Chapter 14: Aggression and Violence

Test Bank

# Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is a necessary component in social psychologists’ definition of aggression?

A. intention

B. physical contact

C. premeditation

D. emotion

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Aggression and Violence

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Which of the following would NOT count as aggression according to the social psychology definition?

A. throwing a rock at an unsuspecting victim but missing and hitting no one

B. screaming hurtful words in someone’s face

C. smashing one’s tennis racket after losing a point

D. undermining someone’s reputation via gossip

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Aggression and Violence

Difficulty Level: Hard

3. What best describes how researchers typically differentiate between the meanings of violence and aggression?

A. Not all violence is aggression but all aggression is violence.

B. Violence includes all forms of direct aggression but not indirect aggression.

C. Researchers typically use violence and aggression interchangeably.

D. Violence usually refers to severe forms of physical aggression.

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Aggression and Violence

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Liam screams hurtful insults in Ewan’s face, but Ewan laughs and walks away. Which type of aggression best characterizes Liam’s behavior?

A. social psychologist would not classify this behavior as aggression

B. physical and indirect

C. relational and direct

D. verbal and direct

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Aggression and Violence

Difficulty Level: Hard

5. Natalie spreads nasty rumors about Daisy that harm her reputation and cause others to treat her poorly. Which type of aggression best characterizes Natalie’s behavior?

A. social psychologist would not classify this behavior as aggression

B. indirect

C. direct

D. physical

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Aggression and Violence

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. During which age range are men most likely to be involved in violent crime?

A. 16–25

B. 26–35

C. 36–45

D. 46–55

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Physical Aggression

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Incarceration rates for women in the US have increased relative to men since the 1980s. This trend is largely due to increased incarceration among \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. White women

B. Black women

C. Latina women

D. Asian women

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Physical Aggression

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Which of the following describes sex differences in physical aggression?

A. Men tend to be more physically aggressive in the real world but not in the laboratory.

B. Differences vary greatly and are inconsistent across culture.

C. Differences do not emerge until late in development.

D. Effect sizes tend to fall in the medium to large range.

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Physical Aggression

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. Researchers examining sex differences in physical aggression in laboratory environments find that which of the following increases the size of the disparity?

A. using older participants

B. highlighting participants’ identities by giving them nametags

C. directly provoking aggression

D. running the study in the morning rather than the evening

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Physical Aggression

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Which of the following types of aggression shows the most consistent and largest sex difference?

A. Observed relational aggression

B. Self-reported physical aggression

C. Observed verbal aggression

D. Cyberbullying

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Verbal Aggression

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. More recent meta-analyses of relational aggression find what kind, if any, of sex differences?

A. Small sex differences only emerge in older participants using methods other than self-report.

B. Small sex differences emerge but only among young children.

C. Sex differences are largest in self-report data.

D. Sex differences only emerge in environments where there are larger proportions of women than men.

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Relational Aggression

Difficulty Level: Medium

12. Which of the following best describes sex differences in cyberbullying

A. Girls are more likely to cyberbully than boys until their mid-20s.

B. Boys are more likely than girls to cyberbully at a young age but then become more prone to traditional bullying as they mature.

C. They are small and depend upon age.

D. Sex differences only emerge in adulthood and favor males.

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Cyberbullying

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Which of the following groups is most likely to be targeted with violent crimes?

A. White men

B. Black men

C. White women

D. Black women

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Sex Differences in Experiencing Aggression

Difficulty Level: Hard

14. Each of the following is TRUE of violent victimization EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. both men and women aggress more towards men in laboratory studies

B. women are targeted with intimate partner violence substantially more frequently than men

C. crime statistics reveal that men are more likely than women to be the victims of almost all types of violent crime

D. sex differences in violent victimization are consistent across race and ethnicity

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Sex Differences in Experiencing Aggression

Difficulty Level: Medium

15. For which of the following types of violent crimes are women more likely than men to be victims?

A. assault

B. armed robbery

C. homicides

D. sexual assault

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sex Differences in Experiencing Aggression

Difficulty Level: Easy

16. The earliest research on this type of violence framed it largely in terms of male violence against women.

A. assault

B. homicide

C. intimate partner violence

D. robbery

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Intimate Partner Violence

Difficulty Level: Easy

17. Which of the following types of aggression does research consistently show is committed more frequently by men?

A. intimate terrorism

B. situational couple violence

C. intimate partner violence

D. cyberbullying

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: **Intimate Partner Violence**

Difficulty Level: Easy

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a term coined by Michael Johnson (2008) that describes situations when heated conflicts get out of hand and escalate unpredictably into violence.

A. Intimate terrorism

B. Situational couple violence

C. Domestic violence

D. Violent escalation

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: What Factors Contribute to Sex Differences and Externalizing Disorders?

Difficulty Level: Medium

19. The key element that distinguishes most researcher’s definition of sexual assault broadly and rape more specifically is \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. intention

B. penetration

C. consent

D. harm

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sexual Violence: Rape and Sexual Assault

Difficulty Level: Easy

20. Relative to women in general, each of the following groups is especially vulnerable to sexual assault EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. young girls age 15 or younger

B. girls and women with developmental disabilities

C. women who live in poverty or are homeless

D. homemakers in conservative households

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: How Common Is Sexual Violence?

Difficulty Level: Easy

21. An individual who was intoxicated during a rape who did not fight back or say “no” may be especially prone to the phenomenon \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cognitive dissonance

B. Stockholm syndrome

C. unacknowledged rape

D. rape suppression

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: How Common is Sexual Violence?

Difficulty Level: Easy

22. Black women are more likely to be sexually assaulted via \_\_\_\_\_\_ and White women are more likely to be sexually assaulted via \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. incapacitation with drugs; physical force

B. physical force; incapacitation with drugs

C. coercion; incapacitation with drugs

D. incapacitation with drugs; coercion

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: How Common is Sexual Violence?

Difficulty Level: Easy

23. Each of the following are examples of rape myths EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. women often make false reports of rape

B. men can’t be raped

C. rape usually occurs between strangers

D. rape does occur among dating couples

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: How Common Is Sexual Violence?

Difficulty Level: Easy

24. Which of the following is FALSE of perpetrators of sexual violence?

A. Men commit over 90% of all rapes in the United States.

B. Rapists use weapons in about 10% of assaults.

C. Rape usually occurs between strangers.

D. Most rapes that target men are committed by women.

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Who Commits Sexual Violence?

Difficulty Level: Easy

25. Victims of sexual violence who lack \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are especially vulnerable to negative impacts upon psychological and physical health.

A. warm personality traits

B. social support

C. system justifying beliefs

D. religious beliefs

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Aftermath of Sexual Violence

Difficulty Level: Easy

26. Which of the following is NOT a primary reason cited by survivors of sexual assault for not reporting the incident to police?

A. feeling like they lack proof

B. fear that the police will not take them seriously

C. feeling that most cases of sexual assault are not that big of a deal

D. fear that the perpetrator will retaliate

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Aftermath of Sexual Violence

Difficulty Level: Easy

27. Consider the following hypothetical newspaper headlines discussing sexual violence. Which of them best illustrates victim blaming?

A. Binge drinking increases perpetrators likelihood of groping new research shows.

B. Presumed gangbang victim had consumed too much alcohol.

C. Victims of sexual assault at hands of University professor step forward.

D. Date rape drugs commonly used in celebrity cases of sexual misconduct.

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Aftermath of Sexual Violence

Difficulty Level: Hard

28. Which of the following is NOT associated with increased blame attributed to the victims of rape?

A. the person attributing blame being male (relative to female)

B. the perpetrator being a woman (relative to a man)

C. the victim being a Black woman (relative to a White woman)

D. the victim being a gay male (relative to a heterosexual male)

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Aftermath of Sexual Violence

Difficulty Level: Easy

29. The case of Brock Turner, a Stanford student convicted of three felony counts of sexual assault who only received 6 months in county jail, may serve as an example of what bias that often emerges in the aftermath of sexual violence?

A. white people of privilege facing more lenient repercussions of sexual violence

B. the public’s reaction is dictated heavily by outrage on social media

C. people take crimes featured in the mass media less seriously

D. people are less likely to blame perpetrators of sexual violence targeting unconscious victims

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Aftermath of Sexual Violence

Difficulty Level: Medium

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to behavior that interrogates or humiliates an individual based on their sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

A. Sex-based harassment

B. Sexual assault

C. Sexual violence

D. Sexual prejudice

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sex-Based Harassment

Difficulty Level: Easy

31. Ian is Hayden’s mentor in graduate school. Ian offers to introduce Hayden to influential people within his field in exchange for sexual favors. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. gender harassment

B. quid pro quo harassment

C. hostile environment harassment

D. physical harassment

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Sex-Based Harassment

Difficulty Level: Hard

32. This category of sex-based harassment involves negative speech or behaviors and often takes place between two individuals of equal status.

A. sexual coercion

B. quid pro quo harassment

C. hostile environment harassment

D. physical harassment

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sex-Based Harassment

Difficulty Level: Easy

33. Which of the following types of sex-based harassment do people report experiencing most frequently?

A. being shown sexual or pornographic images

B. groping and unwanted touching

C. quid pro quo arrangements

D. unwelcome sexual comments or jokes

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sex-Based Harassment

Difficulty Level: Easy

34. Which of the following describes a culture with high levels of power distance?

A. A culture that accepts unequally distributed levels of status and power.

B. A society where power is dispersed over a large group of people.

C. Cultures where people can easily move from positions of low to high power.

D. A society in which high and low power individuals rarely interact.

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Sex-Based Harassment

Difficulty Level: Medium

35. Cultures characterized by \_\_\_\_\_\_ tend to contain higher frequencies of sex-based harassment.

A. internet dependence

B. collectivism

C. individualism

D. mental illness

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sex-Based Harassment

Difficulty Level: Easy

36. On average, people raised in which of the following countries will be most susceptible to blaming the victims of sexual violence?

A. India

B. The United States

C. Germany

D. The Netherlands

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Sex-Based Harassment

Difficulty Level: Hard

37. Berdahl (2007) argues that the primary motivation for sex-based harassment is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. deficits in impulse control

B. schadenfreude

C. desires to protect one’s status and power

D. sexual desire

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Sex-Based Harassment

Difficulty Level: Medium

38. Evidence that women in male-dominated organizations experience more harassment than women in female-dominated organizations may support which of the following explanations of sex-based harassment?

A. deficits in impulse control

B. schadenfreude

C. desires to protect one’s status and power

D. sexual desire

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Sex-Based Harassment

Difficulty Level: Medium

39. The confluence model of sexual aggression posits two primary factors that predict men sexual aggression against women \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. hostile attitudes and preference for impersonal sex

B. deficiencies in empathy and in impulse control

C. sociocultural environment and genetic predispositions

D. personality traits and gender role socialization

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 14-3: Discuss biological and sociocultural factors that explain sex differences in gender-based aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: What Explains Gender-Based Aggression and Violence?

Difficulty Level: Easy

40. Which of the following has NOT been shown to predict male-to-female sexual assault among men?

A. antisocial personality

B. assertiveness

C. adverse childhood events

D. physical size

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 14-3: Discuss biological and sociocultural factors that explain sex differences in gender-based aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: What Explains Gender-Based Aggression and Violence?

Difficulty Level: Easy

41. The fact that jealousy is the most frequent reason offered for male initiated intimate partner violence directly supports which approach or theory?

A. perspectives based on genetics

B. sociocultural approaches

C. evolutionary psychology

D. individual or personality approaches

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 14-3: Discuss biological and sociocultural factors that explain sex differences in gender-based aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Evolved Jealousy

Difficulty Level: Medium

42. Male initiated intimate partner violence driven by retaliation over infidelity is especially likely in/among \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. racial and ethnic minorities

B. western cultures

C. honor cultures

D. societies loan socioeconomic status

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 14-3: Discuss biological and sociocultural factors that explain sex differences in gender-based aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Honor Cultures

Difficulty Level: Medium

43. In cultures that emphasize and hold family honor as sacred, women who \_\_\_\_\_\_ are vulnerable to extreme violence and threats of death.

A. receive an education

B. work outside the home

C. reject men or deny sex

D. expose themselves to Western cultural norms

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 14-3: Discuss biological and sociocultural factors that explain sex differences in gender-based aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Honor Cultures

Difficulty Level: Medium

44. Which of the following behaviors best exemplifies the predictions of the precarious manhood hypothesis?

A. James laughs off a public insult to his masculinity.

B. Christopher opens the door for his girlfriend in front of a crowd.

C. Domhnall punches a man at a bar for making fun of his “girly” drink.

D. John hangs a pair of “truck-nuts” from the back of his pickup.

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 14-3: Discuss biological and sociocultural factors that explain sex differences in gender-based aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Precarious Manhood

Difficulty Level: Hard

45. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is(are) an example of ritualized sexual aggression that is a core part of cultural identity for many cultures.

A. Rites of passage

B. Dowry deaths

C. Honor killings

D. Female genital mutilation

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 14-3: Discuss biological and sociocultural factors that explain sex differences in gender-based aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Power and Structural Gender Inequality

Difficulty Level: Easy

46. The observation that the countries in the European Union with the highest levels of intimate partner violence also tend to rank high in gender equality is consistent with which of the following perspectives?

A. the socioeconomic dependence perspective

B. cultures of honor

C. the evolutionary perspective

D. the status inconsistency perspective

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 14-3: Discuss biological and sociocultural factors that explain sex differences in gender-based aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Power and Structural Gender Inequality

Difficulty Level: Medium

47. Which of the following theories most directly addresses sexual violence that is NOT male-to-female?

A. evolutionary theories

B. *I3*theory

C. theories rooted in honor cultures

D. theories of patriarchy and power differences

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 14-3: Discuss biological and sociocultural factors that explain sex differences in gender-based aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: I3 theory

Difficulty Level: Easy

48. Evidence that intimate partner violence is best predicted by a combination of the inhibitory control and strong provocation most directly supports \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. evolutionary theories

B. *I3*theory

C. theories rooted in honor cultures

D. theories of patriarchy and power differences

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 14-3: Discuss biological and sociocultural factors that explain sex differences in gender-based aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: I3 theory

Difficulty Level: Easy

49. The sexual callousness model argues that repeated exposure to pornography can increase sexually aggressive tendencies by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. decreasing general capacities for empathic concern

B. desensitizing men to sexually aggressive behavior

C. increasing sexual urges

D. increasing hostilely sexist attitudes

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 14.4: Use research findings on gender-based violence to understand the relationship between pornography and sexual aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Pornography and Sexual Aggression

Difficulty Level: Medium

50. What best describes the state of research examining links between pornography and sexual violence?

A. Both the correlational and experimental research provides conflicting evidence of the effects of pornography upon sexual aggression.

B. The literature consistently shows a correlational, but not causal link between pornography exposure and sexual aggression.

C. Real world and laboratory data combine to support a causal effect of pornography exposure upon sexual aggression.

D. The present state of the literature finds no relationship between pornography and sexual aggression.

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 14.4: Use research findings on gender-based violence to understand the relationship between pornography and sexual aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Pornography and Sexual Aggression

Difficulty Level: Easy

# True/False

1. A child purposefully, but harmlessly, striking his father repeatedly in a temper tantrum would not count as aggression according to the social psychology definition.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Aggression and Violence

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Men in the United States account for about 80% of violent crime arrests and this pattern is consistent across culture.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Physical Aggression

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Sex differences in physical aggression emerge as early as age 3 and fall in the medium to large effect size range.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Physical Aggression

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Girls and women are more likely than men to aggress via insults.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Verbal Aggression

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Substantial sex differences exist in overall relational aggression (e.g., gossip).

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Relational Aggression

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Being the perpetrator of bullying, as well as the victim, is associated with increased suicide risk.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Cyberbullying

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Both men and women are about equally as likely to be the targets of intimate partner violence, although women tend to suffer more serious physical injury than men do.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sex Differences in Experiencing Aggression

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Nearly 20% of women in the U.S. report being raped at least once in their lifetime.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: How Common Is Sexual Violence?

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Polyvictimization predicts more severe trauma symptoms than experience the same type of aggression repeatedly.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: How Common is Sexual Violence?

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Rape typically occurs between strangers.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Who Commits Sexual Violence?

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. A recent meta-analysis concluded that roughly one in five rape allegations are false.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Aftermath of Sexual Violence

Difficulty Level: Easy

12. The most common form of sex-based harassment is unwanted touching or groping.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sex-Based Harassment

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Sex-based harassment tends to be more common and less harshly punished in individualistic, Western cultures.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sex-Based Harassment

Difficulty Level: Easy

14. The countries in the European Union with the highest levels of intimate partner violence also tend to consistently rank highest in the world in gender equality.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 14-3: Discuss biological and sociocultural factors that explain sex differences in gender-based aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Power and Structural Gender Inequality

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Literature reviews consistently find evidence of a causal relationship between pornography exposure and sexual aggression.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 14.4: Use research findings on gender-based violence to understand the relationship between pornography and sexual aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Pornography and Sexual Aggression

Difficulty Level: Easy

# Short Answer

1. According to the definitions typically used by psychologists, what is the difference between aggression and violence? Provide an example of behavior that is considered violence and an example that is considered aggression but not violence.

Ans: Aggression is any behavior that is intended to cause psychological or physical harm to another person or animal. Violence is a specific form of aggression that is typically more severe and physical. Homicide is an example of violence and malicious gossip is considered aggression but not violence.

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Aggression and Violence

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Describe two factors that have been shown to influence the size of the sex difference in physical aggression.

Ans: Answers may mention any of the following. Sex differences are larger with younger, compared to older participants. They are also larger in natural, compared to laboratory settings. Sex differences are larger when the aggression is unprovoked than when it is provoked. Research also shows that sex differences tend to be larger when men’s identities are salient to observers.

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Physical Aggression

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Briefly describe what evidence, if any, supports the “mean girls” stereotype (that women are especially likely to hurt each other with social exclusion and false rumors).

Ans: Recent meta-analysis find evidence of small or no sex differences in relational aggression. When sex differences do emerge, favoring women, they tend to be in samples of older participants rather than younger children and with methods other than self-report.

Learning Objective: 14-1: Analyze research on sex differences and similarities across different types of aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Relational Aggression

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Describe the two types of intimate partner violence identified by Johnson (2008). How do they help explain the frequency of intimate partner violence committed by men and women respectively?

Ans: Situational couple violence occurs when heated conflicts get out of hand and escalate unpredictably into violence. Intimate terrorism is relatively rare and occurs when one partner consistently uses violence and fear to dominate and control the other. The former is committed at slightly higher rates by women than men. While the latter is committed more frequently by men than women. However, collapsing across these two types of intimate partner violence reveals that men and women report being the victims of intimate partner violence at similar rates.

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Situational Couple Violence Versus Intimate Terrorism

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. What are “rape myths” (provide an example in your answer) and how do they contribute to the phenomenon of unacknowledged rape?

Ans: Rape myths are false beliefs about rape, rape victims, and rapists (e.g., “if a woman doesn’t resist, it can’t be considered rape”). People who more strongly endorse rape myths tend to interpret sexual violence as rape less often. This can lead to more instances where individuals have experiences that meet legal definitions of rape without labeling their experiences at such.

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: How Common Is Sexual Violence?

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Briefly explain what Berdahl (2007) proposes is the primary motivation for sex-based harassment.

Ans: According to Berdahl (2007), the primary motivation for sex-based harassment is the desire to protect one’s own sex-based status and to punish people who deviate from traditional gender norms.

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Sex-Based Harassment

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Explain both the predictions of the socioeconomic dependence perspective and the status and consistency perspective regarding intimate partner violence.

Ans: According to the socioeconomic dependence perspective, men are more likely to use intimate power violence as a means of exerting control when they have more power and resources that women. In contrast, the status and consistency perspective claims that men in relationships with women who have greater status and power will feel emasculated and use intimate partner violence to restore the balance of power.

Learning Objective: 14-3: Discuss biological and sociocultural factors that explain sex differences in gender-based aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Power and Structural Gender Inequality

Difficulty Level: Medium

# Essay

1. Identify one biological and one socio-cultural factor that contribute to gender-based aggression. Summarize the evidence that supports each of these factors influencing gender-based aggression.

Ans: Varies. For biological factors responses may mention testosterone or evolve the jealousy. For sociocultural factors responses may mention honor cultures, precarious manhood, power and structural gender inequality, or I3 theory. An example answer may proceed as follows.

Evolutionary psychologists propose that males evolved an increased tendency for jealousy in order to avoid the problem of paternity uncertainty. In other words, males evolved a heightened sensitivity to partner infidelity in order to avoid the risk of investing resources into offspring that doesn’t carry one’s genes. Jealousy may contribute to gender-based aggression by motivating men to control their partners using violent or aggressive tactics. In support of this, studies show that jealousy is the most frequently cited reason for mail initiated intimate partner violence. Cultures of honor provide a socio-cultural account of gender-based aggression. Men in honor cultures are expected to defend their own reputations and those of their family members even with violence. In these cultures women are expected to avoid any behavior that could bring shame to their family. Marital infidelity, refusing marriage proposals, or denying partners’ sex is often met with violence towards women in these cultures because of the affronts on family honor associated with each of these behaviors.

Learning Objective: 14-3: Discuss biological and sociocultural factors that explain sex differences in gender-based aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: What Explains Gender-Based Aggression and Violence?

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Define sex-based harassment and describe the three different types of relevant behavior identified by psychologists. Describe what type of sex-based harassment tends to be the most common and explain differences in the prevalence of sex-based harassment across Eastern and Western cultures. Explain the role of both power distance and collectivism versus individualism in your response.

Ans: Sex-based harassment refers to behavior that derogates or humiliates an individual based on their sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity. Psychologists identify three different types of sex-based harassment behavior. Gender harassment refers to sexual or sexist remarks or gestures. Unwanted sexual attention refers to initiating unwanted sexual discussions or touching. Sexual coercion refers to compelling sexual favors through job threats or rewards. Unwelcome comments, jokes, and gestures tend to be the most common forms of sex-based harassment reported. Interestingly, sex-based harassment tends to be more prevalent among Eastern, collectivist cultures than Western, individualistic cultures. Part of this may be because collectivist cultures also tend to be higher in power distance, or the extent to which a culture has and accepts unequally distributed levels of status and power among its members. This has been shown to be associated with the frequency of sex-based harassment. However, the greater tendency in individualistic cultures to focus on individual rights, as opposed to collectivist cultures focus on preserving social harmony, may also contribute to increased tendencies to victim blame and rationalize sex-based harassment in collectivist cultures.

Learning Objective: 14-2: Evaluate the gender dynamics of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sex-based harassment.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Sex-Based Harassment

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Summarize the current state of the evidence supporting a link between pornography consumption and sexual aggression. What is the sexual callousness model and what evidence is there supporting or conflicting with it? Describe both correlational and experimental evidence in your response.

Ans: The evidence surrounding the relationship between pornography consumption and sexual aggression produces mixed conclusions. The sexual callousness model argues that repeated exposure to pornography desensitizes and habituate your viewers leading to more callous attitudes toward sex. The model argues that this desensitization can disinhibit viewers’ sexual aggressive tendencies and undermine men’s inhibitions against acting on rape desires. In support of this theory, a meta-analysis of correlational studies found that greater exposure to pornography predicted more real-life sexual aggression among men and women. In contrast, studies also show that the availability of pornography does not consistently relate to increases in sexual assault rates. Results from experimental studies also provide mixed results, with some reviews concluding that causal relationships exist between exposure to pornography and aggressive behavior, while others conclude there is slim evidence for such a causal relationship. These inconsistencies however may be partly explained by the type of pornography consumed (i.e., how aggressive it is) and the aggressive tendencies among the men studied. Overall, researchers have not reached a consensus on the impact of exposure to pornography upon sexual aggression.

Learning Objective: 14.4: Use research findings on gender-based violence to understand the relationship between pornography and sexual aggression.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Pornography and Sexual Aggression

Difficulty Level: Medium