Chapter 02
Gender, Status, and Power

Multiple Choice Questions

1. *(p. 25)* _____ can be defined as biological differences in genetic composition and reproductive anatomy and function.
A. Sex
B. Gender
C. Gender identity
D. Sexual identity

2. *(p. 25)* _____ can be defined as the traits making up masculinity and femininity
A. Sex
B. Gender
C. Gender identity
D. Sexual identity

3. *(p. 26)* When a little girl is born, she may be wrapped in a pink blanket. The color of the blanket represents her
A. sex.
B. gender.
C. gender-typing.
D. All the above are correct

4. *(p. 26)* _____ is to _____ as nature is to nurture.
A. Gender; sex
B. Sex; gender
C. Gender-typing; gender
D. Sex-typing; sex

5. *(p. 26)* Distinguishing sex from gender is important because it provides a means to the
A. scientific study of topics like gender socialization of children.
B. recognition biology is not destiny.
C. recognition gender is learned.
D. All the above are correct.

6. *(p. 26)* In a hierarchical society, the dominant group has
A. better genes.
B. more of one sex than the other.
C. more power.
D. All the above are correct.

7. *(p. 26)* Adrienne sees the salesclerk in a store wearing jeans and a sweatshirt. She cannot decide whether the clerk is a man or a woman, so she searches for _____ such as make-up.
A. behavioral signals
B. gender cues
C. sex clues
D. sexual cues

8. *(p. 26)* Gender distinctions occur at which three levels?
A. developmental, societal, universal
B. individual, interactional, universal
C. societal, interpersonal, individual
D. biological, developmental, social

9. *(p. 27)* Societies in which men are allocated more power and higher status are referred to as
A. matriarchal.
B. patriarchal.
C. monarchical.
D. partisan.

10. *(p. 26)* Social differences between the behaviors of men and women should be called
"gender differences" rather than "sex differences" because the differences are
A. most likely behaviorally derived.
B. likely to have biological origins.
C. likely to be constructed within a social context.
D. both a and b

11. *(p. 27)* Worldwide, women have less _____ than men do.
A. access to education
B. control over public discourse.
C. leisure time
D. All the above are correct

12. *(p. 29)* In her research on how people used sex, race, and age to identify characteristics of
the person from whom they bought a subway token, Grady (1977) found
A. sex was mentioned as the first or second characteristic close to half the time.
B. sex was more likely to be mentioned when it was statistically useful.
C. sex was mentioned as the first or second characteristic 100% of the time.
D. race and age were mentioned more frequently, as token sellers were all women.

13. *(p. 29)* Studies on the importance of gender as a social category find people are more likely
to
A. confuse individuals of the same gender with each other than individuals of the same age or
race.
B. categorize others by their gender than by their race.
C. notice when a person breaks a gender prescription than when he or she "fails to act his or
her age."
D. All the above are correct.

14. *(p. 29-30)* The study by John & Sussman (1989) in which gender cues shift from one to the other illustrates
A. people work hard to figure out someone's gender.
B. when a person is expected to behave in a particular way, they probably will.
C. sex is a more statistically differentiating characteristic than is race or age.
D. All the above are correct.

15. *(p. 33)* When people present themselves in a way confirming others' beliefs about them, they create a
A. fundamental attribution error.
B. self-fulfilling prophecy.
C. dispositional confirmation effect.
D. self-categorization phenomenon.

16. *(p. 33)* The self-fulfilling prophecy is comprised of which of the following social mechanisms?
A. People act to confirm beliefs others have about them.
B. People reduce behaviors others expect, but confirm the ones they themselves expect.
C. Interaction between people elicits a reinforced behavior.
D. People expect others to behave the way they want them to.

17. *(p. 32)* Zanna & Pack (1975) asked women to describe themselves to men whose "ideal woman" was supposedly traditional or non-traditional. When the men were attractive, the women
A. became more "catty" with each other
B. portrayed themselves as more traditional when believing the man traditional
C. portrayed themselves as less traditional when believing the man nontraditional
D. b and c

18. *(p. 32)* Zanna & Pack (1975) asked women to describe themselves to men whose "ideal woman" was supposedly traditional or nontraditional. When finding the man attractive, women portrayed themselves as matching the man's ideal woman. This illustrates _____, contributing to self-fulfilling prophecy
A. cognitive matching
B. changes in self-presentation
C. behavioral confirmation
D. All the above are correct

19. *(p. 30-31)* The tendency to generalize people who are members of the opposite sex and refer to them as being all alike and having similar qualities is called
A. outgroup homogeneity.
B. the intergroup bias effect.
C. paternalistic prejudice.
D. None of the above is correct

20. *(p. 31-32)* Believing low-status outgroups need to be guided and taken care of for their own good is referred to as
A. "doing gender."
B. the intergroup bias effect.
C. envious prejudice.
D. paternalistic prejudice.

21. *(p. 35)* When a group of people is seen as having higher status and more power, the members may be regarded
A. as "doing gender."
B. with the intergroup bias effect.
C. with envious prejudice.
D. as "doing status."

22. *(p. 27)* In most fairy tales, the heroine has fallen prey to an evil scheme and can only be saved by the arrival of her prince. These kinds of stories serve as
A. oppression.
B. legitimizing myths.
C. attributional biases.
D. None of the above is correct.

23. *(p. 28)* When the Taliban governed in Afghanistan, it denied women and girls basic human rights such as health care, education, and freedom of movement. This systematic pattern of prejudice and discrimination is called
A. heterosexism.
B. oppression.
C. social dominance.
D. visual dominance.

24. *(p. 28)* Churiah goes into a store to buy a computer. The sales clerk who assists her, does not talk down to the male customer he just finished helping but does talk down to Churiah. The sales clerk is demonstrating
A. sex discrimination.
B. oppression.
C. self-fulfilling prophecy.
D. heterosexism.

25. *(p. 33)* When women dress up in short skirts, wear makeup and do their hair, before going out to a club, they are
A. doing gender.
B. heterosexist.
C. oppressed
D. discriminatory.

26. *(p. 33)* Davis is working out at the gym. He wants to impress women, so he tells his workout buddy to load extra plates onto the bench press. When finished, he slaps his friend on the back and challenges him to lift as much. Davis is
A. doing gender.
B. immature.
C. displaying the intergroup bias effect.
D. displaying paternalistic prejudice.

27. *(p. 36)* Zimmerman & West (1975) found in male-female conversations
A. interruptions were equally divided between the speakers.
B. over 95% of interruptions were by male speakers.
C. over 75% of interruptions were by female speakers.
D. men did not use conversation to assert their status.

28. *(p. 36)* Zimmerman & West (1975) found in same-gender conversations,
A. interruptions were equally divided between the speakers.
B. over 65% of interruptions were by the older individual.
C. over 85% of interruptions were by the younger individual.
D. individuals did not interrupt each other at all.

29. *(p. 36)* Men are more likely than women to try to take over the conversation using
A. the outgroup homogeneity effect.
B. androgyny.
C. intrusive interruptions.
D. body language.

30. *(p. 36)* Anderson & Leaper (1998) found men make a larger proportion of intrusive interruptions in
A. the laboratory than in unstructured and naturalistic settings.
B. unstructured and naturalistic settings than in the laboratory.
C. unstructured settings and the laboratory than in naturalistic settings.
D. the laboratory and naturalistic settings than in unstructured settings.

31. *(p. 36)* In most studies on whether men or women talk more in a cross-gender situation,
A. women talk more than men.
B. men talk more than women.
C. talking is equally distributed.
D. the results depend on the setting.

32. *(p. 37)* Duval & Ruscher (1994) showed _____ are more likely to use imperative or command verbs when talking to _____.
A. men; women
B. those who see themselves as higher status; those seen as lower status
C. those who see themselves as dominant; those they see as less competent
D. All the above are correct.

33. *(p. 36)* Which behavior do most people see as rudest?
A. a man interrupting a man
B. a man interrupting a woman
C. a woman interrupting a man
D. a woman interrupting a woman

34. *(p. 39)* High-status individuals are more likely than low-status individuals to look away when the subordinate speaks. This tendency is called
A. visual dominance.
B. doing gender.
C. self-presentation.
D. more intrusive interruption by men of women.

35. *(p. 39)* When all but gender is equal, _____ initiated more touching.
A. men
B. women
C. neither
D. both

36. *(p. 39)* Lower-status people are most likely to initiate which type of touch?
A. handshakes
B. touching of the arm or shoulder
C. less intrusive touch
D. a and c

37. *(p. 39)* Higher-status people are most likely to initiate which type of touch?
A. handshakes
B. touching of the arm or shoulder
C. less intrusive touch
D. a and b

38. *(p. 40)* When women attempt to assert dominance through touch,
A. they are typically perceived as more powerful than if not touching the other.
B. their behavior may be misinterpreted as a sexual move.
C. the touch has no effect on the other person.
D. they are seen as low-status.

39. *(p. 38)* When talking with men, women are more likely to be the ones who
A. look away while the man talks.
B. smile.
C. turn their faces or bodies away.
D. All the above are correct.

40. *(p. 42)* Women often face situations in which they are "damned if they do, damned if they don't." These situations are called
A. gender typing.
B. neosexism.
C. double binds.
D. stereotype threats.

41. *(p. 42)* Janelle is more interested in her career than having children. When her sister has a baby, everyone begins to ask Janelle when she will. She knows many people think her selfish and cold for putting her career first; those same people shake their heads about the lucrative career Janelle's sister gave up to have a child. Janelle is
A. in a double bind.
B. doing gender.
C. showing visual dominance.
D. displaying neosexism.

42. *(p. 42)* Asja is proud to be the first woman in her family to get a graduate degree. When she considers taking time off from her career to have a child, her colleagues warn her, she will be throwing away the gains she has made in the corporate world. Meanwhile, Asja's mother is constantly reminding her a "biological clock" is ticking. Asja is
A. in a double bind.
B. doing gender.
C. showing visual dominance.
D. displaying neosexism.

43. *(p. 45)* To avoid being called names by the men working for her, Mikhala goes out of her way to appear warm and friendly. She is utilizing
A. a double bind.
B. visual dominance.
C. a gender management strategy.
D. neosexism.

44. *(p. 45)* Individuals have been gender-typed when they
A. engage in sexist behavior.
B. adopt cultural definitions appropriate and normal behaviors for their sex.
C. reject cultural definitions of appropriate and normal behavior.
D. assume characteristics of the other sex and are not acceptable within society.

45. *(p. 45)* When people ascribe to themselves the traits, behaviors, and roles normative for people of their sex in their culture, they are becoming
A. gender-typed.
B. sexually typed.
C. encultured.
D. stereotyped.

46. *(p. 45)* When people become gender-typed, they
A. become aware of their biological sex.
B. realize their biological sex is permanent.
C. ascribe to themselves cultural traits, behaviors, and roles normative for people of their sex.
D. realize their gender is permanent.

47. *(p. 46)* Women who become gender-typed
A. internalize the subordination and devaluation of their social role.
B. adopt behaviors that are a consequence of subordination.
C. are ostracized because they do not internalize their subordinate status.
D. a and b

48. *(p. 47)* When asked if they have ever personally experienced discrimination, people are less likely to acknowledge discrimination has happened to them. This is termed
A. rationalization of oppression.
B. reaction formation.
C. denial of personal discrimination.
D. neosexism.

49. *(p. 47)* Women's expectations of lower pay than men for comparable work, lack of personal entitlement, loss of self-esteem and confidence in their academic ability, and the tendency to suffer from disturbances in body image are all examples of
A. gender-related differences with biological origins.
B. androcentric evaluations of women's behaviors.
C. the consequences of a gender as a system.
D. None of the above is correct.

50. *(p. 49)* The phrase "Women seek to gain power over men" demonstrates a _____ belief.
A. hostile sexism
B. benevolent sexism
C. nonsexism
D. All the above are correct.

51. *(p. 49)* The phrase "Women should be cherished and protected by men" demonstrates a _____ belief.
A. hostile sexism
B. benevolent sexism
C. nonsexism
D. All the above are correct.

52. *(p. 49)* On dating websites, men's profiles often contain statements like "I want a woman I can treat like a princess" and "I want to be your Prince Charming." These are examples of
A. ambivalence.
B. neosexism.
C. nonsexism.
D. benevolent sexism.

53. *(p. 49)* Sexism involving both hostility and benevolence toward women is called _____ sexism.
A. ambivalent
B. hostile
C. modern
D. benevolent sexism

54. *(p. 49)* People who believe women can be intelligent and successful businesswomen, but consider those same women as angry, selfish, and unfeminine are
A. hostile sexists.
B. benevolent sexists.
C. ambivalent sexists.
D. entitled sexists.

55. *(p. 49)* Around the world, _____ are more likely than _____ to endorse hostile sexism
A. women; men
B. men; women
C. children; adults
D. adults; children

56. *(p. 49)* Around the world, women are _____ to endorse benevolent sexism.
A. more likely than men
B. just as likely as men
C. less likely than men
D. None of the above is correct. Endorsement depends on the country being studied.

57. *(p. 48)* The status and pay accorded to nurses, teachers, homemakers, and child-care workers is less than lawyers, physicians, and auto mechanics because
A. the formers' work requires less skill.
B. "women's work" is devalued.
C. the formers' work requires less time each day.
D. a and c

58. *(p. 49)* People who disparage the feminist movement by saying women are threatening to take over men's rightful place are displaying
A. hostile sexism.
B. benevolent sexism.
C. nonsexism.
D. All the above are correct.

59. *(p. 53)* In the 1970's, women met to talk about their lives as women; in the process, they realized their problems were related to society's devaluation of women. The groups developed were referred to as _____ groups.
A. gender-typing
B. anti-oppression
C. consciousness-raising
D. anti-sexism

Short Answer Questions

60. How do self-presentation and behavioral confirmation create the self-fulfilling prophecy? What research has demonstrated how the expectations of the observer and the reactions of the target person lead to the strengthening of stereotypes in both the observer and the target person?

Answer will vary

61. A woman is about to start a new job as an executive in a male-dominated company. She feels discouraged because she's heard about various studies showing if she behaves in traditionally feminine ways she'll be devalued, but if she behaves in traditionally masculine ways she'll be disliked and negatively evaluated. Is she correct to be concerned?

Answer will vary

62. How is sex different from gender?

Answer will vary

63. Discuss how violence is related to gender, giving examples to illustrate your explanation.

Answer will vary

64. Explain why "Being born female is dangerous for your health."

Answer will vary

65. American girls are born into a society telling them they are valued less than boys. Give evidence girls and women internalize this lesser sense of their own value.

Answer will vary

66. The self-fulfilling prophecy requires an interaction between two people. Briefly describe the social processes taking place.

Answer will vary

67. Explain why violence against women cannot be separated from the social context.

Answer will vary

68. In 2003, female cadets at the U.S. Air Force Academy alleged they had been the victims of sexual violence and they were pressured or disciplined to keep quiet when they tried to report the incidents. How does this example reflect the gender system and the links among its different levels?

Answer will vary

69. Give an example of a double bind involving the behavior of women interacting with other women.

Answer will vary

70. What are some ways in which men and women can strive toward feminist consciousness and activism?

Answer will vary

71. Discuss the implications for women living in a patriarchal society.

Answer will vary

72. Though fewer women say that they are told to "play dumb" around men, what evidence can you give that women are still taught to take a subordinate role?

Answer will vary

73. Using a story you know from mythology or fairy tale books (e.g. Cinderella, Sleeping Beauty, Snow White, Beauty and the Beast, King Arthur, etc.), describe how it serves as a legitimizing myth.

Answer will vary

74. Explain both elements of ambivalent sexism, using examples.

Answer will vary

75. Discuss how men communicate differently than women in a cross-gender conversation.

Answer will vary

76. Discuss typical patterns of "body language" in a male-female interaction.

Answer will vary

77. Explain what a double bind is and give an original example.

Answer will vary