Questioning Gender A Sociological Exploration 3rd edition Ryle Test Bank

SKU: 9781506325477-TEST-BANK

Chapter 2: What's the "Sociology" in the Sociology of Gender?

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. A set of statements and propositions that seek to explain or predict a particular aspect of social life is called a:
a. demonstration
b. theory
c. perspective
d. confirmation
Ans: b
Answer Location: Why Do You Need Theory to Understand Gender?
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Which of the following is not one of the reasons given for learning gender theories?
a. Individuals most likely do not have the opportunity to rigorously test their own theories.
b. Theory helps us to test our own way of understanding of gender.
c. Learning about other theories removes blinders, helping us to understand the world correctly.
d. By learning other gender theories, we can more easily determine which one is correct
Ans: d
Answer Location: Three Reasons to Learn Gender Theories
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Our tendency to look for information that confirms our pre-existing beliefs while ignoring information that contracts those beliefs is known as:
a. confirmation bias
b. Ryle principle
c. feminism
d. master frame
Ans: a
Answer Location: Three Reasons to Learn Gender Theories
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. A set of mostly unearned rewards and benefits that come with a given status position in society is known as:
a. proxy
b. self-fulfilling prophecy
c. prestige
d. privilege
Ans: d
Answer Location: Gender in Sociology Before Feminism
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Difficulty Level: Easy

5. A white upper-class woman, who is able to exchange an item to a store without being questioned about whether she bought the item at the store or challenged for returning it, is benefitting from:
a. racial profiling
b. a privileged status
c. social distance
d. master status
Ans: b
Answer Location: Gender in Sociology Before Feminism
Cognitive Domain: Application
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. The consideration of gender in the early field of sociology was limited because male sociologists thought:
a. Women were inferior to men.
b. Industrialization and urbanization were more important issues to study.
c. The spread of capitalism did not affect women.
d. The concepts they studied described everyone's experiences.
Ans: d
Answer Location: Gender in Sociology Before Feminism
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Which "wave" of feminism is associated with the suffrage or right to vote movement?
a. 1st
b. 2nd
c. 3rd
d. 4th
Ans: a
Answer Location: First Wave Feminist Movement
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. The movement which fought for getting women the right to vote is known as the:
a. feminist movement
b. suffrage movement
c. prohibition movement
d. neoconservative movement
Ans: b
Answer Location: First Wave Feminist Movement
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Women in the United States gained the right to vote in:
a. 1870
b. 1920
c. 1928
d. 1944
Ans: b

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Answer Location: First Wave Feminist Movement
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. A way to keep the basic ideas of a movement alive during a period of decreased activism is known as:
a. social movement cycle
b. social movement abeyance
c. social movement dialectic
d. social movement trope
Ans: b
Answer Location: First Wave Feminist Movement
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. The years between the first and second waves of feminism is known as a period of:
a. social movement cycle
b. social movement abeyance
c. social movement dialectic
d. social movement trope
Ans: b
Answer Location: First Wave Feminist Movement
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. A period of increasing frequency and intensity in social movement activities that spread throughout various parts of society and globally is known as:
a. social movement cycle
b. social movement abeyance
c. social movement dialectic
d. social movement trope
Ans: a
Answer Location: Second Wave Feminist Movement
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. The National Organization for Women (NOW) focused on passing gender discrimination legislation during the _____ wave of feminism.
a. 1st
b. 2nd
c. 3rd
d. 4th
Ans: b
Answer Location: Third Wave Feminist Movement
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Which wave of feminism is characterized by the growing strength of women of color, many of whom questioned the essentialist and universal assumptions often made about women?
a. 1st

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b. 2nd
c. 3rd
d. 4th
Ans: c
Answer Location: Third Wave Feminist Movement
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Which type of feminism would offer the following diagnosis of gender inequality, "Inequality between men and women is rooted in the way government treats men and women"?
a. radical feminism
b. evolutionary feminism
c. biosocial feminism
d. liberal feminism
Ans: d
Answer Location: Liberal Feminism
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. _____ feminists base their arguments for equality on the similarities between men and women.
a. radical
b. evolutionary
c. biosocial
d. liberal
Ans: d
Answer Location: Liberal Feminism
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

17. Which branch of feminism has argued that, to bring about gender equality, fundamental changes to the basic structure of society are necessary?
a. radical feminism
b. evolutionary feminism
c. biosocial feminism
d. liberal feminism
Ans: a
Answer Location: Radical Feminism
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

18. Sex role theory, which was developed by functionalists, was criticized on which grounds?
a. It undermined the traditional division of labor by encouraging women to find employment in the expanding labor market.
b. It was a normative theory that embraced assumptions about behaviors that allowed society to function most effectively, thereby reinforcing gender inequality.
c. It did not adequately address the Hobbesian question, "How is society possible?".
d. All of these.
Ans: b
Answer Location: Sex Roles
Cognitive Domain: Analysis

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Difficulty Level: Hard

19. C. Wright Mills was worried about what he referred to as "public issues" on people's private lives, or rather:
a. The influence of social structures and history on their lives.
b. The ability to see when to make a private issue a public one.
c. The examination of gender on a person's private life.
d. The perception of a person based on their gender.
Ans: a
Answer Location: Gender and the Sociological Imagination
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

20. The tendency to explain behavior by invoking personal dispositions while ignoring the roles of social structure and context is known as:
a. the sociological imagination
b. confirmation bias
c. fundamental attribution error
d. individual perception
Ans: c
Answer Location: Gender and the Sociological Imagination
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

21. The sex roles theory which assumes sex roles are built upon and reinforced by biological differences is an _____ level approach to gender.
a. individual
b. interactional
c. institutional
d. interrogative
Ans: a
Answer Location: Gender and the Sociological Imagination
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Easy

22. A set of expectations that are attached to a particular status or position in society is known as:
a. sex role
b. social role
c. sex status
d. gender role
Ans: b
Answer Location: Sex Roles
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

23. A set of expectations that are attached to a particular sex category are known as:
a. sex role
b. social role
c. sex status
d. gender role

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Ans: a
Answer Location: Sex Roles
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

24. Structural-functionalist sociologist Talcott Parsons argued that men tend to be _____ or task-oriented and women are _____ or interaction-oriented.
a. instrumental, expressive
b. expressive, instrumental
c. ego, alter
d. alter, ego
Ans: a
Answer Location: Sex Roles
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

25. The way we use cues of culturally presumed appearance and behavior to represent physical characteristics that we generally cannot see is known as:
a. sex status
b. sexual categorization
c. gender roles
d. master status
Ans: b
Answer Location: Sex Categorization
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

26. A _____ _____is a guess about the usefulness of contributions of each person in a group to the goal of interaction.
a. performance expectation
b. status characteristic
c. gender attribution
d. gender status belief
Ans: a
Answer Location: Status Characteristics Theory
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

27. The concept of status characteristic acknowledges not only the difference between different groups of people, but also the _____ of people.
a. age
b. race
c. gender
d. status
Ans: d
Answer Location: Status Characteristics Theory
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Easy

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28. Linda works for a racing team, which is generally a male-dominated field. She is confident at first, but after lots of criticism from her co-workers about being a woman in the field of racing, she begins to doubt herself and believe what her co-workers say about women in racing. Linda is experiencing:
a. a self-fulfilling prophecy
b. sexual categorization
c. gender status belief
d. performance anxiety
Ans: a
Answer Location: Status Characteristics Theory
Cognitive Domain: Application
Difficulty Level: Medium

29. The theory of "doing gender," which says that gender is simply a performance and we are constantly on stage, is an _____level approach to gender.
a. individual
b. interactional
c. institutional
d. interrogative
Ans: b
Answer Location: Doing Gender
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Easy

30. Frank makes sure to make sexual remarks about women when he is in the male locker room after practice because he wants to be clearly understood as a straight man. Frank is participating in what phenomenon?
a. accountability
b. sex roles
c. dimorphism
d. confirmation bias
Ans: a
Answer Location: Doing Gender
Cognitive Domain: Application
Difficulty Level: Medium

31. The gendered organizations approach assumes:
a. an interactional approach to gender
b. organizations create gendered individuals
c. gender works from the bottom up
d. organizations have gender neutral processes
Ans: b
Answer Location: Gendered Organizations
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard

32. Which of the following is not a feature of a gendered organization?
a. gender divisions such as segregation
b. gendered symbols such as distinctive forms of dress
c. gender structures such as policies and procedures

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d. gender eradication by which men and women exchange status positions
Ans: d
Answer Location: Gendered Organizations
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard

33. The tendency to interact in networks of people similar to you is known as:
a. diversity
b. categorization
c. homophily
d. ego-centric
Ans: c
Answer Location: Homophily: A Social Network Approach to Gender
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Easy

34. Women's social networks tend to consist of more _____, while men's networks are made up of more _____.
a. coworker, kin
b. organization members, coworkers
c. kin, organization members
d. kin, coworkers
Ans: d
Answer Location: Homophily: A Social Network Approach to Gender
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Easy

35. Which theoretical perspective would say that a person's position is at the center of intersecting and mutually reliant systems of oppression?
a. radical feminism
b. multiple consciousness perspective
c. doing gender perspective
d. mathematical model of intersectionality
Ans: b
Answer Location: Intersectional Feminist Theory
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

36. Which of the following is not one of the assumptions of multiple consciousness?
a. Identities such as race, class, and sexuality work in a matrix of domination.
b. Social structures are interlocking and simultaneous.
c. Social structures produce oppression.
d. An interactional approach allows a fuller examination of how identities work in people's lives.
Ans: c
Answer Location: Intersectional Feminist Theory
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Medium

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37. _____ is the concept that refers to the social structures of race, class, gender, and sexual orientation which work with and through each other so that individuals experience the categories differently depending on their social location.
a. multiple consciousness
b. hegemonic masculinity
c. complicit masculinity
d. matrix of domination
Ans: d
Answer Location: Intersectional Feminist Theory
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

38. The exploration of how our dominant ideas about what it means to be a man influence the behaviors of actual men in society is known as:
a. hegemonic masculinity
b. complicit masculinity
c. patriarchal dividend
d. subordinated masculinity
Ans: a
Answer Location: Hegemonic Masculinity
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

39. Men who receive the benefits of patriarchy without enacting a strong version of masculine dominance are said to be engaging in:
a. patriarchal dividend
b. complicit masculinity
c. subordinated masculinity
d. marginalized masculinity
Ans: b
Answer Location: Hegemonic Masculinity
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

40. Gay men are at the bottom of the male gender hierarchy and thus occupy a status of:
a. subordinated masculinity
b. patriarchal dividend
c. complicit masculinity
d. hegemonic masculinity
Ans: a
Answer Location: Hegemonic Masculinity
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

41. From the beginning, sociology as a discipline focused on gender.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Gender in Sociology Before Feminism

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Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

42. The First Wave Feminist Movement focused on the right to vote.
Ans: T
Answer Location: First Wave Feminist Movement
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

43. The passage of the Equal Rights Amendment was a goal of the Second Wave Feminist Movement.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Second Wave Feminist Movement
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

44. The Third Wave Feminist Movement, like the first two waves, was made up primarily of white middle-class women.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Third Wave Feminist Movement
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

45. Men have never been involved in feminism.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Men and Feminism
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

46. Liberal feminism claims that the root of gender inequality lies in the hands of institutions such as the government.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Liberal Feminism
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

47. Liberal feminism argues that even if barriers to competition between men and women were removed, the sexes would still be vastly different.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Liberal Feminism
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

48. Radical feminism says that gender serves as an integral tool for distributing power and resources among groups and people.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Radical Feminism
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

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49. The institutional approach locates gender metaphorically in the space between people.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Gender and the Sociological Imagination
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

50. Sex roles theory assumes that gender works from inside the individual.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Sex Roles
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

51. The "doing gender" perspective is an individualist approach to understanding gender.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Doing Gender
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

52. Networks tend to be homophilous or similar and can impact other areas of an individual's life.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Homophily: A Social Network Approach to Gender
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Easy

53. The enactment of gender is deeply situational and contextual.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Doing Gender
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

54. Separate male and female locker rooms are an example of gendered organizations.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Gendered Organizations
Cognitive Domain: Application
Difficulty Level: Easy

55. Patriarchal dividend refers to the relations between masculinities in dominated and subordinated classes or ethnic groups.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Hegemonic Masculinity
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

Essay

56. What does it mean to analyze gender on an "interactional" level? Explain how status characteristics theory and the doing gender perspective are interactional-level theories in relation to gender, taking care to specify the differences and similarities among these theories.

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Ans: Varies. Students should explain that the interactionist approach views gender as a creation of our interactions with other people. In explaining status characteristics theory, students should discuss performance expectation, status characteristic, and gender status belief. The discussion of doing gender should explain ethnomethodology. The discussion should include the concepts of gender assignment and accountability.
Answer Location: Doing Gender
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard

57. Compare and contrast the three main waves of feminism. Explain the key assumptions and objectives of each wave, taking care to address their similarities and differences.
Ans: Varies. Students should discuss the main arguments, key figures, historical period, and goals of each of the three waves of feminism.
Answer Location: The "F-Word": A Brief Introduction to Feminism and How It's Been Around Longer Than You Might Think
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard

58. What is a "sex role" and what are the key arguments of this theoretical perspective? What are the criticisms of sex role theory that have led to its declining use in the sociology of gender?
Ans: Varies. Students should locate sex role theory in the individual approach to gender and discuss structural-functionalism. The discussion should include status expectations as well as Parson's concept of instrumental and expressive roles. Criticisms could be framed in a discussion of gender inequality.
Answer Location: Sex Roles
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard

59. What are the key differences between feminist theories of gender and sociological theories of gender? What are the advantages associated with each of these forms of theory?
Ans: Varies. Students could compare Radical and Liberal Feminism with a sociological theory at the individual, interactional, and institutional levels.
Answer Location: Feminist Theories and Their Influence on Sociological Thinking About Gender
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard

60. Consider a workplace setting in which you have been employed. To what degree does that workplace manifest any of the five key characteristics of a gendered organization? Provide specific examples.
Ans: Varies. Students should locate gendered organizations theory at the institutional level and mention that it is a macrosocial approach. The five processes should be explained and the terms organizational logic and ideal worker norm should be employed.
Answer Location: Gendered Organizations
Cognitive Domain: Application
Difficulty Level: Medium

61. Compare Liberal and Radical Feminism. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of each. Which is most applicable in today's society?
Ans: Varies. Students should discuss the key arguments of each feminist theory as well as the goals and accomplishments.

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Answer Location: Liberal Feminism, Radical Feminism
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Medium

62. Explain the matrix of domination and give specific examples of how it works in the lives of people of different social standing.
Ans: Varies. Students should explain the matrix of domination and multiple consciousness and discuss the basic assumptions. The concept should be located in the intersectional approach.
Answer Location: Intersectional Feminist Theory
Cognitive Domain: Application
Difficulty Level: Medium

63. Discuss the gendered nature of social networks.
Ans: Varies. The concept of homophily should be explained in relation to social networks. Students should explain and give examples of how women's networks operate differently than men's networks, particularly in respect to jobs.
Answer Location: Homophily: A Social Network Approach to Gender
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Medium

64. Explain hegemonic masculinity and discuss the ways in which most men do not perfectly conform to the ideals. Include in the answer the different types of masculinity that affect men.
Ans: Varies. Hegemonic masculinity should be defined. Students should explain that most men do not live up to the idealized standard. Concepts such as patriarchal dividend, subordinated masculinity, and marginalized masculinity should be explained.
Answer Location: Hegemonic Masculinity
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Medium

65. Explain the lack of focus on gender by early sociologists.
Ans: Varies. Students should explain that early sociologists, most of whom were white men, believed that their concepts and theories applied to all people. A discussion of privilege could be included.
Answer Location: Gender in Sociology Before Feminism
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Easy

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