**Gender Stratification**

1. Gender refers to

a. only whether people are male or female.

b. the secondary sex characteristics of men and women.

c. the personal traits and social positions that members of a society attach to being female and male.

d. people’s sexual orientation.

2. The text argues that male-female differences are

a. the simple result of biology.

b. more biological than societal.

c. mostly the creation of society.

d. entirely the creation of society; all biological differences are a myth.

3. A comparison of the athletic performances of females and males over time shows

a. little or no change in female-male differences in performance.

b. that male performances are improving faster than female performances.

c. that women have been closing the gap with men in athletic performance.

d. that women routinely outperform men in most athletic contests.

4. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?

a. On average, men are 10 percent taller and 20 percent heavier than women.

b. On average, men are 10 percent taller than women but women are 10 percent heavier than men.

c. On average, men and women show no differences in height.

d. On average, men outlive women by about five years.

5. Young men show greater \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ability than young women; young women

show greater \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ability than young men.

a. intellectual; sensory

b. mathematical; writing

c. writing; mathematical

d. sensory; intellectual

6. The point of describing gender in the Israeli *kibbutzim* is

a. to show that gender is based in biology.

b. to show that women can dominate men.

c. to show that cultures define gender in different ways.

d. to show that boys and girls should not be raised by biological parents.

7. Margaret Mead's research on gender in three societies supports the conclusion that

a. all societies define "masculine" the same way.

b. all societies define "feminine" the same way.

c. societies may define both "masculine" and "feminine" differently.

d. societies are as likely to display matriarchy as patriarchy.

8. Margaret Mead's research on gender in three societies in New Guinea concluded that

a. farming is always done by men.

b. all societies consider men to be more aggressive than women.

c. all societies display much the same gender definitions.

d. what is feminine to one society may be masculine to another.

9. Based on George Murdock's global study of gender, we should conclude that

a. there was almost no agreement as to feminine and masculine tasks.

b. men are farmers but women rarely engage in farming.

c. most societies do not assign work to one sex or the other.

d. many tasks are considered masculine by some societies and feminine by others.

10. Which of the following concepts refers to social organization in which males dominate females?

a. patriarchy

b. matriarchy

c. monarchy

d. gerontocracy

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a form of social organization in which females dominate males.

a. Patriarchy

b. Matriarchy

c. Monarchy

d. Gerontocracy

12. In global perspective, women’s social power (compared to men’s) is greatest in which of the following nations?

a. Japan, in Asia

b. Niger, in Africa

c. Norway, in northern Europe

d. Argentina, in South America

13. In the United States, the costs of sexism for men include

a. having less power than women.

b. having fewer privileges than women.

c. engaging in many high-risk behaviors.

d. having less income than women.

14. Which of the following concepts refers to attitudes and activities that a society links to people of each sex?

a. primary sex characteristics

b. sexual orientation

c. gender roles

d. secondary sex characteristics

15. In observing children at play, Janet Lever concluded that

a. gender has little effect on young children before the age of eight or ten.

b. play is one part of children’s lives that gender does not seem to affect.

c. boys favor games with clear winners and losers.

d. boys favor games that develop communication and cooperation.

16. In U.S. schools, courses in sociology typically enroll

a. more men than women.

b. more women than men.

c. equal numbers of women and men.

d. older men and younger women.

17. The “beauty myth” refers to the idea that

a. women learn to measure their personal importance in terms of physical appearance.

b. beautiful women are free from control by men.

c. men prefer women who are physically attractive.

d. men today are as physically attractive as women are.

18. What share of today’s U.S. women are working for income?

a. 30 percent

b. 40 percent

c. 50 percent

d. 60 percent

19. Over the last century, which of the following factors has been a cause of the rising share of women in the U.S. paid labor force?

a. the increase in the share of the population engaged in farming

b. the rising divorce rate

c. our population’s urban to rural migration

d. our society’s increased family size

20. What share of married U.S. couples depend on two incomes?

a. none

b. about one-third

c. more than half

d. all

21. In the U.S. work force,

a. men and women have the same types of jobs.

b. women have now equaled the pay of men.

c. women are still concentrated in several categories of jobs.

d. women now earn more money, on average, than men do.

22. "Pink-collar" work refers to what type of jobs?

a. administrative support

b. professional

c. housework

d. service work

23. Which of the following job categories has mostly women as workers?

a. physicians

b. corporate managers

c. lawyers

d. dental hygienist

24. Which of the following statements about women in the U.S. labor force is CORRECT??

a. Women now own more than 10 million U.S. businesses, double the number a decade ago.

b. Women are excluded from most "pink-collar" work.

c. Women are now a majority of the country's college and university faculty.

d. Women are now a majority of corporate executives.

25. Which of the following statements about gender and housework is CORRECT?

a. Among women and men who have jobs, housework is divided about evenly.

b. Among married couples who are both out of work, housework is divided about evenly.

c. Fathers now do slightly more housework than mothers.

d. Among employed people, married or not, with or without children, women do most of the housework.

26. The concept “comparable worth” refers to the idea that

a. women should hold political offices in proportion to their numbers in the population.

b. women should receive the same pay as men for work that is equally important.

c. the market system should determine the pay for any job.

d. all jobs should be rewarded equally.

27. In the United States in 2008, women in the labor force working full time earned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the income earned by men working full time.

a. 37 percent

b. 57 percent

c. 77 percent

d. 97 percent

28. Which factor accounts for the largest share of difference in the earnings of working women and men in the United States?

a. differences in education

b. differences in family responsibilities

c. gender discrimination in pay for the same work

d. differences in the type of work men and women do

29. Which of the following concepts refers to an invisible, yet real, barrier that prevents many women from rising beyond middle-management positions?

a. "glass ceiling"

b. "second-shift sexism"

c. "comparable worth"

d. "pink-collar ghetto"

30. In the United States, about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of secretaries are women.

a. 51 percent

b. 66 percent

c. 81 percent

d. 96 percent

31. Women today earn a majority of all the following degrees EXCEPT for one. Which degree is earned by slightly more men than women?

a. master’s degree

b. bachelor degree

c. law degree

d. doctorate in sociology

32. In 2009, U.S. women held about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of seats in Congress.

a. 17 percent

b. 37 percent

c. 57 percent

d. 77 percent

33. In which of the following nations do women have the greatest political power relative to men?

a. United States

b. Sweden

c. China

d. Cuba

34. Women have served in the U.S. armed forces

a. since colonial times.

b. only since World War II.

c. only since the Vietnam War.

d. only since the Persian Gulf War.

35. Which of the following statement is at the heart of the controversy over women's participation in the military?

a. Women score lower on military intelligence (IQ) tests.

b. Women operate high-tech equipment less skillfully than men do.

c. Women have been in the armed forces only since the Vietnam War.

d. Women are defined by our culture as nurturers rather than as people who kill.

36. Which of the following statements is the best reason to view women as a minority in the United States?

a. In our society, there is an economic and social disadvantage for being a woman.

b. Women see themselves as a minority.

c. Men outnumber women in U.S. society.

d. Men outlive women in U.S. society.

37. In the United States, on average, minority women

a. earn more than white women.

b. earn the same as white women but less than white men.

c. earn less than white women.

d. earn more than minority men.

38. Most gender-related violence occurs

a. in the workplace.

b. in the home.

c. in public places.

d. on college campuses.

39. Intersection theory focuses on

a. migration of women from all over the world to the United States.

b. ways in which men and women cooperate in the workplace.

c. the interplay of race, class, and gender often leading to multiple disadvantages.

d. how mothers and fathers each make special contributions in raising young children.

40. In about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all cases of rape and attempted rape on U.S. college campuses, a woman knows her attacker.

a. 30 percent

b. 50 percent

c. 70 percent

d. 90 percent

41. Feminists claim that rape is mostly about

a. power.

b. sex.

c. money.

d. moral weakness.

42. Female genital mutilation is most common in

a. North America.

b. Africa.

c. Latin America.

d. Asia.

43. Pornography is of concern to

a. only conservatives who oppose it on moral grounds.

b. only liberals who oppose it as demeaning to women.

c. only people who seek to protect artistic expression.

d. both conservatives and liberals, although for different reasons.

44. Structural-functional analysis points out that industrialization encourages

a. men to take control of the workplace.

b. the lessening of gender differences and a trend towards gender equality.

c. women to have more children.

d. societies to give greater importance to muscle power.

45. Talcott Parsons described gender in terms of

a. power differences.

b. complementarity.

c. biological differences.

d. the sexual objectification of women.

46. Talcott Parsons explained that society encourages \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behavior in males, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in females.

a. instrumental; expressive

b. sympathetic; empathic

c. egalitarian; hierarchical

d. emotional; rational

47. Friedrich Engels claimed that capitalism

a. reduces all forms of social inequality.

b. reduces men’s domination of women.

c. has little change on men’s domination of women.

d. increases men’s domination of women.

48. Friedrich Engels claimed that expanding capitalism tends to turn women into

a. the dominant class.

b. capitalists.

c. consumers.

d. the owners of surplus labor.

49. As a social movement, feminism began with its “first wave” back in the

a. colonial era.

b. 1840s.

c. 1920s.

d. 1960s.

50. Which of the following is NOT a goal of feminism?

a. eliminating gender stratification

b. ending sexual violence

c. expanding human choice

d. opposing the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)

51. Which type of feminism accepts the basic organization of U.S. society, but seeks to expand the rights and opportunities of women?

a. liberal feminism

b. socialist feminism

c. radical feminism

d. All three types of feminism do this.

52. Which type of feminism links the social disadvantages of women to the capitalist economic system?

a. liberal feminism

b. socialist feminism

c. radical feminism

d. All three types of feminism do this.

53. Which type of feminism seeks to end patriarchy by eliminating the idea of gender itself?

a. liberal feminism

b. socialist feminism

c. radical feminism

d. All three types of feminism do this.

54. Looking back over U.S. history, we see a general trend by which women

a. have gained both power and economic opportunities.

b. have made few if any strides toward equality with men.

c. are steadily losing ground and becoming less equal to men.

d. have kept their position of dominance over men.