

**Psy 4501: Psychology of Women**  
**Study Guide for Midterm 1**  
**Professor Pat Frazier**  
**Spring 2005**

This exam will consist of 34 multiple-choice questions regarding the key terms from the textbook and key topics from lecture (1 point each), 5 short-answer questions that involve providing definitions of key terms from the textbook (2 points each), and 2 short essays (8 points each) based on material covered fairly extensively in class and in the book. The exam is worth 60 total points and there are approximately 12 points related to each of the five chapters. Example questions are included at the end.

**Ch. 1**

*Key Terms from Textbook:*

Sex	Gender
Sexism	Liberal feminism
Cultural feminism	Radical feminism
Similarities perspective	Social constructionism
Differences perspective	Essentialism
Operational definition	Researcher expectancy
Statistical and practical significance	Critical thinking
Gender as subject and stimulus variables	Androcentric

*Key topics from lecture*

Stages of research process and potential biases (also in textbook)

Current status of research on psychology of women (sex bias, research trends, ethnic minority women, low income women)

**Ch. 2**

*Key Terms from Textbook:*

Gender stereotypes	Prejudice
Discrimination	Gender bias
Androcentric/normative male	Masculine/androcentric generic
Agency and communion	Hostile sexism
Benevolent sexism	Heterosexism
Social cognitive approach	Gender polarization
Self-fulfilling prophecy	Stereotype threat

*Key topics from lecture:*

Street et al. (1995) study of gender stereotypes

Characteristics of gender stereotypes/stereotype accuracy

Effects of stereotypes

Representation of men and women in media (also in textbook), including Plous & Neptune (1997) study

### Ch. 3

*Key terms from textbook:*

Gender typing	Sex chromosomes
Gonads	Androgen
Estrogen	Intersexed individual
Androgen-insensitivity syndrome	Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
Social constructionism	Social learning approach
Cognitive developmental approach	Gender schemas
Gender identity	Gender segregation

*Key topics from lecture:*

Dahl & Moretti (2003) study of paternal preferences for boys  
Lytton & Romney (1991) meta-analysis  
Theories of gender-typing  
Kid's stereotypes (also in textbook)  
Children's books (also in textbook)  
Thompson & Zerbinos (1997) study (also in textbook)

### Ch. 4

*Key terms from textbook:*

Adolescence	Puberty
Menarche	Secondary sex characteristics
Ovulation	Dysmenorrhea
Premenstrual syndrome	Feminist social identity
Chilly classroom climate	

*Key topics from lecture:*

Factors affecting timing of puberty  
PMS and PMS research methods (also in textbook)  
Research on gender differences in self-esteem (also in textbook)  
Gender differences in body image

### Ch. 5

*Key terms from textbook:*

Meta-analysis	Spatial abilities
Stereotype threat	Achievement motivation
Fear of success	Attributions

*Key points from lecture*

Gender similarities/differences in verbal, spatial and math ability  
Explanations for differences  
Stability of self-confidence

### *Sample Questions*

#### *Sample multiple choice question:*

Polly believes that feminist goals can best be achieved by passing laws to guarantee women equal educational and workplace opportunities. Polly represents which approach to feminism?

- a. cultural feminism
- b. liberal feminism
- c. radical feminism
- d. heterosexist feminism

Answer: b

#### *Sample short answer question:*

Please define the following term:

Feminism:

Answer: Feminism is a belief system in which women's experiences and ideas are valued; feminists argue that women and men should be socially, economically, and legally equal.

This would count as a complete definition and would be awarded 2 points. If you only provide half of the 2-part definition we would take a point off. When in doubt, say more! Also, please note, we have not necessarily discussed all of these terms in class.

#### *Example short essay question:*

Your book describes five stages of the research process and ways in which gender bias can enter into the process at each of these stages. Describe four of the five stages (1 point each) and describe one way in which gender bias can influence each of those stages (1 point each)

(Partial) Answer :

The first stage of the research process is formulating the hypothesis. Gender bias can influence this stage of the process if the theory or research question is biased. An example of a biased question is to ask whether maternal (but not paternal) employment harms kids.