

Transformations: Women, Gender and Psychology, 3e (Crawford)
Chapter 2 Gender, Status, and Power

1) _____ can be defined as biological differences in genetic composition and reproductive anatomy and function.

- A) Sex
- B) Gender
- C) Gender identity
- D) Sexual identity

Answer: A

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2) _____ can be defined as the traits making up masculinity and femininity.

- A) Sex
- B) Gender
- C) Gender identity
- D) Sexual identity

Answer: B

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3) When a little girl is born, she may be wrapped in a pink blanket. What does the color of the blanket represent?

- A) sex
- B) gender
- C) gender-typing
- D) All of these answers are correct.

Answer: B

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4) _____ is to _____ as nature is to nurture.

- A) Gender; sex
- B) Sex; gender
- C) Gender-typing; gender
- D) Sex-typing; sex

Answer: B

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- 5) Which of the following statements is true about distinguishing sex from gender?
- A) It provided a means to the scientific study of topics like gender socialization of children.
 - B) It was an important step in recognizing that biology is not destiny.
 - C) It was an important step in recognizing that gender is learned.
 - D) All of these answers are correct.

Answer: D

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- 6) Which of the following statements is true about the dominant group in a hierarchical society?
- A) It has better genes.
 - B) It has more of one sex than the other.
 - C) It has more power.
 - D) All of these answers are correct.

Answer: C

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- 7) Adrienne sees the sales clerk 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 makeup.
- A) behavioral signals
 - B) gender cues
 - C) sex clues
 - D) sexual cues

Answer: B

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- 8) Mention the three levels at which gender distinctions tend to occur.
- A) Developmental, societal, and universal
 - B) Individual, interactional, and universal
 - C) Societal, interpersonal, and individual
 - D) Biological, developmental, and social

Answer: C

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

Answer: B

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10) Which of the following statements is true of gender and power?

- A) Women have less access to education than men do.
- B) Women have less control over public discourse than men do.
- C) Women have less leisure time than men do.
- D) All of these answers are correct.

Answer: D

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11) In a study conducted by Grady (1977), people were asked to describe the person who had just sold them a subway token. Grady found that

- A) people mentioned sex as the first or second characteristic half the times.
- B) people were more likely to mentioned sex when it was statistically useful.
- C) people mentioned sex as the first or second characteristic 100 percent of the time.
- D) people mentioned race and age more frequently, as token sellers were all women.

Answer: C

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12) When people present themselves in a way that confirms others' beliefs about them, they create a _____.

- A) fundamental attribution error
- B) self-fulfilling prophecy
- C) dispositional confirmation effect
- D) self-categorization phenomenon

Answer: B

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13) The self-fulfilling prophecy is comprised of which of the following social mechanisms? Which of the following social mechanisms constitutes a self-fulfilling prophecy?

- A) People acting to confirm beliefs that others have about them
- B) People reducing behaviors that others expect, but confirming the ones they themselves expect
- C) People interacting to elicit a reinforced behavior
- D) People expecting others to behave the way they want them to

Answer: A

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14) In a study conducted by Zanna & Pack (1975), female college students were given a description of a male student who was either desirable or undesirable as a potential date and who was characterized as having traditional or more modern values. Which of the following statements is true about women's responses when the man was attractive?

- A) They became more "catty" with each other.
- B) They portrayed themselves as more traditional when they believed that the man was traditional.
- C) They portrayed themselves as less traditional when they believed that the man was nontraditional.
- D) They portrayed themselves as more traditional when they believed that the man was traditional and portrayed themselves as less traditional when they believed that the man was nontraditional.

Answer: D

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15) In a study conducted by Zanna & Pack (1975), women described themselves to men whose "ideal woman" was supposedly traditional or nontraditional. When they found that the man was attractive, women portrayed themselves as matching the man's "ideal woman." In this scenario, which of the following contributes to self-fulfilling prophecy?

- A) cognitive matching
- B) changes in self-presentation
- C) behavioral confirmation
- D) All of these answers are correct.

Answer: B

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16) In most fairy tales, the heroine falls 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) self-fulfilling prophecies

Answer: B

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17) 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

Answer: B

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18) 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. In this scenario, the sales clerk is demonstrating _____.

- A) sex discrimination
- B) oppression
- C) self-fulfilling prophecy
- D) heterosexism

Answer: A

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19) 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

Answer: A

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20) Davis works out at the gym. He wants to impress women, so he tells his workout friend to load extra plates onto the bench press. When finished, he slaps his friend on the back and challenges him to lift as much. In this scenario, Davis is _____.

- A) doing gender
- B) being immature
- C) displaying the intergroup bias effect
- D) displaying paternalistic prejudice

Answer: A

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

Answer: B

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

Answer: A

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- 23) 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

Answer: C

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- 24) Anderson & Leaper (1998) found that 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.

Answer: B

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- 25) In most studies on whether men or women talk more in a cross-gender situation, it has been found that _____.
- A) women talk more than men
 - B) men talk more than women
 - C) talking is equally distributed
 - D) the results depend on the setting

Answer: B

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26) Which behavior do most people see as the 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

Answer: C

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27) 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

Answer: A

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28) When all but gender is equal, _____ initiated more touching.

- A) men
- B) women
- C) neither
- D) both

Answer: A

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29) Which type of touch is a lower-status individual most likely to initiate?

- A) handshakes
- B) touching of the arm or shoulder
- C) less intrusive touch
- D) handshakes and less intrusive touch

Answer: A

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30) Which type of touch is a higher-status individual most likely to initiate?

- A) handshakes
- B) touching of the arm or shoulder
- C) less intrusive touch
- D) handshakes and touching of the arm or shoulder

Answer: B

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31) In the context of constructing gender in interaction, which of the following statements is true about nonverbal messages?

- A) When talking with men, women are more likely to be the ones who look away while the man talks.
- B) When talking with men, women are more likely to be the ones who smile.
- C) When talking with men, women are more likely to be the ones who turn their faces or bodies away.
- D) All of these answers are correct.

Answer: B

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32) 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

Answer: C

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33) 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 is aware of the fact that many people perceive her to be selfish and unfriendly for prioritizing her career over her personal life. In this scenario, Janelle is _____.

- A) in a double bind
- B) doing gender
- C) showing visual dominance
- D) displaying neosexism

Answer: A

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34) 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 that the "biological clock" is ticking. In this scenario, Asja is _____.

- A) in a double bind
- B) doing gender
- C) showing visual dominance
- D) displaying neosexism

Answer: A

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35) 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

Answer: C

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36) 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

Answer: A

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37) 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.

Answer: C

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38) 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

Answer: C

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39) What does the phrase "Women seek to gain power over men" demonstrate?

- A) hostile sexism
- B) benevolent sexism
- C) nonsexism
- D) All of these answers are correct.

Answer: A

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- 40) What does the phrase "Women should be cherished and protected by men" demonstrate?
A) hostile sexism
B) benevolent sexism
C) nonsexism
D) All of these answers are correct.

Answer: B

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- 41) 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) ambivalent sexism
B) neosexism
C) nonsexism
D) benevolent sexism

Answer: D

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- 42) Sexism involving both hostility and benevolence toward women is called _____.
A) ambivalent sexism
B) hostile sexism
C) modern sexism
D) benevolent sexism

Answer: A

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- 43) 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

Answer: C

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- 44) Around the world, _____ are more likely than _____ to endorse hostile sexism.
A) women; men
B) men; women
C) children; adults
D) adults; children

Answer: B

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45) In the 1970s, second wave feminists developed _____ groups, in which women met informally to talk about their lives as women.

- A) gender-typing
- B) anti-oppression
- C) consciousness raising
- D) anti-sexism

Answer: C

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46) In the context of justifying gender inequality, identify a true statement about legitimizing myths.

- A) They are attitudes, values, and beliefs that serve to justify hierarchical social practices.
- B) They emphasize that women are fundamentally similar to men.
- C) They are often so widely rejected that they seem to be undeniably false.
- D) They are used by subservient groups in an attempt to gain power and maintain equity in the society.

Answer: A

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47) In the context of justifying gender inequality, which of the following statements is true about prejudice?

- A) Prejudice includes admiration, love, or simply feeling comfortable around members of a valued group.
- B) Prejudice is a negative attitude or feeling toward a person because of his or her membership in a particular social group.
- C) Prejudice often excludes the belief that it is acceptable or right to treat others unequally.
- D) Prejudice on the basis of sex or gender is termed intrusive interruption.

Answer: B

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48) A teacher who pays more attention to the boys in class or a committee that preferentially awards scholarships to male students is engaging in _____.

- A) self-fulfilling prophecy
- B) intrusive interruptions
- C) sex discrimination
- D) heterosexism

Answer: C

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- 49) Which of the following statements is true about using gender as a social characteristic to classify and evaluate other people?
- A) A natural need to make distinctions between sexes necessitates that the bulk of differentiation must take place through female appearance.
 - B) By far, the majority of gender construction in contemporary industrialized cultures takes place through men's appearance.
 - C) The burden of gender construction is equally borne by both male and female bodies.
 - D) Both femininity and masculinity are performances to some extent, but a feminine appearance is more of a put-on than a masculine appearance.

Answer: D

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- 50) _____ occurs when an individual's expectation about an event makes the expected event come true.
- A) Self-fulfilling prophecy
 - B) Fundamental attribution error
 - C) Dispositional confirmation effect
 - D) Self-categorization phenomenon

Answer: A

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- 51) In the context of constructing gender in interaction, identify a true statement about conversational interruption.
- A) A great deal of research shows that men use tactics such as interrupting and controlling the topic in conversation with other men more than they do with women.
 - B) If a woman does interrupt another speaker, she risks social disapproval—especially if she interrupts a man.
 - C) Studies show that women tend to take more than a fair share of talk time in task-oriented situations, such as committee meetings, classrooms, and problem-solving groups.
 - D) Women make a larger proportion of intrusive interruptions in unstructured and naturalistic settings than in the lab—settings that more closely resemble everyday interaction.

Answer: B

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- 52) The term _____ is defined as brief verbal or behavioral indignities that communicate hostile or derogatory attitudes toward a person because of their identity as part of a devalued group.
- A) heterosexism
 - B) self-categorization phenomenon
 - C) micro-aggression
 - D) intrusive interruption

Answer: C

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53) _____ involves the beliefs that women are inferior and that they are threatening to take over men's rightful (dominant) place.

- A) Confirmation bias
- B) Negativity bias
- C) Benevolent sexism
- D) Hostile sexism

Answer: D

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54) People who score high on _____ agree with statements like "Most women interpret innocent remarks or acts as being sexist."

- A) hostile sexism
- B) benevolent sexism
- C) confirmation bias
- D) negativity bias

Answer: A

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55) The statement "A good woman should be set on a pedestal by her man" demonstrates _____.

- A) aversive sexism
- B) benevolent sexism
- C) entitled sexism
- D) hostile sexism

Answer: B

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56) The statement "Many women have a quality of purity that few men possess" demonstrates _____.

- A) entitled sexism
- B) aversive sexism
- C) benevolent sexism
- D) hostile sexism

Answer: C

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57) The term _____ is defined as a negative reaction against women whose behavior violates gender norms.

- A) gender typing
- B) double bind
- C) neosexism
- D) backlash

Answer: D

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58) The term _____ refers to ways of behaving that are aimed at softening a woman's impact, reassuring others that she is not threatening, and displaying niceness as well as (not too much) competence.

- A) gender management strategy
- B) gender typing
- C) double bind
- D) dispositional confirmation effect

Answer: A

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59) 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: Answers will vary.

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60) 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 that show that 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: Answers will vary.

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61) How is sex different from gender?

Answer: Answers will vary.

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62) American girls are born into a society that tells them they are valued less than boys. Give evidence that girls and women internalize this sense of devaluation.

Answer: Answers will vary.

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63) The self-fulfilling prophecy requires an interaction between two people. Briefly describe the social processes taking place when two people interact.

Answer: Answers will vary.

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64) 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: Answers will vary.

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

Answer: Answers will vary.

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66) Discuss the implications for women living in a patriarchal society.

Answer: Answers will vary.

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67) 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: Answers will vary.

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68) Explain both elements of ambivalent sexism, using examples.

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

71) Discuss the concept of backlash against women. Give a suitable example.

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

72) How can gender-linked self-fulfilling prophecies potentially harm women in job interviews?

Answer: Answers will vary.

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