Chapter 10: Interpersonal Relationships

Test Bank

# Multiple Choice

1. Having frequent, affectively positive interactions with a small number of other people helps satisfy what psychological need?

A. achievement needs

B. creativity needs

C. need to identify

D. need to belong

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: What Roles Do Sex and Gender Play in Social Networks and Friendships?

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. What relationship does the size of one’s social network share with one’s health?

A. Having a larger social network predicts better mental health but not physical health.

B. Larger social networks are associated with increased anxiety.

C. People with larger social networks live longer on average.

D. The association between social networks and longevity does not exist after controlling for health behaviors.

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Networks

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Each of the following represents a sex difference in social networks EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Women spend more time with their social networks than men

B. Women view their networks as more emotionally available to them than men

C. By adolescence, sex differences in network size tend to disappear

D. Men offer more responsive and attentive support to network members than women

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Networks

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Which of the following ways the social network composition differ by race and ethnicity?

A. White people have larger social networks than people of color.

B. Extended family plays a larger role in the social networks of Latino Americans than White Americans.

C. The social networks of people of color contain more nonrelative friends than the networks of White people.

D. The social networks of White Americans provide more social support than the networks of people of color.

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Networks

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Women’s same-sex friendships involve higher levels of \_\_\_\_\_\_, while men’s same-sex friendships tend to involve higher levels of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. social support, shared activities

B. shared activities; social support

C. shared emotions; personal disclosure

D. discussions of non-personal topics; shared activities

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Sex Differences in Friendship and Intimacy

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_ have been shown to explain some of the sex differences in friendship intimacy (e.g., same-sex closeness).

A. Emotional restraint; homophobia

B. Masculinity threats; sex hormones

C. Perceived weakness; cognitive dissonance

D. Pluralistic ignorance; self-fulfilling prophecies

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Sex Differences in Friendship and Intimacy

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective argues that men’s and women’s friendships both allow for intimacy, but via different social dynamics.

A. socio-masculine

B. evolutionary

C. precarious manhood

D. homosocial

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sex Differences in Friendship and Intimacy

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. According to the homosocial perspective, which of the following would be more typical of same-sex friendships among women than among men?

A. participation in competitive activities

B. hierarchically organized friend groups

C. large groups of friends participating in shared activities

D. small friend groups with high levels of self-disclosure

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Sex Differences in Friendship and Intimacy

Difficulty Level: Hard

9. Women are more likely than men to report initiating cross-sex friendships for what reason?

A. the hope that the relationship will become sexual

B. physical safety

C. relationship advice

D. interest in stereotypically masculine activities

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Cross-Sex Friendships

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Men are more likely than women to report initiating cross-sex friendships for what reason?

A. the hope that the relationship will become sexual

B. physical safety

C. relationship advice

D. interest in stereotypically feminine activities

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Cross-Sex Friendships

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. Straight women rate dating advice from which group as the most trustworthy?

A. straight women

B. lesbian women

C. gay men

D. straight men

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Cross-Sex Friendships

Difficulty Level: Easy

12. Sexual minorities often develop chosen families, which are \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. friendships that are more likely to result in sexual intimacy

B. friend circles who understand the unique challenges of being LGBT

C. groups of friends who provide more social expertise than biological families

D. social groups that have more social influence than biological families

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: LGBT friendships

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Lisa Diamond’s research reveals that sexual minority women are especially likely to form what kind of friendships with one another?

A. exchange friendships

B. passionate friendships

C. protective friendships

D. competitive friendships

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: LGBT Friendships

Difficulty Level: Easy

14. When selecting mates, women report \_\_\_\_\_\_ as more important than men do, while men report \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as more important than women do.

A. intelligence; sense of humor

B. ambition; good looks

C. financial stability; emotional stability

D. social ability; education

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 10-2: Evaluate major theoretical perspectives on sex similarities and differences in mate preferences and mate choices.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Mate Preferences: Similarities and Differences

Difficulty Level: Medium

15. In which of the following contexts do sex differences in preferring physically attractive mates not emerge?

A. in collectivist cultures

B. in in Western cultures

C. when considering long-term relationships

D. when considering short-term relationships

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 10-2: Evaluate major theoretical perspectives on sex similarities and differences in mate preferences and mate choices.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Mate Preferences: Similarities and Differences

Difficulty Level: Hard

16. Black women are more likely than White women to say that they would marry someone who \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is unattractive

B. is unintelligent

C. is jobless

D. is emotionally unstable

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 10-2: Evaluate major theoretical perspectives on sex similarities and differences in mate preferences and mate choices.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Mate Preferences: Similarities and Differences

Difficulty Level: Easy

17. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective view sex differences in mate preferences are the product of social roles and labor divisions.

A. evolutionary

B. socio-cultural

C. homosocial

D. biobehavioral

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 10-2: Evaluate major theoretical perspectives on sex similarities and differences in mate preferences and mate choices.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Mate Preferences: Similarities and Differences

Difficulty Level: Medium

18. Cross-cultural universality of sex differences in mate preferences supports which theoretical approach?

A. evolutionary

B. socio-cultural

C. homosocial

D. biobehavioral

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 10-2: Evaluate major theoretical perspectives on sex similarities and differences in mate preferences and mate choices.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Mate Preferences: Similarities and Differences

Difficulty Level: Medium

19. Finkel’s 2008 study revealed what kind of correspondence between people’s self-reported mate preferences and their actual behavior during speed dating?

A. the same sex differences emerged in both self-report and the speed dating

B. only sex differences in preferred sexual attractiveness emerged in both self-report and speed dating

C. sex differences in mate preference observed in self-report disappeared in speed dating

D. sex differences in mate preference were exaggerated during speed dating

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 10-2: Evaluate major theoretical perspectives on sex similarities and differences in mate preferences and mate choices.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Mate Selection: Whom Do We Choose?

Difficulty Level: Medium

20. Partner homogamy refers to the strong, cross-cultural tendency for people to bond and mate with people who \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. balance out our own personality traits

B. are similar to us on a wide number of variables

C. provide honest feedback

D. have access to more resources than ourselves

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 10-2: Evaluate major theoretical perspectives on sex similarities and differences in mate preferences and mate choices.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Mate Selection: Whom Do We Choose?

Difficulty Level: Easy

21. Stereotyped, cognitive representations of the sequence of events and behaviors that occur during dates are called \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. dating schemas

B. paternalistic chivalry

C. dating scripts

D. dating attitudes

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 10-3: Explain the roles of gender and gender norms in dating relationships and romance.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Dating Relationships

Difficulty Level: Easy

22. Andre and Tasha are both in their early 20s and on their first date. Which of the following behaviors would be inconsistent with typical dating scripts for young women and men?

A. Andre selects the restaurant for the date.

B. Andre picks Tasha up from her house.

C. Tasha initiates sexual contact.

D. Tasha lets Andre pay for their movie tickets.

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 10-3: Explain the roles of gender and gender norms in dating relationships and romance.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Dating Relationships

Difficulty Level: Hard

23. Paternalistic chivalry reflects what kind of attitudes?

A. blatantly oppressive attitudes

B. explicitly sexist

C. hostilely sexist

D. benevolently sexist

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 10-3: Explain the roles of gender and gender norms in dating relationships and romance.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Dating Relationships

Difficulty Level: Medium

24. Which of the following is TRUE of sex differences in love and romance?

A. Evidence is mixed and likely indicative of greater similarity and difference between men and women.

B. Men rate themselves higher than women on traits related to emotional investment.

C. Women consistently report falling in love more than men.

D. College age women and men prefer different types of “love acts.”

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 10-3: Explain the roles of gender and gender norms in dating relationships and romance.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Dating Relationships

Difficulty Level: Medium

25. Throughout human history, marriage has rarely been about \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. expanding family networks

B. romantic desires

C. sharing resources

D. increasing the family labor source

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 10-4: Describe diverse marital arrangements across sociohistorical contexts, races and ethnicities, cultures, and sexual orientations.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Brief Social History of Marriage

Difficulty Level: Easy

26. As late as 18th century British colonial America, a woman became a feme covert when married, meaning what?

A. She gained considerable social status.

B. She was allowed to participate in certain social activities such as voting and religious ceremonies.

C. She transferred much of her identity to that of her husband, losing much of her legal standing in the process.

D. She underwent mild surgical procedures to emphasize a feminine appearance.

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 10-4: Describe diverse marital arrangements across sociohistorical contexts, races and ethnicities, cultures, and sexual orientations.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Brief Social History of Marriage

Difficulty Level: Easy

27. Women’s status improved within marriages over time largely as a result of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. industrialization

B. World War II

C. feminist movements

D. the Renaissance

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 10-4: Describe diverse marital arrangements across sociohistorical contexts, races and ethnicities, cultures, and sexual orientations.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Brief Social History of Marriage

Difficulty Level: Easy

28. Families in the United States have changed in each of the following ways since the 1960s EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the percentage of adults age 25 or older who have never been married has increased from 10% to 20%

B. Women are having fewer children and having them at older ages

C. Rates of cohabitation, divorce, and remarriage have all increased

D. Women are less likely to have children outside of marriage

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 10-4: Describe diverse marital arrangements across sociohistorical contexts, races and ethnicities, cultures, and sexual orientations.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Changing American Family

Difficulty Level: Easy

29. Which of the following describes the trajectory of the percentage of children in the US who live in a family with two married parents in their first marriage?

A. The percentage has decreased from around 75–50%.

B. The percentages stayed relatively flat since 1960.

C. The percentage has risen from around 50–75%.

D. The majority of children today live in households with at least one divorced parent.

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 10-4: Describe diverse marital arrangements across sociohistorical contexts, races and ethnicities, cultures, and sexual orientations.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Changing American Family

Difficulty Level: Easy

30. Today in the U.S. married women on average have more \_\_\_\_\_\_ than their husbands.

A. money

B. time spent working outside the home

C. education

D. job opportunities

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 10-4: Describe diverse marital arrangements across sociohistorical contexts, races and ethnicities, cultures, and sexual orientations.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Changing American Family

Difficulty Level: Easy

31. Most marriages throughout human history have been \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. romantically motivated

B. arranged by third parties

C. chosen by the man

D. autonomous

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 10-4: Describe diverse marital arrangements across sociohistorical contexts, races and ethnicities, cultures, and sexual orientations.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Arranged Versus Autonomous Marriages

Difficulty Level: Easy

32. Eighty-two percent of recorded human societies throughout history have permitted this type of marriage.

A. polygny

B. polyandry

C. monogamous marriages only

D. polyamory

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 10-4: Describe diverse marital arrangements across sociohistorical contexts, races and ethnicities, cultures, and sexual orientations.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Polygyn and Polyandry

Difficulty Level: Easy

33. In what type of relationship arrangement do all partners agree that is acceptable to pursue sexual and/or romantic relationships with more than one other partner?

A. polygny

B. polyandry

C. monogamoy

D. polyamory

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 10-4: Describe diverse marital arrangements across sociohistorical contexts, races and ethnicities, cultures, and sexual orientations.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Consensual Non-Monogamy and Polyamory

Difficulty Level: Easy

34. Which of the following is NOT true of the share power and decision-making in relationships in Western cultures?

A. Equality in decision-making predicts higher relationship satisfaction.

B. Almost half of couples report at least some power and balance.

C. When power imbalances occur in heterosexual relationships, partners usually agree that the man has more control over decisions.

D. Objective equality is more influential than perceived fairness in decision-making power.

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Making Decisions

Difficulty Level: Medium

35. Which of the following is inconsistent with typical divisions of labor in relationships in the West?

A. Couples who share domestic labor equally report the highest relationship satisfaction.

B. Childless married heterosexual couples have the most egalitarian labor divisions.

C. Wives log more hours into housework and childcare than husbands in many heterosexual couples, even when they hold jobs.

D. Couples who pay someone else to clean for them tend to have the most egalitarian labor divisions.

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Dividing Labor and Childcare

Difficulty Level: Medium

36. When asked to describe the typical ways that people of their own sexual love, men are more likely than women to mention acts such as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. displaying affection in public

B. buying gifts

C. performing sex acts

D. listening to their partner’s problems

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Showing Love

Difficulty Level: Easy

37. For wives, but not husbands, those who report greater love for their partners show \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. less criticizing

B. more time spent on joint activities

C. increased likelihood to initiate sex

D. more gift-giving

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Showing Love

Difficulty Level: Medium

38. On average, men tend to react with more jealousy to a partners \_\_\_\_\_\_, while women experience more jealousy in response to \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. sexual infidelity; emotional infidelity

B. emotional infidelity; sexual infidelity

C. cheating with friends; cheating with strangers

D. cheating with strangers; cheating with friends

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Jealousy

Difficulty Level: Medium

39. What adaptive behavior does jealousy in relationships motivate?

A. increasing trust between partners

B. fending off rivals

C. decreasing emotional conflict

D. publicly displaying earning potential

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Jealousy

Difficulty Level: Hard

40. Evolutionary theorists argue that the triggers of jealousy in men trace back to the problem of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. securing a committed mate

B. parental investment

C. limited opportunities to pass on offspring

D. paternity uncertainty

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Jealousy

Difficulty Level: Medium

41. Based on a three minute videotape of newlyweds discussing problematic issues, Gottman and Levenson (2000) were able to predict \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the frequency of sexual intimacy per month

B. how couples divided household labor

C. the number of children couples had over the next 10 years

D. divorce over a 14 year period with 93% accuracy

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Dealing With Conflict

Difficulty Level: Easy

42. Gottman and Levenson (2000) found that each of the following was key in predicting divorce EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. absolute increases in emotional expressiveness

B. demand-withdraw patterns

C. rapid escalation of negative emotions among husbands

D. a decrease in nonverbal expressions of positive emotions

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Dealing With Conflict

Difficulty Level: Medium

43. Men are more likely than women to blame declines in relationships upon \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. declines in the quality of communication

B. sexual infidelity

C. lack of freedom

D. declines in joint activities

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Separation and Divorce

Difficulty Level: Easy

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_, women suffer more from divorce, and \_\_\_\_\_\_, men suffer more.

A. Mentally; physically

B. Emotionally; cognitively

C. Socially; individually

D. Financially; psychologically

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Separation and Divorce

Difficulty Level: Easy

45. What best describes the trajectory of marital satisfaction as a function of having children?

A. Satisfaction only decreases when children leave the home.

B. Satisfaction increases gradually as children develop.

C. Satisfaction declines following the birth of children.

D. Satisfaction increases for the first few years of having children then dips during adolescence.

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Parent to Parent: Gender and Parental on Relationships

Difficulty Level: Easy

46. In the short period following an infant’s birth mothers are more likely than fathers to experience \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. depression

B. an increase in life satisfaction

C. changes in personality

D. cognitive deficits

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Parent to Parent: Gender and Parental on Relationships

Difficulty Level: Easy

47. Compared to non-parents, parents report higher levels of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. marital satisfaction

B. meaning in life

C. neuroticism

D. financial stability

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Parent to Parent: Gender and Parental on Relationships

Difficulty Level: Easy

48. Claims like, “a mother’s intuition is always right” reflect \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. explicit prejudice

B. hostile sexism

C. essentialist beliefs

D. accurate biological differences

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Parent to Child: Gender and Caring for Children

Difficulty Level: Hard

49. Each of the following reflects a common essentialist beliefs about mothers and fathers EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. children don’t need fathers to develop in a healthy manner

B. children need mothers more than fathers

C. parenting provides women with a deep sense of satisfaction

D. men lack a biological parenting instinct

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Parent to Child: Gender and Caring for Children

Difficulty Level: Medium

50. What best describes what the research says about sex differences in parenting skills?

A. They are sensitive to whichever parent is the primary caregiver of the infant.

B. They emerge for parenting young children but disappear as children develop.

C. They are associated with estrogen.

D. They exist for parenting girls but not boys.

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Parent to Child: Gender and Caring for Children

Difficulty Level: Medium

# True/False

1. People with smaller social networks die earlier than those with more social connections, from all causes of death, even after controlling for things like initial health status and exercise.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Networks

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Intimate partnerships tend to be more important for the health of men than women.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Friendships

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. The homosocial perspective claims that women’s friendships allow for more intimacy than men’s friendships.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Sex Differences in Friendship and Intimacy

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Most college students report that the quality of their friendship improves following sex with friends.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Friends With Benefits

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Lesbians are more likely than gay men to list ex-lovers among their current closest friends.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: LGBT Friendships

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. There are no sex differences in mate preference for traits such as emotional stability, intelligence, and sociability.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 10-2: Evaluate major theoretical perspectives on sex similarities and differences in mate preferences and mate choices.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Mate Preferences: Similarities and Differences

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Sex difference in mate preference largely replicate across diverse cultures that otherwise differ greatly.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 10-2: Evaluate major theoretical perspectives on sex similarities and differences in mate preferences and mate choices.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Mate Preferences: Similarities and Differences

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Studies show that dating scripts for first dates among young men and women changed considerably in the 90s and 2000s.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 10-3: Explain the roles of gender and gender norms in dating relationships and romance.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Dating Relationships

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Gendered divisions of labor disappear in couples that both have full-time jobs.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Happy Relationships: Equity and Love

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Gottman and Levenson (2000) were able to predict with 93% accuracy whether newlywed couples got divorced over a 14 year period based on a three minute videotaped discussion.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Dealing with Conflict

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. Across cultures, women report relationship problems and initiate divorce more often than men.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Separation and Divorce

Difficulty Level: Easy

12. Parenthood is typically associated with increases in relationship satisfaction.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 10-6: Describe the roles of sex and gender in parenting and family relationships

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Parent to Parent: Gender and Parental Relationships

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. In general, research on sex differences in parent support the axiom “a mother’s intuition is always right.”

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 10-6: Describe the roles of sex and gender in parenting and family relationships

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Parent to Child: Gender and Caring for Children

Difficulty Level: Hard

14. Children of caregivers who consistently provide warm and sensitive responses to their infants tend to have the best outcomes in terms of social and emotional competence later in life.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 10-6: Describe the roles of sex and gender in parenting and family relationships

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Parent to Child: Gender and Caring for Children

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Research shows that children who have both a mother and a father tend to have the best physical and mental health outcomes throughout life.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 10-6: Describe the roles of sex and gender in parenting and family relationships

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Parent to Child: Gender and Caring for Children

Difficulty Level: Easy

# Short Answer

1. Explain the relationship between the male gender role and sex differences same-sex closeness during friendship.

Ans: The male gender role discourages certain forms of same-sex closeness. For example, boys and men learn to restrict expressions of emotions, and especially vulnerable emotions that might make them appear weak or needy. Moreover, the male gender role discourages intimate bonds with other men that might raise suspicions about homosexuality.

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Sex Differences in Friendship Intimacy

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. In adulthood how do the social networks of men and women differ from one another?

Ans: Women’s social networks tend to be richer (if not larger) than men’s. Compared to men, women tend to spend more time with their networks, view their networks as more emotionally available to them, and get more emotional support from their networks. Women also tend to offer more responsive and attentive support to network members than men do.

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Networks

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. What are dating scripts, how have they changed over recent decades, and what type of dating scripts dominate Western culture?

Ans: Dating scripts are stereotyped, cognitive representations of the sequences of events and behaviors that occur during dates. Both women and men expect men to plan first dates, select the venue and activities, pick their date up, and pay for the date. If sexual contact occurs, men are expected to initiate it. These scripts have remained relatively unchanged in recent decades.

Learning Objective: 10-3: Explain the roles of gender and gender norms in dating relationships and romance.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Dating Relationships

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Briefly explain how women and men are similar and different from one another when it comes to experiencing love and romance.

Ans: On the one hand, women’s personalities do tend to be more oriented toward love and romance than men’s. Women rate themselves higher than men do across a set of traits known, collectively, as *emotional investment* (loving, lovable, romantic, affectionate, cuddlesome, compassionate, passionate), and this sex difference emerges almost universally across cultures. On the other hand, having a “loving” personality does not necessarily mean that women experience love and romance more intensely than men. In fact, women andmen generally think of and experience love in similar ways, as an affectionate feeling of deep attachment to another.

Learning Objective: 10-3: Explain the roles of gender and gender norms in dating relationships and romance.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Experiencing Love and Romance

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. How do heterosexual couples in the United States typically divide labor? How does this compare to divisions of labor among lesbian and gay couples?

Ans: Heterosexual couples typically divide labor according to traditional gendered patterns, with wives logging more hours in housework and childcare than husbands. This pattern holds even when women work full-time outside the home. In contrast, lesbian and gay couples tend to distribute labor in a more egalitarian fashion.

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Dividing Labor and Childcare

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. What are the positive and negative impacts of having children upon married couples?

Ans: Marital satisfaction tends to decline after having children, and mother show increased risks of depression in the three months following the birth of a child. However, compared to non-parents, parents report higher levels of personal happiness and meaning in life.

Learning Objective: 10-6: Describe the roles of sex and gender in parenting and family relationships

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Parent to Parent: Gender and Parental Relationships

Difficulty Level: Medium

# Essay

1. Describe how Gottman and Levenson (2000) studied the predictors of divorce. Explain both their findings relevant to emotional interaction patterns and demand-withdraw patterns.

Ans: They first had newlywed couples come into their laboratory and generate a list of problems that create disagreements in their relationship. Then they videotaped couples as they discussed these problematic issues. They found that emotions and interaction patterns allowed them to predict whether the couples would divorce over the next 14 years with 93% accuracy. They found that husbands’ changes in emotional expression are key to predicting marital longevity. In unstable marriages (e.g., those that end in divorce), husbands show a more rapid escalation of negative emotion and a more rapid decline of positive emotion during the first few minutes of conflict discussions. In contrast, although husbands in stable marriages show a small increase in negative emotions during conflict discussions, they also maintain a moderately high level of positive emotions throughout such discussions. In demand-withdraw patterns, one couple member makes a demanding or critical remark, and the other partner responds by withdrawing from the interaction, either emotionally or physically. This withdrawal reaction shuts down further communication and can leave the first partner feeling as though she or he is talking to a “stone wall” (hence the term *stonewalling* to refer to this withdrawal behavior). Gottman and his collaborators find that the demand-withdraw pattern predicts divorce, but primarily when the wife demands and the husband withdraws.

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Dealing with Conflict

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Explain the adaptive function and corrosive effects of jealousy in relationships. What type of sex differences exist in experiences of jealousy? How do evolutionary psychologists explain these sex differences?

Ans: In small doses, jealousy can be adaptive because it motivates actions that fend off rivals, which can help to protect the bond between romantic partners. However, in larger amounts, jealousy can be corrosive. Jealously correlates strongly with anger, and it surfaces as one of the most often cited motives for intimate partner violence committed by both women and men, in both heterosexual and same-sex relationships. On average, men tend to react with more jealousy to a partner’s *sexual infidelity* (having sex with someone else) than they do to a partner’s *emotional infidelity* (falling in love with someone else). In contrast, women tend to experience more jealousy in response to emotional than sexual infidelity. Evolutionary psychologists explain these sex differences as resulting from the unique adaptive problems that ancestral women and men faced early in humans’ history. Ancestral men faced the problem of *paternity uncertainty*. This means that, because fertilization occurs internally to women, men could not know with 100% certainty that any given offspring carried their genes. A man who jealously guarded his female mate to prevent her from having sex with other men would therefore have reduced his own risk of supporting offspring who did not carry his genes, a situation referred to as *cuckoldry*. Thus, men may have evolved a tendency to feel strong jealousy at the prospect of female partners’ sexual infidelity. The adaptive problem faced by ancestral women, in contrast, involved securing a mate who would remain committed to the family unit. Because of female humans’ greater parental investment (the amount of time and energy necessary to produce offspring physically), ancestral women would have benefited from seeking mates who offered dependable assistance and resources. Thus, women should have evolved a tendency to react with strong jealousy to cues that a male partner was in love with someone else, because this meant he would likely abandon the family unit and take his resources elsewhere.

Learning Objective: 10-5: Analyze sex differences and similarities in the factors that contribute to relationship satisfaction, conflict, and separation.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Jealousy

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Describe the apparent differences between same-sex friendships among women and same-sex friendships among men. Explain how the homosocial perspective explains these differences. According to this view, do the friendships of men and women differ in degrees of intimacy? Explain why or why not.

Ans: Women’s same-sex friendships involve higher levels of shared emotions, personal disclosure, and social support. In contrast, men’s same-sex friendships tend to involve higher levels of shared activities and conversations about relatively non-personal topics such as sports or work. The homosocial perspective notes that men often organize their relational life by forming *comradeships*, or cohesive units characterized by shared goals, joint activities and teamwork, and adherence to group norms. For example, think of leagues that men form to play sports like basketball, flag football, or soccer. Within comradeships, power and status are structured hierarchically, and interactions often contain seemingly opposite emotional experiences such as competition and affection, aggression and humor, and homophobia and male-male intimacy. Through this interplay of opposing emotions, men form intensely emotional bonds with one another that meet their needs for affiliation. The homosocial perspective thus proposes that women’s and men’s friendships both allow for intimacy, but via different social dynamics. While men’s intimacy tends to stem from larger, hierarchically-organized groups and interactions containing opposing emotions, women tend to achieve intimacy in the context of dyadic relationships – with a few close friends – involving high levels of self-disclosure.

Learning Objective: 10-1: Analyze the roles of sex, gender, and LGBT status in social networks, friendships, and friendship intimacy.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Sex Differences in Friendship Intimacy

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Describe the evidence for sex differences in mate preference. Explain how both evolutionary psychology and sociocultural approaches account for these differences.

Ans: Women and men differ in the importance that they place on a partner’s physical attractiveness, domestic (homemaking and childcare) competence, and earning potential (e.g., social status, resources, ambition). Men rate “good looks” and “good cook, housekeeper” as more important in a mate than women do, and women rate “good financial prospects” and “ambition, industriousness” as more important than men do. These sex differences emerge time and time again in self-reports of mate preferences, and they replicate across cultures that otherwise differ a great deal.

Because mating with a low-quality partner carries more risk for women than it does for men, women display a stronger preference for partners who can offer resources and protection. In contrast, men should show a stronger preference for partners who are attractive, because physical attractiveness indicates reproductive and genetic health. Furthermore, men should desire female partners who display childcare and homemaking capacities, as these qualities enhance the survival of offspring. In short, the evolutionary perspective argues that women’s emphasis on earning potential and men’s emphasis on attractiveness and domesticity enhanced our ancestors’ reproductive success.

In contrast, the sociocultural perspectiveviews sex differences in mate preferences as a product of social roles and labor divisions rather than genes. When women primarily perform unpaid domestic labor and have access to fewer economic resources than men, they benefit from selecting partners who can offer financial support. In contrast, when men occupy wage earning roles outside the home, they benefit from selecting female partners who can perform domestic duties. Moreover, having greater economic flexibility allows men the luxury of prioritizing attractiveness – a desirable but not necessary trait – in their mates.

Learning Objective: 10-2: Evaluate major theoretical perspectives on sex similarities and differences in mate preferences and mate choices.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: What Roles Do Sex and Gender Play in Interpersonal Attraction?

Difficulty Level: Medium