

Psy512 Mcqs

Psy512 Mcqs for Mid Term All Lesson and Topic Wise

Complied By A.N.Khuram Whatsapp 03401218603 Free of Cost Remind me in Your Prayers

Lesson No.1

What is the common misconception regarding the psychology of gender issues?

- A) It only focuses on the psychology of men
- B) It only pertains to the psychology of women
- C) It encompasses both the psychology of women and men
- D) It is unrelated to psychological studies

Answer: B) It only pertains to the psychology of women

Which of the following best describes the distinction between "gender" and "sex"?

- A) Gender refers to biological differences; sex refers to cultural differences
- B) Gender refers to cultural constructs; sex refers to physiological aspects
- C) Gender refers to psychological factors; sex refers to social aspects
- D) Gender refers to social roles; sex refers to cognitive differences

Answer: B) Gender refers to cultural constructs; sex refers to physiological aspects

What is the primary focus of APA Division 35: Society for the Psychology of Women?

- A) Psychology of men
- B) Psychology of gender differences

- C) Psychology of women
- D) Psychological study of masculinity

Answer: C) Psychology of women

The feminist movement that emerged in the 1990s is known as:

- A) First wave feminism
- B) Second wave feminism
- C) Third wave feminism
- D) Postmodern feminism

Answer: C) Third wave feminism

Who or what shapes the development of masculinity or femininity according to the text?

- A) Biological factors alone
- B) Child-rearing practices and socio-cultural variables
- C) Psychological factors alone
- D) Genetic inheritance

Answer: B) Child-rearing practices and socio-cultural variables

Which APA division focuses on the psychological study of men and masculinity?

- A) Division 35
- B) Division 51
- C) Division 20
- D) Division 10

Answer: B) Division 51: Society for the Psychological Study of Men and Masculinity

Lesson No.2

Who is generally considered the first feminist writer, writing during the medieval period?

- a) Mary Wollstonecraft
- b) Emmeline Pankhurst
- c) Christine de Pizan
- d) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- e) Margaret Sanger

Answer: c) Christine de Pizan

Which wave of feminism emerged after the 1960s and focused on achieving equality in economic and social aspects, including advocating for contraception and sexual liberation?

- a) First wave feminism
- b) Second wave feminism
- c) Third wave feminism
- d) Socialist feminism
- e) Radical feminism

Answer: b) Second wave feminism

What is the primary goal of Cultural Feminism as described in the passage?

- a) Advocating for social change
- b) Elimination of the cultural notion of gender
- c) Acceptance and appreciation of traditionally feminine values
- d) Pursuit of liberation at an individual level
- e) Promotion of sexual autonomy

Answer: c) Acceptance and appreciation of traditionally feminine values

Which movement was a landmark in the history of women's liberation during the 19th century?

- a) Suffragette movement
 - b) Socialist movement
 - c) Reform movement
 - d) Women's rights movement
 - e) Feminist movement
- Answer: c) Reform movement

Who wrote the book "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman" in 1792, advocating for women's rights during the Enlightenment period?

- a) Mary Wollstonecraft
- b) Emmeline Pankhurst
- c) Christine de Pizan
- d) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- e) Margaret Sanger

Answer: a) Mary Wollstonecraft

Which feminist variety emphasizes that social equality of the sexes should be achieved by eliminating gender stratification?

- a) Radical feminism
- b) Socialist feminism
- c) Liberal feminism
- d) Cultural feminism
- e) Queer theory

Answer: a) Radical feminism

Which country was the first in Europe to grant universal and equal suffrage to women, allowing them to stand for election?

- a) Finland
- b) Norway
- c) Denmark
- d) Sweden
- e) Germany

Answer: a) Finland

What was the primary focus of Liberal feminism during the 1960s and 1970s? a)

- Elimination of gender stratification
- b) Promotion of traditionally feminine values
- c) Advocacy for equal rights as men
- d) Pursuit of social change
- e) Promotion of sexual autonomy

Answer: c) Advocacy for equal rights as men

Which historical event occurred in New York in 1848, marking a significant milestone in the women's rights movement? a) Suffragette march

- b) Reform movement convention
- c) Women's Rights Convention
- d) First wave feminism declaration
- e) Radical feminist protest

Answer: c) Women's Rights Convention

Who is known as the Father of the Egyptian feminist movement and wrote "Women's Liberation" in 1899? a) Emmeline Pankhurst

- b) Qasim Amin

- c) Mary Wollstonecraft
- d) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- e) Margaret Sanger Answer: b) Qasim Amin

Lesson No.3

Which perspective in psychology believes that gender variation is primarily biological and fixed? a) Structuralism

- b) Functionalism
- c) Behaviorism
- d) Psychoanalytic Psychology
- e) Evolutionary psychology Answer: e) Evolutionary psychology

According to minimalist and maximalist views in psychology, maximalists believe in:

- a) Few fundamental differences between men and women
- b) Huge, fundamental differences between men and women
- c) Equal abilities between men and women
- d) Absence of any gender differences
- e) Society-based gender roles

Answer: b) Huge, fundamental differences between men and women

Which early school of thought in psychology was primarily interested in the structure of the human mind and often excluded women from experiments? a) Behaviorism

- b) Psychoanalytic Psychology
- c) Functionalism
- d) Structuralism

e) Evolutionary psychology

Answer: d) Structuralism

Who criticized the functionalist view of women, arguing that sex-difference research reflected personal bias and prejudice? a) Sigmund Freud

b) Letta Stetter Hollingworth

c) Helen Thompson Woolley

d) Epstein

e) Shields

Answer: c) Helen Thompson Woolley

Which approach in psychology emphasized observable behavior and downplayed inner experiences or instincts? a) Psychoanalytic Psychology

b) Behaviorism

c) Evolutionary psychology

d) Functionalism

e) Structuralism Answer: b) Behaviorism

What was the main interest of behaviorists in terms of psychology? a)

Inner experiences

b) Biological differences

c) Learning and memory

d) Evolutionary instincts

e) Psycho-sexual development Answer: c) Learning and memory

According to psychoanalytic psychology, what is the most significant factor in personality formation related to gender differences? a) Learning experiences

b) Genetic predisposition

c) Psycho-sexual development

d) Social interactions

e) Cognitive processes

Answer: c) Psycho-sexual development

Which psychological approach focused on the conflict of attraction towards the opposite-sex parent and hostility towards the same-sex parent during personality development?

a) Behaviorism

b) Psychoanalytic Psychology

c) Functionalism

d) Evolutionary psychology

e) Structuralism

Answer: b) Psychoanalytic Psychology

What conflict did Sigmund Freud propose as central to the personality development of male children?

a) Conflict with societal norms

b) Conflict with authority figures

c) Conflict with siblings

d) Conflict between different brain regions

e) Conflict of attraction and hostility towards parents
Answer: e) Conflict of attraction and hostility towards parents

Which psychological approach was criticized for suggesting that women were inferior to men based on personality development? a) Evolutionary psychology

b) Behaviorism

c) Psychoanalytic Psychology

d) Functionalism

e) Structuralism

Answer: c) Psychoanalytic Psychology

Lesson No.4

What is the primary focus of gender research described in the text?

A) Exploring technological advancements

B) Understanding the impact of genetic inheritance

C) Investigating socio-psychological, economic, and cultural aspects

D) Analyzing biological factors only

Answer: C) Investigating socio-psychological, economic, and cultural aspects

Which term describes the bias of examining issues predominantly from a male perspective? A) Gynocentricity

B) Androcentricity

C) Ethnocentricity

D) Sociocentricity

Answer: B) Androcentricity

What is the potential problem associated with overgeneralizing in research?

- A) It leads to more accurate conclusions
- B) It may introduce bias when applying findings to different populations
- C) It ensures validity across all groups
- D) It limits the scope of research questions

Answer: B) It may introduce bias when applying findings to different populations

Gender blindness, as described in the text, refers to:

- A) Failing to recognize gender differences in various life spheres
- B) Ignoring societal norms and values
- C) Overgeneralizing research findings
- D) Limiting research to one gender only

Answer: A) Failing to recognize gender differences in various life spheres

Double standards in research are influenced by:

- A) Societal norms
- B) Personal attitudes and prejudices of researchers
- C) Government policies
- D) Academic institutions

Answer: B) Personal attitudes and prejudices of researchers

Which factor can interfere with accurate fact-finding during research?

- A) Ethical constraints
- B) Participant characteristics

- C) Researchers' gender
- D) Type of observation method used

Answer: A) Ethical constraints

What is the scientific methodology used in gender research aimed at achieving?

- A) Maximal use of anecdotal evidence
- B) Optimal efficiency, accuracy, and objectivity
- C) Biased outcomes based on personal experiences
- D) Subjective interpretations of research findings

Answer: B) Optimal efficiency, accuracy, and objectivity

Which method is best suited for obtaining quick information from a large number of people?

- A) Correlational studies
- B) Case studies
- C) Surveys
- D) Observation without intervention

Answer: C) Surveys

What is a limitation of surveys in research?

- A) They provide in-depth understanding
- B) They rely on direct observation
- C) They depend on self-reports and respondents' memory

D) They involve personal interviews only

Answer: C) They depend on self-reports and respondents' memory

Correlational research is used to:

- A) Establish causation between variables
- B) Predict relationships among naturally occurring variables
- C) Generate experimental findings
- D) Provide descriptive accounts of behavior

Answer: B) Predict relationships among naturally occurring variables

Lesson No.5

Content analysis is commonly used to assess the impact of:

- A) Weather patterns
- B) Art and literature
- C) Geological formations
- D) Economic policies

Answer: B) Art and literature

Which of the following is NOT typically included in content analysis?

- A) Live human behavior
- B) Political ideologies
- C) Environmental sciences
- D) TV programs

Answer: C) Environmental sciences

Unobtrusive measures in research refer to:

- A) Direct observation of subjects
- B) Indirect ways of data collection
- C) Controlled experiments
- D) Qualitative interviews

Answer: B) Indirect ways of data collection

What type of evidence can be used in unobtrusive measures?

- A) Verbal testimonies
- B) Direct observations
- C) Physical traces
- D) Controlled experiments

Answer: C) Physical traces

Archival data is defined as:

- A) Newly collected information
- B) Existing records and documents
- C) Experimental findings
- D) Survey responses

Answer: B) Existing records and documents

Experimental research is designed to investigate:

- A) Correlations between variables
- B) Existing records
- C) Cause and effect relationships
- D) Archival data

Answer: C) Cause and effect relationships

What is manipulated in an experimental study?

- A) Dependent variable
- B) Control variable
- C) Independent variable
- D) Extraneous variable

Answer: C) Independent variable

The purpose of experimental research is to:

- A) Describe behaviors
- B) Predict outcomes
- C) Control variables
- D) Establish cause and effect

Answer: D) Establish cause and effect

Ex post facto research is used when:

- A) Random assignment is possible
- B) Natural experimentation is preferred
- C) Ethical considerations are less important
- D) Experimental control is not feasible

Answer: D) Experimental control is not feasible Which is a characteristic of quasi-experimentation?

- A) Strong experimental control
- B) Planned initiation by the experimenter
- C) Natural occurrence of independent variables
- D) Random assignment of subjects

Answer: C) Natural occurrence of independent variables

Lesson No.6

What distinguishes qualitative research from quantitative research?

- A) Data is collected in the form of numbers
- B) Data is presented in analytical narratives
- C) Data involves statistical analysis
- D) Data is primarily collected through surveys

Answer: B) Data is presented in analytical narratives

Which of the following is NOT a primary method used in qualitative research?

- A) Descriptive surveys
- B) In-depth interviews
- C) Ethnography

D) Case studies

Answer: A) Descriptive surveys

When might researchers choose a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods?

- A) When the phenomenon can be recorded using numerical data
- B) When the research problem requires detailed narratives
- C) When both types of data are needed for a comprehensive analysis
- D) When the research involves statistical analysis

Answer: C) When both types of data are needed for a comprehensive analysis

Which research method involves studying a single case or a small sample in depth?

- A) Ethnography
- B) Descriptive research
- C) Case studies
- D) Correlational research

Answer: C) Case studies

What is a key advantage of using interviews in qualitative research?

- A) Interviews provide quantifiable data
- B) Interviews involve statistical analysis
- C) Interviews allow observation of non-verbal behavior
- D) Interviews rely on self-reports

Answer: C) Interviews allow observation of non-verbal behavior

What is the primary goal of ethnography in research?

- A) To collect large-scale survey data
- B) To immerse researchers in the environment being studied
- C) To conduct experiments with controlled variables
- D) To test hypotheses using statistical analysis

Answer: B) To immerse researchers in the environment being studied

Which method involves collective interviews in a group setting to explore specific issues? A) Case studies

- B) Focus groups
- C) Ethnography
- D) Correlational studies

Answer: B) Focus groups

What should researchers consider when conducting interviews on sensitive gender issues?

- A) Using complex statistical analysis
- B) Avoiding gender-neutral language
- C) Ensuring privacy and sensitivity in language
- D) Conducting large-scale surveys

Answer: C) Ensuring privacy and sensitivity in language

Why might researchers choose qualitative research over quantitative research?

- A) To establish cause-and-effect relationships
- B) To minimize ethical concerns
- C) To collect data in numerical form
- D) To study detailed narratives and behaviors

Answer: D) To study detailed narratives and behaviors

What guideline helps researchers use gender-neutral language in their studies?

- A) APA Publication Manual
- B) MLA Handbook
- C) Chicago Manual of Style
- D) Harvard Style Guide

Answer: A) APA Publication Manual

Lesson No.7

What are chromosomes and hormones primarily responsible for in human biology?

- A) Bases of masculinity and femininity
- B) Structural units and carriers of heredity
- C) Production of neurotransmitters
- D) Formation of body organs

Answer: B) Structural units and carriers of heredity

Which brain structure controls the activity of the endocrine glands?

- A) Cerebellum
- B) Hypothalamus
- C) Amygdala
- D) Hippocampus

Answer: B) Hypothalamus

Which glands are considered the "master glands" and regulate the secretion of hormones? A) Thyroid glands

- B) Adrenal glands
- C) Pituitary glands
- D) Pineal glands

Answer: C) Pituitary glands

What is the genetic makeup of females in terms of sex chromosomes?

- A) XX
- B) XY
- C) XYY
- D) XO

Answer: A) XX

Which syndrome results from individuals inheriting only one X chromosome (XO)?

- A) Turner's syndrome

- B) Klinefelter syndrome
- C) Metafemales
- D) XYY syndrome

Answer: A) Turner's syndrome

What is the chromosomal structure of individuals with Klinefelter syndrome?

- A) X
- B) XY
- C) XXY
- D) XXX

Answer: C) XXY

Which syndrome is associated with individuals inheriting an extra Y chromosome (XYY)?

- A) Turner's syndrome
- B) Klinefelter syndrome
- C) Metafemales
- D) XYY syndrome

Answer: D) XYY syndrome

What is the primary hormone responsible for the development of male reproductive organs?

- A) Estrogen
- B) Progesterone

- C) Testosterone
- D) Estradiol

Answer: C) Testosterone

Which brain structure regulates the production of releasing hormones?

- A) Hypothalamus
- B) Pituitary gland
- C) Amygdala
- D) Cerebellum

Answer: A) Hypothalamus

What is the role of testosterone in behavior?

- A) Reduces aggression
- B) Enhances memory
- C) Associated with impulsiveness and aggression
- D) Decreases physical activity

Answer: C) Associated with impulsiveness and aggression

Lesson No.8

Adrenogenital Syndrome is characterized by excessive prenatal production of which hormone? A) Estrogen

- B) Progesterone
- C) Androgen
- D) Testosterone

Answer: C) Androgen

What physical structure do females with Adrenogenital Syndrome typically resemble at birth?

- A) Girls
- B) Boys
- C) Neither
- D) Both

Answer: B) Boys

Individuals with Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome have which chromosomal structure?

- A) XX
- B) XY
- C) XYY
- D) XO

Answer: B) XY

What is the primary cause of Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome?

- A) Excessive androgen production
- B) Abnormal functioning of androgen receptors
- C) Lack of androgen production
- D) Abnormal estrogen levels

Answer: B) Abnormal functioning of androgen receptors

Which brain structure is primarily responsible for regulating reproductive behavior and is larger in males than females?

- A) Cerebellum
- B) Hypothalamus
- C) Amygdala
- D) Hippocampus

Answer: B) Hypothalamus

According to research, which gender tends to perform better on spatial tasks and mathematical reasoning tests?

- A) Males
- B) Females
- C) Both equally
- D) Neither

Answer: A) Males

Which psychological theory emphasizes biological processes and hormonal influences in explaining gender differences?

- A) Observational Learning Approach
- B) Cognition Approach
- C) Biological Approach
- D) Socio-cultural Approach

Answer: C) Biological Approach

What is the genetic makeup of males in terms of sex chromosomes?

- A) XX
- B) XY
- C) XYY
- D) XO

Answer: B) XY

Which hormone is primarily responsible for the development of male characteristics? A) Estrogen

- B) Progesterone
- C) Testosterone
- D) Androgen

Answer: C) Testosterone

How do individuals with Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome typically appear at birth?

- A) Boys
- B) Girls
- C) Neither
- D) Both

Answer: B) Girls

Lesson No.9

What is gender development primarily concerned with?

- A) Physical growth
- B) Identifying oneself as male or female
- C) Behavioral disorders
- D) Social status

Answer: B) Identifying oneself as male or female

Which of the following defines gender roles?

- A) Set patterns of behavior for individuals
- B) Physical attributes of individuals
- C) Occupational preferences
- D) Language skills

Answer: A) Set patterns of behavior for individuals

What is the role of nature in development?

- A) Environmental influences
- B) Hereditary influences
- C) Cultural influences
- D) Educational influences

Answer: B) Hereditary influences

Which approach emphasizes that gender differences are the result of biological processes?

- A) Social Learning Approach
- B) Psychoanalytic Approach
- C) Biological Approach
- D) Cognitive Approach

Answer: C) Biological Approach

How many pairs of chromosomes do humans have?

- A) 20 pairs
- B) 22 pairs
- C) 23 pairs
- D) 24 pairs

Answer: C) 23 pairs

Which chromosome pair determines the sex of an individual?

- A) 21st pair
- B) 22nd pair
- C) 23rd pair
- D) 24th pair

Answer: C) 23rd pair

What is the chromosomal makeup of females?

- A) XY
- B) YY
- C) XX
- D) YX

Answer: C) XX

Which hormone is linked to disruptive and aggressive behaviors in males?

- A) Estrogen
- B) Progesterone
- C) Testosterone
- D) Androgen

Answer: C) Testosterone

According to the biological approach, which brain region is more developed in men?

- A) Left side
- B) Right side
- C) Frontal lobe
- D) Occipital lobe

Answer: A) Left side

What kind of thinking is associated with the right side of the brain in women?

- A) Analytical

- B) Logical
- C) Intuitive
- D) Abstract

Answer: C) Intuitive

Lesson No.10

According to the Behavioral Approach, what plays a crucial role in shaping behavior and personality?

- A) Genetics
- B) Classical conditioning
- C) Reinforcement and learning
- D) Hormonal imbalance

Answer: C) Reinforcement and learning

Which learning principle is emphasized in the Behavioral Approach?

- A) Classical conditioning
- B) Cognitive dissonance
- C) Observational learning
- D) Existential learning

Answer: A) Classical conditioning

What type of learning involves a voluntary response becoming stronger or weaker based on consequences? A) Classical conditioning

- B) Observational learning

- C) Operant conditioning
- D) Social learning

Answer: C) Operant conditioning

How does operant conditioning work?

- A) By associating a neutral stimulus with a response
- B) By reinforcing or punishing a voluntary behavior
- C) By observing and imitating others
- D) By developing innate responses to stimuli

Answer: B) By reinforcing or punishing a voluntary behavior

According to the Behavioral Approach, how are gender roles learned?

- A) Through genetic inheritance
- B) Through classical conditioning only
- C) Through reinforcement and observation
- D) Through hormonal changes

Answer: C) Through reinforcement and observation

What kind of consequences strengthen a behavior in operant conditioning?

- A) Positive reinforcement
- B) Negative reinforcement
- C) No reinforcement
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

In the context of gender roles, what does positive reinforcement imply?

- A) Ignoring the behavior
- B) Punishing the behavior
- C) Appreciating the behavior
- D) Ridiculing the behavior

Answer: C) Appreciating the behavior

How does negative reinforcement influence behavior related to gender roles?

- A) It leads to punishment
- B) It avoids harsh treatment
- C) It discourages specific behaviors
- D) It encourages nonconformity

Answer: B) It avoids harsh treatment

What happens when a behavior related to gender roles receives no reinforcement?

- A) It becomes more prevalent
- B) It diminishes over time
- C) It leads to confusion
- D) It becomes aggressive

Answer: B) It diminishes over time

Which approach emphasizes that gender-associated behaviors are learned rather than innate?

- A) Psychoanalytic Approach
- B) Biological Approach
- C) Behavioral Approach
- D) Humanistic Approach

Answer: C) Behavioral Approach

Lesson No.11

What does the Cognitive Approach emphasize in understanding and explaining behavior?

- A) Genetic influences
- B) Environmental factors
- C) Thought processes and cognition
- D) Hormonal interactions

Answer: C) Thought processes and cognition

According to the Cognitive Approach, what organizes and guides a child's understanding of information relevant to gender?

- A) Genetic schema
- B) Behavioral schema
- C) Gender schema
- D) Environmental schema

Answer: C) Gender schema

Who proposed the concept of Gender Constancy, emphasizing that children's understanding of gender leads to behavior consistent with their gender?

- A) Sigmund Freud
- B) Erik Erikson
- C) Lawrence Kohlberg
- D) Jean Piaget

Answer: C) Lawrence Kohlberg

At what stage of development does Gender Constancy emerge, according to Kohlberg's theory?

- A) Birth to 1 year
- B) 2-3 years
- C) 3-7 years
- D) Adolescence

Answer: C) 3-7 years

What does Gender Constancy entail?

- A) Understanding that gender is superficial and can change with clothing
- B) Realization that gender is stable over time but can change in different situations
- C) Awareness that gender is a fixed, permanent feature of personality
- D) Recognition that gender is determined by physical appearance alone

Answer: C) Awareness that gender is a fixed, permanent feature of personality

According to Gender Schema Theory, what influences judgments about behavior and promotes gender stereotypes?

- A) Cultural norms
- B) Environmental factors
- C) Gender schema
- D) Genetic predisposition

Answer: C) Gender schema

How do preschoolers develop their understanding of gender roles, according to cognitive theory?

- A) By observing and imitating adults
- B) Through reinforcement and punishment
- C) By forming simplified concepts and applying them universally
- D) By genetic inheritance alone

Answer: C) By forming simplified concepts and applying them universally

What term describes children's self-motivated efforts to align their behavior with culturally appropriate gender roles?

- A) Self-concept
- B) Gender identity
- C) Self-actualization
- D) Self-socialization

Answer: D) Self-socialization

At which stage of Piaget's cognitive development do children start to recognize the permanence of gender?

- A) Preoperational stage (2-4 years)
- B) Concrete operational stage (7-12 years)
- C) Formal operational stage (12 years - adulthood)
- D) Infancy (birth to 1 year)

Answer: B) Concrete operational stage (7-12 years)

What limitation of the Cognitive Approach is highlighted in the text?

- A) Overemphasis on genetic factors
- B) Neglect of cultural differences in gender role development
- C) Lack of focus on behavioral observations
- D) Ignoring the role of reinforcement in gender development

Answer: B) Neglect of cultural differences in gender role development

Lesson No.12

According to the Psychodynamic Approach, how do family dynamics influence individuals in the development of gender identities?

- A) Through conscious role modeling
- B) Through subconscious processes
- C) Through genetic inheritance
- D) Through direct instruction

Answer: B) Through subconscious processes

Which conflict resolution process at the phallic stage leads to the development of gender roles, according to Freud's theory?

- A) Regression
- B) Sublimation
- C) Identification
- D) Repression

Answer: C) Identification

How does the absence of a same-sex parent affect gender development, according to Stevenson & Black (1988)?

- A) It leads to increased sex-typed behavior
- B) It has no impact on gender development
- C) It reduces sex-typed behavior
- D) It delays gender development

Answer: A) It leads to increased sex-typed behavior

What did Karen Horney emphasize regarding gender differences in personality development compared to Freud?

- A) Biological determinants
- B) Unconscious conflicts
- C) Social forces
- D) Psychosexual stages

Answer: C) Social forces

What concept did Horney propose to explain men's feelings of inadequacy compared to women? A) Womb envy

- B) Oedipus complex
- C) Electra complex
- D) Castration anxiety

Answer: A) Womb envy

According to Chodorow (1979), what has a deep imprinting effect on children's development of gender identity? A) Father-son relationship

- B) Mother-daughter relationship
- C) Mother-son relationship
- D) Father-daughter relationship

Answer: C) Mother-son relationship

What does Chodorow propose about the relationship between emotional closeness and gender identity development?

- A) Sons are closer to mothers than daughters
- B) Daughters are closer to fathers than sons
- C) Sons and daughters have similar emotional closeness
- D) Emotional closeness varies by gender

Answer: B) Daughters are closer to fathers than sons

According to Kaschak's Antigone Phase, what does Antigone represent in the patriarchal family structure?

- A) Subservience
- B) Independence

- C) Equality
- D) Dominance

Answer: A) Subservience

What is the consequence of unresolved conflicts described by Kaschak in the Antigone Phase?

- A) Emotional independence
- B) Self-empowerment
- C) Self-hatred and shame
- D) Assertiveness and confidence

Answer: C) Self-hatred and shame

How does Kaschak relate the Antigone phase to the broader societal structure?

- A) As a symbol of female dominance
- B) As a reflection of male power and autonomy
- C) As a sign of gender equality
- D) As a model of independent identity formation

Answer: B) As a reflection of male power and autonomy

Lesson No.13

Which concept in the Humanistic Approach can be likened to gender-appropriate behavior as an ideal self? A) Unconditional positive regard

- B) Maslow's self-actualization
- C) Conditional positive regard

D) Ideal self-concept

Answer: C) Conditional positive regard

According to the Humanistic Approach, what might conditional positive regard represent in the context of gender role stereotypes? A) Expectations for achieving self-actualization

B) Expectations for gender-appropriate behavior

C) Unconditional acceptance of gender diversity

D) Promotion of gender-neutral norms

Answer: B) Expectations for gender-appropriate behavior

How does the Humanistic Approach view cultural stereotypes influencing gender development?

A) As a primary determinant of biological sex

B) As a source of unconditional positive regard

C) As a reflection of innate human nature

D) As a form of conditional positive regard

Answer: D) As a form of conditional positive regard

What is the central concept emphasized in Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs regarding gender development?

A) Unconditional positive regard

B) Self-actualization

C) Conditional positive regard

D) Ideal self-concept

Answer: B) Self-actualization

How does the Socio-cultural Approach propose that social factors influence gender roles?

- A) By promoting genetic determinism
- B) Through societal expectations and norms
- C) By emphasizing individual self-actualization
- D) By disregarding cultural values

Answer: B) Through societal expectations and norms

What distinguishes the Epigenetic Systems Theory regarding gender development?

- A) It emphasizes biological determinism
- B) It focuses on early childhood experiences
- C) It highlights the interaction between genetics and environment
- D) It supports the notion of unconditional positive regard

Answer: C) It highlights the interaction between genetics and environment

How does the Gender Script Theory differ from the Gender Schema Theory?

- A) It emphasizes biological factors over social influences
- B) It includes an ordered sequence of events
- C) It rejects the concept of gender stereotypes
- D) It promotes unconditional acceptance of gender roles

Answer: B) It includes an ordered sequence of events

In the Socio-cultural Approach, what influences the variations in how different societies promote and teach gender roles?

- A) Genetic predisposition
- B) Historical period
- C) Biological determinism
- D) Cultural homogeneity

Answer: B) Historical period

How does the Humanistic Approach view the role of conditional positive regard in gender development?

- A) It promotes unconditional acceptance of gender diversity
- B) It highlights the importance of self-actualization
- C) It sets expectations for gender-appropriate behavior
- D) It emphasizes genetic influences on gender roles

Answer: C) It sets expectations for gender-appropriate behavior

What concept in the Humanistic Approach aligns with the development of gender roles based on societal expectations?

- A) Unconditional positive regard
- B) Self-actualization
- C) Ideal self-concept
- D) Conditional positive regard

Answer: D) Conditional positive regard

Lesson No.14

What is sex-typing?

- A) The biological process of sexual reproduction
- B) Categorizing men and women based on certain traits
- C) Interchanging gender roles in society
- D) Social discrimination based on gender

Answer: B) Categorizing men and women based on certain traits

Why do social scientists prefer using the term "gender" over "sex"?

- A) Because it emphasizes biological differences
- B) Because it focuses on socio-psychological aspects
- C) Because it reflects genetic influences
- D) Because it emphasizes cultural norms

Answer: B) Because it focuses on socio-psychological aspects

At what age do children typically acquire a sense of sex identity?

- A) Birth
- B) 1 year
- C) 3 years
- D) Adolescence

Answer: C) 3 years

Which model emphasizes that gender characteristics are learned in earlier childhood, while personality traits associated with activities and occupations are developed later? A) First model

B) Second model

C) Psychoanalytic model

D) Social learning model

Answer: A) First model

What are sex-roles?

A) Biological differences between males and females

B) Expected patterns of behavior and thinking for males and females

C) Social discrimination based on gender

D) Interchangeable traits between males and females

Answer: B) Expected patterns of behavior and thinking for males and females

Which theory emphasizes that sex-typing is a natural process due to biological differences between males and females? A) Social Learning Theory

B) Cognitive Development Theory

C) Psychoanalytical Theory

D) Cerebral Lateralization Theory

Answer: C) Psychoanalytical Theory

What are some psycho-social determinants of sex-typing?

- A) Biological inheritance
- B) Chromosomal differences
- C) Cultural norms and parental influences
- D) Cognitive abilities and development stages

Answer: C) Cultural norms and parental influences

Which agent of socialization is most responsible for transmitting sex-roles and stereotypes to children?

- A) Schools
- B) Peers
- C) Media
- D) Family

Answer: D) Family

How does the media influence sex-typing?

- A) By promoting gender equality
- B) By portraying women in passive roles
- C) By encouraging cognitive development
- D) By ignoring cultural norms

Answer: B) By portraying women in passive roles

What is the conclusion regarding sex-roles in society?

- A) They should be perceived as superior or inferior based on gender

- B) They are rigid behavior patterns that hinder social development
- C) They should provide equal opportunities for both sexes
- D) They are determined solely by biological factors

Answer: C) They should provide equal opportunities for both sexes

Lesson No.15

How are stereotypes defined in the context of gender?

- A) Unbiased observations about individuals
- B) Cultural beliefs and practices about gender roles
- C) Automatic recognition of individual differences
- D) Positive attributes assigned to the "out-group"

Answer: B) Cultural beliefs and practices about gender roles

According to Walter Lippmann, how did he describe stereotypes?

- A) Positive images of diverse groups
- B) Negative portrayals of societal norms
- C) "Pictures in our head" reflecting biases
- D) Neutral interpretations of social phenomena

Answer: C) "Pictures in our head" reflecting biases

Which term is often used to describe stereotypes held against women?

- A) Racism
- B) Sexism
- C) Objectivism

D) Pluralism

Answer: B) Sexism

How do stereotypes impact interpersonal relations according to the text?

- A) They encourage individualistic perceptions
- B) They promote cultural diversity
- C) They shape perceptions of individuals based on pre-formed beliefs
- D) They lead to unconditional positive regard

Answer: C) They shape perceptions of individuals based on pre-formed beliefs

What is a common characteristic of stereotypes across different cultures?

- A) They are predominantly positive in nature
- B) They are universally held without cultural variation
- C) They reflect societal beliefs and values
- D) They are primarily based on genetic predispositions

Answer: C) They reflect societal beliefs and values

Which approach suggests that children learn gender stereotypes through reinforcement and punishment?

- A) Psychoanalytic Approach
- B) Behaviorist Approach
- C) Authoritarian Model Approach
- D) Observational Learning Approach

Answer: B) Behaviorist Approach

According to the Feminist Approach, how are gender stereotypes formed?

- A) Through cultural beliefs and traditions
- B) By reinforcement from significant others
- C) Due to male dominance and female subservience
- D) Through identification with the same-sex parent

Answer: C) Due to male dominance and female subservience

How do children primarily learn gender-appropriate behaviors?

- A) Direct instructions from parents
- B) Through genetic predispositions
- C) By observation of media portrayals
- D) Through reinforcement from teachers

Answer: A) Direct instructions from parents

What role does education play in transmitting gender stereotypes?

- A) It encourages gender-neutral behaviors
- B) It reinforces stereotypes through textbooks and curricula
- C) It promotes diverse perspectives on gender roles
- D) It discourages gender-specific activities

Answer: B) It reinforces stereotypes through textbooks and curricula According to research evidence, what is a characteristic of gender stereotypes?

- A) They are based on biological differences
- B) They reflect positive attitudes towards diversity
- C) They exaggerate differences between genders
- D) They are universally accepted without variation

Answer: C) They exaggerate differences between genders

Lesson No.16

At what age do children start to develop characteristics and behaviors associated with males and females?

- A) 1 year
- B) 3 years
- C) 6 years
- D) 8 years

Answer: B) 3 years

Which stage of gender stereotype development involves the ability to make stereotypical judgments about both men and women?

- A) Stage 1
- B) Stage 2
- C) Stage 3
- D) Stage 4

Answer: C) Stage 3

According to the psychoanalytic approach, how are gender stereotypes formed?

- A) Through reinforcement from parents
- B) By observation of peers
- C) By identification with the same-sex parent
- D) Through observation of media

Answer: C) By identification with the same-sex parent

Which approach suggests that children learn gender stereotypes through observation of parents, peers, and others?

- A) Psychoanalytic Approach
- B) Behaviorist Approach
- C) Observational Learning Approach
- D) Feminist Approach

Answer: C) Observational Learning Approach

What is a consequence of gender stereotypes mentioned in the text?

- A) Cultural diversity
- B) Prejudices and discrimination
- C) Positive self-perceptions
- D) Flexible gender roles

Answer: B) Prejudices and discrimination

According to the behaviorist approach, how do children learn gender stereotypes?

- A) Through reinforcement and punishment
- B) By identification with the opposite-sex parent

- C) Through observation of media portrayals
- D) By genetic predispositions

Answer: A) Through reinforcement and punishment

Which aspect of sexism involves positive attitudes towards women that can lead to belittling and subservience?

- A) Hostile sexism
- B) Benevolent sexism
- C) Authoritarian sexism
- D) Observational sexism

Answer: B) Benevolent sexism

How do stereotypes influence self-perceptions according to the text?

- A) They promote flexible gender roles
- B) They reinforce positive biases about the in-group
- C) They discourage conformity to societal norms
- D) They create a pressure to conform to certain behaviors

Answer: D) They create a pressure to conform to certain behaviors

What cognitive process leads people to perceive relationships between gender and behaviors that don't actually exist?

- A) Illusory correlation
- B) Confirmation bias
- C) Stereotypical encoding

D) Self-fulfilling prophecy

Answer: A) Illusory correlation

What model describes the strain experienced by men adhering to traditional gender role expectations?

A) Gender Role Strain model

B) Behaviorist Model

C) Feminist Model

D) Psychoanalytic Model

Answer: A) Gender Role Strain model

Lesson No.17

Which cultural group serves as an example of social and gender equality in Israel?

A) Amish communities

B) Japanese clans

C) Israeli Kibbutzim

D) African tribes

Answer: C) Israeli Kibbutzim

What is a notable characteristic of gender roles within Israeli Kibbutzim?

A) Strict segregation of male and female tasks

B) Emphasis on traditional gender norms

C) Equal participation of men and women in all tasks

D) Exclusive assignment of childcare to women

Answer: C) Equal participation of men and women in all tasks

Margaret Mead's study "Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies" examined cultures in which location?

- A) India
- B) New Guinea
- C) Egypt
- D) Brazil

Answer: B) New Guinea

According to Margaret Mead's research, which society exhibited cooperative and sensitive behaviors among both men and women?

- A) Arapesh
- B) Mundugumor
- C) Tchambuli
- D) Maori

Answer: A) Arapesh

How did the Mundugumor society differ from the Arapesh in terms of behavior?

- A) Mundugumor were gentle and cooperative, unlike the Arapesh
- B) Mundugumor were cannibals and head hunters, unlike the Arapesh
- C) Mundugumor had clearly defined gender roles, unlike the Arapesh
- D) Mundugumor were submissive and nurturing, unlike the Arapesh

Answer: B) Mundugumor were cannibals and head hunters, unlike the Arapesh

What is significant about the Tchambuli society in terms of gender roles?

- A) Both men and women had similar roles
- B) Men performed traditional female roles
- C) Women were dominant and rational
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

What does Margaret Mead's study suggest about gender roles?

- A) Gender roles are universal and biological
- B) Gender roles are shaped by cultural practices
- C) Gender roles are entirely innate and immutable
- D) Gender roles are unaffected by societal norms

Answer: B) Gender roles are shaped by cultural practices

Why do supporters of the biological perspective mention the Israeli Kibbutzim?

- A) To emphasize the role of social equality in gender development
- B) To demonstrate the importance of innate instincts in childcare
- C) To highlight the influence of cultural norms on gender roles
- D) To suggest that gender differences have biological origins

Answer: B) To demonstrate the importance of innate instincts in childcare

What conclusion can be drawn from the studies of Margaret Mead and the Israeli Kibbutzim?

- A) Cultural practices have no influence on gender roles
- B) Gender roles are entirely determined by biological factors
- C) Gender roles can vary significantly across different cultures
- D) Gender roles are uniform across all societies

Answer: C) Gender roles can vary significantly across different cultures

Which society studied by Margaret Mead exhibited behaviors traditionally associated with the opposite gender?

- A) Arapesh
- B) Mundugumor
- C) Tchambuli
- D) None of the above

Answer: C) Tchambuli

Lesson No.18

At what age does gender role preference typically begin to emerge in children?

- A) 1 year
- B) 3 years
- C) 5 years
- D) 7 years

Answer: B) 3 years

Gender role preference in young children is commonly manifested in their choice of:

- A) Gender-neutral toys
- B) Opposite-gender toys
- C) Gender-specific toys
- D) Educational toys

Answer: C) Gender-specific toys

Which aspect of gender role development involves adopting observable, sex-related behaviors? A) Gender Role Preference

- B) Gender Role Identification
- C) Gender Role Adoption
- D) Gender Constancy

Answer: C) Gender Role Adoption

In what sequence do boys typically develop gender role adoption and gender role identification?

- A) Simultaneously
- B) Gender role identification first, followed by adoption
- C) Adoption first, followed by identification
- D) Neither adoption nor identification occurs

Answer: C) Adoption first, followed by identification

Gender identity is best described as:

- A) Observable behaviors associated with gender
- B) Awareness of being male or female
- C) Preferred gender roles in society
- D) Adoption of masculine or feminine behaviors

Answer: B) Awareness of being male or female

What cognitive ability is necessary for a child to develop gender identity?

- A) Recognition of cultural norms
- B) Understanding of gender constancy
- C) Awareness of gender differences
- D) Proficiency in language skills

Answer: C) Awareness of gender differences

At what age do children typically begin to use gender labels accurately?

- A) 12 months
- B) 18 months
- C) 24 months
- D) 36 months

Answer: C) 24 months

What does gender stability refer to in terms of cognitive development?

- A) Awareness that gender can change over time
- B) Knowledge that gender is a stable personal characteristic

- C) Belief that gender remains fixed regardless of appearances
- D) Understanding of gender-appropriate behavior

Answer: B) Knowledge that gender is a stable personal characteristic

Which external factors contribute to the development of gender identity?

- A) Parental attitudes, peers, and media
- B) Only parental attitudes
- C) Only peer influence
- D) Only school environment

Answer: A) Parental attitudes, peers, and media

What motivates children who have developed gender constancy?

- A) Avoiding gender-typical behaviors
- B) Making gender-neutral friends
- C) Adopting and practicing gender-typical behaviors
- D) Ignoring gender stereotypes

Answer: C) Adopting and practicing gender-typical behaviors

Lesson No.19

According to research, what is the general conclusion regarding gender differences in personality traits?

- A) Men and women exhibit significant and consistent differences in all traits.
- B) Gender differences in personality are insignificant and inconsistent.
- C) Men and women are entirely different entities based on personality traits.

D) Gender differences are clearly defined across all cultures.

Answer: B) Gender differences in personality are insignificant and inconsistent.

Which type of aggression is more common in boys compared to girls?

A) Relational aggression

B) Verbal aggression

C) Physical aggression

D) Covert aggression

Answer: C) Physical aggression

Relational aggression involves:

A) Physical harm to the victim

B) Insult or social rejection aimed at causing psychic pain

C) Covert manipulation for personal gain

D) Internal conflict and anxiety

Answer: B) Insult or social rejection aimed at causing psychic pain

Who tends to use relational aggression more frequently?

A) Boys

B) Girls

C) Both boys and girls equally

D) Adults

Answer: B) Girls

What is the difference between physical aggression and relational aggression?

- A) Physical aggression is more common in adults, while relational aggression is more common in children.
- B) Physical aggression involves verbal insults, while relational aggression involves physical harm.
- C) Physical aggression is overt and involves physical harm, while relational aggression aims to cause psychic pain through social rejection.
- D) Physical aggression is more prevalent in girls, while relational aggression is more prevalent in boys.

Answer: C) Physical aggression is overt and involves physical harm, while relational aggression aims to cause psychic pain through social rejection.

According to the biological explanation, what contributes to the difference in aggression between males and females?

- A) Socialization
- B) Hormones
- C) Verbal cues
- D) Peer influence

Answer: B) Hormones

Gender differences in bullying suggest that:

- A) Boys are more likely to experience sexual teasing or touching in schools.
- B) Girls are more likely to bully physically compared to boys.
- C) Both boys and girls experience bullying in similar ways.

D) Girls are more likely to experience sexual teasing or touching as a form of bullying.

Answer: D) Girls are more likely to experience sexual teasing or touching as a form of bullying.

Which gender is generally more sensitive to subtle non-verbal cues?

- A) Men
- B) Women
- C) Both men and women equally
- D) Children

Answer: B) Women

What does relational aggression primarily involve?

- A) Physical harm
- B) Insults and verbal abuse
- C) Social exclusion and undermining others
- D) Covert manipulation

Answer: C) Social exclusion and undermining others

According to research, who tends to exhibit more verbal and physical aggression across different age groups?

- A) Adults
- B) Women
- C) Men

D) Children

Answer: C) Men

Lesson No.20

According to research, who tends to disclose more about emotions, relationships, and personal matters?

- A) Men
- B) Both men and women disclose equally
- C) Women
- D) Highly masculine individuals

Answer: C) Women

Which communication style is associated with women and is perceived as less assertive?

- A) Tentative language with tag questions
- B) Straightforward opinions
- C) Interruptive behavior
- D) Non-verbal cues

Answer: A) Tentative language with tag questions

Who is more likely to use assertive speech patterns and talk more in various settings?

- A) Women
- B) Men
- C) Both men and women talk equally

D) Highly feminine individuals

Answer: B) Men

What aspect of communication shows no gender differences according to Davidson and Duberman's study?

- A) Discussion of topical issues
- B) Use of assertive speech
- C) Expression of emotions
- D) Verbal communication with family members

Answer: A) Discussion of topical issues

According to the text, who tends to include more females in their social networks?

- A) Women
- B) Men
- C) Both men and women equally
- D) Highly sociable individuals

Answer: B) Men

Which gender shows a higher level of exchange of informational and emotional support with friends?

- A) Men
- B) Women
- C) Both men and women show equal support
- D) Highly introverted individuals

Answer: B) Women

What type of communication is emphasized more in female friendships?

- A) Non-verbal communication
- B) Informational exchange
- C) Verbal communication
- D) Emotional display

Answer: C) Verbal communication

Who is more likely to interrupt others during conversations?

- A) Women
- B) Men
- C) Both men and women equally interrupt
- D) Highly communicative individuals

Answer: B) Men

What behavior do highly masculine individuals exhibit in terms of self-disclosure with women?

- A) They disclose less
- B) They disclose more, especially with women they anticipate future interaction with
- C) They disclose equally to all individuals
- D) They avoid self-disclosure altogether

Answer: B) They disclose more, especially with women they anticipate future interaction with

Which gender stereotype about communication style is challenged by research?

- A) Women talk more than men
- B) Men are more verbally expressive
- C) Women are less assertive in speech
- D) Men are less likely to self-disclose

Answer: A) Women talk more than men

Lesson No.21

What do empirical research findings suggest about gender differences in intelligence and cognitive ability?

- A) Men consistently outperform women in all cognitive tasks.
- B) Women exhibit superior cognitive abilities in all areas.
- C) Gender differences in intelligence are significant and consistent.
- D) There are no significant gender differences in overall intelligence or cognitive ability.

Answer: D) There are no significant gender differences in overall intelligence or cognitive ability.

Which cognitive area do males generally perform better in compared to females?

- A) Verbal skills
- B) Reading comprehension
- C) Spatial ability
- D) Writing skills

Answer: C) Spatial ability

According to the meta-analysis by Hyde and associates (1990), what did the findings reveal about mathematical performance?

- A) Females consistently outperform males in advanced mathematics.
- B) Males perform better in computational skills at all levels.
- C) Gender differences in mathematical performance are significant across all age groups.
- D) On average, males and females do not differ significantly in mathematical performance.

Answer: D) On average, males and females do not differ significantly in mathematical performance.

What trend is observed in verbal ability across different age groups? A)

Males exhibit better verbal skills than females at all ages.

- B) Females tend to have better verbal ability and skills than males on average.
- C) Verbal abilities are consistently higher in males throughout development.
- D) There are no gender differences in verbal abilities.

Answer: B) Females tend to have better verbal ability and skills than males on average.

What factor contributes to the gender difference in math achievement, according to research?

- A) Biological differences in brain structure
- B) Higher motivation among male students

- C) Social perceptions and stereotypes about math
- D) Lack of educational resources for females

Answer: C) Social perceptions and stereotypes about math

Which cognitive skill is associated with a better grasp of geometry and contributes to gender differences in math achievement?

- A) Writing skills
- B) Computational ability
- C) Visual-spatial ability
- D) Verbal reasoning

Answer: C) Visual-spatial ability

Why do some studies show a correlation between math performance and the number of math classes taken in high school?

- A) Males are more likely to avoid advanced math courses.
- B) Females are discouraged from enrolling in math classes.
- C) Males tend to enroll in more advanced math courses.
- D) Females have superior mathematical skills without advanced courses.

Answer: C) Males tend to enroll in more advanced math courses.

Which group of students is more likely to be enrolled in advanced math courses?

- A) Females
- B) Elementary school children
- C) Males

D) Middle school students

Answer: C) Males

What does research suggest about language acquisition in girls compared to boys?

- A) Boys exhibit more rapid and proficient language acquisition.
- B) Girls have an advantage in rapidity and proficiency in language acquisition.
- C) There are no gender differences in language acquisition.
- D) Boys start speaking earlier than girls.

Answer: B) Girls have an advantage in rapidity and proficiency in language acquisition.

Which cognitive area tends to show smaller gender differences across different age groups? A) Verbal skills

- B) Writing skills
- C) Mathematical ability
- D) Visual-spatial ability

Answer: A) Verbal skills

Lesson No.22

Which of the following is true about the impact of media on individuals? A)

- Media has no impact on cognition, affect, or behavior.
- B) Media can change one's thinking, feeling, and actions.
- C) Media only strengthens existing positive attitudes.
- D) Media affects people's physical health, not attitudes.

Answer: B) Media can change one's thinking, feeling, and actions.

What form of media is considered one of the most influential agents of socialization? A) Print media

B) Radio

C) Television

D) Social media

Answer: C) Television

How does television influence individuals beyond visual sensation?

A) Through written content

B) Through auditory sensation

C) Through physical interaction

D) Through printed advertisements

Answer: B) Through auditory sensation

How does media portrayal of men and women reflect societal stereotypes? A)

Media challenges stereotypes by portraying men and women equally.

B) Media has no influence on societal stereotypes.

C) Media reflects existing societal stereotypes about men and women.

D) Media creates new stereotypes that do not exist in society.

Answer: C) Media reflects existing societal stereotypes about men and women.

Which gender stereotype was common in the Victorian Era regarding body image?

- A) Thin bodies were considered symbols of fertility and affluence.
- B) Overweight bodies were considered symbols of health and motherhood.
- C) Both men and women preferred thin body figures.
- D) Body image was not a concern in the Victorian Era.

Answer: B) Overweight bodies were considered symbols of health and motherhood.

How do modern children's books still reinforce stereotypical gender roles? A)

- They depict equal numbers of male and female characters.
- B) Female characters are shown as more resourceful but still often needing help.
- C) Male characters are portrayed as less capable than females.
- D) Children's books have eliminated gender stereotypes entirely.

Answer: B) Female characters are shown as more resourceful but still often needing help.

What impact does heavy television viewing have on adolescent girls' sexism scores?

- A) It decreases sexism scores.
- B) It has no impact on sexism scores.
- C) It increases sexism scores.
- D) It varies based on family income.

Answer: C) It increases sexism scores.

How does television promote gender-typed beliefs and behaviors? A)

By eliminating gender stereotypes from programs.

B) By depicting characters that challenge traditional gender roles.

C) Through observational learning from stereotypical character behaviors.

D) By focusing only on non-gendered topics.

Answer: C) Through observational learning from stereotypical character behaviors.

What was observed in Canadian towns after two years of television availability?

A) Decrease in traditional views among children

B) No change in children's views

C) Increase in traditional views among children

D) Adoption of new attitudes unrelated to gender

Answer: C) Increase in traditional views among children

Which aspect of television watching is most likely to influence viewers' attitudes according to the information provided?

A) Soap operas

B) Talk shows

C) Advertisements

D) Documentaries

Answer: C) Advertisements