

Chapter 5 Quiz Study Guide

PSYC 356

After reading the chapter, indicate whether these statements are *true* or *false*.

1. Our psychological sense of who we are as males or females is known as our gender identity.
2. By enrolling young girls in dance classes and young boys in sports classes parents are shaping what children perceive as appropriate male and female behavior.
3. Our gender roles are strongly shaped by cultural expectations of masculinity and femininity.
4. Until children are 3 years old they identify themselves and others as “boys” or “girls” based on hairstyle, clothing, and other non-anatomical cues.
5. *Social learning theory* suggests that gender roles are acquired largely through rewards, punishments, and modeling.
6. *Genetic sex* is a term used to describe the gender assigned by others, usually at birth.
7. A *gender role stereotype* is a rigidly held oversimplified, overgeneralized belief about how each gender should behave.
8. The assignment of gender usually occurs at birth and is usually based on a person's genetic sex.
9. Biology creates males and females; culture creates masculinity and femininity.
10. The biological female whose gender identity is male is a transsexual.
11. Sex reassignment is a common procedure that is desired by all transgender individuals.
12. A biological male whose anatomical sex is not a "perfect" male anatomy is considered to be intersex.
13. If a female fetus is exposed to high levels of Estrogen during pre-natal development she will develop ambiguous genitalia, a condition known as Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH).
14. DHT Deficiency is a genetic disorder in which females are exposed to high level of testosterone in-utero.
15. The causes of ambiguous genitalia are always hormonal.
16. A woman with Turner syndrome is chromosomally XO.