

TEST BANK

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Page 3

- 1-1. According to your text, a course in the psychology of women
- *a. explores psychological issues of specific concern to women.
 - b. demonstrates that women really are different from men.
 - c. illustrates that women from different ethnic groups are impressively similar to one another.
 - d. discovers evidence to show that women no longer experience gender discrimination.

Page 3

- 1-2. According to the information at the beginning of Chapter 1,
- a. women in countries such as Afghanistan are actually treated in a less biased fashion than women in the United States and Canada.
 - b. topics such as pregnancy and rape are now a standard part of introductory psychology textbooks.
 - *c. psychologists have typically focused on men's experiences when they study topics such as achievement and retirement.
 - d. women in the United States and Canada consistently earn higher salaries than men if we consider jobs that are traditionally female.

Page 3

- 1-3. Your textbook contrasts two similar terms, sex and gender. Which of the following research topics involves the study of sex, rather than gender?
- a. What do adults think are ideal characteristics for young girls and boys?
 - *b. How many weeks after conception do the external genitals of boys and girls develop?
 - c. Do people believe that females should be helped more than males?
 - d. Do young children rate adult women as being more nurturant than adult men?

Page 3

- 1-4. Dr. Chen has conducted a study about whether men and women differ in their honesty when taking an examination. According to your textbook's discussion of the terms sex and gender,
- the title should be "Sex Comparisons in Honesty."
 - *b. the title should be "Gender Comparisons in Honesty."
 - if Dr. Chen finds differences between men and women, call it "Sex Comparisons in Honesty." Otherwise, call it "Gender Comparisons in Honesty."
 - because the terms sex and gender are interchangeable, either title is acceptable.

Page 3

- 1-5. Which of the following statements is correct about the distinction between the words sex and gender?
- Gender refers to biologically based categories, which are either male or female.
 - Sex refers only to sexual activity, and therefore the term sex chromosomes is not an appropriate phrase.
 - *c. Gender refers to social categories and psychological characteristics.
 - The terms sex and gender are so distinctive that they are rarely confused with each other in the professional literature.

Page 3

- 1-6. Your textbook discusses the difference between the words sex and gender. Which of the following differences is correct?
- Gender refers to animals, whereas sex refers to humans.
 - Gender refers to children, whereas sex refers to adolescents and adults.
 - Gender is a narrower term than sex.
 - *d. Gender refers to psychological characteristics, whereas sex emphasizes biological characteristics.

Page 4

- 1-7. Which of the following students has the best understanding of the term, "doing gender"?
- Alexei: "The phrase 'doing gender' refers to the process of conducting psychological research about gender comparisons."
 - Irina: "The phrase 'doing gender' refers to a specific kind of historical analysis, which explores how women have been left out of the standard accounts of history."
 - *c. Sarah: "When people convey gender-related messages to each other—for instance, by the way they smile—they are 'doing gender.'"
 - Peter: "When people work for gender equality—for instance, in the workplace—they are 'doing gender.'"

Page 4

- 1-8. According to your textbook, the phrase “doing gender” means
- *a. expressing our own gender, as well as responding to other people on the basis of their gender.
 - b. conscientiously using the words sex and gender in an appropriate fashion.
 - c. doing research that emphasizes gender similarities rather than gender differences.
 - d. trying to be gender-fair in situations that would normally encourage gender-based discrimination.

Page 4

- 1-9. Suppose that you are trying to explain the phrase “doing gender” to a high school student. Which of the following statements would be most accurate?
- a. “Men are more likely than women to ‘do gender.’”
 - *b. “When a female student meets a male student, she may smile and act very interested in him; this is an example of ‘doing gender.’”
 - c. “‘Doing gender’ is a phrase that applies to our perception of other people, rather than how we ourselves act.”
 - d. “The ability to ‘do gender’ is programmed into our genetic makeup, and our culture has little influence on the way we ‘do gender.’”

Page 4

- 1-10. Which of the following is an example of sexism?
- *a. Your next-door neighbor is saving money for his son to go to college, but he doesn't think that females should pursue higher education.
 - b. A television interviewer addresses a man as “Samuel Munson,” and she addresses a woman as “Cynthia Harper.”
 - c. A fabric store hires a man to measure and cut fabric.
 - d. A company has an unwritten policy that they will not hire elderly people.

Page 4

- 1-11. Which of the following statements about sexism is correct?
- a. Women cannot be sexist.
 - *b. People are sexist when they are biased against men, as well as when they are biased against women.
 - c. If a researcher discovers that men score higher than women on a particular test, he or she would be sexist to publish these findings, even if the report is objective.
 - d. The terms feminist and sexist can be used interchangeably.

Page 4

- 1-12. A sexist person would be most likely to believe that
- a. men—as well as women—can be feminists.
 - b. women and men should be paid the same.
 - *c. female high-school students should not be permitted to play football.
 - d. gender similarities are more common than gender differences.

Page 4

- 1-13. Which of the following examples best illustrates racism?
- a. Counselors who advise young Black women to be clerical workers, but young Black men to go into business
 - *b. People who assume that most young Native Americans are alcoholics
 - c. Parents of a White college student who encourage their daughter to take courses about race relations
 - d. Black high school teachers who encourage Black students to apply to colleges where the majority of students are Black, as well as colleges where the majority are White

Pages 4-5

- 1-14. Chris is respectful toward his female professors, but he often speaks rudely to the female secretaries at his college. Chris is most clearly demonstrating
- a. ableism.
 - b. ageism.
 - c. sexism.
 - *d. classism.

Pages 4-5

- 1-15. Cynthia is very polite to the principal at her daughter's school, but she is rude to the cleaning staff at this school. Cynthia is most clearly demonstrating
- a. ableism.
 - b. ageism.
 - *c. classism.
 - d. sexism.

Page 5

- 1-16. According to your textbook, the word heterosexism refers to
- a. a bias against individuals who are heterosexual.
 - *b. a bias against individuals who are lesbian, gay, or bisexual.
 - c. a greater bias against lesbians than against gay males.
 - d. a positive attitude toward all intimate relationships, whether they are heterosexual or lesbian, gay, or bisexual.

Page 5

- 1-17. Alicia doesn't seem to be concerned about a woman who just broke up with her lesbian partner, though she is very concerned about a woman who just broke up with her male partner. Alicia is most clearly demonstrating
- a. sexism.
 - b. classism.
 - *c. heterosexism.
 - d. cultural feminism.

Page 5

- 1-18. According to your textbook's discussion of the ageism, this term
- means that gender differences increase as people grow older.
 - is limited to biases against elderly adults.
 - is limited to biases against adolescents.
 - *d. is typically aimed at elderly adults, but it actually means biases based on a person's age.

Pages 4-5

- 1-19. Which of the following students best describes the role of social biases in the psychology of women?
- Rickey: "The psychology of women examines how sexism influences women's lives; other biases are relatively unimportant."
 - Meisha: "Studies of either racism or sexism provide important information about the psychology of women, but the combined effects of racism and sexism are rarely discussed."
 - Keshav: "Although other social biases are sometimes mentioned, sexism and heterosexism are actually the only important issues for researchers in the psychology of women."
 - *d. Andrew: "Understanding the psychology of women requires an examination of a number of social biases including sexism, racism, classism, heterosexism, and ageism."

Page 5

- 1-20. A feminist is a person who believes that
- there are large gender differences, in terms of psychological characteristics.
 - *b. women's ideas and women's experiences should be valued.
 - women should be granted more privileges and authority than men.
 - gender is much more important than race, as a psychological characteristic.

Page 5

- 1-21. According to the definition given in your textbook,
- a feminist is someone who believes that women should have privileges that are denied to men.
 - men cannot be feminists.
 - *c. a feminist has a high regard for women and believes that both genders should be treated similarly.
 - the research shows that people who refuse to call themselves feminists are highly unlikely to believe in the principles of feminism.

Page 6

- 1-22. Polly believes that feminist goals can be best achieved by passing laws to guarantee women equal educational and workplace opportunities. Polly represents which approach to feminism?
- cultural feminism
 - *b. liberal feminism
 - radical feminism
 - women-of-color feminism

Page 6

- 1-23. Mayra and her feminist friends believe that having more women in world government positions will decrease the incidence of wars because of women's more peaceful nature. Mayra represents which approach to feminism?
- *a. Cultural feminism
 - Women-of-color feminism
 - Liberal feminism
 - Radical feminism

Page 6

- 1-24. Andrea works at a local women's shelter and believes that eliminating violence against women requires major changes in society. Andrea most likely would be considered a
- cultural feminist.
 - liberal feminist.
 - women-of-color feminist.
 - *d. radical feminist.

Page 6

- 1-25. A student who calls herself a "women-of-color feminist" is most likely to say,
- *a. "A Black woman with a disability has a different kind of life than a White woman with a disability."
 - "To understand the experiences of women of color, we must first think about White women's experiences, and then make careful adjustments."
 - "A Black woman's experiences are very similar to a Latina woman's experiences."
 - d. "Feminists from all ethnic groups have almost identical ideas about how to improve the treatment of women."

Page 8

- 1-26. According to the similarities perspective on gender,
- *a. men and women are quite similar to one another.
 - b. men are quite similar to one another, but women are quite different from one another.
 - c. men are quite different from one another, and women are quite similar to one another.
 - d. men are quite different from one another, and women are quite different from one another; however, we construct similarities within each gender.

Page 8

- 1-27. Suppose that you hear a lecture about gender, and the speaker emphasizes how each culture creates its own set of ideas about gender. Thus, our current conceptions about gender are not inevitable. Based on this information, which of the following approaches is the speaker most likely to support?
- *a. Social constructionism
 - b. The differences perspective
 - c. Cultural feminism
 - d. Essentialism

Page 8

- 1-28. Suppose that a professor is giving a lecture on aging. She says she will approach her topic from a social constructionist standpoint. This means that she is likely to emphasize that
- *a. our ideas about elderly people are often shaped by myths and stereotypes, rather than by objective observation of elderly people.
 - b. the behavior of elderly people is largely determined by biological processes.
 - c. the only way we can know about elderly people is by conducting research using well-controlled experimental methods.
 - d. we should take a practical viewpoint, applying our knowledge to construct helpful programs for elderly people.

Page 9

- 1-29. A feminist psychologist who emphasizes the differences perspective on gender is likely to
- a. emphasize constructionist explanations.
 - b. point out the importance of stereotypes in shaping gender-related behavior.
 - c. point out that social forces are responsible for the current gender differences.
 - *d. emphasize the importance of positive personality attributes that are typically associated with women, rather than men.

Page 9

- 1-30. Several years ago, the wife of a prominent politician argued that women are naturally attracted to taking care of the home and the family, rather than achieving in the world of work. Which of the following terms describes this viewpoint?
- a. Social constructionism
 - *b. Essentialism
 - c. Liberal feminism
 - d. Radical feminism

Page 9

- 1-31. Suppose that you hear a lecture in which the female speaker says, "I will be exploring this topic from an essentialist perspective. Which of the following sentences would you be most likely to hear?"
- *a. "Women have one characteristic in common with one another: a concern about the well-being of children."
 - b. "Gender differences may be large in the workplace but small in personal interactions."
 - c. "In the Western hemisphere, people have a view of gender that is very different from the view in the Eastern hemisphere."
 - d. "Gender differences are so small that they essentially have no practical significance."

Page 10

- 1-32. The discussion of the early origins of the psychology of women pointed out that
- a. the discipline advanced rapidly because of people's commitment to learning correct information about gender.
 - b. several strongly supportive male psychologists helped to nurture this growing discipline.
 - *c. much of the early research on gender was influenced by biases that women were less competent than men.
 - d. this research, in general, was remarkably free of sexist research strategies and conclusions.

Page 10

- 1-33. The psychologist Helen Thompson Woolley is known for
- a. her early studies of the menstrual cycle.
 - b. her investigations of specific brain areas and intelligence.
 - *c. her research showing similar intellectual abilities in men and women.
 - d. being the first woman to receive a PhD in psychology.

Page 10

- 1-34. Early studies of gender comparisons in psychology
- a. were all conducted by male researchers.
 - *b. included research on the menstrual cycle.
 - c. established that men had superior mathematical abilities.
 - d. primarily focused on gender differences in nonverbal communication.

Page 10

- 1-35. Which statement is correct about the field of psychology of women?
- a. A strong interest in the psychology of women developed between the 1920s and 1960s.
 - b. Despite political interest in women, research on the topic of psychology of women did not increase until about 1985.
 - *c. The interest in psychology of women was partly stimulated by the interest in feminism on college campuses.
 - d. From the very beginning, researchers appreciated that the issue of gender was extremely complex.

Page 10

- 1-36. During the 1970s,
- a. books on the psychology of women were actually less available than they had been in the 1960s.
 - *b. researchers began to investigate many new questions about the psychology of women.
 - c. researchers realized that the issue of gender was really much more straightforward than they had previously realized.
 - d. most psychologists realized that women had difficulties because their situations were at fault.

Page 11

- 1-37. Research on women in the 1970s often explained the small number of women in some occupations by saying that the problem could be traced to
- a. the situation, rather than women themselves.
 - *b. women's lack of assertiveness and fear of success.
 - c. sexism within corporations, universities, and other institutions.
 - d. social constructionism, with respect to women's ability and motivation.

Page 11

- 1-38. The current approach to the psychology of women is more likely than the approach during the 1970s to emphasize that
- a. the similarities among women are much greater than the differences between them.
 - b. gender differences in salary can best be explained by women's lack of self-confidence.
 - c. the most important distinction among people is gender; other factors such as social class and ethnic background are relatively unimportant.
 - *d. gender is an extremely complex topic.

Page 12

- 1-39. Currently, the research on the psychology of women
- seems to be declining gradually.
 - is mostly confined to psychology journals.
 - *c. is highly interdisciplinary in nature.
 - tends to focus on discovering ethnic differences.

Page 12

- 1-40. Which of the following statements is the best summary of the current status of research in the psychology of women?
- *a. One reason that research in psychology of women is challenging is that women's and men's lives today are different than they were in previous decades.
 - Because so little research has been conducted, we cannot draw firm conclusions about most aspects of women's lives.
 - Because so much research has been conducted, we can almost always draw firm conclusions about women's lives.
 - Almost all of the information we know about women in the current era is identical to what we knew a decade ago.

Page 13

- 1-41. Which of the following examples does not illustrate the term "White privilege," as discussed by Peggy McIntosh?
- White people can go to a bookstore and count on finding the writing of their race represented.
 - White people who take jobs with affirmative action employers do not need to worry about co-workers suspecting that they got their job because of their race.
 - A White person's body shape, hair style, or body odor are not generally seen as a reflection on their race.
 - *d. White people may not feel safe walking in primarily Black neighborhoods in locations with low crime rates.

Page 13

- 1-42. Which of the following students has the most accurate summary of the "White-as-normative" concept?
- Sam: "The most effective research on ethnicity has been inspired by noticing how other ethnic groups differ from the White majority."
 - Cynthia: "When researchers acknowledge the 'White-as-normative' concept, they appreciate that all other ethnic groups are similar to each other, but quite different from the White majority."
 - *c. Scott: "The 'White-as-normative' idea means that White is considered to be the standard in our culture to which other ethnic groups are compared."
 - Midori: "According to the 'White-as-normative' concept, all other ethnic groups should try to maintain their own customs and beliefs."

Page 13

1-43. According to the concept of "White as normative,"

- *a. White people often do not think that they belong to an ethnic group.
- b. Black people frequently compare themselves with White people.
- c. Asian people are more likely than White people to graduate from college.
- d. people from non-White ethnic groups think that "all White people look the same."

Pages 14-16

1-44. The discussion of Latinas and Latinos in your textbook points out that

- *a. this ethnic group is currently the second largest in the United States.
- b. Mexican Americans believe that the terms Chicana and Chicano are very racist because these terms reject a connection with their Mexican heritage.
- c. the term Hispanic should be the preferred term, especially because it emphasizes the proud historical associations that Hispanic people have with Spain.
- d. the various Latina and Latino groups around North America share very similar values and cultural customs.

Pages 14-16

1-45. According to your textbook's discussion, Latinas and Latinos in the United States

- *a. are currently the second largest ethnic group; European American people constitute the largest ethnic group.
- b. are more likely to be Puerto Rican than Mexican.
- c. are highly similar to one another, compared to White people.
- d. typically have little in common except for a family history of speaking Spanish.

Page 16

1-46. According to the current information about ethnic groups,

- a. Blacks are currently the second largest ethnic group in the United States; European Americans constitute the largest ethnic group.
- b. Blacks are likely to have arrived in the United States more recently than people in all other ethnic groups.
- *c. there is a larger number of well-documented examples of racism for Blacks than for other ethnic groups.
- d. there is much greater salary discrimination for Blacks than for other ethnic groups.

Page 16

1-47. According to your textbook's discussion of the terms Black and African American, the term Black is generally considered to be

- a. a racist term.
- *b. a more inclusive, welcoming term.
- c. a more specific term.
- d. an outdated, old-fashioned term.

Page 17

- 1-48. According to the discussion about Asian American women,
- a. Asian American women rarely experience discrimination.
 - b. Asian American women consistently earn higher salaries than European American women.
 - c. Asian American women are actually less likely than European American women to earn a college degree.
 - *d. many Asian American women face stressful employment conditions, and they also experience ethnic stereotypes.

Page 17

- 1-49. According to the discussion of Asian American women in Chapter 1,
- *a. Asian American women living in the United States are more likely than European American women to have completed a bachelor's degree.
 - b. almost all employed Asian American women have professional careers.
 - c. Asian American women are more likely than European American women to be perceived as natural leaders.
 - d. Although Asian Americans come to the United States from many different cultures, they are highly similar in terms of education and employment patterns.

Page 17

- 1-50. An important characteristic of Native American and First Nations individuals is that
- a. their tribal languages are actually very similar to one another.
 - *b. they share a history of being invaded by North Americans who have European backgrounds.
 - c. young people generally have little conflict with older relatives, regarding life decisions.
 - d. the variability within any tribal group is very small.

Pages 15-18

- 1-51. According to your textbook's discussion of women of color,
- *a. the United States currently has more Latina/o residents than Black residents.
 - b. people who have recently immigrated to the United States from South America usually prefer to be called Chicanas or Chicanos.
 - c. most Black people in the United States report that they have never experienced racism.
 - d. because Asian Americans are considered the "ideal minority group," they seldom experience stereotyping based on their ethnic group.

Page 18

- 1-52. The text's discussion of ethnic groups indicates that
- a. members of any particular ethnic group generally share a large number of psychological characteristics.
 - b. Asian Americans experience little discrimination.
 - c. Native Americans may differ in geographic origin and history, but they all tend to share the same set of values.
 - *d. there is considerable variability within any ethnic group.

Page 18

- 1-53. Which of the following students' statements about ethnicity is correct?
- a. Jayne: "White men are more visible in the media than White women; however, Black women are more visible than Black men."
 - b. Tareesha: "In general, Native Americans and Canadian First Nations people show less variability than do Asian Americans."
 - c. Jim: "At present, the United States has more Black residents than Hispanic residents."
 - *d. Oleg: "When reading research findings about women of color, we need to remember that each ethnic group actually consists of many smaller subgroups."

Page 18

- 1-54. The research shows that biracial individuals
- *a. sometimes have an advantage because they can connect with more than one ethnic community.
 - b. typically feel rejected by all ethnic communities.
 - c. are considered to be White, even if one parent is from a non-White ethnic background.
 - d. have been studied more than any ethnic group other than Blacks.

Page 18

- 1-55. The concept called "intersectionality" means that
- a. a person's ethnic background is considered more important than his or her gender.
 - b. young adults must choose the dimension that is most important to them, for example, whether gender is more important than social class or sexual orientation.
 - *c. people belong to many social categories, so a low-income Black woman may have different experiences from a low-income White woman.
 - d. people from only one ethnic category are more likely than biracial people to experience intersectionality.

Page 19

- 1-56. Which of the following students provides the most accurate summary of the discussion about US-centered nationalism?
- Eric: "According to this concept, the United States is more likely than other countries to be very careful in its foreign policy."
 - *b. Samantha: "People who approve of US-centered nationalism are likely to believe that the United States can make decisions involving another country, but this other country cannot make decisions involving the United States."
 - Raquel: "We should elect politicians who believe in US-centered nationalism, because this perspective is especially likely to promote world peace."
 - Mark: "Fortunately, most US residents are aware that other countries in the world should have the same rights that the United States has."

Page 19

- 1-57. Which of the following concepts is most similar to the concept of US-centered nationalism?
- *a. the "White-as-normative" concept
 - b. liberal feminism
 - c. the gender similarities position
 - d. gender as a subject variable

Page 22

- 1-58. Biases can influence research during the stage in which the hypothesis is formulated because
- *a. researchers may formulate their hypothesis using previous research that is actually unrelated to the idea they want to study.
 - b. this is the stage in which the interpretation of the data can be biased.
 - c. researcher expectancy is particularly likely to operate during this stage.
 - d. the formulation stage occurs at the end of the research process, when all these biases are especially powerful.

Page 22

- 1-59. What is an operational definition?
- a. an objective method of defining precisely what the distribution of power between women and men should be
 - b. a well-defined way of assuring that males and females are randomly selected from a population
 - *c. a description of exactly how a variable in a study will be measured
 - d. the protocol used for operations on newborns with ambiguous genitals

Page 22

- 1-60. Your textbook discussed research methods in the area of psychology of women. According to this discussion, the term "operational definition" describes
- instructions about how to operate the appropriate equipment that will be used in the study.
 - *b. how researchers measure the relevant variables.
 - specifications about the kinds of people who will participate in the study.
 - the specific methods that will be used to recruit participants.

Page 22

- 1-61. Operational definitions
- tell a surgeon precisely how to perform an operation on abnormal external genitals.
 - *b. may be important in determining the outcome of a study.
 - specify why the media prefer studies about gender differences, rather than studies about gender similarities.
 - are typically specified after the study has been completed.

Page 22

- 1-62. Suppose you read in a popular magazine that college males and college females were asked to rate themselves in terms of how much they help their friends who have problems. The average score for the females was higher than the average score for the males. What would you conclude?
- Females are more helpful than males, at least in helping their friends.
 - Other people think that females are more helpful than males.
 - Researcher expectancy was undoubtedly responsible for the gender difference.
 - *d. Females report that they help their friends to a greater extent than males report that they help their friends; however, males and females may not differ in their actual helpful behaviors.

Pages 22-23

- 1-63. Suppose that you are looking at your nephew's high-school psychology textbook, and it says that males are more aggressive than females. What would you conclude?
- *a. You would question the operational definition of aggression that the researchers had used.
 - You would be fairly confident that the results could not be explained by confounding variables.
 - You would be suspicious that the textbook writers focused on the studies that showed gender similarities, rather than those that showed gender differences.
 - You would know that the researchers had tested people from at least two ethnic groups.

Page 23

- 1-64. Which of the following statements describes a problem in conducting research about the psychology of women?
- a. Researchers study women more often than men.
 - *b. Psychologists typically do not conduct research with people who are economically poor or with people of color.
 - c. Psychologists have paid too much attention to research topics relevant to women (e.g., pregnancy) and too little attention to research topics relevant to men (e.g., aggression).
 - d. Most people are not especially interested in gender as a variable.

Page 23

- 1-65. According to the discussion of research methods, the gender of the researcher who will conduct a study is especially important because
- a. male researchers are more likely than female researchers to have biases against the female participants in the study.
 - b. males are more likely than females to read too quickly through the instructions in the study.
 - *c. the participants may respond differently to a male researcher, compared to a female researcher.
 - d. male researchers are more likely than female researchers to have a graduate degree in psychology.

Page 23

- 1-66. Suppose that a researcher wants to see which gender is most helpful, men or women. The researcher parks a car with a flat tire on a road and tallies the number of men and women who stop to help. What would be an example of one confounding variable in this study?
- *a. The men are more likely than women to be familiar with fixing a flat tire.
 - b. The gender of the participants cannot be accurately determined.
 - c. The operational definition of helping has not been specified with precision.
 - d. The results probably depend upon the amount of traffic that passes by.

Page 23

- 1-67. Suppose that a research group wants to see whether a new educational program has an effect on children's bias against children of the other gender. In this study, the experimental group takes part in an educational program about gender, and the control group takes part in a different educational program. Which of the following factors—if true—would most likely be the confounding variable?
- a. All of the children in both conditions are European American.
 - *b. The children in the gender-program condition are about one year older than the children in the control condition.
 - c. No teacher has ever discussed any gender-related issues with the class.
 - d. The children all live in the suburbs of Chicago.

Page 23

- 1-68. Imagine that a group of researchers want to determine whether there are gender differences in people's definition of an ideal friend. They distributed an identical questionnaire to females in 2010 and to males in 2011. Which of the following would be a confounding variable in this study?
- a. the gender of the participants
 - b. the items on the questionnaire
 - c. the operational definition of "friend"
 - *d. the year in which the questionnaire was distributed

Page 23

- 1-69. A psychologist wants to compare heterosexual women with lesbian women with respect to the length of time a love relationship lasts. She decides to compare 100 heterosexual women who are married with 100 lesbians who are currently in a love relationship. Without knowing anything more about this study, what might you suspect to be an important confounding variable?
- a. The dependent variable is not clearly specified.
 - *b. The heterosexual women are in a legally "sanctioned" relationship, whereas the lesbian women are not.
 - c. The study includes no male participants.
 - d. It is difficult to recruit participants for a study like this.

Page 24

- 1-70. How might researcher expectancy be important in research studying whether women prefer a new method of childbirth preparation to a standard method of childbirth preparation?
- a. Women tend to prefer a change in procedure, rather than a method that is regarded as old-fashioned.
 - b. The public may expect an established method to be more effective.
 - *c. The researchers' enthusiasm about the new method may influence the women's responses.
 - d. The researcher may expect that the new method will create greater individual differences in reactions to childbirth.

Page 24

- 1-71. Researcher expectancy is a problem because
- a. researchers are much more likely to expect gender differences in cognitive ability than gender differences in social behavior.
 - *b. researchers' stereotypes may influence the way that the participants respond.
 - c. it reduces the probability of finding results that have practical significance.
 - d. it reduces the number of confounding variables.

Page 24

- 1-72. Which of the following statements is correct regarding expectancy effects in research on the psychology of women?
- a. In most cases, careful precautions can make researchers unaware of the gender of the participants, so that researcher expectancy is less likely to operate.
 - b. Although researchers' expectancies may influence the results, the participants' expectancies generally have little impact on the results.
 - c. Because most of the research in psychology involves people reporting their reactions to something, participants' expectancies usually cannot influence the results.
 - *d. Because the researchers have grown up in a stereotyped society, their ratings of males and females may not be objective.

Page 24

- 1-73. Suppose that you read about a study in which the results are statistically significant. You would conclude that
- a. a group of statisticians inspected the results and concluded that the study had been carefully conducted.
 - b. the differences are likely to have important consequences, outside the research laboratory.
 - c. the results did not appear to have any confounding variables.
 - *d. the differences between the groups probably did not occur just by chance.

Pages 24-25

- 1-74. Suppose that you are reading a newspaper article claiming that men and women differ significantly on a new test of creativity. As you read more closely, you realize that the males' average was 101, one point higher than the females' average of 100. What would you conclude?
- a. The results probably did not really reach statistical significance.
 - *b. The results probably have little practical significance.
 - c. The study probably tested a small number of males and females.
 - d. The results can be generalized to people living in other geographic regions.

Pages 24-25

- 1-75. Suppose that you read a study in which 5,000 male workers and 5,000 female workers are asked about the number of days of work they missed last year. Imagine that males miss an average of 7.2 days and females miss an average of 7.3 days, and the difference is statistically significant. What would be an important criticism of this study?
- a. Statistical significance is not important when we are considering such large sample sizes.
 - *b. The difference probably has no practical significance.
 - c. The sample was probably not large enough.
 - d. The study was probably very carefully conducted, because those two means are so similar.

Pages 24-25

- 1-76. Suppose that some researchers are writing up the results of their study, and they are reporting their interpretation of the data from an experiment. At this stage, they are likely to introduce bias if they
- *a. discuss only statistical significance and ignore practical significance.
 - b. are influenced by researcher expectancy.
 - c. emphasize practical significance far more than statistical significance.
 - d. try to eliminate confounding variables.

Page 25

- 1-77. Imagine that you are reading about a study that showed a positive correlation between the number of math courses that college women had completed in high school and their grades in a college course in statistics. You can safely conclude that
- a. their previous experience with math courses probably prepared them for the statistics course.
 - *b. students who completed an above-average number of high school math courses are likely to earn an above-average grade in a college statistics course.
 - c. students who are smart enough to complete many math courses in high school are likely to be smart enough to good grades in a college statistics course.
 - d. students who develop good study habits in high school are likely to use those same study habits in college.

Page 26

- 1-78. Which statement is correct regarding how bias can be introduced when research findings are communicated?
- *a. Gender similarities tend to be underrepresented in publications.
 - b. Journal editors usually prefer to publish studies that demonstrate gender similarities on a particular characteristic.
 - c. The popular press and introductory psychology textbooks typically prefer to emphasize studies in which women perform better than men.
 - d. The popular media usually emphasize social constructionism.

Page 26

- 1-79. According to your textbook, a research project should be called "gender comparisons in mathematical ability," instead of "gender differences in mathematical ability." The reason for this preference is that the title "gender comparisons"
- a. implies that the researchers have eliminated all possible confounding variables.
 - b. implies that the researchers favor cultural feminism, rather than liberal feminism.
 - *c. focuses on both differences and similarities.
 - d. focuses on essentialism rather than on social constructionism.

Page 26

- 1-80. Suppose you have just conducted a study about the psychological characteristics of males and females. If you want to report these findings, which term would be most preferable in your title?
- *a. Gender comparisons
 - b. Sex comparisons
 - c. Gender differences
 - d. Sex differences

Page 26

- 1-81. According to Chapter 1 of your textbook, newspapers and magazines often provide a distorted version of the research on gender. Which of the following statements is correct regarding this issue?
- *a. The media may imply that research conducted on animals can easily be generalized to humans.
 - b. The media rely too much on research, and not enough on women's personal stories.
 - c. The media usually represent gender differences as being smaller than they actually are.
 - d. The media emphasize practical significance more than they emphasize statistical significance.

Page 27

- 1-82. Imagine that you are reading a popular news magazine, and you discover a headline that says, "Large sex differences found in math test scores." Which of the following would be the best way to adopt a critical-thinking approach to this article?
- *a. Try to think about other explanations for the reported evidence.
 - b. Determine whether the results are consistent with your own observations.
 - c. Notice whether the research has been conducted by a male or a female.
 - d. Make sure that the article discusses statistical significance.

Page 27

- 1-83. Critical thinking about research in the psychology of women requires
- a. trying to make certain that the research has the maximum possible number of confounding variables.
 - b. being confident that the results are consistent with your own personal experiences.
 - *c. considering alternative interpretations.
 - d. making sure that the results of the research match the researchers' original hypotheses.

Page 27

- 1-84. Which of the following is not a requirement of the critical thinking approach to research on the psychology of women?
- a. Ask good questions.
 - b. Examine the evidence.
 - c. Suggest alternative explanations.
 - *d. Ask whether the results are consistent with the psychological characteristics of people you know.

Page 27

- 1-85. One of the challenges to persuading people to think critically about information on gender is that
- a. people generally give too much weight to experimental research.
 - *b. people often consider emotional evidence to be equivalent to research evidence.
 - c. people are often reluctant to generalize from individual self-reports.
 - d. people are often unwilling to accept what they see and hear.

Pages 28-29

- 1-86. What is one general conclusion in your textbook, concerning psychological gender comparisons?
- a. In general, gender differences are larger than most people suspect.
 - b. If gender differences are found, they are very likely to appear in all situations.
 - *c. Gender similarities are generally more likely than gender differences.
 - d. Gender differences appear to be larger in the studies conducted since 2000 than in the earlier studies.

Page 29

- 1-87. Theme 1 in your textbook emphasizes that psychological gender differences are relatively small. One implication of this theme is that
- a. this theme supports the essentialist perspective.
 - b. our genetic backgrounds are more important than the way we were raised.
 - c. gender as a subject variable is extremely important.
 - *d. researchers may find gender differences in some conditions, but not in other conditions.

Page 29

- 1-88. Researchers are especially likely to discover gender similarities when
- a. people rate themselves on a particular characteristic.
 - b. people know that other people are evaluating them.
 - c. men and women are in a real-life setting.
 - *d. researchers are recording people's behavior objectively.

Page 29

- 1-89. Which kind of situation is likely to encourage the finding that the genders are psychologically similar?
- *a. a situation in which behavior is recorded objectively
 - b. a real-life setting, such as a shopping mall
 - c. when people are aware that they are being observed
 - d. when people report about their customary activities

Page 29

- 1-90. Imagine that a group of psychologists is conducting research on aggressiveness. The gender differences are likely to be the largest when
- *a. the study is done at a location in the community, rather than in a laboratory.
 - b. the researchers record the behavior objectively, rather than asking the participants to rate themselves.
 - c. people are not aware that researchers are evaluating them.
 - d. we study elderly people, rather than young adults.

Page 29

- 1-91. Generally, gender differences are most likely to be found when
- a. behavior is recorded objectively.
 - b. people are observed in laboratory settings.
 - c. high-school students are studied, rather than older adults.
 - *d. people know that they are being evaluated by others.

Page 29

- 1-92. Which of the following journal titles examines gender as a subject variable, as opposed to gender as a stimulus variable?
- *a. "Gender Comparisons in the Use of Dirty Words"
 - b. "A Comparison of Catholic Feminist Women and Catholic Traditionalist Women"
 - c. "How People Rate Male and Female Drivers"
 - d. "Stereotypes About Male and Female Athletes"

Page 29

- 1-93. If a study finds that people respond significantly differently to women than they do to men, we could conclude that
- a. gender as a subject variable is significant.
 - b. gender as a confounding variable is significant.
 - *c. gender as a stimulus variable is significant.
 - d. gender as a dependent variable is significant.

Page 29

- 1-94. Suppose that researchers want to see whether people judge baby boys to be smarter than baby girls. These researchers are focusing on
- gender as a subject variable.
 - *b. gender as a stimulus variable.
 - the theme that individual differences are large when we consider people's ideas about gender.
 - the theme that boys and men are more visible than girls and women.

Page 30

- 1-95. A speaker at a lunch for owners of small businesses says to the audience, "Here's a story you can tell your wives." This situation would be an example of
- gender as a subject variable.
 - large individual differences.
 - *c. androcentric bias.
 - a confounding variable.

Page 30

- 1-96. Which of the following is an example of androcentrism?
- The advertisements for dishwasher detergents show more women than men doing the dishes.
 - There are more television programs about Blacks than about Latinas/os.
 - People are likely to believe in gender differences, even for characteristics that show gender similarities.
 - *d. When doctors are deciding whether a person has a medical problem, they use a list of symptoms that are usually found in men, rather than in women.

Page 30

- 1-97. If a psychology professor says that a textbook is "androcentric," you would be likely to see
- *a. words such as "chairman" and "mankind."
 - research focusing on the similarities perspective, rather than the differences perspective.
 - an emphasis on social constructionism.
 - an emphasis on social class and racism.

Pages 30-31

- 1-98. What does your textbook conclude about how women differ from one another?
- In general, women are remarkably similar to one another in their psychological characteristics.
 - In general, women respond similarly to important biological events in their lives.
 - In general, women are similar to one another in their preferences and life choices.
 - *d. In general, women show wide variation from one another.

Page 31

- 1-99. Imagine that you have conducted your own research on gender comparisons, and you find that the females vary widely from one another; the males also show wide variation. Your statistical analysis is likely to conclude that the
- *a. difference between females and males is not statistically significant.
 - b. difference between females and males has practical significance.
 - c. large variation within each gender must be caused by one or more confounding variables.
 - d. difference between males and females is larger than the differences within each gender.