientists did not like working with men.
c. Men were left out of studies examining human behavior.
d. Male scientists wanted more equality in how research was conducted.

ANSWER: a

51. What is a synonym for *androcentric*?

a. self-centered
b. male-centered
c. person-centered
d. culture-centered

ANSWER: b

52. What was a defining issue for first-wave feminists?

a. promoting social change with a focus on women's rights and issues
b. aiming to disrupt social structures that oppress women
c. women's right to vote
d. the desire for women's equality in the workplace

ANSWER: c

53. What was a defining issue for second-wave feminists?

a. promoting social change with a focus on women's rights and issues
b. aiming to disrupt social structures that oppress women
c. women's right to vote
d. the desire for women's equality in the workplace

ANSWER: d

54. What was a defining issue for radical feminists?

a. promoting social change with a focus on women's rights and issues
b. aiming to disrupt social structures that oppress women
c. women's right to vote
d. the desire for women's equality in the workplace

ANSWER: b

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55. What was a defining issue for cultural feminists?
    a. promoting social change with a focus on women's rights and issues
    b. aiming to disrupt social structures that oppress women
    c. women's right to vote
    d. the desire for women's equality in the workplace

ANSWER: a

56. When Dorothy was a teenager, she got involved in protests on behalf of women's right to vote, a right they did not have at the time. What kind of feminism most likely defines Dorothy's activities?
    a. first-wave feminism
    b. second-wave feminism
    c. cultural feminism
    d. radical feminism

ANSWER: a

57. When Elena was a teenager, she got involved in protests to increase women's participation in the workforce, rebelling against the assumption at the time that women should either stay at home or be secretaries and nurses. What kind of feminism most likely defines Elena's activities?
    a. first-wave feminism
    b. second-wave feminism
    c. cultural feminism
    d. radical feminism

ANSWER: b

58. When Kay was a teenager, she got involved in protests to restructure the current social system so as to end the oppression of women. What kind of feminism most likely defines Kay's activities?
    a. first-wave feminism
    b. second-wave feminism
    c. cultural feminism
    d. radical feminism

ANSWER: d

59. When Nairobi was a teenager, she got involved in protests that sought to raise awareness of women's rights issues across the globe, such as providing crisis pregnancy centers to all women. What kind of feminism most likely defines Nairobi's activities?
    a. first-wave feminism
    b. second-wave feminism
    c. cultural feminism
    d. radical feminism

ANSWER: c

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60. Across all types of feminism, what is a common theme?
    a. Men inherently do not understand women.
    b. Men's and women's interests are inherently opposed.
    c. Sisterhood is more important than all other relationships.
    d. Women are valuable and should be treated fairly.

ANSWER: d

61. Which is NOT a stereotype of feminists?
    a. Feminists are less hostile than nonfeminists.
    b. Feminists hate men and want to do away with them.
    c. Feminists are all lesbians.
    d. Feminists want to overthrow the social order.

ANSWER: a

62. Which is NOT a challenge men face when identifying themselves as feminists?
    a. a common belief that feminism is for women and does not affect men
    b. a common belief that feminism runs in opposition to men's interests
    c. a feeling of being at fault for the inequality women experience
    d. women's not wanting to include them in conversation about women's issues

ANSWER: d

63. Can men be feminists?
    a. Yes, men can value women and work to reduce sexism.
    b. Yes, men can encourage women to end sexism.
    c. No, men can never appreciate women's experiences and struggles.
    d. No, feminism is by definition a movement exclusively for women.

ANSWER: a

64. What is NOT one of the three broad categories of men's movements, according to Fox (2004)?
    a. men's rights
    b. neo-feminist
    c. mythopoetic
    d. pro-feminist

ANSWER: b

65. In response to feminism, some men have started mythopoetic men's movements. What are the goals of these movements?
    a. eliminating women from all public arenas
    b. reinitiating men into manhood
    c. elevating women's and men's statuses to gain power
    d. battling racist and anti-gay attitudes

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ANSWER: b

66. People who believe that women and men are fundamentally the same are known as:
    a. essentialists.
    b. androcentrists.
    c. minimalists.
    d. maximalists.

ANSWER: c

67. People who believe that fundamental differences exist between men and women are known as:
    a. functionalists.
    b. androcentrists.
    c. minimalists.
    d. maximalists.

ANSWER: d

68. Claire has noticed that although men seem stronger than women and that women share emotions more than men, there really are not that many other differences between men and women. Claire can be described as a(n):
    a. essentialist.
    b. functionalist.
    c. minimalist.
    d. maximalist.

ANSWER: c

69. Frank believes that women are very different from men, including how they interact with others, what they feel, and how they think. Frank can be described as a(n):
    a. functionalist.
    b. androcentrist.
    c. minimalist.
    d. maximalist.

ANSWER: d

70. A person who thinks that women and men are fundamentally different because of their biology can be described as a(n):
    a. essentialist.
    b. equalist.
    c. minimalist.
    d. centrist.

ANSWER: a

71. Grace sees her biology as defining her need to care for her children, and her husband's biology as driving his need to earn for the family. Grace can be described as a(n):

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a. essentialist.
b. equalist.
c. minimalist.
d. centrist.

ANSWER: a

72. The viewpoint that we must examine biological, psychological, and social factors to truly understand sex and gender is known as the:
a. biomedical model.
b. mind-brain model.
c. biopsychosocial model.
d. nature and nurture model.

ANSWER: c

73. Jasmine is studying the factors that influence how sex and gender affect behaviors. She believes that it is a combination of things like genetics, emotions, and our relationships. What model is best able to explain Jasmine's approach?
a. biomedical model
b. mind-brain model
c. biopsychosocial model
d. nature and nurture model

ANSWER: c

74. The tendency to interpret behavior from our own cultural viewpoint and understanding is known as:
a. narcissistic bias.
b. biopsychosocial bias.
c. ethnocultural bias.
d. ethnocentric bias.

ANSWER: d

75. Harry struggles to understand how some men in other cultures do not act as providers and display what he considers more effeminate behaviors. Harry considers these men "gay." Harry is affected by:
a. narcissistic bias.
b. biopsychosocial bias.
c. ethnocultural bias.
d. ethnocentric bias.

ANSWER: d

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Chapter 01: Essay

1. Why is it important to consider other factors, like socioeconomic status or age, when understanding the impact of sex and gender on people's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors?

ANSWER: A good answer to this question will:

- Note that focusing only on sex and/or gender runs the risk of oversimplifying and making overbroad assumptions about people.
- Explain that the experience of sex and/or gender depends on the other factors. For example, for a woman, the biological ability to have children changes as she ages, which can affect her gender identity.

2. Describe the difference between sex and gender.

ANSWER: A good answer to this question will:

- Explain that sex refers to the biological or physiological characteristics that define a person as male or female. These include genetics, chromosomes, and hormones.
- Explain that gender refers to a social construction by which one defines oneself as male or female, masculine or feminine. It is influenced by one's environment, upbringing, and context.

3. Why does it matter that video games and other media present women and men in stereotypical ways?

ANSWER: A good answer to this question will:

- Mention research on the ways in which video games and other media influence how we treat other people. For example, when men play video games that present women in sexually explicit ways, these men are more likely to objectify and sexually harass women.
- Review what social learning theory teaches about the influence of the media on what we learn and internalize about gender roles and expectations.

4. Describe the difference between behaviorism and social learning theory when it comes to how people learn and adopt gender roles.

ANSWER: A good answer to this question will:

- Explain that behaviorism focuses on learning through rewards and punishments. For example, traditionally minded parents might reward a girl for wearing a dress or a boy for playing with a toy truck, thus encouraging the behavior to be repeated.
- Explain that social learning theory focuses on learning by observing and imitating models, including parents, others friends, and the media. For example, if a girl observed her mother dress in high heels and put on makeup, she would then want to do the same.

5. Ewan just celebrated his second birthday. Describe the progression of Ewan's understanding of his gender and that of his peers from childhood to adolescence, using the cognitive developmental theory of gender.

ANSWER: A good answer to this question will:

- Mention that children first develop a basic gender identity around the age of 2, meaning that children are able to distinguish whether they are female or male at this age.
- Discuss how children will also gender label themselves and others based on observable characteristics, although they do not fully understand that sex is a constant variable.
- Explain that at age 5 children begin to understand gender constancy.
- Delineate the difference between gender stability, developed at age 5, and gender consistency, developed between 6 or 7 years old.

6. Describe what a feminist is. Are all women feminists? Can men be feminists?

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ANSWER: A good answer to this question will:

- Explain that although there are many types of feminists, the core idea is that a feminist values women and wants equality for women and men.
- Acknowledge that being a woman does not automatically make a person a feminist. Some women have prejudices against women or treat other women badly.
- Note that men can definitely be feminists.

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