

**Psy 4501: Psychology of Women**  
**Answer Key for Midterm 1**  
**Spring 2005**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- |            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. ANS: A  | REF: p. 156-157 |
| 2. ANS: C  |                 |
| 3. ANS: C  |                 |
| 4. ANS: D  |                 |
| 5. ANS: C  | REF: p. 92      |
| 6. ANS: B  | REF: p. 23      |
| 7. ANS: D  | REF: p. 8       |
| 8. ANS: B  | REF: p. 21      |
| 9. ANS: B  | REF: p. 117     |
| 10. ANS: C |                 |
| 11. ANS: C | REF: p. 22      |
| 12. ANS: C | REF: p. 162     |
| 13. ANS: A | REF: p. 8       |
| 14. ANS: B | REF: p. 4       |
| 15. ANS: C | REF: p. 165-166 |
| 16. ANS: D | REF: p. 149     |
| 17. ANS: D | REF: p. 87      |
| 18. ANS: C | REF: p. 153     |
| 19. ANS: C | REF: p. 84      |
| 20. ANS: D | REF: p. 100     |
| 21. ANS: A | REF: p. 162-163 |
| 22. ANS: D | REF: p. 97-98   |
| 23. ANS: B | REF: p. 4       |
| 24. ANS: C | REF: p. 28      |
| 25. ANS: D |                 |
| 26. ANS: B | REF: p. 159     |
| 27. ANS: B | REF: p. 82-83   |
| 28. ANS: C | REF: p. 83-84   |
| 29. ANS: A | REF: p. 24      |
| 30. ANS: A | REF: p. 83-84   |
| 31. ANS: C | REF: p. 167     |
| 32. ANS: D | REF: p. 40-42   |
| 33. ANS: A | REF: p. 36      |
| 34. ANS: D |                 |

## SHORT ANSWER

35. **Meta-analysis:**  
Statistical method for integrating numerous studies on a single topic. It yields a single number that tell us whether a variable (e.g., gender) has an overall effect. P. 125, 147
36. **Menarche:**  
Beginning of menstruation. One of the major biological milestones of puberty for girls (p. 110-111).
37. **Cultural feminism:**  
A type of feminism that emphasizes the positive qualities that are presumed to be stronger in women than men, such as nurturing. It focuses on gender differences that value women rather than gender similarities. Cultural feminists often argue that society should be restructured to emphasize cooperation rather than aggression (p. 6).
38. **Intersexed individual:**  
Someone whose biological sex is not clearly male or female (i.e., does not have a matching chromosomal pattern, internal reproductive system, gonads, hormones, and external genitals). P. 75
39. **Benevolent sexism:**  
a more subtle kind of sexism than hostile sexism. It argues for women's special niceness and purity. However, it still emphasizes that women are different from and weaker than men. p. 54

## ESSAY

40. Four specific ways in which gender stereotypes can affect the way we perceive and treat others.  
See pages 60-65 and Jan. 25 Lecture notes
  - a. Stereotypes cause us to **exaggerate the differences between men and women** which is called gender polarization. This can lead us to condemn individuals who deviate from gender-defined roles (and can lead to discrimination as in the case of Ann Hopkins).
  - b. Stereotypes can lead us to **seek out information that is consistent with our stereotypes**. When people seek out information about other people, they are more likely to notice characteristics that are consistent with their stereotype about that group of people rather than those that are inconsistent. Thus, people are especially likely to notice characteristics of women that are consistent with their stereotypes of women, but not characteristics that refute those stereotypes.
  - c Stereotypes can lead us to **interpret behaviors in a biased manner**. For example a male baby crying is perceived as angry whereas a female baby crying is perceived as scared.
  - d People often **recall gender-consistent information** better than gender-inconsistent information. For example, they will remember that a woman cried and a man was angry.
  - e Stereotypes can influence behavior through **self-fulfilling prophecies** which means that your expectations about someone may lead him or her to act in a way that confirms your expectation. For example, if someone thinks you are a bad driver you may actually drive badly because you are nervous.
  - f Stereotypes can also affect the **attributions** we make about others performance. For example, women's success may be attributed to luck or hard work whereas men's success may be attributed to ability. . attributions.
  - g. A negative stereotype about a group can lead us to **avoid contact** with members of that group which means that our stereotypes about that group won't change. For example, if you have the belief that feminists are man-haters you may avoid feminists, which means that you won't learn that all feminists are not man-haters!

We will also count these answers.

h. The male experience is considered the norm whereas the female experience is seen as a deviant from the norm. For example, if women react to feedback more strongly as men they are seen as reacting too much whereas it maybe that men are not reacting enough. \*Note. This is not technically one of the ways in which stereotypes affect thoughts and behaviors but it is in the book under this section.

i. Stereotypes also can affect us through stereotype threat processes. For example, if you belong to a group that is hampered by a negative stereotype and someone reminds you of that stereotype you may become anxious and your performance may suffer. An example would be women doing more poorly on math tests if they are reminded of the stereotype that women are not as good in math. \*Note. This is about how stereotypes affect us rather than how we perceive others but we will still count it.

41. Gender differences in self-esteem and factors that affect the size of the difference.  
See Ch. 4 p. 126 and lectures notes from Feb. 10.

According to the meta-analysis by Kling et al. (199) the overall effect size for the gender difference in self-esteem is .21, which is small.

One factor that affects the size of the difference is the **age** of the participants. Gender differences are small in childhood and early adolescence, get bigger in adolescence (age 15-18), and then go down again such that they are nonexistent in adults (over 23). So, the biggest gender difference in self-esteem is during adolescence but even then it is .33, which is between small and medium.

Another factor that affects the size of the difference is **race/ethnicity**. The gender difference is bigger in Whites ( $d = .20$ ) than among Blacks ( $-.04$ ).

A third factor is **social class**. Gender differences are relatively large in lower- and middle-class participants whereas upper-class men and women from well-educated families are more similar in self-esteem.

We also counted discussion of gender differences in body image.