

Chapter 2: Gender Development, Biology, Sexuality, and Health

Multiple Choice

1. The belief that the inherent biological and genetic difference between men and women make them “naturally” suited to fulfill certain roles regardless of their intellect, desires, expertise, or experience is referred to as
 - a. the double standard
 - b. essentialism
 - c. sexual dimorphism
 - d. sexual scripting

Answer: B

Page Reference: 22

2. In her study of three New Guinea tribes, Margaret Mead concluded
 - a. gender roles are biologically determined
 - b. masculinity and femininity are defined the same the world over
 - c. masculinity and femininity are culturally determined
 - d. none of the above

Answer: C

Page Reference: 24

3. Sociobiologists use _____ theory to draw conclusions about humans from studies of animals.
 - a. feminist
 - b. Freudian
 - c. psychoanalytic
 - d. evolutionary

Answer: D

Page Reference: 24

4. Which is not true concerning sex hormones?
 - a. They affect development of the brain.
 - b. They affect development of sex organs.
 - c. Both males and females possess the same hormones in differing levels.
 - d. A female given male hormones will assume a male role in sexual activity.

Answer: D

Page Reference: 26-27

5. The XX chromosomal configuration is associated with
 - a. high levels of antisocial behaviors for females
 - b. a superior immune system for females
 - c. higher levels of aggression for males
 - d. higher mortality rates for males

Answer: B

Page Reference: 26

6. Overall, what can be concluded about the relationship between gender and aggression?
- Males display significantly higher levels of aggression due to testosterone.
 - Boys are more likely to carry out aggression in physical ways; girls prefer verbal confrontation.
 - Males display significantly higher levels of aggression at all ages and under all social situations.
 - All of the above

Answer: B

Page Reference: 27

7. When new fathers take part in the birthing process, measures of infant-father bonding
- are as high as mother-infant bonding
 - are lower than if they did not take part in the birthing process
 - show no significant difference than if they did not take part in the birthing process
 - are higher than mother-infant bonding

Answer: A

Page Reference: 28

8. According to Freud, during which stage of life is gratification focused on the genitals?
- latency
 - phallic
 - libido
 - Electra

Answer: B

Page Reference: 29

9. According to Freud, the sign of adult maturity in a woman is when
- her wish for a penis is replaced by her wish for a child
 - she learns to identify with her mother
 - clitoral stimulation is abandoned for vaginal penetration
 - all of the above

Answer: D

Page Reference: 29

10. Contemporary psychoanalytic feminist theory has
- abandoned Freudian theory and all that it represents
 - shown that Freudian-based theory cannot help women experiencing psychological difficulties
 - integrated useful aspects of both psychoanalytic and sociological theory
 - argued that Freudian theory is applicable to male clients only

Answer: C

Page Reference: 30

11. The term for males or females who psychologically believe they are really members of the other gender is
- hermaphrodites
 - homosexuals
 - transgendered
 - transsexuals

Answer: D

Page Reference: 31

12. Gender identity is learned and stabilizes
- at birth
 - around 3 years of age
 - around 6 years of age
 - at puberty

Answer: B

Page Reference: 31

13. The term for people who do not conform to culturally-defined traditional gender roles is
- hermaphrodites
 - homosexuals
 - transgendered
 - transsexuals

Answer: C

Page Reference: 34

14. Among Native Americans, men and women who did not exhibit conventional gender roles were called *berdache*. They acted as mediators between men and women and between the physical and spiritual worlds. *Berdache* were
- hermaphrodites
 - homosexuals
 - transgendered
 - transsexuals

Answer: C

Page Reference: 35-36

15. Shared beliefs concerning what society defines as acceptable sexual thoughts, feelings, and behaviors for each gender are referred to as
- sexual scripts
 - gender identities
 - double standards
 - sexual orientation

Answer: A

Page Reference: 36

16. Kinsey's sexuality research in the 1950s indicated that
- the majority of both men and women masturbate
 - the majority of women experienced premarital sex
 - the majority of both men and women engage in extramarital affairs
 - women have less difficulty achieving orgasm than men do

Answer: A

Page Reference: 36

17. Since the 1990s, rates of sexual activity among teens has
- dramatically increased
 - significantly declined
 - increased slightly
 - remained steady

Answer: B

Page Reference: 37

18. Which of these statements about sexual attitudes is **FALSE**?
- More women than men express the belief that emotional closeness is a prerequisite for sexual intercourse.
 - Women and men both believe that a woman's orgasm is a sign of the woman's success as a lover.
 - The double standard in sexual attitudes still exist
 - Males are less likely to feel guilty about their sexual activities than females.

Answer: B

Page Reference: 38

19. Which of these statements regarding sexuality in later life is **FALSE**?
- The elderly are perceived to be sexless.
 - If elderly males show sexual interest they are viewed suspiciously.
 - Widows significantly outnumber widowers.
 - Women experience more anxiety about sex as they age.

Answer: D

Page Reference: 39

20. Male mortality rates exceed female mortality rates for which cause of death?
- cancer
 - suicide
 - homicide
 - all of the above

Answer: D

Page Reference: 40

21. Which country has the highest overall life expectancy?

- a. Japan
- b. United States
- c. Kenya
- d. England

Answer: A

Page Reference: 41

22. Men are more likely to suffer from ____; women are more likely to suffer from ____.

- a. depression; anxiety
- b. personality disorders; depression
- c. antisocial personality; narcissism
- d. migraine headaches; eating disorders

Answer: B

Page Reference: 42-43

23. Compared to men, women have lower overall rates of

- a. physician visits
- b. morbidity
- c. chronic life-threatening conditions
- d. all of the above

Answer: C

Page Reference: 42

24. In preadolescence, girls report higher levels of _____ when compared to boys.

- a. physical aggression
- b. self-esteem
- c. anorexia nervosa
- d. pressure to engage in sexual intercourse

Answer: C

Page Reference: 46

25. Which group has the highest overall mortality and morbidity rates?

- a. single women
- b. single men
- c. married women
- d. married men

Answer: B

Page Reference: 42-43

26. About what percentage of women suffer from premenstrual syndrome?
- a. 82-95%
 - b. 68-75%
 - c. 45-50%
 - d. 2-10%

Answer: D

Page Reference: 44

27. Research demonstrates that for most women menopause is associated with
- a. disabling symptoms
 - b. serious depression
 - c. alcoholism and drug addiction
 - d. none of the above

Answer: D

28. Until 2002, hormone replacement therapy was the accepted remedy for
- a. PMS
 - b. perimenopause
 - c. menopause
 - d. all of the above

Answer: C

Page Reference: 44-45

29. The risks of hormone replacement therapy includes increased potential for
- a. coronary heart disease
 - b. breast cancer
 - c. stroke
 - d. all of the above

Answer: D

Page Reference: 45

30. Which is a culture bound syndrome?
- a. Anorexia nervosa
 - b. PMS
 - c. Lung cancer
 - d. Osteoporosis

Answer: A

Page Reference: 46

31. Almost half of all new cases of HIV in the US are among which group of people?
- a. African American women
 - b. African American men
 - c. White men
 - d. Hispanic men

Answer: A

Page Reference: 47

32. In the U.S., _____ are at greatest risk for HIV/AIDS.
- a. middle class women
 - b. heterosexual women
 - c. white women
 - d. all of the above

Answer: B

Page Reference: 47

33. In which world region is the rate of HIV/AIDS highest?
- a. Europe
 - b. Asia/Middle East
 - c. Sub-Saharan Africa
 - d. North America

Answer: C

Page Reference: 48

34. Alcohol use and abuse are critical factors in
- a. fetal alcohol syndrome
 - b. rape
 - c. domestic violence
 - d. all of the above

Answer: D

Page Reference: 48

35. The Women's Health Movement is based on all but which one of the following?
- a. Historically, women have not had control over their health.
 - b. There has been too much emphasis on interdisciplinary research and not enough on the purely biological causes of disease.
 - c. Diagnosis and treatment of women is from an androcentric medical system and needs to be altered.
 - d. Women need to be included as research subjects.

Answer: B

Page Reference: 49-50

36. Which of these is a sociocultural explanation for the high rates of mortality and chronic morbidity for men?
- a. The XY chromosomal pattern is not as hardy as the XX pattern.
 - b. Men are more likely to suffer from genetic disorders than women.
 - c. Men are more likely than women to engage in hazardous occupations and risk-taking activities.
 - d. The male hormone, testosterone, increases aggressive responses to stressors.

Answer: C

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True/False

1. Approximately 1-3% of infants are intersexed.
Answer: True
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2. Queer theory asserts that sexuality and sexual identity are socially constructed.
Answer: True
Page Reference: 33
3. The hijra of India prove that there are two distinct sexes.
Answer: False
Page Reference: 35
4. Approximately 80% of husbands cheat on their wives.
Answer: False
Page Reference: 37
5. Mortality rates for all leading causes of death are higher for men than for women.
Answer: True
Page Reference: 40
6. After menopause, all women should engage in hormone replacement therapy.
Answer: False
Page Reference: 45

Essay Questions – Answers will vary

1. Discuss Margaret Mead's field study with the Arapesh, Mundugmor and Tchambuli tribes. What differences did she find? What are conclusions and criticisms of her work?
Page Reference: 23-24
2. Explain the prevalence of either male aggression **or** maternal instinct.
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3. Explain Freud's psychobiological model for the development of gender roles. How has it been used to reinforce gender stereotypes and how can it be used to counter them?
Page Reference: 29-30
4. Describe the Dr. John Money's famous sex-reassignment surgery case. Explain the outcome from a biological perspective (gender identity is inborn) and from a social construction perspective (gender identity is learned). Which do you most agree with and why?
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5. Discuss biological and sociocultural reasons why males of all ages have higher mortality rates than females.
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