

1. Case studies of individuals who underwent gender “reassignment” and individuals who have gender-identity disorder have demonstrated the:
  - A) dominance of gender identification over socialization.
  - B) importance of gender constancy.
  - C) irrelevance of hormones in gender-typed behavior.
  - D) dominance of socialization over gender identification.
  
2. Effect size refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ of similarity and difference.
  - A) relative importance
  - B) cultural value placed on the degree
  - C) reliability and validity
  - D) magnitude
  
3. Which of the following statements is true about adolescent males' and females' gender flexibility?
  - A) Males and females are both flexible to a moderately high degree in adolescence.
  - B) Males and females are both inflexible in adolescence.
  - C) Boys are more flexible than girls.
  - D) Girls are more flexible than boys.
  
4. Which of the following assertions is a true statement about adolescent males' and females' attitudes toward gender-stereotyped activities?
  - A) Boys are particularly likely to prefer masculine-stereotyped activities rather than to avoid feminine-stereotyped ones.
  - B) Boys are particularly likely to avoid feminine-stereotyped activities rather than to prefer masculine-stereotyped ones.
  - C) Girls are particularly likely to prefer feminine-stereotyped activities rather than to avoid masculine-stereotyped ones.
  - D) Girls are particularly likely to avoid masculine-stereotyped activities rather than to prefer feminine-stereotyped ones.
  
5. Gender differences in which of the following aspects tend to be of medium size during childhood?
  - A) activity level
  - B) height
  - C) weight
  - D) All of these tend to be of medium size during childhood.

6. What role does the increase in body fat that occurs in adolescence play in menarche and spermarche?
- A) Both menarche and spermarche are triggered by the increase in body fat.
  - B) Menarche, but not spermarche, is triggered by the increase in body fat.
  - C) Spermarche, but not menarche, is triggered by the increase in body fat.
  - D) Neither menarche nor spermarche is triggered by the increase in body fat.
7. The onset of sexual attraction appears to coincide with:
- A) adrenarche.
  - B) menarche.
  - C) spermarche.
  - D) both menarche and spermarche.
8. Adrenarche occurs at approximately age:
- A) 8.
  - B) 10.
  - C) 12.
  - D) 16.
9. Which of the following assertions is a true statement about differences between girls' and boys' intellectual capabilities?
- A) They are completely due to biological differences between boys and girls.
  - B) They are very small in magnitude.
  - C) There are more differences than similarities.
  - D) They are completely due to societal gender norms.
10. Which of the following statements is true about the general intelligence of girls and boys?
- A) Boys tend to score slightly higher in general intelligence.
  - B) Boys tend to score much higher in general intelligence.
  - C) The general intellectual performance of boys and girls tends to be equivalent.
  - D) Boys tend to score slightly lower in general intelligence.

11. Which of the following arguments is a true statement about differences between girls' and boys' academic achievement?
- A) Girls and boys tend to differ in academic achievement in high school, but boys tend to be higher in elementary school or in college.
  - B) Girls and boys tend to be similar in academic achievement in high school, but girls tend to be higher in elementary school and in college.
  - C) Boys tend to show higher levels of academic achievement than girls from elementary school through college.
  - D) Girls tend to show higher levels of academic achievement than boys from elementary school through college.
12. Which of the following statements is true about the intelligence of girls and boys?
- A) Boys tend to be stronger than girls in early vocabulary development.
  - B) Boys tend to be stronger than girls in all aspects of visual-spatial processing.
  - C) On average, the general intellectual performance of boys is higher than that of girls.
  - D) All of these are true statements.
  - E) None of these statements are true.
13. Which of the following assertions is a true statement about males' and females' ability on spatial tasks?
- A) Males outperform females on all visual-spatial processing tasks.
  - B) Females outperform males on all visual-spatial processing tasks.
  - C) Males and females perform virtually identically on all visual-spatial processing tasks.
  - D) Gender differences in performance depend on the particular type of spatial ability that is being considered.
14. Which of the following statements is true about gender comparisons in mathematics?
- A) Boys and girls score nearly equally well on standardized tests of mathematics at the high school level.
  - B) Girls and women are maintaining their interest in math beyond high school at rates higher than seen in earlier decades.
  - C) Until recently, boys tended to perform better on standardized tests of mathematics ability than did girls.
  - D) All of these gender comparisons regarding mathematics are true.

15. Changes in girls' performance on standardized tests of mathematics have been attributed to changes in:
- A) girls' biochemistry.
  - B) nutrition.
  - C) the average intelligence of girls.
  - D) efforts made by schools.
16. In comparison with girls, boys are more likely to be diagnosed with:
- A) mental retardation.
  - B) ADHD.
  - C) autism.
  - D) Boys are more likely than girls to be diagnosed with any of these disorders.
17. Spatial skills appear to be affected by:
- A) androgens.
  - B) estrogen.
  - C) the corpus callosum.
  - D) the size of the brain.
18. Which of the following variables may be a factor in the differences between girls' and boys' intellectual capabilities?
- A) different societal messages regarding the gender appropriateness of particular domains
  - B) biological differences
  - C) peer socialization
  - D) All of these may factor into the differences between girls' and boys' intellectual capabilities.
19. Which of the following issues is unlikely to be a factor in the differences between girls' and boys' intellectual capabilities?
- A) different societal messages regarding the gender appropriateness of particular domains
  - B) differences in brain structure
  - C) peer socialization
  - D) parent socialization
  - E) All of the answers are likely to be factors in the differences between girls' and boys' intellectual capabilities.

20. In preschool, \_\_\_\_\_ receive more criticism than do children of the other sex, and in elementary school, \_\_\_\_\_ receive more praise than do children of the other sex.
- A) girls; girls
  - B) girls; boys
  - C) boys; girls
  - D) boys; boys
21. Which of the following sentences is a true statement about parents' influences on boys' and girls' cognitive development and achievement?
- A) Parents tend to treat male and female children similarly until children begin to display gender-typed behavior and attitudes.
  - B) Parents of males and parents of females tend to have similar rates of verbal interaction with their children.
  - C) Parents communicate gender-stereotyped expectations through differential encouragement.
  - D) All of these statements are true.
22. Research has indicated that which of the following statements about teachers' differential treatment is true?
- A) Girls receive more praise than do boys.
  - B) Boys receive more praise than do girls.
  - C) Girls receive more criticism than do boys.
  - D) Boys receive more criticism than do girls.
23. Which of the following situations serves to increase the likelihood of males outperforming females in academic achievement?
- A) having egalitarian parents
  - B) living in a culture in which many women are in the work force
  - C) girls' concerns with being seen as physically attractive
  - D) All of these serve to increase the likelihood of males outperforming females in academics.
24. Compared to girls, boys:
- A) take more risks.
  - B) are more compliant with adult directives.
  - C) are more likely to resist the temptation to touch an off-limits toy.
  - D) control their own behavior.

25. Which of the following types of aggression is more common among males than among females?
- A) physical aggression
  - B) relational aggression
  - C) verbal aggression
  - D) physical aggression and relational aggression
  - E) physical aggression and verbal aggression
  - F) relational aggression, physical aggression, and verbal aggression
26. Which of the following statements is a true about males' and females' experience of sexual harassment?
- A) Sexual harassment is commonly experienced by both boys and girls.
  - B) Most sexual harassment occurs online.
  - C) Most perpetrators of sexual harassment are teachers or other adults.
  - D) Same-gender harassment is more likely to happen to girls than to boys.
27. Which of the following sentences is NOT a true statement about the influence of testosterone on aggression?
- A) There is no direct association between aggression and baseline testosterone.
  - B) Increases in testosterone occur in response to perceived threat.
  - C) Impulsivity increases the likelihood that another person's behavior will be perceived as threatening.
  - D) All of the sentences are true statements.
28. When researchers asked people to watch two children whose gender they could not identify to rate the level of aggression, those who believed which of the following theories rated the children as least aggressive?
- A) that the children were both boys
  - B) that the children were both girls
  - C) that one child was a boy and one was a girl
  - D) that they could not determine the sex of the children
29. Boys' more frequent focus on which of the following factors likely leads to increased aggression?
- A) affiliative traits
  - B) dominance goals
  - C) the ineffectiveness of their action
  - D) empathy when someone gets hurt

30. Gender differences in aggression:
- A) are virtually identical across cultures.
  - B) exist in some cultures and not in others.
  - C) are flipped in some cultures.
  - D) are consistent across cultures, but the average levels of aggression vary widely.
31. Infants appear to be able to understand all of the following points about distinguishing males and females EXCEPT:
- A) what it means to be male or female.
  - B) that female voices go with female faces and male voices go with male faces.
  - C) that females and males tend to have different hairstyles.
  - D) that males and females tend to have different vocal pitches.
32. Which of the following milestones develops latest?
- A) actively classifying people by gender
  - B) forming expectations about the kinds of objects typically associated with males and females
  - C) knowing to which gender group they belong
  - D) recognition of gender-action mismatches (e.g., a woman shaving her face)
33. All of the following features are typical of preschoolers EXCEPT:
- A) knowledge of gender stereotypes regarding traits associated with males and females.
  - B) attribution of particular play activities to males and females.
  - C) knowledge of gender stereotypes regarding roles associated with males and females.
  - D) gender constancy.
34. Mental representations incorporating everything children know about gender are referred to as gender:
- A) identities.
  - B) systems.
  - C) socializations.
  - D) schemas.

35. Which of the following assertions provides the best support for gender schema theory's perspective on gender differences?
- A) Boys have more opportunity to observe the behavior of men and girls have more opportunity to observe the behavior of women.
  - B) Girls and boys have different play styles from a very early age, and gender segregation is initiated by children starting at least by preschool age.
  - C) Children remember gender-consistent information better than they remember gender-inconsistent information.
  - D) Boys are more likely than girls to engage in rough-and-tumble play.
36. Gender schema theory proposes that gender differences have to do with children's tendency to:
- A) gather information about the appropriate objects and behavior for their own sex to the detriment of the objects and behavior of the opposite sex.
  - B) identify with the same-sex parent as a result of a sexual attraction toward the opposite-sex parent.
  - C) be reinforced and rewarded for displaying gender-appropriate behaviors.
  - D) live in gender-appropriate contexts.
37. Gender schema theory holds that children's intrinsic motivation to acquire gender-consistent interests, values, and behavior emerges when children:
- A) realize that gender is stable across situations.
  - B) understand that gender is constant across time.
  - C) can identify their own gender.
  - D) are born.
38. According to gender schema theory, which of the following schema is children's first gender-related schema?
- A) own-sex schema
  - B) other-sex schema
  - C) ingroup/outgroup schema
  - D) good/bad schema
39. 5-year-old John is shown two toys. He is told the first toy, a type of machine that he has never before seen, is "for girls." He is told the second toy, a type of kitchen apparatus that he has never before seen, is "for boys." John is likely to play with:
- A) the machine.
  - B) the kitchen apparatus.
  - C) both toys equally.
  - D) neither toy, as he will be confused about which one is appropriate for him.

40. Children who heard a story that featured a character engaging in a gender-inconsistent manner tended to:
- A) accurately remember the information.
  - B) distort the information.
  - C) accurately encode the information.
  - D) process the information at a deep level.
41. Which of the following theories best explains the perpetuation of stereotypes that have little or no basis in reality?
- A) gender schema theory
  - B) evolutionary theory
  - C) Kohlberg's cognitive developmental theory
  - D) social learning theory
42. According to gender schema theory, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A) Children remember more about the observation of members of their own sex than of members of the other sex.
  - B) Children are more likely to retain information that is gender consistent than information that is gender inconsistent.
  - C) Children are more likely to distort information that is gender inconsistent than information that is gender consistent.
  - D) Children are more likely to accurately encode information about members of the other sex than about members of their own sex.
43. A class of hormones that are typically thought of as male hormones are:
- A) androgens.
  - B) estrogens.
  - C) pheromones.
  - D) spermones.
44. Some researchers who emphasize the biological dimensions of gender differences argue that those differences stem from different:
- A) treatment by adults.
  - B) levels of androgens.
  - C) levels of knowledge about the two sexes.
  - D) play styles.

45. In comparison with the brains of males, the brains of females have:
- A) a larger corpus callosum.
  - B) less dense nerve connections in the area of the brain associated with linguistic processing.
  - C) greater hemispheric specialization.
  - D) a larger area of the brain associated with processing spatial information.
46. The cognitive perspective on gender development is concerned with:
- A) children's efforts to socialize themselves.
  - B) parents' and teachers' unintentional socialization of children.
  - C) differences in brain functioning between girls and boys.
  - D) The cognitive perspective on gender development is concerned with all of these answers.

## Answer Key - Gender Review

1. A
2. D
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. C
11. D
12. E
13. D
14. C
15. D
16. D
17. A
18. D
19. E
20. D
21. A
22. D
23. D
24. A
25. E
26. A
27. D
28. A
29. B
30. D
31. A
32. C
33. D
34. D
35. C
36. A
37. C
38. C
39. B
40. B
41. A
42. D
43. A
44. B
45. A
46. A