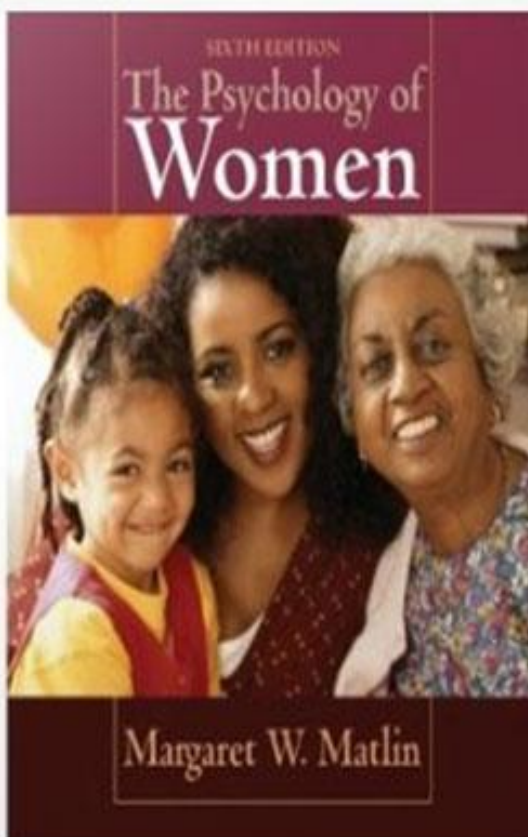


**TEST BANK**



# Chapter 2--Gender Stereotypes and Other Gender Biases

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Which of the following is the best example of a gender stereotype (rather than some other form of gender bias)?
  - A. An accounting firm has an unwritten policy that the more challenging projects should be given to men instead of women.
  - B. One of your friends believes that women are not aggressive enough to be good politicians.
  - C. A neighbor of yours says that he doesn't like female science teachers.
  - D. A clerk at a store ignored two women who were standing in line, and he started helping a man who was behind them in line.
  
2. The introduction to the discussion of gender stereotypes pointed out that
  - A. stereotypes are almost always a fairly accurate reflection of reality.
  - B. gender stereotypes refer to beliefs about females' and males' characteristics.
  - C. people tend to see themselves as being more gender stereotyped than the average person.
  - D. most people do not have strong gender stereotypes about personality characteristics though they do have strong gender stereotypes about occupations.
  
3. Imagine that your uncle believes men are better drivers than women. This would be an example of
  - A. a gender stereotype.
  - B. gender discrimination.
  - C. heterosexism.
  - D. gender prejudice.
  
4. Suppose that a high school student says, "I don't know why, but I just don't like old ladies." This comment is an example of:
  - A. prejudice.
  - B. discrimination.
  - C. a stereotype.
  - D. benevolent sexism.
  
5. Suppose that you know an individual who refused to hire a woman for a job-simply on the basis of her gender. This would be an example of
  - A. prejudice.
  - B. a stereotype.
  - C. discrimination.
  - D. the social cognitive approach.

6. Suppose that you hear about a chemistry department that did not give a promotion to a female faculty member because of her gender. Based on the discussion at the beginning of Chapter 2, this kind of bias would be called
- A. discrimination.
  - B. prejudice.
  - C. stereotyping.
  - D. benevolent sexism.
7. Which of the following statements is correct about gender bias in history?
- A. Women did not make any contributions in art, religion, or government until about 1850.
  - B. Women artists have usually expressed themselves in art forms that were less durable and long-lasting than men's art forms.
  - C. Women were excluded from religious leadership until after 1000 A.D.
  - D. History books have traditionally done an accurate job in conveying information about women's lives.
8. Which of the following students most accurately represents women's role in history?
- A. Indira: "In prehistoric times, men provided the majority of the diet through hunting; however, women played an important role by gathering vegetables and grains to supplement the diet."
  - B. Corazón: "History books have traditionally focused on women's work in the home, even though women were also participating in government and the arts."
  - C. Theresa: "Many people are unaware of women's important roles in the early church. For example, women often presided over monasteries before the 9th century A.D."
  - D. Artemesia: "With relatively few exceptions, women didn't express themselves artistically until the late 19th and early 20th centuries."
9. Which of the following statements about the early history of women is the most accurate?
- A. According to the current ideas about prehistoric humans, women provided more than half of the food.
  - B. Contrary to prior beliefs about the Renaissance, women were actually encouraged to become artists.
  - C. Women were forbidden to have any religious duties until the middle of the 15th century.
  - D. During the classical Greek era, philosophers were actually very positive about women's mental abilities.
10. Which of the following philosophers and political figures wrote about women in a way that would be most admired by feminists?
- A. Jean Jacques Rousseau
  - B. Napoleon Bonaparte
  - C. John Stuart Mill
  - D. Aristotle

11. According to the discussion of images of women in religion and mythology presented in Chapter 2,
- A. both Jews and Christians believe that God created women and men to be equally valued.
  - B. women are most often portrayed as different from men, but in a positive way.
  - C. non-Christian religions typically present more positive images of women.
  - D. the number of female clergy in Protestant denominations is increasing.
12. Which of the following students provides the most accurate information about the treatment of women in the Islamic religion?
- A. Jenny: "One of the core beliefs of the Islamic religion is that men are superior to women."
  - B. Mike: "Muhammad pointed out that women and men should be treated the same way."
  - C. Raye: "Muhammad clearly believed that women were inferior to men, and the treatment of women has actually improved since then."
  - D. Bennett: "The Islamic religion varies little from culture to culture, because this religion follows Muhammad's teachings very carefully."
13. Which of the following statements is correct about women in religion and mythology?
- A. Most modern religions other than Christianity specify that women were created before men.
  - B. In Christianity, men and women have similar importance.
  - C. The Jewish religion does not make an important distinction between men and women.
  - D. Eastern religions, like Western religions, include negative views of women.
14. Which of the following students provides the best summary of women in mythology and religion?
- A. Lilith: "Women are almost exclusively portrayed as being evil, scheming against their husbands and other men."
  - B. Naomi: "Women are almost exclusively portrayed as being kind and nurturant to their husbands and children."
  - C. Ruth: "Women are seen so seldom in mythology and religion that we cannot draw any conclusions about the way they are portrayed."
  - D. Mary: "Women are portrayed in a different fashion from men, sometimes evil and sometimes extremely virtuous."
15. Which of the following students provides the best summary about the representation of women in religion and myth?
- A. Hongbo: "Women are uniformly portrayed in a positive fashion."
  - B. Joachim: "The women in religion and myth are represented by both positive and negative images."
  - C. Kate: "Although women are portrayed in a positive fashion in religion, they are portrayed in a negative fashion in mythology."
  - D. Liza: "Women are portrayed in a positive fashion in Western religions and in a negative fashion in Eastern religions."

16. When we examine the representation of women in language, what can we conclude about terms used for women?
- A. The female member of a pair of words often has a more negative connotation than the male member of the pair.
  - B. Men are more likely than women to be referred to with infantilizing terms.
  - C. Men and women are usually referred to with different, but parallel terms.
  - D. Women are assumed to be the norm, whereas special terms are used for men.
17. Terms used for women and men differ in which of the following respect(s)?
- A. The two kinds of terms are often not parallel because the male term may be prefaced by the word man or the word male.
  - B. The male member of a pair of items is often more negative than the female member.
  - C. Terms for women are more likely to be negative, compared to terms for men.
  - D. Terms for women are more general, compared to terms for men.
18. Based on the discussion of gender-biased language, how do you think people would evaluate a female political candidate who was described in sexist terms?
- A. She would be rated as being less competent and intelligent when described in sexist terms.
  - B. She would be rated as being warmer and more human when described in sexist terms.
  - C. People would notice the sexist terms, but the terms would not influence ratings.
  - D. Men would give more positive ratings with sexist terms than with nonsexist terms, but women's ratings would be just the opposite.
19. What is a major problem with masculine generic terms?
- A. They are not really gender neutral.
  - B. They encourage people to think of men as secondary.
  - C. These terms are bulkier and more awkward to use in both speaking and writing.
  - D. They tend to downgrade men, relative to women.
20. Studies on the masculine generic show that
- A. people usually understand that the term he can refer to both males and females.
  - B. men believe that he refers to both males and females, whereas women believe that he refers only to males.
  - C. most undergraduates understand that a phrase such as prehistoric man really refers to both men and women.
  - D. in general, people understand that the term he refers to males, rather than to both males and females.

21. Suppose that an English teacher tells you that she thinks it is ridiculous to try to avoid using forms like "man" to refer to both males and females. Your most informed response would be:
- A. "You're right, because people now understand that man actually includes both men and women."
  - B. "You're right, because people don't even notice the difference between a term like man and a gender-neutral term like person."
  - C. "You're right, because research has shown that it is extremely difficult to teach people to use gender-neutral terms."
  - D. "You're wrong, because masculine-generic terms actually encourage people to think about males, rather than females."
22. Your text describes in some detail a study by Gastil in which participants reported the mental images evoked by sentences. This research found that
- A. males reported more male images than female images when responding to sentences containing he, but females showed no pronoun effect.
  - B. females reported more male images for the he sentences than males did.
  - C. both males and females reported an equal number of male and female images when responding to sentences containing they.
  - D. masculine generic terms produced more thoughts about males than did gender-neutral terms.
23. A study by Briere and Lanktree was described in Chapter 2. This study compared students' reactions to either a neutral or a masculine generic version of a description about psychologists. This study demonstrated that
- A. psychology was viewed as being a less attractive career for women when the masculine generic was used.
  - B. men judged psychology as being less attractive for themselves when the neutral version was used.
  - C. few people were influenced by the nature of the description.
  - D. most women remarked that they were offended by the use of the masculine generic.
24. Suppose that a friend of yours says, "The problem with feminists is that they make a big deal about little things, like you have to say chairperson rather than chairman." After reading about the masculine generic issue in Chapter 2, your most informed response would be:
- A. "Actually, feminists no longer complain about the language issue, because they are now concerned about more important things."
  - B. "According to the most recent research, people now believe that words like chairman really are gender neutral."
  - C. "The research shows that words like chairman are not gender neutral."
  - D. "Despite all the research, people are still using gender-biased language just as often as they did 30 years ago."

25. Research on women in the media has demonstrated that
- A. men are much more likely than women to provide the voice-overs for advertisements.
  - B. although women are absent from television programs, they are seen just as often as men in the news.
  - C. women are rarely shown doing housework in advertisements.
  - D. men are somewhat more likely than women to be shown in a "decorative" function in an advertisement.
26. What can we conclude about the research on the representation of men and women in the media?
- A. Although women are often missing in the media, newspapers have been quite fair in their coverage of women in politics.
  - B. Women are invisible in the media, but they are audible-that is, they provide nearly 50% of the voice-overs.
  - C. When women are shown in work settings, they may mention their occupations, but they are seldom shown actually working.
  - D. Magazines directed at adolescents typically provide extensive information about careers.
27. In most respects, advertisements in magazines and on TV probably show a distorted picture of reality. In what area are these ads realistic?
- A. They show women working outside the home to the same extent that they do in reality.
  - B. They show women doing housework to the same extent that they do in reality.
  - C. They often show women volunteering and doing other nonpaid activities.
  - D. They often show women doing clerical work, rather than in nontraditional professions.
28. In what way are women and men represented differently in the media?
- A. An article on a prominent man is more likely than an article on a prominent woman to discuss the person's clothing.
  - B. Women are likely to be shown moving away from men, whereas men seldom move away from women.
  - C. In an attempt to reduce stereotypes, the media have actually begun to portray women as being more aggressive than men.
  - D. Women are more likely than men to be shown in a reclining body position.
29. According to the discussion of women of color and the media,
- A. Women of color who are professionals are now shown in advertisements at a frequency that matches their representation in the population.
  - B. women of color tend to be misrepresented as either "good girls" or "bad girls."
  - C. Latina women are more likely than Black women to act aggressively.
  - D. Latina women are likely to be shown in a professionally competent fashion.

30. According to the discussion of social class and the media,
- A. low-income people are more likely to be shown in afternoon talk shows, rather than in prime-time television.
  - B. low-income women are presented in an overly positive way, with homes and furniture they would not be able to afford.
  - C. the media are actually fairly accurate in showing that financial problems make it difficult for low-income women to raise children.
  - D. during the current decade, low-income people have been portrayed in a positive fashion.
31. Your textbook described a study comparing traditional and nontraditional television advertisements. Compared to college women who viewed the traditional ad, college women who viewed the nontraditional ad were more likely to
- A. watch stereotyped television in the future.
  - B. watch nonstereotyped television in the future.
  - C. show greater self-confidence.
  - D. show more conformity in group settings.
32. Which of the following students best describes the research on the media's representation of women?
- A. Kim: "Although viewing beautiful female models may negatively influence women's self-image, there's no evidence that these images influence men's attitudes or behaviors."
  - B. Cindy: "Contrary to researchers' expectations, men who viewed traditional ads actually became more nontraditional in their gender-role attitudes."
  - C. Sheri: "People today are not likely to be influenced by stereotyped portrayals of women. They judge women based on their talents rather than their attractiveness."
  - D. Tina: "Women are seldom seen working at an occupation outside the home."
33. Which of the following characteristics would fit into the category called communion, which was discussed in connection with gender stereotypes?
- A. Concern for others
  - B. Confidence
  - C. Ambition
  - D. Independence
34. Chapter 2 discussed a study by Niemann and her colleagues that focused on North American college students' stereotypes about men and women from different ethnic groups. Based on this study, we can conclude that
- A. the gender stereotypes varied enormously, depending on which ethnic group was doing the rating.
  - B. stereotypes about women were consistently more negative than stereotypes about men, across the four ethnic groups.
  - C. people's stereotypes about men and women were highly different from each other only when judging European Americans.
  - D. stereotypes about men and women often depend upon the target's ethnic group.



35. Studies of stereotypes demonstrate that
- A. men tend to have more traditional stereotypes than women do.
  - B. White men tend to hold more stereotyped beliefs than Black men.
  - C. people in different cultures have stereotypes that are substantially different from those found in North America.
  - D. in many cultures, women are considered more ambitious than men.
36. Which of the following students best understands the research on cross-cultural studies about gender stereotypes?
- A. Salvadora: "North American women hold much less stereotyped views about women than do women from other countries."
  - B. André: "Research finds significant differences among countries in terms of their gender stereotypes."
  - C. Devon: "Although it's hard to compare the tests used to measure gender stereotypes in different cultures, people in different cultures share fairly similar gender stereotypes."
  - D. Akeem: "North American women have more stereotyped views than women from other cultures, but North American men have less stereotyped views than men from other cultures."
37. Chapter 2 examines several subject variables that could influence people's gender stereotypes. According to this discussion,
- A. men and women hold surprisingly different kinds of gender stereotypes.
  - B. people in different cultures have very different stereotypes, when it comes to judging the personalities of women and men.
  - C. ethnic background does not have a consistent effect on North American gender stereotypes.
  - D. factors such as gender, ethnicity, and culture are all strongly related to the nature of people's stereotypes.
38. Suppose that you are participating in a study of word association conducted by team of researchers. You know that the study has something to do with ideas about gender, but the researchers never actually ask you to rate men and women. This study is probably testing
- A. hostile sexism.
  - B. benevolent sexism.
  - C. explicit gender stereotypes.
  - D. implicit gender stereotypes.
39. The best example of an "implicit gender stereotype" would be a stereotype
- A. that is more positive about women than about men.
  - B. that is more positive about Black women than about White women.
  - C. that someone shows when he or she is not aware that the researcher is assessing gender stereotypes.
  - D. that focuses on a person's pleasantness, rather than his or her ability.

40. Chapter 2 discussed a study by Haley, in which students made decisions about scholarships to be given to a fictitious student. According to that discussion,
- A. both males and females thought that the male applicant should receive a larger scholarship.
  - B. both males and females thought that the female applicant should receive a larger scholarship.
  - C. contrary to expectations, both males and females thought that the male applicant and the female applicant should receive similar scholarships.
  - D. males thought that the male applicant should receive a much larger scholarship, whereas females thought that the female applicant should receive only a slightly larger scholarship.
41. Which of the following statements is correct regarding attitudes towards the competence of women?
- A. Every study to date has reported a prejudice against women.
  - B. Although early studies revealed prejudice, the current ones do not.
  - C. People are particularly likely to be prejudiced if they have little information about someone's qualifications.
  - D. In general, college students are especially likely to have negative attitudes toward women.
42. Based on the information in Chapter 2 about attitudes towards women's competence, which of the following situations is most likely to show devaluation of women?
- A. When a male is evaluating a woman's performance in a traditionally masculine area
  - B. When a nonexpert female is doing the evaluating
  - C. When a woman is acting in a stereotypically feminine fashion
  - D. When a great deal of evidence is available about the person's qualifications
43. Under which of the following conditions is a woman least likely to be devalued, relative to a man?
- A. When there is a large amount of detailed information available about her qualifications
  - B. When the people who are doing the evaluation have had extensive experience in the area
  - C. When males are doing the evaluation
  - D. When the woman acts like a stereotypical male, rather than acting like a stereotypical female
44. When college students were asked to rate men and women on scales such as "pleasant-unpleasant" the results indicated that
- A. they rated men more positively than women.
  - B. they rated women more positively than men.
  - C. feminine women and masculine men received the highest ratings.
  - D. both "macho men" and "sexy women" received low ratings.
45. According to current research, people typically think that
- A. men are nicer than women.
  - B. women are more competent than men, but similar to men in "niceness."
  - C. feminists are not as nice as other women.
  - D. feminists and other women are equally nice.

46. Which of the following statements is the best example of benevolent sexism, as defined by Glick and Fiske's Ambivalent Sexism Inventory?
- A. "Women are getting too many benefits, due to affirmative action."
  - B. "Because women have experienced so much discrimination in the past, they deserve special privileges now."
  - C. "On a crowded bus, a man should offer his seat to a woman."
  - D. "Men and women are very different from each other."
47. Which of the following statements is the best example of hostile sexism, as defined by Glick and Fiske's Ambivalent Sexism Inventory?
- A. "Women are much more spiritual and religious than men."
  - B. "Compared to men, women are more skilled in understanding people's feelings."
  - C. "Women are too sensitive, and they misinterpret many innocent comments."
  - D. "Women are more likely than men to hold ambivalent attitudes toward sexism."
48. Research by Glick and Fiske using the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory found that
- A. in countries with low gender equality, the respondents tended to be high in hostile sexism but low in benevolent sexism.
  - B. in countries with low gender equality, the respondents tended to be low in hostile sexism but high in benevolent sexism.
  - C. in the United States, men scored higher on the hostile sexism scale, but women scored higher on benevolent sexism.
  - D. in the United States, men scored higher than women on both benevolent and hostile sexism.
49. Suppose that a group of men and women are working together in pairs, some in same-gender pairs and some in male-female pairs. Based on the research of Lott, which of the following people would be most likely to respond negatively to his or her partner?
- A. A male working with another male
  - B. A male working with a female
  - C. A female working with another female
  - D. A female working with a male
50. Suppose that a friend says to you, "Discrimination against women really doesn't occur any more." Your best response, based on the research by Swim and her colleagues, would be:
- A. You are correct; in fact men now experience more discrimination than women do.
  - B. You are partly correct; White women no longer experience discrimination, but women of color do encounter discrimination.
  - C. You are partly correct; women still hear sexually suggestive comments, but other kinds of discrimination rarely occur.
  - D. You are not correct; women actually experience sexist behavior and remarks at least once a week.

51. Chapter 2 discusses the position of females in Afghanistan during the era when the Taliban was in control. According to this discussion,
- A. benevolent sexism was actually stronger than hostile sexism.
  - B. females were valued more than males during infancy and childhood, but males were valued more during adolescence and adulthood.
  - C. women were not allowed to work outside the home.
  - D. men frequently rebelled against the Taliban, because they could see how their female family members were suffering.
52. According to the current usage, a bias against lesbians, gays, bisexuals, or any group that is not exclusively heterosexual is known as
- A. sexism.
  - B. androcentrism.
  - C. heterosexism.
  - D. homophobia.
53. Which of the following examples does not illustrate heterosexism?
- A. Addressing an invitation to "Jane and guest" and assuming that Jane will bring a man to the event
  - B. Yelling "fag" at a man with feminine features
  - C. Beating up someone because you think the person is lesbian or gay
  - D. An executive in a corporation telling the employees that they can invite their "significant other" to the holiday party
54. Which of the following statements about surveys on heterosexist behavior is true?
- A. In the current era, heterosexism is definitely more subtle than in the past.
  - B. Between 50% and 90% of lesbians and gay males report having been verbally harassed.
  - C. Between 50% and 65% of lesbians and gay males report having been physically assaulted.
  - D. Between 40% and 50% of lesbians and gay males report having been chased or followed.
55. Which of the following is an example of institutional heterosexism?
- A. A company that doesn't allow employees to keep pictures of their romantic partners (lesbian, gay, or straight) on their desks.
  - B. An insurance plan that offers benefits to same-gender partners.
  - C. The U.S. Military's "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy on sexual orientation.
  - D. A housing development that has a policy that only two people can live in each dwelling.
56. Which of the following students indicates the best understanding of the factors related to heterosexism?
- A. Candace: "Surprisingly, young people show more heterosexism than older people do."
  - B. Barney: "Men have more negative attitudes towards homosexual individuals than women do."
  - C. Ellen: "Women are more negative than men in their attitudes towards homosexual individuals--especially gay males."
  - D. Harvey: "Heterosexist attitudes are so widespread that both political liberals and conservatives are equally likely to be heterosexist."

57. According to research about heterosexism,
- A. men have more negative attitudes toward lesbians and gay males than women do.
  - B. people tend to be just as negative about lesbians as they are about gay males.
  - C. students who have just graduated from college show the same degree of heterosexism as first-year college students.
  - D. heterosexist attitudes are not correlated with racist attitudes.
58. Which of the following judgments would usually be the highest in heterosexism?
- A. Men making judgments about gay men.
  - B. Men making judgments about lesbian women.
  - C. Women making judgments about gay men.
  - D. Women making judgments about lesbian women.
59. According to the social cognitive approach to stereotypes,
- A. people tend to "lump together" men and women into the same category.
  - B. we must use considerable processing time before we decide whether an individual is a male or a female.
  - C. we tend to split the world into two categories on the basis of people's gender.
  - D. stereotypes are created in order to discriminate against certain classes of people.
60. How can our expectations influence stereotyping, according to the social cognitive approach to stereotypes?
- A. People will be aware of their expectations and therefore particularly careful not to be biased.
  - B. Our expectations increase a drive toward "scapegoating" members of an underprivileged group.
  - C. Our expectations bias our perceptions, and these biased perceptions then strengthen our stereotypes.
  - D. Our expectations provide either reinforcement or punishment for other people's behavior.
61. The social cognitive approach to stereotypes was discussed in some detail. Your neighbor, Mr. Walker, believes that men and women are very different from each other. The social cognitive approach would explain this belief by arguing that
- A. we have all been conditioned to believe that gender differences are substantial.
  - B. when we categorize people into two groups, we tend to exaggerate the difference between the groups.
  - C. we learn to believe in gender differences by imitating models, either other people we know or people we see represented in the media.
  - D. a belief in gender differences is innate or inborn in humans.
62. According to the social cognitive approach to stereotypes, people may have a tendency toward gender polarization. This means that they
- A. favor members of their own gender.
  - B. exaggerate the similarities between genders and the differences within each gender.
  - C. exaggerate the similarities within each gender and the differences between genders.
  - D. assume that male experience is the norm and female experiences is "other."

63. Which of the following students' statements would be the best example of the "normative male" concept?
- A. Gloria: "Women need to learn to be as assertive as males are."
  - B. Mike: "Gender differences have been found in certain kinds of aggressive behavior."
  - C. Tallulah: "The typical American voter is actually a female."
  - D. Humphrey: "In future years, we expect men's smoking behavior to become more like women's smoking behavior."
64. A psychology professor is conducting research on "the normative male." Which of the following would be the most likely topic for this research?
- A. Are people more biased against elderly women than elderly men?
  - B. When people hear a word such as "student" or "citizen," do they think about men more often than women?
  - C. Who is more likely to have psychological problems, women or men?
  - D. Are gender differences larger in mathematical skills or in language skills?
65. According to the research on people's judgments about men and women,
- A. people rarely judge men and women differently in the current era.
  - B. people now assume that women political candidates are actually more competent than male candidates in areas such as national security and the economy.
  - C. people are most likely to use stereotypes if they are busy working on another task at the same time.
  - D. people usually favor a male candidate, even when it is clear that a woman is well-qualified for a job.
66. When people are asked to judge why males and females have been successful on a task, they are likely to say that
- A. males have been successful because of good luck, whereas females have been successful because of high ability.
  - B. both males and females have been successful because of a combination of ability and hard work.
  - C. males have been successful because they cheated, whereas females have been successful because the task was easy.
  - D. males have been successful because of high ability, whereas females have been successful because they tried hard.
67. One possible practical consequence of people's attributions for women's and men's performances is that
- A. males are likely to have their successes attributed to cheating.
  - B. males are likely to have their failures attributed to lack of ability.
  - C. females are likely to have their successes attributed to high ability.
  - D. females are likely to have their successes attributed to hard work.

68. Your textbook discussed a study by Yarkin and her colleagues about the attributions people provide for the success of others. The study demonstrated that
- A. people believe that high effort explains White men's success.
  - B. people believe that high ability explains the success of Whites, but luck explains the success of Blacks.
  - C. people attribute the success of White women, Black women, and Black men to either effort or luck.
  - D. people believe that men are luckier than women.
69. Suppose that a high school math teacher is trying to determine why Anna has the highest grade in trigonometry. Which of the following attributions is the teacher most likely to make?
- A. "Anna seems to have a natural talent for trigonometry."
  - B. "I'm concerned that Anna may be cheating."
  - C. "Anna is a really lucky student."
  - D. "Anna really tries hard."
70. According to the discussion of stereotypes and memory, we are most likely to remember gender-consistent characteristics when
- A. we are trying to remember something about children, rather than adults.
  - B. we have other things we need to do at the same time as the memory task.
  - C. we are asked to recall the material just a few seconds after it has been presented.
  - D. we have relatively weak stereotypes about those particular characteristics.
71. In which of the following situations are we most likely to recall stereotype-consistent material?
- A. When our stereotypes are weak
  - B. When we have nothing else to do at the same time
  - C. When we have other tasks to do at the same time
  - D. When we have been instructed to pay close attention to the material
72. Which of the following would be most likely to be a research topic for a person interested in a social cognitive approach to stereotypes?
- A. Are people with extensive education less stereotyped than those with less education?
  - B. Do parents reinforce their children for expressing either stereotyped or nonstereotyped beliefs?
  - C. Are people better at recalling gender-consistent or gender-inconsistent information?
  - D. Do children imitate stereotyped behaviors that are shown by adult models?

73. Suppose that you attend a lecture on the social cognitive approach to ethnic stereotypes. Which of the following statements would you be most likely to hear?
- A. "Research conducted during the last decade shows that people in North America no longer discriminate against people of color."
  - B. "We automatically categorize other people according to important attributes such as ethnicity and gender."
  - C. "Ethnic stereotypes have remarkably little effect on our thought processes."
  - D. "In the current era, well-educated White people no longer have stereotyped beliefs about people of color."
74. Why are self-fulfilling prophecies relevant to stereotypes?
- A. People tend to make predictions about their own behavior and then act in the exact opposite way.
  - B. Like stereotypes, self-fulfilling prophecies tend to separate concepts into two distinct areas.
  - C. We use self-fulfilling prophecies to make career decisions based on stereotypes.
  - D. We tend to behave in a way that is consistent with other people's gender stereotypes.
75. Imagine that an article has just been published; it claims that girls score lower than boys on a test of logical reasoning. If parents convey these expectations to their sons and daughters, and the children actually act according to these beliefs, a possible explanation for these findings is
- A. gender-consistent memory bias.
  - B. self-fulfilling prophecy.
  - C. gender polarization.
  - D. heterosexism.
76. Suppose that a woman is about to take a chemistry exam, and the professor has just been talking about gender differences on previous chemistry exams. If the females do indeed receive lower scores on this exam, a possible explanation would be
- A. stereotype threat.
  - B. heterosexism.
  - C. androgyny.
  - D. androcentrism.
77. Which of the following is the best example of the term "stereotype threat"?
- A. A teenage girl realizes that she does not need to conform to the North American standards of beauty.
  - B. A teenage boy worries that he won't be able to take good care of his infant niece because his friends just told him that boys have no clue how to handle babies.
  - C. A male college graduate says he knows that women can be good at math, but he doesn't really believe this.
  - D. When making judgments about an acquaintance, a female college graduate remembers more gender-consistent information than gender-inconsistent information.



78. People who are androgynous usually
- A. have high scores on both a scale of femininity and a scale of masculinity.
  - B. have fewer psychological problems than other people.
  - C. are low in benevolent sexism but high in hostile sexism.
  - D. are higher than average in measures of stereotype threat.
79. Which of the following statements about androgyny is correct?
- A. Androgyny is a bipolar concept with "androgyny" at one end and "gender stereotyped" at the other end.
  - B. Androgyny theories propose that people should be moderate on both the femininity and masculinity scales.
  - C. A person who is high on the masculinity scale must be low on the femininity scale.
  - D. Androgyny refers to people who are high in both feminine and masculine characteristics.
80. One of the problems with the concept of androgyny is that
- A. the theory unrealistically attempts to eliminate the categories of masculinity and femininity.
  - B. androgyny is correlated with too many other behaviors and personality characteristics.
  - C. no clear standards are associated with androgyny, making the concept difficult to measure.
  - D. the theory suggests that society's problems can be solved by changing individuals.
81. Which of the following students has the most accurate understanding about the internalization of gender stereotypes?
- A. Shirin: "Neither males nor females believe that they have characteristics that are typical of their own gender."
  - B. Sam : "The social setting influences whether people act in a stereotypical or a nonstereotypical fashion."
  - C. Abdul: "People who are from a Mexican-American background act much more gender stereotyped than people from a European-American background."
  - D. Lucia: "Contrary to expectations, men are likely to incorporate feminine characteristics; women seldom incorporate masculine characteristics."

## Chapter 2--Gender Stereotypes and Other Gender Biases **Key**

1. Which of the following is the best example of a gender stereotype (rather than some other form of gender bias)?
  - A. An accounting firm has an unwritten policy that the more challenging projects should be given to men instead of women.
  - B.** One of your friends believes that women are not aggressive enough to be good politicians.
  - C. A neighbor of yours says that he doesn't like female science teachers.
  - D. A clerk at a store ignored two women who were standing in line, and he started helping a man who was behind them in line.
  
2. The introduction to the discussion of gender stereotypes pointed out that
  - A. stereotypes are almost always a fairly accurate reflection of reality.
  - B.** gender stereotypes refer to beliefs about females' and males' characteristics.
  - C. people tend to see themselves as being more gender stereotyped than the average person.
  - D. most people do not have strong gender stereotypes about personality characteristics though they do have strong gender stereotypes about occupations.
  
3. Imagine that your uncle believes men are better drivers than women. This would be an example of
  - A.** a gender stereotype.
  - B. gender discrimination.
  - C. heterosexism.
  - D. gender prejudice.
  
4. Suppose that a high school student says, "I don't know why, but I just don't like old ladies." This comment is an example of:
  - A.** prejudice.
  - B. discrimination.
  - C. a stereotype.
  - D. benevolent sexism.
  
5. Suppose that you know an individual who refused to hire a woman for a job-simply on the basis of her gender. This would be an example of
  - A. prejudice.
  - B. a stereotype.
  - C.** discrimination.
  - D. the social cognitive approach.

6. Suppose that you hear about a chemistry department that did not give a promotion to a female faculty member because of her gender. Based on the discussion at the beginning of Chapter 2, this kind of bias would be called
- A. discrimination.
  - B. prejudice.
  - C. stereotyping.
  - D. benevolent sexism.
7. Which of the following statements is correct about gender bias in history?
- A. Women did not make any contributions in art, religion, or government until about 1850.
  - B. Women artists have usually expressed themselves in art forms that were less durable and long-lasting than men's art forms.
  - C. Women were excluded from religious leadership until after 1000 A.D.
  - D. History books have traditionally done an accurate job in conveying information about women's lives.
8. Which of the following students most accurately represents women's role in history?
- A. Indira: "In prehistoric times, men provided the majority of the diet through hunting; however, women played an important role by gathering vegetables and grains to supplement the diet."
  - B. Corazón: "History books have traditionally focused on women's work in the home, even though women were also participating in government and the arts."
  - C. Theresa: "Many people are unaware of women's important roles in the early church. For example, women often presided over monasteries before the 9th century A.D."
  - D. Artemesia: "With relatively few exceptions, women didn't express themselves artistically until the late 19th and early 20th centuries."
9. Which of the following statements about the early history of women is the most accurate?
- A. According to the current ideas about prehistoric humans, women provided more than half of the food.
  - B. Contrary to prior beliefs about the Renaissance, women were actually encouraged to become artists.
  - C. Women were forbidden to have any religious duties until the middle of the 15th century.
  - D. During the classical Greek era, philosophers were actually very positive about women's mental abilities.
10. Which of the following philosophers and political figures wrote about women in a way that would be most admired by feminists?
- A. Jean Jacques Rousseau
  - B. Napoleon Bonaparte
  - C. John Stuart Mill
  - D. Aristotle

11. According to the discussion of images of women in religion and mythology presented in Chapter 2,
- A. both Jews and Christians believe that God created women and men to be equally valued.
  - B. women are most often portrayed as different from men, but in a positive way.
  - C. non-Christian religions typically present more positive images of women.
  - D.** the number of female clergy in Protestant denominations is increasing.
12. Which of the following students provides the most accurate information about the treatment of women in the Islamic religion?
- A. Jenny: "One of the core beliefs of the Islamic religion is that men are superior to women."
  - B.** Mike: "Muhammad pointed out that women and men should be treated the same way."
  - C. Raye: "Muhammad clearly believed that women were inferior to men, and the treatment of women has actually improved since then."
  - D. Bennett: "The Islamic religion varies little from culture to culture, because this religion follows Muhammad's teachings very carefully."
13. Which of the following statements is correct about women in religion and mythology?
- A. Most modern religions other than Christianity specify that women were created before men.
  - B. In Christianity, men and women have similar importance.
  - C. The Jewish religion does not make an important distinction between men and women.
  - D.** Eastern religions, like Western religions, include negative views of women.
14. Which of the following students provides the best summary of women in mythology and religion?
- A. Lilith: "Women are almost exclusively portrayed as being evil, scheming against their husbands and other men."
  - B. Naomi: "Women are almost exclusively portrayed as being kind and nurturant to their husbands and children."
  - C. Ruth: "Women are seen so seldom in mythology and religion that we cannot draw any conclusions about the way they are portrayed."
  - D.** Mary: "Women are portrayed in a different fashion from men, sometimes evil and sometimes extremely virtuous."
15. Which of the following students provides the best summary about the representation of women in religion and myth?
- A. Hongbo: "Women are uniformly portrayed in a positive fashion."
  - B.** Joachim: "The women in religion and myth are represented by both positive and negative images."
  - C. Kate: "Although women are portrayed in a positive fashion in religion, they are portrayed in a negative fashion in mythology."
  - D. Liza: "Women are portrayed in a positive fashion in Western religions and in a negative fashion in Eastern religions."

16. When we examine the representation of women in language, what can we conclude about terms used for women?
- A.** The female member of a pair of words often has a more negative connotation than the male member of the pair.
  - B. Men are more likely than women to be referred to with infantilizing terms.
  - C. Men and women are usually referred to with different, but parallel terms.
  - D. Women are assumed to be the norm, whereas special terms are used for men.
17. Terms used for women and men differ in which of the following respect(s)?
- A. The two kinds of terms are often not parallel because the male term may be prefaced by the word man or the word male.
  - B. The male member of a pair of items is often more negative than the female member.
  - C.** Terms for women are more likely to be negative, compared to terms for men.
  - D. Terms for women are more general, compared to terms for men.
18. Based on the discussion of gender-biased language, how do you think people would evaluate a female political candidate who was described in sexist terms?
- A.** She would be rated as being less competent and intelligent when described in sexist terms.
  - B. She would be rated as being warmer and more human when described in sexist terms.
  - C. People would notice the sexist terms, but the terms would not influence ratings.
  - D. Men would give more positive ratings with sexist terms than with nonsexist terms, but women's ratings would be just the opposite.
19. What is a major problem with masculine generic terms?
- A.** They are not really gender neutral.
  - B. They encourage people to think of men as secondary.
  - C. These terms are bulkier and more awkward to use in both speaking and writing.
  - D. They tend to downgrade men, relative to women.
20. Studies on the masculine generic show that
- A. people usually understand that the term he can refer to both males and females.
  - B. men believe that he refers to both males and females, whereas women believe that he refers only to males.
  - C. most undergraduates understand that a phrase such as prehistoric man really refers to both men and women.
  - D.** in general, people understand that the term he refers to males, rather than to both males and females.

21. Suppose that an English teacher tells you that she thinks it is ridiculous to try to avoid using forms like "man" to refer to both males and females. Your most informed response would be:
- A. "You're right, because people now understand that man actually includes both men and women."
  - B. "You're right, because people don't even notice the difference between a term like man and a gender-neutral term like person."
  - C. "You're right, because research has shown that it is extremely difficult to teach people to use gender-neutral terms."
  - D.** "You're wrong, because masculine-generic terms actually encourage people to think about males, rather than females."
22. Your text describes in some detail a study by Gastil in which participants reported the mental images evoked by sentences. This research found that
- A. males reported more male images than female images when responding to sentences containing he, but females showed no pronoun effect.
  - B. females reported more male images for the he sentences than males did.
  - C. both males and females reported an equal number of male and female images when responding to sentences containing they.
  - D.** masculine generic terms produced more thoughts about males than did gender-neutral terms.
23. A study by Briere and Lanktree was described in Chapter 2. This study compared students' reactions to either a neutral or a masculine generic version of a description about psychologists. This study demonstrated that
- A.** psychology was viewed as being a less attractive career for women when the masculine generic was used.
  - B. men judged psychology as being less attractive for themselves when the neutral version was used.
  - C. few people were influenced by the nature of the description.
  - D. most women remarked that they were offended by the use of the masculine generic.
24. Suppose that a friend of yours says, "The problem with feminists is that they make a big deal about little things, like you have to say chairperson rather than chairman." After reading about the masculine generic issue in Chapter 2, your most informed response would be:
- A. "Actually, feminists no longer complain about the language issue, because they are now concerned about more important things."
  - B. "According to the most recent research, people now believe that words like chairman really are gender neutral."
  - C.** "The research shows that words like chairman are not gender neutral."
  - D. "Despite all the research, people are still using gender-biased language just as often as they did 30 years ago."

25. Research on women in the media has demonstrated that
- A.** men are much more likely than women to provide the voice-overs for advertisements.
  - B. although women are absent from television programs, they are seen just as often as men in the news.
  - C. women are rarely shown doing housework in advertisements.
  - D. men are somewhat more likely than women to be shown in a "decorative" function in an advertisement.
26. What can we conclude about the research on the representation of men and women in the media?
- A. Although women are often missing in the media, newspapers have been quite fair in their coverage of women in politics.
  - B. Women are invisible in the media, but they are audible-that is, they provide nearly 50% of the voice-overs.
  - C.** When women are shown in work settings, they may mention their occupations, but they are seldom shown actually working.
  - D. Magazines directed at adolescents typically provide extensive information about careers.
27. In most respects, advertisements in magazines and on TV probably show a distorted picture of reality. In what area are these ads realistic?
- A. They show women working outside the home to the same extent that they do in reality.
  - B.** They show women doing housework to the same extent that they do in reality.
  - C. They often show women volunteering and doing other nonpaid activities.
  - D. They often show women doing clerical work, rather than in nontraditional professions.
28. In what way are women and men represented differently in the media?
- A. An article on a prominent man is more likely than an article on a prominent woman to discuss the person's clothing.
  - B. Women are likely to be shown moving away from men, whereas men seldom move away from women.
  - C. In an attempt to reduce stereotypes, the media have actually begun to portray women as being more aggressive than men.
  - D.** Women are more likely than men to be shown in a reclining body position.
29. According to the discussion of women of color and the media,
- A. Women of color who are professionals are now shown in advertisements at a frequency that matches their representation in the population.
  - B.** women of color tend to be misrepresented as either "good girls" or "bad girls."
  - C. Latina women are more likely than Black women to act aggressively.
  - D. Latina women are likely to be shown in a professionally competent fashion.

30. According to the discussion of social class and the media,
- A.** low-income people are more likely to be shown in afternoon talk shows, rather than in prime-time television.
  - B. low-income women are presented in an overly positive way, with homes and furniture they would not be able to afford.
  - C. the media are actually fairly accurate in showing that financial problems make it difficult for low-income women to raise children.
  - D. during the current decade, low-income people have been portrayed in a positive fashion.
31. Your textbook described a study comparing traditional and nontraditional television advertisements. Compared to college women who viewed the traditional ad, college women who viewed the nontraditional ad were more likely to
- A. watch stereotyped television in the future.
  - B. watch nonstereotyped television in the future.
  - C.** show greater self-confidence.
  - D. show more conformity in group settings.
32. Which of the following students best describes the research on the media's representation of women?
- A. Kim: "Although viewing beautiful female models may negatively influence women's self-image, there's no evidence that these images influence men's attitudes or behaviors."
  - B. Cindy: "Contrary to researchers' expectations, men who viewed traditional ads actually became more nontraditional in their gender-role attitudes."
  - C. Sheri: "People today are not likely to be influenced by stereotyped portrayals of women. They judge women based on their talents rather than their attractiveness."
  - D.** Tina: "Women are seldom seen working at an occupation outside the home."
33. Which of the following characteristics would fit into the category called communion, which was discussed in connection with gender stereotypes?
- A.** Concern for others
  - B. Confidence
  - C. Ambition
  - D. Independence
34. Chapter 2 discussed a study by Niemann and her colleagues that focused on North American college students' stereotypes about men and women from different ethnic groups. Based on this study, we can conclude that
- A. the gender stereotypes varied enormously, depending on which ethnic group was doing the rating.
  - B. stereotypes about women were consistently more negative than stereotypes about men, across the four ethnic groups.
  - C. people's stereotypes about men and women were highly different from each other only when judging European Americans.
  - D.** stereotypes about men and women often depend upon the target's ethnic group.



35. Studies of stereotypes demonstrate that
- A. men tend to have more traditional stereotypes than women do.
  - B. White men tend to hold more stereotyped beliefs than Black men.
  - C. people in different cultures have stereotypes that are substantially different from those found in North America.
  - D. in many cultures, women are considered more ambitious than men.
36. Which of the following students best understands the research on cross-cultural studies about gender stereotypes?
- A. Salvadora: "North American women hold much less stereotyped views about women than do women from other countries."
  - B. André: "Research finds significant differences among countries in terms of their gender stereotypes."
  - C. Devon: "Although it's hard to compare the tests used to measure gender stereotypes in different cultures, people in different cultures share fairly similar gender stereotypes."
  - D. Akeem: "North American women have more stereotyped views than women from other cultures, but North American men have less stereotyped views than men from other cultures."
37. Chapter 2 examines several subject variables that could influence people's gender stereotypes. According to this discussion,
- A. men and women hold surprisingly different kinds of gender stereotypes.
  - B. people in different cultures have very different stereotypes, when it comes to judging the personalities of women and men.
  - C. ethnic background does not have a consistent effect on North American gender stereotypes.
  - D. factors such as gender, ethnicity, and culture are all strongly related to the nature of people's stereotypes.
38. Suppose that you are participating in a study of word association conducted by team of researchers. You know that the study has something to do with ideas about gender, but the researchers never actually ask you to rate men and women. This study is probably testing
- A. hostile sexism.
  - B. benevolent sexism.
  - C. explicit gender stereotypes.
  - D. implicit gender stereotypes.
39. The best example of an "implicit gender stereotype" would be a stereotype
- A. that is more positive about women than about men.
  - B. that is more positive about Black women than about White women.
  - C. that someone shows when he or she is not aware that the researcher is assessing gender stereotypes.
  - D. that focuses on a person's pleasantness, rather than his or her ability.

40. Chapter 2 discussed a study by Haley, in which students made decisions about scholarships to be given to a fictitious student. According to that discussion,
- A. both males and females thought that the male applicant should receive a larger scholarship.
  - B. both males and females thought that the female applicant should receive a larger scholarship.
  - C. contrary to expectations, both males and females thought that the male applicant and the female applicant should receive similar scholarships.
  - D.** males thought that the male applicant should receive a much larger scholarship, whereas females thought that the female applicant should receive only a slightly larger scholarship.
41. Which of the following statements is correct regarding attitudes towards the competence of women?
- A. Every study to date has reported a prejudice against women.
  - B. Although early studies revealed prejudice, the current ones do not.
  - C.** People are particularly likely to be prejudiced if they have little information about someone's qualifications.
  - D. In general, college students are especially likely to have negative attitudes toward women.
42. Based on the information in Chapter 2 about attitudes towards women's competence, which of the following situations is most likely to show devaluation of women?
- A.** When a male is evaluating a woman's performance in a traditionally masculine area
  - B. When a nonexpert female is doing the evaluating
  - C. When a woman is acting in a stereotypically feminine fashion
  - D. When a great deal of evidence is available about the person's qualifications
43. Under which of the following conditions is a woman least likely to be devalued, relative to a man?
- A.** When there is a large amount of detailed information available about her qualifications
  - B. When the people who are doing the evaluation have had extensive experience in the area
  - C. When males are doing the evaluation
  - D. When the woman acts like a stereotypical male, rather than acting like a stereotypical female
44. When college students were asked to rate men and women on scales such as "pleasant-unpleasant" the results indicated that
- A. they rated men more positively than women.
  - B.** they rated women more positively than men.
  - C. feminine women and masculine men received the highest ratings.
  - D. both "macho men" and "sexy women" received low ratings.
45. According to current research, people typically think that
- A. men are nicer than women.
  - B. women are more competent than men, but similar to men in "niceness."
  - C.** feminists are not as nice as other women.
  - D. feminists and other women are equally nice.

46. Which of the following statements is the best example of benevolent sexism, as defined by Glick and Fiske's Ambivalent Sexism Inventory?
- A. "Women are getting too many benefits, due to affirmative action."
  - B. "Because women have experienced so much discrimination in the past, they deserve special privileges now."
  - C.** "On a crowded bus, a man should offer his seat to a woman."
  - D. "Men and women are very different from each other."
47. Which of the following statements is the best example of hostile sexism, as defined by Glick and Fiske's Ambivalent Sexism Inventory?
- A. "Women are much more spiritual and religious than men."
  - B. "Compared to men, women are more skilled in understanding people's feelings."
  - C.** "Women are too sensitive, and they misinterpret many innocent comments."
  - D. "Women are more likely than men to hold ambivalent attitudes toward sexism."
48. Research by Glick and Fiske using the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory found that
- A. in countries with low gender equality, the respondents tended to be high in hostile sexism but low in benevolent sexism.
  - B. in countries with low gender equality, the respondents tended to be low in hostile sexism but high in benevolent sexism.
  - C. in the United States, men scored higher on the hostile sexism scale, but women scored higher on benevolent sexism.
  - D.** in the United States, men scored higher than women on both benevolent and hostile sexism.
49. Suppose that a group of men and women are working together in pairs, some in same-gender pairs and some in male-female pairs. Based on the research of Lott, which of the following people would be most likely to respond negatively to his or her partner?
- A. A male working with another male
  - B.** A male working with a female
  - C. A female working with another female
  - D. A female working with a male
50. Suppose that a friend says to you, "Discrimination against women really doesn't occur any more." Your best response, based on the research by Swim and her colleagues, would be:
- A. You are correct; in fact men now experience more discrimination than women do.
  - B. You are partly correct; White women no longer experience discrimination, but women of color do encounter discrimination.
  - C. You are partly correct; women still hear sexually suggestive comments, but other kinds of discrimination rarely occur.
  - D.** You are not correct; women actually experience sexist behavior and remarks at least once a week.

51. Chapter 2 discusses the position of females in Afghanistan during the era when the Taliban was in control. According to this discussion,
- A. benevolent sexism was actually stronger than hostile sexism.
  - B. females were valued more than males during infancy and childhood, but males were valued more during adolescence and adulthood.
  - C.** women were not allowed to work outside the home.
  - D. men frequently rebelled against the Taliban, because they could see how their female family members were suffering.
52. According to the current usage, a bias against lesbians, gays, bisexuals, or any group that is not exclusively heterosexual is known as
- A. sexism.
  - B. androcentrism.
  - C.** heterosexism.
  - D. homophobia.
53. Which of the following examples does not illustrate heterosexism?
- A. Addressing an invitation to "Jane and guest" and assuming that Jane will bring a man to the event
  - B. Yelling "fag" at a man with feminine features
  - C. Beating up someone because you think the person is lesbian or gay
  - D.** An executive in a corporation telling the employees that they can invite their "significant other" to the holiday party
54. Which of the following statements about surveys on heterosexist behavior is true?
- A. In the current era, heterosexism is definitely more subtle than in the past.
  - B.** Between 50% and 90% of lesbians and gay males report having been verbally harassed.
  - C. Between 50% and 65% of lesbians and gay males report having been physically assaulted.
  - D. Between 40% and 50% of lesbians and gay males report having been chased or followed.
55. Which of the following is an example of institutional heterosexism?
- A. A company that doesn't allow employees to keep pictures of their romantic partners (lesbian, gay, or straight) on their desks.
  - B. An insurance plan that offers benefits to same-gender partners.
  - C.** The U.S. Military's "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy on sexual orientation.
  - D. A housing development that has a policy that only two people can live in each dwelling.

56. Which of the following students indicates the best understanding of the factors related to heterosexism?
- A. Candace: "Surprisingly, young people show more heterosexism than older people do."
  - B.** Barney: "Men have more negative attitudes towards homosexual individuals than women do."
  - C. Ellen: "Women are more negative than men in their attitudes towards homosexual individuals--especially gay males."
  - D. Harvey: "Heterosexist attitudes are so widespread that both political liberals and conservatives are equally likely to be heterosexist."
57. According to research about heterosexism,
- A.** men have more negative attitudes toward lesbians and gay males than women do.
  - B. people tend to be just as negative about lesbians as they are about gay males.
  - C. students who have just graduated from college show the same degree of heterosexism as first-year college students.
  - D. heterosexist attitudes are not correlated with racist attitudes.
58. Which of the following judgments would usually be the highest in heterosexism?
- A.** Men making judgments about gay men.
  - B. Men making judgments about lesbian women.
  - C. Women making judgments about gay men.
  - D. Women making judgments about lesbian women.
59. According to the social cognitive approach to stereotypes,
- A. people tend to "lump together" men and women into the same category.
  - B. we must use considerable processing time before we decide whether an individual is a male or a female.
  - C.** we tend to split the world into two categories on the basis of people's gender.
  - D. stereotypes are created in order to discriminate against certain classes of people.
60. How can our expectations influence stereotyping, according to the social cognitive approach to stereotypes?
- A. People will be aware of their expectations and therefore particularly careful not to be biased.
  - B. Our expectations increase a drive toward "scapegoating" members of an underprivileged group.
  - C.** Our expectations bias our perceptions, and these biased perceptions then strengthen our stereotypes.
  - D. Our expectations provide either reinforcement or punishment for other people's behavior.

61. The social cognitive approach to stereotypes was discussed in some detail. Your neighbor, Mr. Walker, believes that men and women are very different from each other. The social cognitive approach would explain this belief by arguing that
- A. we have all been conditioned to believe that gender differences are substantial.
  - B.** when we categorize people into two groups, we tend to exaggerate the difference between the groups.
  - C. we learn to believe in gender differences by imitating models, either other people we know or people we see represented in the media.
  - D. a belief in gender differences is innate or inborn in humans.
62. According to the social cognitive approach to stereotypes, people may have a tendency toward gender polarization. This means that they
- A. favor members of their own gender.
  - B. exaggerate the similarities between genders and the differences within each gender.
  - C.** exaggerate the similarities within each gender and the differences between genders.
  - D. assume that male experience is the norm and female experiences is "other."
63. Which of the following students' statements would be the best example of the "normative male" concept?
- A.** Gloria: "Women need to learn to be as assertive as males are."
  - B. Mike: "Gender differences have been found in certain kinds of aggressive behavior."
  - C. Tallulah: "The typical American voter is actually a female."
  - D. Humphrey: "In future years, we expect men's smoking behavior to become more like women's smoking behavior."
64. A psychology professor is conducting research on "the normative male." Which of the following would be the most likely topic for this research?
- A. Are people more biased against elderly women than elderly men?
  - B.** When people hear a word such as "student" or "citizen," do they think about men more often than women?
  - C. Who is more likely to have psychological problems, women or men?
  - D. Are gender differences larger in mathematical skills or in language skills?
65. According to the research on people's judgments about men and women,
- A. people rarely judge men and women differently in the current era.
  - B. people now assume that women political candidates are actually more competent than male candidates in areas such as national security and the economy.
  - C.** people are most likely to use stereotypes if they are busy working on another task at the same time.
  - D. people usually favor a male candidate, even when it is clear that a woman is well-qualified for a job.

66. When people are asked to judge why males and females have been successful on a task, they are likely to say that
- A. males have been successful because of good luck, whereas females have been successful because of high ability.
  - B. both males and females have been successful because of a combination of ability and hard work.
  - C. males have been successful because they cheated, whereas females have been successful because the task was easy.
  - D.** males have been successful because of high ability, whereas females have been successful because they tried hard.
67. One possible practical consequence of people's attributions for women's and men's performances is that
- A. males are likely to have their successes attributed to cheating.
  - B. males are likely to have their failures attributed to lack of ability.
  - C. females are likely to have their successes attributed to high ability.
  - D.** females are likely to have their successes attributed to hard work.
68. Your textbook discussed a study by Yarkin and her colleagues about the attributions people provide for the success of others. The study demonstrated that
- A. people believe that high effort explains White men's success.
  - B. people believe that high ability explains the success of Whites, but luck explains the success of Blacks.
  - C.** people attribute the success of White women, Black women, and Black men to either effort or luck.
  - D. people believe that men are luckier than women.
69. Suppose that a high school math teacher is trying to determine why Anna has the highest grade in trigonometry. Which of the following attributions is the teacher most likely to make?
- A. "Anna seems to have a natural talent for trigonometry."
  - B. "I'm concerned that Anna may be cheating."
  - C. "Anna is a really lucky student."
  - D.** "Anna really tries hard."
70. According to the discussion of stereotypes and memory, we are most likely to remember gender-consistent characteristics when
- A. we are trying to remember something about children, rather than adults.
  - B.** we have other things we need to do at the same time as the memory task.
  - C. we are asked to recall the material just a few seconds after it has been presented.
  - D. we have relatively weak stereotypes about those particular characteristics.

71. In which of the following situations are we most likely to recall stereotype-consistent material?
- A. When our stereotypes are weak
  - B. When we have nothing else to do at the same time
  - C.** When we have other tasks to do at the same time
  - D. When we have been instructed to pay close attention to the material
72. Which of the following would be most likely to be a research topic for a person interested in a social cognitive approach to stereotypes?
- A. Are people with extensive education less stereotyped than those with less education?
  - B. Do parents reinforce their children for expressing either stereotyped or nonstereotyped beliefs?
  - C.** Are people better at recalling gender-consistent or gender-inconsistent information?
  - D. Do children imitate stereotyped behaviors that are shown by adult models?
73. Suppose that you attend a lecture on the social cognitive approach to ethnic stereotypes. Which of the following statements would you be most likely to hear?
- A. "Research conducted during the last decade shows that people in North America no longer discriminate against people of color."
  - B.** "We automatically categorize other people according to important attributes such as ethnicity and gender."
  - C. "Ethnic stereotypes have remarkably little effect on our thought processes."
  - D. "In the current era, well-educated White people no longer have stereotyped beliefs about people of color."
74. Why are self-fulfilling prophecies relevant to stereotypes?
- A. People tend to make predictions about their own behavior and then act in the exact opposite way.
  - B. Like stereotypes, self-fulfilling prophecies tend to separate concepts into two distinct areas.
  - C. We use self-fulfilling prophecies to make career decisions based on stereotypes.
  - D.** We tend to behave in a way that is consistent with other people's gender stereotypes.
75. Imagine that an article has just been published; it claims that girls score lower than boys on a test of logical reasoning. If parents convey these expectations to their sons and daughters, and the children actually act according to these beliefs, a possible explanation for these findings is
- A. gender-consistent memory bias.
  - B.** self-fulfilling prophecy.
  - C. gender polarization.
  - D. heterosexism.



76. Suppose that a woman is about to take a chemistry exam, and the professor has just been talking about gender differences on previous chemistry exams. If the females do indeed receive lower scores on this exam, a possible explanation would be
- A. stereotype threat.
  - B. heterosexism.
  - C. androgyny.
  - D. androcentrism.
77. Which of the following is the best example of the term "stereotype threat"?
- A. A teenage girl realizes that she does not need to conform to the North American standards of beauty.
  - B. A teenage boy worries that he won't be able to take good care of his infant niece because his friends just told him that boys have no clue how to handle babies.
  - C. A male college graduate says he knows that women can be good at math, but he doesn't really believe this.
  - D. When making judgments about an acquaintance, a female college graduate remembers more gender-consistent information than gender-inconsistent information.
78. People who are androgynous usually
- A. have high scores on both a scale of femininity and a scale of masculinity.
  - B. have fewer psychological problems than other people.
  - C. are low in benevolent sexism but high in hostile sexism.
  - D. are higher than average in measures of stereotype threat.
79. Which of the following statements about androgyny is correct?
- A. Androgyny is a bipolar concept with "androgyny" at one end and "gender stereotyped" at the other end.
  - B. Androgyny theories propose that people should be moderate on both the femininity and masculinity scales.
  - C. A person who is high on the masculinity scale must be low on the femininity scale.
  - D. Androgyny refers to people who are high in both feminine and masculine characteristics.
80. One of the problems with the concept of androgyny is that
- A. the theory unrealistically attempts to eliminate the categories of masculinity and femininity.
  - B. androgyny is correlated with too many other behaviors and personality characteristics.
  - C. no clear standards are associated with androgyny, making the concept difficult to measure.
  - D. the theory suggests that society's problems can be solved by changing individuals.

81. Which of the following students has the most accurate understanding about the internalization of gender stereotypes?
- A. Shirin: "Neither males nor females believe that they have characteristics that are typical of their own gender."
  - B.** Sam : "The social setting influences whether people act in a stereotypical or a nonstereotypical fashion."
  - C. Abdul: "People who are from a Mexican-American background act much more gender stereotyped than people from a European-American background."
  - D. Lucia: "Contrary to expectations, men are likely to incorporate feminine characteristics; women seldom incorporate masculine characteristics."