**Chapter 11—Gender Stratification**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

 1. Which term refers to the social, psychological, and cultural attributes of men and women?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | sex |
| b. | gender |
| c. | androgyny |
| d. | socialization |
| e. | culture |

ANS: B REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 2. Gender is best understood as what type of status?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | achieved |
| b. | ascribed |
| c. | ideal |
| d. | peripheral |
| e. | sexual |

ANS: A REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Conceptual

 3. Ethologists study:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | human sexual behavior. |
| b. | abnormal human behavior. |
| c. | animal behavior. |
| d. | sexual behavior in animals. |
| e. | early cultural artifacts. |

ANS: C REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 4. Sociobiologists take the position that social behavior in people:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | is the same as that of animals. |
| b. | is the same as that of other primates. |
| c. | has a genetic basis. |
| d. | is inherently aggressive. |
| e. | is conditioned through reinforcement. |

ANS: C REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 5. Critics of sociobiology assert that:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | cultural factors have to be accounted for among nonhuman primates. |
| b. | sex differences have no biological basis. |
| c. | gender differences do not exist among nonhuman primates. |
| d. | it is not valid to generalize from animal to human behavior. |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: D REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Conceptual

 6. What are the findings regarding heart attacks and gender?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Men are more likely to suffer heart attacks. |
| b. | More women than men die each year from heart disease. |
| c. | Among those who survive a heart attack, more women die in the next year compared with men. |
| d. | all of the above |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: D REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is much more common among women than men.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Alzheimer's disease |
| b. | Depression |
| c. | Osteoporosis |
| d. | all of the above |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: D REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 8. Which of the following is true of the American medical community's historical treatment of women?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Medical schools taught about disease and treatment almost exclusively in terms of a male model. |
| b. | Few women were included in clinical trials of health interventions. |
| c. | Diseases affecting primarily women received a smaller research budget. |
| d. | all of the above |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: D REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 9. In her pioneering research, Margaret Mead found that:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | male and female behavior varied only slightly among tribal groups. |
| b. | gender differences in the New Guinea were identical to those in the U.S. |
| c. | primitive tribes had gender identities that resembled primates. |
| d. | gender differences were largely the result of biology. |
| e. | male and female behavior varied greatly due to differing cultural expectations. |

ANS: E REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 10. Murdock's study of preliterate societies found that females were usually engaged in:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | clearing land for farming. |
| b. | gathering food. |
| c. | trapping. |
| d. | stone working. |
| e. | hunting as men farmed. |

ANS: B REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 11. Most sociologists agree that:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | culture is central in shaping gender roles, but only in preliterate societies. |
| b. | biological factors have some influence, but cultural factors are more important determinants of gender roles. |
| c. | biological factors are influential in determining gender roles, but only in industrial or complex societies. |
| d. | biological factors only explain differences between men and women with regard to aggression and disease. |
| e. | there is no difference between the influences of culture or biology on the development of gender roles, as they are unpredictable. |

ANS: B REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 12. A patriarchal ideology is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the study of powerful males in past societies. |
| b. | the belief that there are differences in the social behavior of men and women. |
| c. | an attempt to find a genetic basis for human behavior. |
| d. | the belief that men are superior to women and should control all aspects of society. |
| e. | a genetic program in the human species which influences gender roles. |

ANS: D REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.2 MSC: Factual

 13. What did Comte, the founder of modern sociology, write about women?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Women are the mental and physical inferiors of men. |
| b. | Women are inferior to men in the realms of emotion, love, and morality. |
| c. | Sexual equality would be dangerous to women. |
| d. | Progress would result from confining women increasingly to the home. |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: E REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.2 MSC: Factual

 14. Patriarchal ideology:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | affirms sexual equality. |
| b. | states women are superior to men. |
| c. | declares inherent male superiority. |
| d. | is used to support the women's movement. |
| e. | seeks to affirm the fundamental rights of both males and females. |

ANS: C REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.2 MSC: Factual

 15. In traditional India, women are cut off from the outside world because they:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | are considered strongly erotic and therefore threatening. |
| b. | are considered to be morally superior. |
| c. | are perceived to be emotionally inferior and incapable of handling public life. |
| d. | have no place in the Hindu religion and therefore cannot participate in society. |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: A REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.2 MSC: Conceptual

 16. Functionalists argue that:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the division of labor between men and women is efficient in preindustrial societies. |
| b. | women have to look after children because men are out making a living. |
| c. | men are dependent on women for food. |
| d. | men and women should be rewarded equally. |
| e. | women are inherently more adept at raising children compared to men. |

ANS: A REF: What Produces Gender Inequality? OBJ: 11.3

MSC: Conceptual

 17. Functionalists argue that the family functions best when:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the father assumes the instrumental role and the mother the expressive role. |
| b. | each parent performs relatively similar roles. |
| c. | the father assumes both the instrumental and expressive roles. |
| d. | the mother assumes the instrumental role and the father the expressive role. |
| e. | fathers are away from the home functioning in the economic-provider role. |

ANS: A REF: What Produces Gender Inequality? OBJ: 11.3

MSC: Conceptual

 18. Critics of the functionalist view of gender argue that:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | instrumental roles are not necessary in a family. |
| b. | expressive roles are far more important to a group than was previously thought. |
| c. | cross-cultural studies show that gender stratification is not inevitable. |
| d. | gender roles in modern industrial society are equal. |
| e. | gender roles are always equal in preliterate societies. |

ANS: C REF: What Produces Gender Inequality? OBJ: 11.3

MSC: Conceptual

 19. According to the functionalist model of the modern family, males are expected to be:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | dominant. |
| b. | passive. |
| c. | nurturing. |
| d. | loving. |
| e. | thoughtful. |

ANS: A REF: What Produces Gender Inequality? OBJ: 11.3

MSC: Conceptual

 20. According to conflict theorists:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | males and females are equally exploited by the economic structure. |
| b. | males have greater control over key resources than females. |
| c. | as long as men benefit from gender inequality, they have little incentive to change it. |
| d. | there is no possibility that there will ever be gender-role equality. |
| e. | both b and c |

ANS: E REF: What Produces Gender Inequality? OBJ: 11.3

MSC: Conceptual

 21. What factor does a conflict theorist see as the basis for gender inequality?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | biology |
| b. | economics |
| c. | politics |
| d. | psychology |
| e. | environment |

ANS: B REF: What Produces Gender Inequality? OBJ: 11.3

MSC: Conceptual

 22. Engels stated that:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | hunting and gathering societies had the most gender inequality. |
| b. | capitalist societies were more egalitarian than other societies. |
| c. | gender inequality had lessened under capitalism. |
| d. | only socialism could eliminate gender inequality. |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: D REF: What Produces Gender Inequality? OBJ: 11.3

MSC: Factual

 23. The lifelong process whereby people learn the values, attitudes, motivations, and behavior considered appropriate for each sex in their culture is known as:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | gender-role socialization. |
| b. | cultural socialization. |
| c. | gender identification. |
| d. | sex-role determination. |
| e. | sexual processing. |

ANS: A REF: Gender-Role Socialization OBJ: 11.4

MSC: Conceptual

 24. Research indicates that a core gender identity seems to be established:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | at birth. |
| b. | within the first year of life. |
| c. | by the second or third year. |
| d. | at puberty. |
| e. | within the first few weeks a child is with adults. |

ANS: C REF: Gender-Role Socialization OBJ: 11.4

MSC: Factual

 25. According to Erik Erikson, the most important task in adolescent socialization is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | becoming committed to an occupation. |
| b. | developing trust in others. |
| c. | establishing a sense of identity. |
| d. | becoming assertive. |

ANS: C REF: Gender-Role Socialization OBJ: 11.4

MSC: Factual

 26. Traditionally, adolescent girls have been rewarded for their:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | career goals. |
| b. | marriage goals. |
| c. | religious beliefs. |
| d. | athletic prowess. |

ANS: B REF: Gender-Role Socialization OBJ: 11.4

MSC: Factual

 27. Social psychologist Erik Erikson argued that in Western society it is more difficult for girls than boys to:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | achieve a positive identity. |
| b. | learn to moderate their innate aggression. |
| c. | learn to be nurturing. |
| d. | develop behaviors to attract a suitable mate. |

ANS: A REF: Gender-Role Socialization OBJ: 11.4

MSC: Factual

 28. In adolescent socialization, boys are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | encouraged to compete and prepared for occupational roles. |
| b. | almost missing from the bottom of test scorers. |
| c. | taught it is okay to be tentative about the future. |
| d. | taught not to worry about the division of labor in their homes. |

ANS: A REF: Gender-Role Socialization OBJ: 11.4

MSC: Conceptual

 29. Which of the following is NOT true of the way women use language, according to the research of Deborah Tannen?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Women use language to create intimacy. |
| b. | Women use language to establish connections with others. |
| c. | Women are acutely aware of the status differences implied in the speaking styles. |
| d. | Women use conversation to share mutual understandings about their everyday problems. |
| e. | These are all ways in which women use language, according to Tannen. |

ANS: C REF: Gender Inequality and Work OBJ: 11.5

MSC: Factual

 30. Jobs dominated by women emphasize which cultural behavior?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | risk taking |
| b. | nurturance |
| c. | competitiveness |
| d. | mathematical expertise |
| e. | executive decision making |

ANS: B REF: Gender Inequality and Work OBJ: 11.5

MSC: Factual

 31. Today, approximately what percent of all American women are in the paid labor force?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 20% |
| b. | 33% |
| c. | 45% |
| d. | 60% |
| e. | 75% |

ANS: D REF: Gender Inequality and Work OBJ: 11.5

MSC: Factual

 32. In traditional Hinduism in India:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a woman could not inherit property. |
| b. | property acquired by the wife belonged to the husband. |
| c. | woman would be banished if she had no children within eight years of marriage. |
| d. | a woman would be repudiated if all of her children were girls. |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: B REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.2 MSC: Factual

 33. Which of the following is a profession dominated by women?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | elementary school teachers |
| b. | nurses |
| c. | receptionists |
| d. | all of the above |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: D REF: Gender Inequality and Work OBJ: 11.5

MSC: Factual

 34. Compared with working men, working women:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | consistently earn less. |
| b. | are less likely to be in unions. |
| c. | are more likely to occupy low-paying jobs. |
| d. | all of the above |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: D REF: Gender Inequality and Work OBJ: 11.5

MSC: Factual

 35. On the average, women with college degrees earn:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | more than men with college degrees. |
| b. | about the same as men with college degrees. |
| c. | only slightly more than men with high school diplomas. |
| d. | about the same as women with high school diplomas. |
| e. | substantially less than men with college diplomas. |

ANS: E REF: Gender Inequality and Work OBJ: 11.5

MSC: Factual

 36. Women earn less than men in:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the medical field. |
| b. | technical fields. |
| c. | the legal field. |
| d. | management. |
| e. | almost every occupation. |

ANS: E REF: Gender Inequality and Work OBJ: 11.5

MSC: Factual

 37. Which of the following is NOTone of the ways women experience discrimination in the business world?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | During the hiring process, women are given jobs with lower occupational prestige than men with equivalent qualifications. |
| b. | Women receive less pay than men for equivalent work. |
| c. | Women are fired more often than men. |
| d. | Women find it more difficult than men to advance up the career ladder. |
| e. | Women are positively sanctioned for motherhood. |

ANS: C REF: Gender Inequality and Work OBJ: 11.5

MSC: Factual

 38. In which areas do women outnumber men?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the number awarded bachelor's degrees |
| b. | the number awarded masters' degrees |
| c. | the number awarded law degrees |
| d. | both a and b |
| e. | a, b, and c  |

ANS: D REF: Gender Inequality and Work OBJ: 11.5

MSC: Factual

 39. If men own and control more private property than women, the result is that:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | men will politically and socially dominate women. |
| b. | men will be poorer because women must be supported by men. |
| c. | women will develop political power through their traditional roles.  |
| d. | women will pursue education as an alternative to owning property. |
| e. | men will leave property to women over time leading to greater equality. |

ANS: A REF: What Produces Gender Inequality? OBJ: 11.3

MSC: Applied

 40. The main cause of medical science dedicating more equal study to women’s issues is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | women physicians successfully pursuing more research about their own gender. |
| b. | changes in federal law making it illegal to exclude women from medical research. |
| c. | private foundations providing more money for research about women’s health. |
| d. | women becoming a huge market for the health care industries, which need good science. |
| e. | popular television shows calling for activist protest over the lack of research dedicated to women as subjects. |

ANS: B REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.2 MSC: Factual

**TRUE/FALSE**

 1. Despite progress, women still dominate low-paying fields.

ANS: T REF: Gender Inequality and Work OBJ: 11.5

MSC: Factual

 2. If Frankie was mistakenly classified as male at birth and was socialized as a male, it would be a relatively easy task to re-socialize Frankie as female.

ANS: F REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.5 MSC: Applied

 3. According to traditional Islam, a woman can improve her status by inheriting her husband’s property at his death and passing it on to his children.

ANS: F REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.2 MSC: Factual

 4. Despite the fact that men are reported to seek sex more than women, research suggests that women actually expect a greater number of sexual partners than men throughout their lifetime.

ANS: F REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 5. In a recent study, when asked the question, "Would you go to bed with me tonight?" 75% of the male subjects said yes, while the remaining 25% asked for a rain check as they had to meet their girlfriend.

ANS: T REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 6. Men and women differ in how well they need to know the person before having sex. Women prefer to know the partner longer than men prefer to know the partner.

ANS: T REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 7. According to Deborah Tannen, women use language primarily to create connections with others, whereas men use language mainly to convey information.

ANS: T REF: Gender Inequality and Work OBJ: 11.5

MSC: Factual

 8. According to Deborah Tannen, men are equally comfortable with public and private language.

ANS: F REF: Gender Inequality and Work OBJ: 11.5

MSC: Factual

 9. Research by Deborah Tannen concluded that since female talk was nicer than men's, males should adopt a more feminine talk style.

ANS: F REF: Gender Equality and Work OBJ: 11.5

MSC: Factual

 10. Despite the progress women have made entering into the labor market, two professional positions that women still dominate are relatively low-paying—nursing and elementary-school teaching.

ANS: T REF: Gender Equality and Work OBJ: 11.5

MSC: Factual

 11. People often pay attention to information contributed by a man but ignore the identical information presented by a woman.

ANS: T REF: Gender Inequality and Work OBJ: 11.5

MSC: Factual

 12. Gender refers to the physical and biological differences between men and women.

ANS: F REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 13. Sex roles are ascribed, while gender roles are primarily achieved.

ANS: T REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Conceptual

 14. Sociobiologists believe that much of human social behavior is genetically determined.

ANS: T REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 15. Ethology is the scientific study of the genetic sources of human behavior.

ANS: F REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 16. Critics of sociobiology argue that gender identities are influenced much more powerfully by cultural learning than by the imprint of biology.

ANS: T REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Conceptual

 17. While females outlive males in the United States, they do not do so elsewhere in the world.

ANS: F REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 18. With few exceptions, men are sick more often than women.

ANS: F REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 19. While women suffer from a greater range of illnesses than men, men are much more likely to die or suffer serious disability from the illnesses they get.

ANS: T REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 20. Men react more slowly but more intensely to stress than women.

ANS: F REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 21. Men's responses to stress put greater pressure on the blood vessels and the heart than women's responses.

ANS: T REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 22. Most sociologists believe the way people are socialized has a greater effect on their gender identities than do biological factors.

ANS: T REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 23. The work of Margaret Mead is in large part responsible for recognizing the impact of culture on gender identity.

ANS: T REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 24. The current view among scientists is that people are not gender-neutral at birth and are predisposed to be male or female.

ANS: T REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 25. Research shows that the division of labor by sex occurs in all known societies.

ANS: T REF: What Produces Gender Inequality? OBJ: 11.3

MSC: Factual

 26. Women's status appears to be lowest in those societies that firmly differentiate between a private domestic sphere and a public sphere of power and authority.

ANS: T REF: What Produces Gender Inequality? OBJ: 11.3

MSC: Factual

 27. In the Western world, patriarchal ideology relies on the Judeo-Christian version of the origins and proper roles of men and women.

ANS: T REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.2 MSC: Factual

 28. Generally in the workplace, women who adopt a more subordinate manner exert more influence than women who adopt an assertive manner.

ANS: T REF: Gender Inequality and Work OBJ: 11.5

MSC: Factual

 29. Professions like elementary school teachers used to be predominately female careers, but are now dominated by men.

ANS: F REF: Gender Inequality and Work OBJ: 11.5

MSC: Factual

 30. More females graduate from undergraduate colleges and universities than do males.

ANS: T REF: Gender Inequality and Work OBJ: 11.5

MSC: Factual

 31. Women lose estrogen after menopause, while men continue to produce estrogen that helps brain function.

ANS: T REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 32. The greatest threat to female health worldwide is gender-based violence.

ANS: T REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

 33. Engels argued that men dominate women in capitalist societies because they control private property.

ANS: T REF: What Produces Gender Inequality? OBJ: 11.3

MSC: Factual

 34. Nordic countries have no paid maternity leave time like in the United States, but they achieve high gender equality.

ANS: F REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.2 MSC: Factual

 35. More boys attend special education classes.

ANS: T REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Factual

**ESSAY**

 1. What is the relationship between patriarchal ideology and social organization? How has this impacted relationships between men and women? Provide examples. Can you extend these examples to your own experience at worship, work, or school?

ANS: Not Provided REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.2 MSC: Conceptual

 2. Summarize the factual information from the textbook about education differences between men and women. Will these patterns reshape American society? If so, how? Is the culture more conservative than the educational system? Assess potential and real changes in the society related to gender differences in education.

ANS: Not Provided REF: Gender Inequality and Work

OBJ: 11.6 MSC: Conceptual | Applied

 3. Choose three differences between men and women and contrast biological and sociological explanations for each one. Discuss the social ramifications of each argument.

ANS: Not Provided REF: Are the Sexes Separate and Unequal?

OBJ: 11.1 MSC: Conceptual

 4. Contrast and compare the functionalist and conflict explanations of gender inequality. Which one better explains women's role within the family? within the economy? Could you use both perspectives in the same analysis? Explain your reasoning.

ANS: Not Provided REF: What Produces Gender Inequality?

OBJ: 11.3 MSC: Applied

 5. Describe at least two ways in which males and females are socialized differently in childhood, adolescence, and adulthood. How do these patterns in socialization have effects on the society?

ANS: Not Provided REF: Gender-Role Socialization

OBJ: 11.4 MSC: Conceptual | Applied