

Exam 1B
Soci 275S – Gender and Society
Satterfield – Spring 2017

ID #:

Multiple Choice (2 points each)

1. Sociologists demonstrate that institutions are gendered. This means that:
 - a. Not just individuals are gendered
 - b. Institutions produce gender inequalities
 - c. Institutions produce gender differences
 - d. All of the above

2. Through peer reviewed studies and replicated research, biologists have established that men have a larger hypothalamus than women, indicating that men have superior intelligence.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. In “Testosterone Rules” by Robert M. Spapolsky, the author argues that:
 - a. Biology is destiny, men have more testosterone and therefore are unquestionably more aggressive than women
 - b. More testosterone is equal to more aggression and regardless of gender, people with more testosterone will exhibit more aggression
 - c. Violence is not due to a single hormone, scientists need to consider social and environmental context to understand aggression
 - d. Warfare and violence across the world can be reduced by removing the source of testosterone from human’s bodies

4. The theory that suggests that men bond with their all male hunting groups to connect with the next generation is called _____.
 - a. Hypermasculinity
 - b. Natural selection
 - c. Alliance theory
 - d. Descent theory

5. Sigmund Freud viewed being gay as _____.
 - a. The result of failed gender identity acquisition and as something that did not need to be cured
 - b. Morally wrong and as something that should be treated with psychological interventions
 - c. Especially related to the relationship of children to their aunts
 - d. Unimportant to his ideas on gender identity acquisition

6. A child that is intersex _____.
a. May identify as any gender as an adult
b. Has some physical characteristics that are not defined as traditionally male or traditionally female
c. May be coercively subjected to surgeries so that their body “matches” an assigned gender
d. All of the above
7. In the article “Pink Frilly Dresses and the Avoidance of all Things Girly,” Hamil et al conclude that _____.
a. Children actively take part in their own socialization
b. Children are terrible fashion designers
c. Children do not take part in their own socialization
d. Children experience almost no gendering at all
8. The idea that men have more differences among their gender than differences from women is called _____.
a. Androgyny
b. Deceptive differences
c. Mean differences
d. Differential differences
9. All women have vulvas.
a. True
b. False
10. A follower of Social Darwinism would say that:
a. Gender differences are the ways of God and gender inequality exists because God intended it.
b. Gender differences exist because our society is improving every day and gender inequality exists because our society has evolved so that men are dominant over women.
c. Gender differences exist because our society needs two groups to fill functionally different roles.
d. Gender identity acquisition occurs at the same time in a child’s development that sexual orientation is established.
11. In the article, “Doing Gender,” West and Zimmerman discuss the case of Agnes whom:
a. Is a cisgender queer woman, she is a woman who was assigned female at birth
b. Is a drag queen, she is a man and performs femininity for entertainment
c. Is a non-binary person who identifies as genderqueer
d. Is a transgender woman, she is a woman who was assigned male at birth

12. In her research on temperament and gender, Margaret Mead argues that:
- The United States is a model of gender differences in every culture.
 - Women and men are deeply, biologically different, no matter what culture that they are a part of.
 - Women and men are different because they want to be.
 - Women and men are molded to be similar or different by their culture.
13. Kimmel discusses many factors of the status of women in different cultures. Which of the following does Kimmel **NOT** say is a determinant of the status of women in a culture?
- How much control, if any, do women in a society have over their property, especially after marriage
 - The bond between fathers and their sons
 - The division of labor, especially child care
 - The value of the intelligence of women in a culture
14. Marvin Harris suggests there are two potential ways that societies create soldiers that are fierce and strong, leading to success in warfare. The first possibility he suggests that that cultures provide different rewards for warriors based on their skills. However, he doesn't see this as very likely because it creates hostility and limits solidarity among soldiers. Harris instead suggests that:
- Cultures reward all men for successful soldier behaviors with the services of women
 - Cultures reward the strongest men economically
 - Cultures reward all men for successful soldier behaviors with the services of other male soldiers
 - Cultures reward the most intelligent men, even if they are not great in battle
15. Sociologists find that sex-role theory does not adequately explain gender. Which of the following points is **NOT** a reason that sociologists find that sex-role theory falls short?
- Sex-role theory suggests that institutions produce and reproduce gender differences
 - Sex-role theory suggests a false universalism of sex roles for all men and sex roles for all women
 - Sex-role theory suggests that there is no interaction or comparison between genders
 - Sex-role theory ignores the situational and contextual aspects of gender

16. Bruno Bettelheim suggests that _____ the reason for male initiation ceremonies in some cultures.
- Men's fear of the reproductive power of women is
 - Women who experience penis envy are
 - Women who experience privilege envy are
 - The Oedipal Crises is
17. Biological determinism argues that:
- Women seeking to vote, attend college, or work are attempting to fulfill a purpose that their bodies are not designed for
 - Women are delicate and fragile and their bodies cannot physically handle entering the public sphere
 - Women's brains would grow too much with education, putting women's reproductive capabilities at risk
 - All of the above
18. People who are two-spirit _____.
- Are men who identify as gay, regardless of race
 - Are Native American individuals who have both male spirits and female spirits
 - Are South Asian individuals who are defined by their sexual orientation
 - Are transgender people who happen to be Native American
19. In a meta-analysis of over 1,600 empirical studies, Maccoby and Jacklin found only four areas that demonstrated consistent gender differences. Which of the following were some of those differences?
- In the studies, boys score better on math tests
 - In the studies, girls have better verbal ability
 - Both A and B
 - None of the above

Short Answer (3 points each)

Use less than ten complete sentences to answer each question.

20. What are non-binary genders?

21. In “Coming of Age and Coming Out Ceremonies across Cultures,” Gilbert Herdt discusses three different “rituals” related to coming of age and coming out. Pick one of these initiation ceremonies or rituals and describe it briefly here.

22. What is the “invisibility of privilege?”

23. Social constructionists suggest that gender varies. What do they mean by this? How does gender vary?