

TEST QUESTIONS: CHAPTER TWO

Multiple Choice/True-False

- 1) The information collected via empiricism is called:
- data.
 - statistics.
 - a hypothesis.
 - a theory.

Answer: A, Page 30

- 2) In social science research, facts are:
- the results of a proved hypothesis.
 - correlations that supported by analysis.
 - statements made about data.
 - intelligently designed studies.

Answer: C, page 30

- 3) An abstract generalization providing an explanation for a set of facts is called a:
- research method.
 - positive correlation.
 - experimental study.
 - theory

Answer: D, page 30

- 4) A hypothesis is:
- a prediction that a certain outcome will occur under a specific set of circumstances.
 - a statement about how empirical observations will produce facts.
 - an explanation of how data can be correlated with appropriate observations.
 - the result of aggregated predictions *not* based on theory.

Answer: A, page 30

- 5) A study where you observe the relation between two variables is called:
- a longitudinal study.
 - a case study.
 - an experimental study.
 - a correlational study.

Answer: D, page 31

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- 6) The value of a correlation can range between:
- a. 0 and 1.
 - b. -1 and 1.
 - c. 0 and 2.
 - d. 0 and 100.

Answer: B, page 32

- 7) If we know that driving ability decreases as blood alcohol level increases, we can say those two variables have a _____ correlation.
- a. hypothetical
 - b. negative
 - c. regression
 - d. positive

Answer: B, page 32

- 8) Which of the following is true if two variables have a negative correlation?
- a. As one variable increases, the other decreases.
 - b. As one variable decreases, the other also decreases.
 - c. Both variables have a value of less than 0.
 - d. One variable is dynamic (changing) but the other is static (constant).

Answer: A, page 32

- 9) We know that if you decrease the amount of fat in your diet, your cholesterol level will go down. So, these two variables have a _____ correlation.
- a. positive
 - b. negative
 - c. regression
 - d. hypothetical

Answer: A, page 32

- 10) What does it mean to say a study suffers from a selection bias?
- a. The researchers selected the wrong variables to include in their hypothesis.
 - b. The researchers selected the wrong theory to explain their data.
 - c. The sample of participants in the study was not selected in a random manner.
 - d. Only select (very prestigious) participants were included.

Answer: C, page 33

- 11) What does it mean for a researcher to have a random sample for a study?
- a. The researcher drew names out of hat to choose participants.
 - b. Participants were selected based a random characteristic.
 - c. Each member of the population had an equal chance of being a participant.
 - d. The values of the dependent variable were randomly determined.

Answer: C, page 33

- 12) When a researcher manipulates one variable and observes the effect on another variable, what kind of study are they conducting?
- a. A correlational study.
 - b. A longitudinal study.
 - c. An experiment.
 - d. An observational study.

Answer: C, page 34

- 13) In an experiment, the researcher manipulates the _____ variable and observes the effect on the _____ variable.
- a. dependent, independent
 - b. positive, negative
 - c. negative, positive
 - d. independent, dependent

Answer: D, page 34

- 14) Random assignment in an experiment occurs when:
- a. each participant has an equal chance of being assigned to each condition.
 - b. the dependent variable is randomly correlated with the independent variable.
 - c. demographic variables are correlated with group assignment.
 - d. the researchers assigns random values to the independent variable in a regression.

Answer: A, page 34

- 15) In the research question, "Are lesbians more masculine than heterosexual women?" what is the independent variable?
- a. masculinity
 - b. sexual orientation
 - c. heterosexuality
 - d. gender

Answer: B, page 34

- 16) In a true experiment, one must be able to manipulate the independent variable to study its effects.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: A, page 35

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- 17) Independent variables (such as race or sex) that cannot be changed or manipulated are called:
- random variables
 - biased variables
 - subject variables
 - dependent variables

Answer: C, page 35

- 18) What is s stimulus or target variable?
- The primary independent variable in a correlational study.
 - A characteristic of something to which people respond.
 - The primary dependent variable in an experiment.
 - The variable which stimulated the research question.

Answer: B, page 35

- 19) One of the strengths of correlational studies is their _____ validity.
- internal
 - random
 - target
 - external

Answer: D, page 35

- 20) One of the weaknesses of correlational studies is their _____ validity.
- internal
 - random
 - target
 - external

Answer: A, page 35

- 21) 21) One of the strengths of experimental studies is their _____ validity.
- internal
 - random
 - target
 - external

Answer: A, page 35

- 22) One of the weaknesses of experimental studies is their _____ validity.
- internal
 - random
 - target
 - external

Answer: D, page 35

- 23) The advantage of an experimental study is that cause and effect can be determined.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: A, page 35

- 24) What is the major disadvantage of an experimental study?
- a. Participants cannot be randomly selected.
 - b. There are limits to the number of independent variables that can be studied.
 - c. They are usually conducted in artificial settings.
 - d. There are no real disadvantages to experimental studies.

Answer: C, page 36

- 25) Researchers are often concerned about measuring the true cause of an effect. That is, they are concerned with _____ validity.
- a. random
 - b. internal
 - c. independent
 - d. external

Answer: B, page 36

- 26) Researchers are often concerned with being able to generalize their results to the real world. That is, they are concerned with _____ validity.
- a. random
 - b. internal
 - c. independent
 - d. external

Answer: D, page 36

- 27) What are field experiments?
- a. Experiments where more than one independent variable is fielded.
 - b. Experiments conducted where the behaviors of interest naturally occur.
 - c. Studies which use target variables as the dependent variable.
 - d. Studies conducted in realistic settings that do not have more than one condition.

Answer: B, page 36

- 28) Field experiments maximize:
- a. both internal and external validity.
 - b. internal validity, but not external validity.
 - c. external validity, but not internal validity.
 - d. selection biases.

Answer: A, page 36

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29) What is a cross sectional study?

- a. A study used to establish cohort effects.
- b. A study where data is collected at more than one point in time.
- c. A study where data is collected at a single point in time.
- d. A study which crosses independent variables over time.

Answer: C, page 37

30) What is a longitudinal study?

- a. A study used to maximize correlational effects.
- b. A study where data is collected at more than one point in time.
- c. A study where data is collected at a single point in time.
- d. A study which applies long treatments to participants.

Answer: B, page 37

31) Which form of study is effective at distinguishing cohort effects from age effects?

- a. A longitudinal study
- b. A field experiment with random assignment.
- c. A cross sectional study.
- d. A meta-analysis.

Answer: A, page 37

32) Which of the following is true of a meta-analysis?

- a. A meta-analysis is where a researcher actively manipulates the dependent variable.
- b. A meta-analysis applies random assignment to a field study setting.
- c. A meta-analysis is completed to determine if a variable can be targeted.
- d. A meta-analysis quantifies the results of a group of studies.

Answer: D, page 38

33) What are experimenter effects?

- a. The ways in which the person conducting a study can influence the results of a study.
- b. The amount of influence exerted on the dependent variable by the independent variable.
- c. The expectations of a research participant.
- d. Situational influences that are controlled by the experimenter.

Answer: A, page 40

34) The scientific method insures that an experimenter cannot influence study results through the design of a study.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: B, page 41

- 35) Which of the following is an example of a potential experimenter effect in a research study?
- a. Situational influences
 - b. Cohort effects
 - c. Data interpretation
 - d. Meta-analysis

Answer: C, page 42

- 36) What is the social desirability response bias?
- a. It is a problem with internal validity due to poor measurement.
 - b. It is a threat to meta-analysis due to study selection.
 - c. It is a form of external validity assuring desirable results.
 - d. It is a form of participant effect where research participants try to appear normal and likable.

Answer: D, page 44

- 37) Cross sectional studies assure that sex is not confounded with status in a study.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: B, page 46

- 38) Which of the following is true about the earliest period of the study of the psychology of gender?
- a. A prominent book called for a scientific approach to the study of the differences and similarities between men and women.
 - b. The primary goal of this era was to establish the fact that men and women were of equal intelligence.
 - c. The study of gender roles was very prominent.
 - d. Essentially, psychologists studied animal behavior for clues to differences in humans.

Answer: A, page 48

- 39) The earliest study of the psychology of gender was unsuccessful in linking brain size to intellect.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: A, page 48

Helgeson: Test Questions for Chapter 2

- 40) Which of the following is true about the second era of research on the psychology of gender (1936-1954)?
- The concepts of masculinity and femininity were introduced and made distinct from sex differences.
 - Researchers made important distinctions between masculinity, femininity and sexual orientation.
 - Researchers introduced advanced brain imaging technology into the study of gender.
 - Women were not involved in the research to evaluate femininity, homosexual men were studied instead.

Answer: D, page 52

- 41) During the third era of the study of the psychology of gender (1954-1982) the Bem Sex Role Inventory helped link the instrumental versus expressive orientation to gender roles.
- True
 - False

Answer: A, page 54

- 42) Which of the following is true about unmitigated agency?
- It reflects a focus on others and the neglect of self.
 - It is destructive to the self and society.
 - It was found to be one of the primary characteristics of transgendered persons.
 - It is essentially a reflection of androgyny.

Answer: B, page 57

- 43) The unmitigated communion scale of the EPAQ consists of two components:
- social communion and unnecessary litigation.
 - religious communion and social communion.
 - overinvolvement with self and neglect of others.
 - overinvolvement with others and neglect of self.

Answer: D, page 57

- 44) What are the two prominent trends in the most recent era (1982-present) of the study of the psychology of gender?
- Brain studies and the view of gender as genetically determined.
 - The view of gender as unidimensional and an emphasis on biology.
 - The view of gender as multidimensional and an emphasis on social context.
 - A prescriptive stance on how men and women should behave and the concession that men are inferior to women.

Answer: C, pages 58-59

- 45) Which statement most accurately describes the perspective of the social constructionist movement in the psychology of gender?
- Gender does not reside inside a person but in our interactions with people.
 - We construct our gender internally as a result of genetic and biological factors.
 - Mass media construct our conception of our own gender via social exposures.
 - The study of gender must be reconstructed using new findings in brain physiology.

Answer: A, page 59

- 46) Gender-role strain occurs when:
- someone of the opposite gender annoys you.
 - work roles directly contradict family roles.
 - an individual must act in unnatural ways to fulfill a gender role expectation.
 - gender-role expectations have negative consequences for the individual.

Answer: D, page 60

- 47) Which statement best describes how self-role discrepancy theory depicts gender-role strain?
- Strain occurs because gender roles have not been properly stretched.
 - Strain arises when you fail to live up to the gender role society has constructed.
 - Strain is self-inflicted as a way to escape gender role pressures.
 - Strain arises because the gender roles that society instills contain inherently dysfunctional personality characteristics.

Answer: B, page 60

- 48) Which statement best describes how socialized dysfunctional characteristic theory depicts gender-role strain?
- Strain occurs because gender roles have not been properly stretched.
 - Strain arises when you fail to live up to the gender role society has constructed.
 - Strain is self-inflicted as a way to escape gender role pressures.
 - Strain arises because the gender roles that society instills contain inherently dysfunctional personality characteristics.

Answer: D, page 60

- 49) According to Robert Connell, what is the main goal of hegemonic masculinity?
- To legitimize male dominance or patriarchy.
 - To free men from expectations of aggression and emotionalism.
 - To characterize flexibility in gender roles.
 - To articulate the health hazards common to masculine job roles.

Answer: A, page 62

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- 50) Female gender-role strain is prevalent among women in traditionally male settings.
- True
 - False

Answer: A, page 63

- 51) The term for individuals displaying both masculine and feminine traits is:
- Androgyny
 - Cross-sex-typed
 - Self-role discrepancy
 - Sex-typed

Answer: A, Page 66

- 52) Persons exhibiting gender-role characteristics that correspond with the other sex are referred to as:
- Androgyny
 - Cross-sex-typed
 - Self-role discrepancy
 - Sex-typed

Answer: B, Page 66

- 53) The tension that develops when the expectations that accompany one's gender role have negative consequences for the individual is called:
- Self-role discrepancy
 - Socialized dysfunctional characteristics theory
 - Gender-role strain
 - Cross-sexed confusion

Answer: C, Page 66

- 54) When people's beliefs influence their actions toward a target in a way such that the target comes to confirm their beliefs is called:
- Self-actualization
 - Socialized dysfunctional characteristics theory
 - Gender-role strain
 - Self-fulfilling prophecy

Answer: D, Page 66

- 55) The strain that arises when we fail to live up to the gender role society has constructed for us is called:
- Androgyny.
 - Cross-sex-typed.
 - Self-role discrepancy.
 - Sex-typed.

Answer: C, Page 66

- 56) Persons exhibiting the gender-role characteristics that correspond with our sex are referred to as:
- a. Androgynous.
 - b. Cross-sex-typed
 - c. Self-role discrepancy.
 - d. Sex-typed.

Answer: D, Page 66

- 57) _____ suggests that masculinity and femininity are categories constructed by society, and each society may have a different definition of masculinity and femininity.
- a. Unmitigated agency
 - b. Socialized dysfunctional characteristics theory
 - c. Social constructionist approach
 - d. Functional-structural perspective

Answer: C, Page 66

- 58) Inherently dysfunctional personality characteristics that are fundamental to the gender roles instilled by society are the basis for:
- a. Self-role discrepancy
 - b. Socialized dysfunctional characteristics theory
 - c. Gender-role strain
 - d. Cross-sexed confusion

Answer: B, Page 66

- 59) The personality orientation characterized by a focus on the self to the exclusion of others is:
- a. Agentic narcissism.
 - b. Unmitigated communion.
 - c. Communal dependency.
 - d. Unmitigated agency.

Answer: D, Page 66

- 60) The personality orientation characterized by a focus on others to the exclusion of the self is:
- a. Agentic narcissism.
 - b. Unmitigated communion.
 - c. Communal dependency.
 - d. Unmitigated agency.

Answer: B, Page 66

Essays

- 61) Clearly explain the relationship between theories, hypothesis generation, hypothesis testing data and facts in social scientific research. How do all of these things fit together?
- 62) Explain how participant effects might affect the results of a study. Be certain to identify specific forms of participant effects.
- 63) Your text asserts that weddings are one example of how situational influences make sex salient. Explain how weddings do that. Be sure to identify specific practices common in weddings that make sex, or gender roles, salient.
- 64) Your text presents several measurement instruments that assess gender differences in some way (The Attitude Interest Analysis Survey, The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, The Bem Sex Role Inventory, The Personality Attributes Questionnaire, The Extended Personal Attributes Questionnaire and the Male Role Norms Inventory) in order to illustrate changes in the psychology of gender over time. Use these measures to characterize the different eras in the study of gender differences. Make sure you explain how elements of the measures reflect the prevailing themes of each era.