

ch11

Student: _____

- _____ refers to the properties of a person that determine his or her classification as male or female.
 - Sex
 - Gender
 - Sexual orientation
 - Identity
- According to the text, biological characteristics are referred to as one's
 - sex.
 - gender.
 - gender identity.
 - sexual orientation.
- If we refer to Martin as a male, we are referring to his
 - sex.
 - gender.
 - sexual orientation.
 - sexual preference.
- _____ are glands that produce sex hormones and generate ova in females and sperm in males.
 - Gametes
 - Chromosomes
 - Gonads
 - Genes
- Gina suffered damaged to her gonads. As a result, she may no longer produce
 - androgens.
 - ova.
 - chromosomes.
 - melatonin.
- In females, the small sensory organ located where the labia meet is called the
 - g-spot.
 - mons pubis.
 - vaginal wall.
 - clitoris.
- Which of the following is NOT an example of a secondary sex characteristic?
 - development of penis
 - facial hair
 - development of breasts
 - pubic hair
- _____ refers to the social and psychological aspects of being male or female.
 - Sex
 - Gender
 - Sexuality
 - Sexual orientation

9. When Billy checks the "male" box on his application, he is referring to his
 - A. sex.
 - B. gender.
 - C. sexuality.
 - D. sexual orientation.
10. Debbie is a warm nurturing individual who volunteers at the daycare located in her church. Debbie is best described as
 - A. instrumental.
 - B. expressive.
 - C. androgynous.
 - D. undifferentiated.
11. Pat is very assertive, nurturing, independent, and caring. Pat is best described as
 - A. instrumental.
 - B. expressive.
 - C. androgynous.
 - D. transgendered.
12. Gerald rates low on both scales of instrumentality and expressiveness. He is best described as
 - A. transgendered.
 - B. expressive.
 - C. androgynous.
 - D. undifferentiated.
13. While sex typically refers to differences in the biology of males and females, gender typically refers to differences attributed to
 - A. emotional development.
 - B. socialization.
 - C. puberty.
 - D. temperament.
14. The SRY gene causes one to become
 - A. male.
 - B. female.
 - C. undifferentiated.
 - D. androgynous.
15. How do female brains differ from male brains?
 - A. Female brains are larger.
 - B. Female brains have higher cortical volume.
 - C. Female brains have more white matter.
 - D. The female hippocampus is more reactive to stress.
16. Follow up research from the John/Joan story suggested that _____ most strongly affects one's gender identity.
 - A. biology
 - B. environment
 - C. socialization
 - D. surgical intervention
17. Intersex conditions are now referred to as
 - A. hermaphroditism.
 - B. gender confusion.
 - C. disorders of sexual development.
 - D. transgender disorders.

18. The term _____ refers to experiencing one's psychological gender as being different from one's physical sex.
- A. androgyny
 - B. expressiveness
 - C. gender confusion
 - D. transgender
19. Although Dave was born with a penis, he has always "felt" like a female. Dave is considered to be a(n) _____ individual.
- A. crossgender
 - B. transgender
 - C. androgynous
 - D. homosexual
20. Although born with female sex organs and characteristics, Kristie has always felt uncomfortable being a girl. Her interests and activities have always been considered masculine, and she is happiest when engaging in masculine behavior. Kristie might be diagnosed with
- A. gender confusion syndrome.
 - B. gender ambiguity disorder.
 - C. gender identity disorder.
 - D. reassignment conflict.
21. The only empirically evaluated treatment for someone diagnosed with gender identity disorder is
- A. psychotherapy.
 - B. antidepressants.
 - C. sex reassignment surgery.
 - D. sexual orientation therapy.
22. In terms of exploring the connection between sex and gender, the biological approach focuses on
- A. societal expectations.
 - B. parenting style.
 - C. the environment.
 - D. genes.
23. Dr. Watson is interested in the effects that higher than normal amounts of testosterone have on the gender of embryos. Dr. Watson favors the _____ approach.
- A. biological
 - B. cognitive
 - C. evolutionary
 - D. social cognitive
24. Four-month-old Carlos will probably stare the longest at a
- A. doll.
 - B. book.
 - C. car.
 - D. circle.
25. Research on newborn and infant preferences in terms of gender-related items supports the _____ approach.
- A. biological
 - B. socio-cultural
 - C. cognitive
 - D. behavioral
26. According to Darwin, _____ drives sexual selection.
- A. attractiveness
 - B. personality
 - C. competition
 - D. environment

27. According to Darwin, Shelly is most likely to go out with Cole if he
- A. is good looking.
 - B. can win his tennis match.
 - C. is nice.
 - D. is older than her.
28. According to Darwin, sexual selection involves
- A. gene quality and reproduction ability.
 - B. competition and choice.
 - C. desire and emotion.
 - D. compromise and availability.
29. According to evolutionary psychology, which of the following females would Victor be most likely to choose as a partner?
- A. Kaleen who has a successful job
 - B. Miranda who has a nurturing personality
 - C. Rena who is very attractive
 - D. Janice who is studying to be a doctor
30. _____ occurs among members of the same sex as they vie for the opportunity to mate with members of the opposite sex.
- A. Competition
 - B. Bonding
 - C. Compromise
 - D. Cohesiveness
31. Those who adhere to the _____ perspective examine gender development by looking at how experience influences the formation of a person's sense of gender.
- A. biological
 - B. social cognitive
 - C. psychodynamic
 - D. social role
32. Little Jimmy is watching television with his parents. He notices that when a person on the television says a mean thing, his mother frowns and his father laughs. Which theory of gender development suggests that Little Jimmy might start teasing his baby sister?
- A. biological
 - B. evolutionary
 - C. social cognitive
 - D. humanistic
33. Who is most likely to make fun of Little Johnny putting on his mother's apron and pretending to cook?
- A. his father
 - B. his mother
 - C. his grandmother
 - D. his friend
34. A mental framework for understanding what is considered appropriate behavior for males and females is called a gender
- A. stereotype.
 - B. role.
 - C. schema.
 - D. theme.

35. Having a father who is a nurse should have the greatest impact on Kevin's gender
- script.
 - identity.
 - role.
 - schema.
36. The _____ theory best supports the statement: "A women should stay home and care for the children and a man should go to work to provide for them."
- social cognitive
 - social role
 - biological
 - psychoanalytic
37. Professor MacArthur is lecturing on how gender stereotypes and culture affect differences in sexuality among men and women. The professor is a proponent of the _____ approach.
- biological
 - evolutionary
 - social cognitive
 - social role
38. An expectation of how a woman or man should think, act, and feel is referred to as a
- gender role.
 - sexual script.
 - gender theory.
 - sexual belief.
39. Carolina tells her friends that she helps take care of her little brother because that is what girls are supposed to do. Carolina's statement describes her
- sexual script.
 - gender role.
 - gender identity.
 - sexual orientation.
40. Any man can be a great leader because men are strong, dominant, and rational. This statement reflects a gender
- script.
 - stereotype.
 - orientation.
 - scheme.
41. An overly general belief about what women and men are like is known as a gender
- script.
 - orientation.
 - theory.
 - stereotype.
42. The difficulty that many divorced fathers experience when trying to gain custody of their children may be due to
- sexual scripting.
 - relational aggression.
 - gender stereotyping.
 - non-conforming behavior.
43. Dr. Hendricks believes that differences in sexuality are the result of hormonal differences between men and women. He favors the _____ approach.
- biological
 - evolutionary
 - social cognitive
 - gender role

44. The research data on gender differences in general intellectual ability suggests that
- males are superior to females.
 - females are superior to males.
 - there are no systematic differences between males and females.
 - more studies are required to explain the irregularities that are evident.
45. The research data on gender differences in intellectual abilities has revealed that
- girls do poorly on most tasks that require mathematical computations.
 - girls have superior verbal abilities.
 - boys struggle on tasks requiring object manipulation.
 - boys and girls both struggle with visual spatial orientation.
46. Behaviors designed to harm another person physically or verbally are referred to as
- aggressive.
 - non-conforming.
 - irrational.
 - stereotypical.
47. Paul pushes Susie off the swing. Paul's behavior is best categorized as _____ aggression.
- conduct
 - overt
 - relational
 - social
48. Lonnie, who is fifteen, has a history of exhibiting aggressive behaviors and acts that violate the rights of others. He has been diagnosed with
- long term aggression.
 - relational aggression syndrome.
 - conduct disorder.
 - overt aggression disorder.
49. Behavior that is meant to harm the social standing of another person is called _____ aggression.
- conduct
 - overt
 - relational
 - social
50. Marcy tells her best friend that Kelcie will kiss any boy that asks her to. Marcy is engaging in
- misconduct behavior.
 - overt aggression.
 - stereotyping.
 - relational aggression.
51. According to social cognitive theory, girls engage in relational aggression because they
- experience fluctuating testosterone levels.
 - are competing for male attention.
 - are socialized that way.
 - try to adopt male behavior patterns.
52. The ways in which we experience and express ourselves as sexual beings is referred to as our
- sex.
 - gender.
 - sexuality.
 - sexual orientation.

53. The evolutionary perspective predicts that, compared to men, women will be
- A. more influenced by attractiveness when choosing a mate.
 - B. less particular when choosing a mate.
 - C. more ambiguous about choosing a mate.
 - D. more selective when choosing a mate.
54. Based on the research of Clark and Hatfield, what percentage of women would agree to go to bed with a total stranger?
- A. 70 percent
 - B. 45 percent
 - C. 10 percent
 - D. 0 percent
55. A homosexual man who is watching two lesbian women engage in sexual activity is likely to
- A. become aroused.
 - B. begin masturbating.
 - C. be disinterested.
 - D. be disgusted.
56. Men's attitudes toward premarital sex tend to be
- A. conservative.
 - B. ambivalent.
 - C. permissive.
 - D. restrictive.
57. The strongest differences between males and females are evident in the areas of
- A. love and relationships.
 - B. intellect and creativity.
 - C. aggression and sexuality.
 - D. sexuality and intellect.
58. The direction of one's erotic interests refers to a person's
- A. sex.
 - B. gender.
 - C. sexuality.
 - D. sexual orientation.
59. Which of the following would best predict Barry's sexual orientation?
- A. He likes to dress up in women's clothes.
 - B. He has lower than normal levels of testosterone.
 - C. He was raised by a single mother.
 - D. He is attracted to other men.
60. Melissa is attracted to members of the opposite sex. She is considered to be
- A. heterosexual.
 - B. homosexual.
 - C. bisexual.
 - D. cross-gendered.
61. Geami is attracted to both males and females. Her sexual orientation is best described as
- A. heterosexual.
 - B. homosexual.
 - C. lesbian.
 - D. bisexual.

62. Donna views herself as a bisexual. Over time, she is most likely to engage in
- A. strictly homosexual behavior or strictly heterosexual behavior.
 - B. more heterosexual behavior than homosexual behavior.
 - C. more homosexual behavior than heterosexual behavior.
 - D. both homosexual and heterosexual behavior.
63. The occurrence of homosexuality ranges from _____ percent of the population.
- A. 1 to 5
 - B. 2 to 10
 - C. 5 to 12
 - D. 9 to 15
64. Which of the following factors predicts sexual orientation?
- A. same-sex experimentation in childhood
 - B. having gay parents
 - C. permissive parenting
 - D. None of these.
65. One challenge in researching sexual orientation is
- A. creating appropriate hypotheses.
 - B. small sample size.
 - C. finding appropriate ways to analyze the data.
 - D. explaining significant differences.
66. Research on the influence of genes on sexual behavior has revealed that genes
- A. determine sexual behavior.
 - B. play a role in determining sexual behavior.
 - C. are as strong an influence as they are for other characteristics like intelligence.
 - D. impact psychological characteristics just as directly as they impact physical characteristics.
67. Heterosexual women and gay men both have
- A. thicker corpus callosa.
 - B. longer corpus callosa.
 - C. symmetry between the brain's two hemispheres.
 - D. a lack of symmetry between the brain's two hemispheres.
68. Differences in hemispheric symmetry may be the result of
- A. prenatal hormone exposure.
 - B. postnatal behavioral patterns.
 - C. hormonal changes during adolescence.
 - D. both A and B.
69. The 2D:4D ratio refers to
- A. brain size.
 - B. finger length.
 - C. testosterone levels.
 - D. hemispheric symmetry.
70. Darlene is uncertain if the person who just approached her is a male or a female. The best indicator may be
- A. the ratio of arm to torso length.
 - B. the length of his/her pointer and ring fingers.
 - C. whether or not he/she is wearing makeup.
 - D. the firmness of his/her grip.

71. According to research, of the boys who engage in extreme gender-nonconforming activities approximately _____ percent end up being homosexual or bisexual later in life.
- A. 75
 - B. 5
 - C. 50
 - D. 95
72. The vast majority of "tomboys" turn out to be
- A. bisexual.
 - B. homosexual.
 - C. heterosexual.
 - D. cross-gendered.
73. Although homosexual couples tend to report higher levels of relationship satisfaction than heterosexual couples, they are more likely to
- A. be unfaithful.
 - B. break up.
 - C. be abusive.
 - D. All of these.
74. In terms of conflict, gay and lesbian couples are likely to
- A. argue more than heterosexual couples.
 - B. avoid it because they understand the pain associated with conflict.
 - C. manage it because of their positive attitudes.
 - D. model their heterosexual parents.
75. Leslie has two mothers. We can expect that Leslie will
- A. have psychological problems.
 - B. become a lesbian.
 - C. be relatively unaffected.
 - D. have an excessive number of boyfriends.
76. In regards to parenting, the best predictor of good psychological adjustment in adolescence is having
- A. heterosexual parents.
 - B. a single mom who does not work.
 - C. a close relationship with parents.
 - D. homosexual parents.
77. Which is the correct definition of sexual behavior?
- A. activities that are involved in reproduction
 - B. activities that lead to arousal and a sexual response
 - C. activities that are pleasurable to a specific individual
 - D. All of these.
78. Early data collected by Kinsey regarding sexual behavior indicated that _____ percent of married men had been unfaithful.
- A. 75
 - B. 50
 - C. 16
 - D. 7
79. Which of the following researchers is considered to be the father of sexology?
- A. Johnson
 - B. Michael
 - C. Kinsey
 - D. Masters

80. A drawback of Kinsey's early research was
- A. the fact that subjects admitted to lying about their sexual behavior.
 - B. the fact that men were more open than women about their sexual behavior.
 - C. the lack of representativeness of the sample.
 - D. All of these.
81. Research by Michaels in the mid 1990s placed infidelity estimates of married men around _____ percent.
- A. 75
 - B. 50
 - C. 25
 - D. 10
82. Based on research conducted in Sweden, men have vaginal intercourse about _____ times a month.
- A. 15
 - B. 9
 - C. 5
 - D. 2
83. According to Reisner and colleagues, _____ percent of gay men report never having anal sex?
- A. 10
 - B. 33
 - C. 66
 - D. 75
84. Jack and Jill have been kissing on the couch for several minutes. Jack feels his penis begin to enlarge. He is experiencing the _____ phase of the sexual response pattern.
- A. orgasm
 - B. plateau
 - C. excitement
 - D. resolution
85. The _____ phase of human sexual response begins the process of erotic responsiveness.
- A. refractory
 - B. plateau
 - C. orgasm
 - D. excitement
86. The _____ phase of human sexual response involves a continuation and heightening of arousal.
- A. orgasm
 - B. plateau
 - C. excitement
 - D. refractory
87. With orgasm comes the release of the neurotransmitter
- A. oxytocin.
 - B. serotonin.
 - C. acetylcholine.
 - D. dopamine.
88. The most significant difference between males and females regarding the sexual response pattern occurs at the _____ phase.
- A. excitement
 - B. plateau
 - C. orgasm
 - D. resolution

89. Which stage of sexual response did Kaplan add to the stages proposed by Masters and Johnson?
- excitement
 - resolution
 - desire
 - orgasm
90. Patterns for how people should behave sexually are called
- sexual scripts.
 - gender schemas.
 - sexual protocols.
 - sexual patterns.
91. Kenny believes that sex is mostly about reaching an orgasm. This belief reflects Kenny's sexual
- protocol.
 - script.
 - identity.
 - schema.
92. Felipe is a member of the Manganian culture. We can expect that he
- began having sex in his mid-twenties.
 - avoids sex to maintain his energy levels.
 - is ignorant of the needs of his partners.
 - has sex nearly every day.
93. Abstinence-only sex education promotes the
- safe use of condoms.
 - safe use of oral contraceptives.
 - practice of no sex outside of marriage.
 - All of these.
94. Based on research, the most effective type of sex education is a(n)
- abstinence-only program.
 - comprehensive program.
 - no sex program.
 - STI program.
95. An object or activity that arouses sexual interest and desire is called a
- fetish.
 - tool.
 - fixation.
 - sexual device.
96. Dressing up in clothes of the opposite sex for purposes of sexual arousal is known as a
- fixation.
 - sexual device.
 - fetish.
 - tool.
97. Jacob can only reach an orgasm if he causes his partner sufficient pain to make her cry. Jacob is suffering from a(n)
- fetish.
 - paraphilia.
 - pedophilia.
 - erectile dysfunction.

98. Which of the following paraphilias involves rubbing against a person who has not given consent?
- A. pedophilia
 - B. voyeurism
 - C. sexual sadism
 - D. frotteurism
99. Which of the following STIs is bacterial in origin?
- A. genital herpes
 - B. HIV
 - C. gonorrhea
 - D. All of these.
100. The most effective strategies used to promote safe sex focus on
- A. abstinence-only practices.
 - B. the negative consequences associated with having sex.
 - C. how condom use can be pleasurable.
 - D. intercourse and exclude references to oral sex.
101. Define the terms "sex" and "gender" and explain how these two concepts differ.
102. Brendan is outgoing, assertive, courageous, and independent. Based on gender identity, how would you classify Brendan and why?
103. Describe the physical differences between male and female brains.
104. Clark has been diagnosed with gender identity disorder. What does this mean?

105. Discuss mate selection in humans based on the evolutionary perspective.

106. Discuss how the social cognitive perspective views gender development.

107. According to social role theory, how should the increase in male nurses affect gender differences in the future?

108. Discuss the differences between the aggressive behavior of males and females.

109. Discuss the findings from Clark and Hatfield's study on gender differences in sexuality.

110. Discuss the two common approaches to sex education.

111. Sex is the way one perceives oneself as being male or female.

True False

112. Gonads produce either sperm or ova.

True False

113. When Sarah refers to herself as a female, she is describing her gender identity.
True False
114. Breast development in women is triggered by the SRY gene.
True False
115. Gender differences are evident from birth.
True False
116. A girl playing football is considered an example of a gender-nonconforming behavior.
True False
117. The cognitive abilities of males and females differ significantly.
True False
118. According to the gender similarities hypothesis, men and women look more physically similar than they do different.
True False
119. Gossiping is a form of relational aggression.
True False
120. Sexual orientation refers to the person's direction of erotic interests.
True False
121. Homosexuality is present in all cultures.
True False
122. The 2D:4D ratio is influenced by dopamine levels.
True False
123. Voyeurism is best described as a fetish.
True False
124. HIV is an example of an STI.
True False
125. The use of condoms helps to prevent chlamydia.
True False

ch11 Key

1. A
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. B
14. A
15. B
16. A
17. C
18. D
19. B
20. C
21. C
22. D
23. A
24. C
25. A
26. C
27. B
28. B
29. C
30. A
31. B
32. C
33. D
34. C
35. D
36. B

37. D
38. A
39. B
40. B
41. D
42. C
43. A
44. C
45. B
46. A
47. B
48. C
49. C
50. D
51. C
52. C
53. D
54. D
55. C
56. C
57. C
58. D
59. D
60. A
61. D
62. A
63. B
64. D
65. B
66. B
67. C
68. D
69. B
70. B
71. A
72. C
73. B
74. C

- 75. C
- 76. C
- 77. D
- 78. B
- 79. C
- 80. C
- 81. C
- 82. C
- 83. B
- 84. C
- 85. D
- 86. B
- 87. A
- 88. D
- 89. C
- 90. A
- 91. B
- 92. D
- 93. C
- 94. B
- 95. A
- 96. C
- 97. B
- 98. D
- 99. C
- 100. C

101. Sex refers to the properties of a person that determine his or her classification as a male or female and is primarily based on the biology of an individual. Gender refers to the social and psychological aspects of being male or female and is primarily based on the individual's own personal view of themselves.

102. In describing a person's gender identity, we consider if a person is "being like a man" or "being like a woman. Psychologists use the term "instrumentality" to describe masculine traits - being assertive, brave, independent, and dominant. Brendan's instrumental attributes demonstrate that he is like a man, and therefore he would be described as masculine.

103. Female brains are between 8 and 10 percent smaller than male brains, but contain higher cortical volume. Males have more white matter, while females have more gray matter. Also, the hippocampus is larger in females, while the amygdalae are larger in males. Men have larger right than left hemispheres, while women's brains are more symmetrical.

104. Clark is most likely experiencing frustration when viewing himself according to his physiology. In other words, Clark is a male who wants to be a female. He probably prefers feminine activities, has feminine interests, and feels distressed in trying to maintain a lifestyle that is considered masculine.

105. From the evolutionary perspective, females tend to be more nurturing and less physically dominant than males. They tend to have the choice of choosing a mate because they are the ones who produce the offspring. As a result, males compete for females and have a vested interest in pursuing females who are younger and healthier since this is advantageous when it comes to reproducing.

106. The social cognitive perspective approaches gender development by examining how experience influences the formation of the person's sense of gender. They believe that gender behavior is learned through rewards and punishment, observational learning, and modeling.

107. As males enter into what has predominantly been a feminine profession, society's view of the differences between males and females and the roles they can play should change. This change should ultimately result in a reduction in the perceived differences between males and females.

108. Males are more likely to engage in overt aggression and females are more likely to engage in relational aggression. Overt aggression refers to physically or verbally harming another person directly. Males, due to their larger physical statures, are more likely to use overt aggression. Relational aggression is aggression that harms the person indirectly, usually affecting their social standing. Females are more likely to use relational aggression due to their smaller physical statures. As a result, they are less likely to receive actual physical injuries.

109. In general, both males and females were about equally willing to "go on a date" with a member of the research team who approached them during the study. However, profound differences emerged between males and females in their willingness to "go to the apartment" or "go to bed" with a member of the research team. Nearly 70 percent of males said they would go to the apartment compared to very few females, and 75 percent of males said they would go to bed with a member of the research team, while no females said they would.

110. The abstinence-only program emphasizes that any sexual behavior outside of marriage is harmful, and contraceptive use is discussed in terms of failure rates. Comprehensive sex education involves providing students with comprehensive knowledge about sexual behavior, birth control, and the use of condoms in protecting against sexually transmitted diseases.

111. FALSE

112. TRUE

113. FALSE

114. FALSE

115. TRUE

116. TRUE

117. FALSE

118. FALSE

119. TRUE

120. TRUE

121. TRUE

122. FALSE

123. FALSE

124. TRUE

125. TRUE

ch11 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2	125
Blooms Level: Analysis	2
Blooms Level: Application	31
Blooms Level: Comprehension	36
Blooms Level: Knowledge	56
Difficulty: High	24
Difficulty: Low	54
Difficulty: Medium	47
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Topic: Cognition and Other Factors in Sexual Behavior	6
Topic: Cognitive Differences	5
Topic: Defining Sexual Orientation	3
Topic: Disorders of Sexual Development	2
Topic: Evaluating the Evidence for Gender Differences	1
Topic: Evolutionary Psychology	6
Topic: Fetishes	2
Topic: From Genes to Sex to Gender	2
Topic: From Genes to Sex to Gender (Intersection)	2
Topic: Gay and Lesbian Functioning	4
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