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| **True / False** |

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| 1. Gender is a relational concept because masculinity and femininity make sense in relation to one another.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 2. Quantitative research methods gather and analyze data that can be quantified.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 3. The Industrial Revolution led to the redefinition of masculinity and femininity.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 4. Even if a male fetus is deprived of progesterone in utero, standard male genitalia will still develop.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 5. Hermaphrodite is the preferred word for people who have male and female sex organs.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 6. Meanings are created through human interactions with symbols.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 7. There are two distinct genders, female and male.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 8. Gender identity is the same thing as one's biological sex.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 9. Most transgender people experience a change in their sexual orientation after transitioning.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| **Multiple Choice** |

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| 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ analysis involves studying communication texts, which may be written, oral, or nonverbal.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Textual | |  | b. | Ethnographic | |  | c. | Quantitative research methods | |  | d. | Critical research methods |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 11. Which of the following is NOT one of the levels of meaning in communication?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Content level of meaning | |  | b. | Relationship level of meaning | |  | c. | Visual level of meaning |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a designation based on biology and assigned at birth.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Sex | |  | b. | Gender | |  | c. | Humanity | |  | d. | Appearance |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 13. The terns “gender” and “sex” are different in that ––––––.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sex is a designation based on biology, and gender is socially constructed and expressed. | |  | b. | gender is a designation based on biology, and sex is socially constructed and expressed. | |  | c. | sex and gender can both be based on biology and socially constructed, but their use depends on the culture. | |  | d. | the terms are interchangeable, but one may be used over the other based on personal preference. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 14. People who are biologically female have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | XX chromosomes | |  | b. | XY chromosomes | |  | c. | XO chromosomes | |  | d. | XXY chromosomes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 15. The term *patriarchy* literally means \_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | oppression of females | |  | b. | from male standpoint | |  | c. | rule by the fathers | |  | d. | government by men |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 16. What happens when fetuses without Y chromosome receive fewer androgens?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Male sex organs develop | |  | b. | Female sex organs develop | |  | c. | Transgender sex organs develop | |  | d. | Dual sexed organs develop |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 17. “Masculine” as a term is used to encompass all of the following descriptions except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Ambitious | |  | b. | Rational | |  | c. | Nurturing | |  | d. | Successful |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 18. What specifies the social meaning and expectations of each sex?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Culture | |  | b. | Individuals | |  | c. | Men | |  | d. | Women |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| **Subjective Short Answer** |

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| **Instructions:** Identify the following: |

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| 19. Androgyny   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Androgyny combined the Greek terms andros, which means “man” and the Greek word gyne, which means “woman.” Androgynous individuals embody qualities that Western culture considers both feminine and masculine. | |

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| 20. Essentializing   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Essentializing involves referring to all men as if they are the same, and as if that similarity reflects some fundamental essence that is maleness. In the same vein, essentializing involves referring to all women as if they are the same, and as if that similarity reflects some fundamental essence that is femaleness. Essentializing is problematic because it obscures differences between people of the same sex while also minimizing similarities between women and men. | |

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| 21. Sex   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Sex is an individual quality determined by biology (chromosomes and hormones). Sex is biological; gender is socially constructed. Sex is innate; gender is learned. Sex is unchanging, or stable (possible exception—sex change surgery). | |

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| 22. Gender   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Gender refers to the traits, behaviors, and assumptions linked to masculinity and femininity. Individuals perform gender roles; however, those roles are created and defined by society at large. Gender varies over time and between and within cultures. | |

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| 23. Sexual orientation   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | A person’s preferences for romantic and sexual partners. Heterosexual orientation means one is romantically and sexually attracted to members of the other sex, while gays and lesbians are attracted to their own sex. Bisexuals are attracted to members of both sexes. | |

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| 24. Symbols   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Symbols are what humans use to communicate. They include signs (i.e., "$" signifies dollar) and words. Symbols are abstract, arbitrary, and ambiguous. Symbols require mediation or interpretation of thought. Humans create meaning because symbols are not innate. People differ in how they perceive and interpret communication. | |

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| 25. Intersexed   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Intersexed individuals are born with ambiguous genitals and may differ from most people in hormonal, chromosomal, and physiological ways. Intersexuals, for many years, routinely underwent "clarifying surgery," which reconstructed genitals to appear more typically masculine or feminine. Concerning intersexed people, doctors have routinely decided which sex the child was "meant to be" and advised parents to authorize "clarifying surgery" that then allowed parents to bring the child up as the sex it was "meant to be." | |

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| 26. Transgender   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Transgender is a term that usually refers to people who have changed their physical sex to more closely align with their sexual identity. This is done through hormones and surgery. Transgenders are often referred to as posttransitional males to females (MTF) or posttransitional females to males (FTM). | |

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| 27. Describe what is meant by communication being systemic.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Communication occurs in particular situations or systems that influence what and how we interact and what meanings we attach to messages. | |

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| 28. Describe what is meant by communication being a dynamic process.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Communication is dynamic, which means that it continually changes, evolves, and moves on. Because communication is a process, communicative interactions have no definite beginnings or endings. | |

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| 29. Describe the differences between critical research methods and mixed research methods.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers should include the following:  ​  Critical research methods  Identify and critique the means by which power relations are created or challenged.  Critical research has given us insight into ways in which organizational structures and practices create work environments that women and minorities perceive as unwelcoming.  ​  Mixed research methods  Exactly what the name implies**—**a combination of two or more of the methods described earlier. For example, a scholar might document the frequency (descriptive statistic) of men**’**s and women**’**s smiling in social situations and then interview men and women (qualitative method) to learn why they smile. | |

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| **Essay** |

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| 30. Describe the differences between quantitative research methods and qualitative research methods.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers should include the following:  Quantitative research methods  Gather and analyze data that can be quantified.  Three of the more common quantitative methods are descriptive statistics, surveys, and experiments.  ​  Qualitative research methods  Sometimes called interpretive methods, aim to understand meanings that cannot be justified.  Two popular qualitative methods are textual analysis and ethnography. | |