SOCIOLOGY · STUDY GUIDE

Exam 6 Study Guide

This guide covers chapters 11 and 12. First you will separate sex from gender, follow how gender is taught, measure the gaps it still produces, and see how views of sexuality vary and change. Then you will define the family sociologically, see how marriage and partner choice are patterned, read the family through three lenses, and look at divorce, violence and the changing shape of households. Read the "what to know" paragraphs, copy the tables by hand, and work each case with the steps covered. Each chapter ends with ten self-test items, and the cram sheet holds every name and term.

WHAT THIS GUIDE COVERS

- Chapter 11 · sex, gender, intersex, gender identity and expression, cisgender and transgender, Margaret Mead's New Guinea study, third-gender roles, doing gender, gender socialization and the infant labeling studies, the pay gap, occupational segregation, glass ceiling and glass escalator, the second shift, patriarchy, the paradigms and feminist theory, sexual scripts, the Kinsey scale and heteronormativity.
- Chapter 12 · family and household, family of orientation and procreation, nuclear and extended families, descent, residence and authority, monogamy and polygamy, endogamy and exogamy, cohabitation and the incomplete institution, propinquity and homogamy, functionalist, conflict and interactionist views, divorce rates, blended families, family violence and families in transition.

CHAPTER 11

Gender and Sexuality

Read it in full: **Chapter 11 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **Sex vs. Gender: What the Body Gives, What Society Adds** and **The Gender Gap: Pay, Work, and Power**.

What to know

Sex is biological: chromosomes (typically XX or XY), hormones, gonads and anatomy. Some people are **intersex**, born with anatomy that does not fit typical male or female definitions. **Gender** is social: the roles, behaviors, expectations and meanings a society attaches to sex.

Gender identity is a person's inner sense of gender; **cisgender** means it matches the sex assigned at birth and **transgender** means it differs. **Gender expression** is the outward presentation through clothing, voice and mannerisms.

Gender is a **social construction**: if it followed from biology, it would look the same everywhere. Margaret Mead's 1935 study of three New Guinea peoples found the **Arapesh** raising both sexes to be gentle, the **Mundugumor** raising both to be aggressive, and the **Tchambuli** reversing Western expectations. Some cultures recognize third genders: the **hijra** of South Asia, **Two-Spirit** roles in some Native American nations, and the **muxe** of Zapotec Mexico. West and Zimmerman's "**doing gender**" treats gender as something we continually do and are held accountable for.

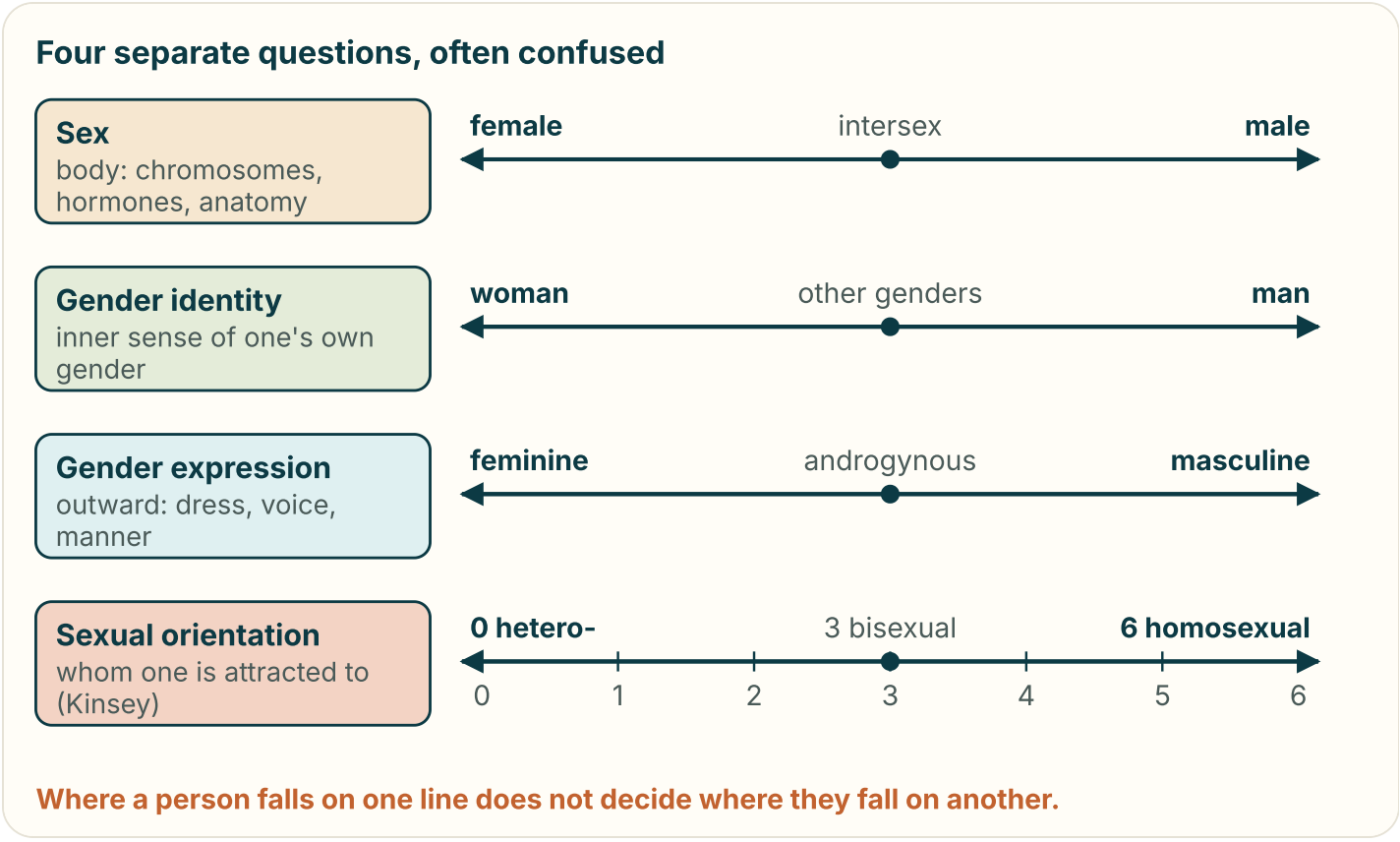
Gender socialization is the lifelong learning of gender norms. The family comes first. Rubin, Provenzano and Luria (1974) found parents described newborn daughters as "delicate" and sons as "strong" though the babies did not differ. Condry and Condry (1976) found viewers read the same infant's reaction as "anger" if told it was a boy and "fear" if told it was a girl. In the "Baby X" studies (Seavey, Katz and Zalk, 1975), adults chose a doll or a football based on the label. Peers police boundaries, schools carry a hidden curriculum, media repeat stereotypes and religion assigns roles. Cooley's looking-glass self and Mead's role-taking explain how outside expectations become inner identity.

Gender stratification is the unequal distribution of wealth, power and privilege by gender. U.S. women working full time earn roughly **81 to 84 cents** for every dollar men earn, with a wider gap for Black and Latina women. **Occupational segregation** crowds women into lower paid "pink-collar" fields. The **glass ceiling** blocks women from the top; the **glass escalator** lifts men in female-dominated fields. **Patriarchy** names men's disproportionate power. Hochschild's **second shift** is the extra unpaid housework and childcare employed women do. The human-capital account cites experience, hours and field; the discrimination account notes an unexplained residual and audit study evidence. Most sociologists conclude both operate.

The paradigms differ. **Functionalists** Parsons and Bales described men's **instrumental** roles and women's **expressive** roles as complementary; critics say this mistakes one era's middle-class arrangement for a law and excuses inequality. **Conflict theory**: Friedrich Engels tied women's subordination to private property and the wish for legitimate heirs. **Feminist theory** ("the personal

is political") is a family of views: **liberal** (equal rights within institutions), **socialist** (gender tied to capitalism) and **radical** (patriarchy as the deepest root). **Interactionists** study doing gender and Goffman's *Gender Advertisements*.

Sexual scripts are cultural guidelines for who may do what, with whom and when; societies range from restrictive to permissive, and Ira Reiss mapped premarital standards. **Sexual orientation** is an enduring pattern of attraction: heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual or asexual. It is distinct from gender identity. Alfred **Kinsey**'s 0 to 6 scale treats orientation as a continuum. **Heteronormativity** assumes heterosexuality is the default; heterosexism and homophobia stigmatize sexual minorities. Views change: the American Psychiatric Association removed homosexuality from its list of disorders in **1973**, and *Obergefell v. Hodges* legalized same-sex marriage nationwide in **2015**. Queer theory questions fixed categories.



Four separate questions. Sex is about the body, gender identity is an inner sense, gender expression is outward presentation, and orientation is about attraction. Kinsey drew orientation as a 0 to 6 continuum.

LOCK THESE IN

- Sex is biological; gender is social; identity is inner; expression is outward.
- Mead's New Guinea peoples and third-gender roles show gender is constructed.
- Doing gender (West and Zimmerman): gender is performed and held accountable.
- Infant studies: Rubin and colleagues (1974), Condry and Condry (1976), Baby X (1975).
- Pay gap about 81 to 84 cents; occupational segregation, glass ceiling, glass escalator.
- Second shift (Hochschild); patriarchy.
- Parsons and Bales: instrumental and expressive. Engels: private property. Feminism: liberal, socialist, radical.
- Kinsey scale 0 to 6; APA 1973; *Obergefell* 2015.

Key terms and comparisons: three paradigms on gender

Feature	Functionalism	Conflict theory	Interactionism
Level	Macro	Macro	Micro
View of gender	Complementary roles that stabilize society	A system of inequality that benefits men	An identity performed in interaction
Key thinkers	Parsons and Bales; Durkheim	Engels, Marx, feminists	West and Zimmerman, Goffman, Mead
Guiding question	What function do gender roles serve?	Who benefits from gender inequality?	How is gender created in everyday life?
Main critique	Excuses inequality; ignores change	Underplays cooperation and agency	Neglects large structures

Stratification and sexuality terms

Term	Meaning	Example or note
Occupational segregation	Men and women cluster in different fields	Pink-collar work
Glass ceiling	Invisible barrier to the top	Few women CEOs
Glass escalator	Men rise fast in female fields	Male nurse promoted quickly
Second shift	Women's extra unpaid home labor	Hochschild
Sexual script	Cultural guide to sexual behavior	Restrictive to permissive
Kinsey scale	0 to 6 continuum of orientation	0 exclusively hetero-, 6 exclusively homosexual
Heteronormativity	Heterosexuality assumed as default	Forms that ask only about "husband"

Worked cases

WORKED CASE 1 · SEX, GENDER, IDENTITY OR EXPRESSION?

Label each fact about a fictional person, Jordan.

STEP 1 · JORDAN HAS XY CHROMOSOMES

A biological fact: **sex**.

STEP 2 · JORDAN'S FAMILY EXPECTS HIM NOT TO CRY AT FUNERALS

A social expectation layered on sex: **gender**.

STEP 3 · JORDAN'S INNER SENSE IS THAT HE IS A MAN

Gender identity; since it matches the sex assigned at birth, he is cisgender.

STEP 4 · JORDAN WEARS HIS HAIR LONG AND PAINTS HIS NAILS

Outward presentation: **gender expression**.

NOTE

Whom Jordan is attracted to is a fifth, separate question: sexual orientation.

WORKED CASE 2 · READ A PAY GAP CLAIM

A fictional op-ed says "women earn about 82 cents on the dollar only because of their own choices."

STEP 1 · CHECK THE NUMBER

About 82 cents falls in the book's range of 81 to 84 cents for full-time U.S. workers.

STEP 2 · APPLY THE HUMAN-CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Some of the gap comes from experience, hours and field.

STEP 3 · APPLY THE DISCRIMINATION ACCOUNT

After those are controlled, an unexplained residual remains, and audit studies show identical résumés with different names draw different callbacks.

STEP 4 · ASK THE PRIOR QUESTION

Why are the "choices" gendered, and who priced caregiving low? Socialization and stratification are two ends of the same rope. The op-ed's "only" claim overreaches.

WORKED CASE 3 · WHICH PARADIGM?

Three fictional researchers study the same household.

STEP 1 · ONE SAYS THE HUSBAND'S BREADWINNING AND THE WIFE'S CAREGIVING KEEP THE FAMILY STABLE

Complementary instrumental and expressive roles: **functionalism**.

STEP 2 · ONE ASKS WHO GAINS FROM THE WIFE'S UNPAID LABOR

Who benefits from inequality: **conflict theory**, with a feminist emphasis.

STEP 3 · ONE RECORDS HOW THE COUPLE PERFORMS "MAN" AND "WOMAN" WHEN GUESTS VISIT

Gender done in interaction: **symbolic interactionism**.

USE ALL THREE

Each catches a different scale; none alone is the whole story.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Using sex and gender as synonyms.** Sex is biological; gender is the social meaning built on it.
- **Mixing up gender identity and sexual orientation.** Identity is who you are; orientation is whom you are attracted to.
- **Swapping gender identity and gender expression.** Identity is inner; expression is outward presentation.
- **Saying the pay gap is only about choices.** A residual remains after controls, and choices are themselves socialized.

- **Swapping the glass ceiling and glass escalator.** The ceiling blocks women; the escalator lifts men in female fields.
- **Treating feminism as one opinion.** It is a family: liberal, socialist and radical.
- **Crediting Engels's argument to Parsons.** Engels (conflict) tied subordination to private property; Parsons was functionalist.
- **Treating orientation as strictly either/or.** The Kinsey scale models it as a continuum.

Chapter 11 self-test · ten items

1. Which of these is an example of gender rather than sex?

A. The shape of a person's anatomy
B. The level of a hormone in the blood
C. The belief that boys should not cry
D. Having XY chromosomes from birth

C. The belief that boys should not cry Gender is a social expectation; the others are biological.

2. Someone whose inner sense of gender fits the sex they were assigned at birth is called:

A. Intersex
B. Cisgender
C. Transgender
D. Asexual

B. Cisgender Cisgender means identity and assigned sex match.

3. What did Mead's 1935 fieldwork among three New Guinea peoples suggest?

A. Men are naturally aggressive in all societies she studied
B. Gender roles are fixed by the same genes in all groups
C. Women are always the main providers in small societies
D. Temperaments called masculine or feminine are culturally patterned

D. Temperaments called masculine or feminine are culturally patterned The Arapesh, Mundugumor and Tchambuli patterned temperament differently.

4. Viewers called one infant's reaction "anger" if told it was a boy and "fear" if told it was a girl. This finding is from:

A. Condry and Condry (1976)
B. Seavey and colleagues (1975)
C. West and Zimmerman
D. Rubin and colleagues (1974)

A. Condry and Condry (1976) The same footage was read differently by label.

5. According to the book, U.S. women working full time earn about how much per dollar men earn?

A. 60 to 64 cents
B. 95 to 99 cents
C. 81 to 84 cents
D. 70 to 74 cents

C. 81 to 84 cents The gap is wider for Black and Latina women.

6. A man who enters nursing and is quickly promoted to supervisor illustrates:

A. The glass escalator
B. The second shift
C. The glass ceiling
D. The double standard

A. The glass escalator Men in female-dominated fields tend to ride up faster.

7. Parsons and Bales described women's family role as:

A. Coercive
B. Instrumental
C. Utilitarian
D. Expressive

D. Expressive Men's role was instrumental; women's was expressive.

8. Who tied women's subordination to the rise of private property?

A. Talcott Parsons
B. Friedrich Engels
C. Erving Goffman
D. Alfred Kinsey

B. Friedrich Engels Engels argued men controlled women to secure legitimate heirs.

9. On the Kinsey scale, sexual orientation is pictured as:

A. A gender identity
B. A 0 to 6 continuum
C. A fixed genetic trait
D. A strict two-way choice

B. A 0 to 6 continuum It runs from exclusively heterosexual (0) to exclusively homosexual (6).

10. Which pair of dates shows changing social views of sexuality in the United States?

A. APA change in 1973 and *Obergefell* in 2015
B. APA change in 1959 and *Obergefell* in 1990
C. APA change in 1990 and *Obergefell* in 2020
D. APA change in 1935 and *Obergefell* in 1974

A. APA change in 1973 and *Obergefell* in 2015 Homosexuality was removed from the APA's list in 1973; same-sex marriage became nationwide in 2015.

CHAPTER 12

Marriage and Family

Read it in full: **Chapter 12 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **Family Forms: Who Counts as Kin** and **Marriage Patterns: Who May Marry Whom**.

What to know

A **family** is a socially recognized group, usually joined by blood, marriage, cohabitation or adoption, whose members share an emotional bond and usually act as an economic unit. A **household** is everyone sharing one housing unit, related or not: three roommates are a household, not a family. Family rests on social recognition, not biology alone, and is best defined by what it does rather than how it looks.

Your **family of orientation** is the one you are born or adopted into; your **family of procreation** is the one you form as an adult. A **nuclear family** is a couple and their dependent children; an **extended family** adds grandparents and other kin, and across history it has been the more common form. Other forms: single-parent, cohabiting, same-sex, blended and childfree. **Kinship** is organized by **descent** (patrilineal, matrilineal or **bilateral**), **residence** (patrilocal, matrilocal or **neolocal**) and **authority** (patriarchal, matriarchal, rare and disputed, or **egalitarian**). Industrial societies trend bilateral, neolocal and formally egalitarian.

Monogamy is the industrial norm, often practiced as **serial monogamy**. **Polygamy** has two forms: **polygyny** (one husband, several wives), by far the more common, and **polyandry** (one wife, several husbands), rare. Even where polygyny is allowed, most marriages are monogamous because supporting several spouses takes wealth. **Endogamy** pushes marriage within a group; **exogamy** pushes it outside, most universally through the incest taboo. **Cohabitation** has become mainstream. Andrew Cherlin coined "**incomplete institution**" in 1978 for remarriage and stepfamilies; sociologists have extended it to cohabitation, which lacks clear norms, ceremony and often legal protection.

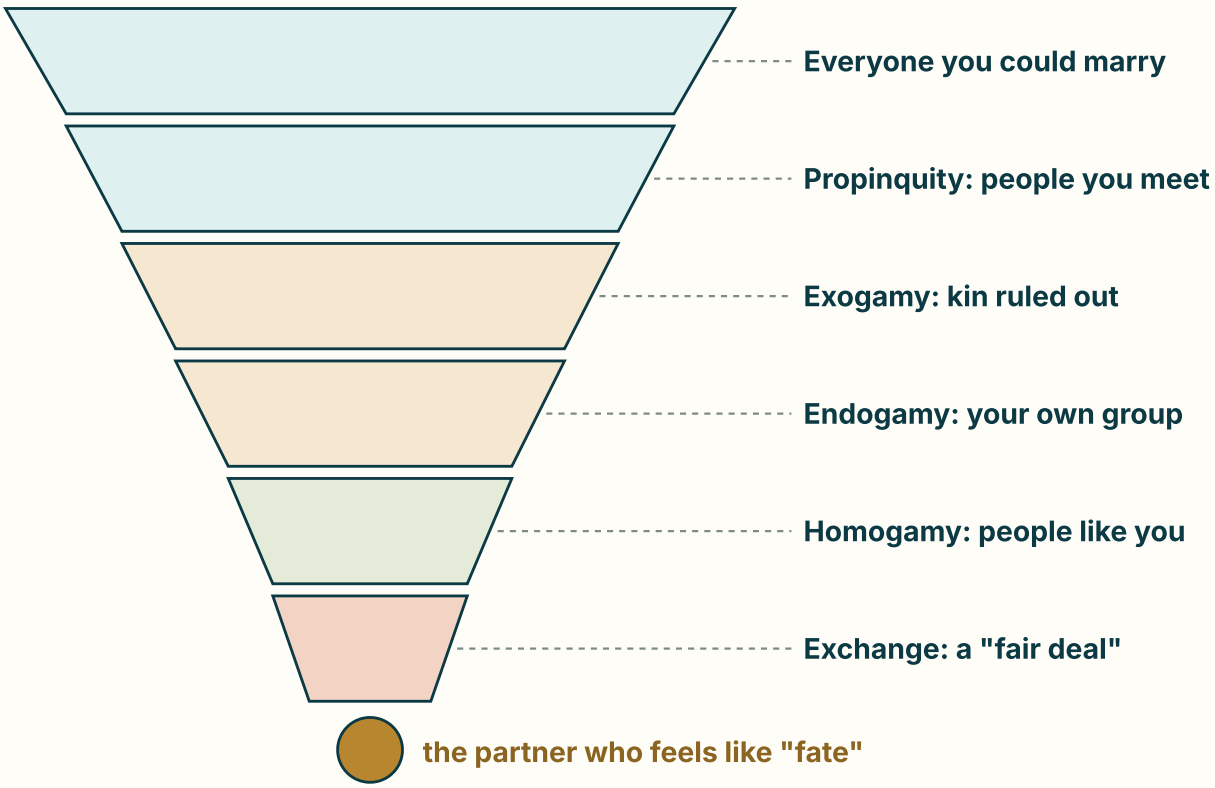
Mate selection is patterned. **Propinquity** means we partner with people we are near. **Homogamy** means like marries like in age, education, class, race and religion. Exchange theorists add that partners weigh what each brings. **Functionalists**: Durkheim on integration; George Murdock's four universal functions (regulating sex, reproduction, economic cooperation, socialization); Talcott Parsons's two modern tasks (socializing children and stabilizing adult personalities). **Conflict theorists**: Engels on property and heirs; families pass on class advantage, and women's unpaid labor subsidizes the economy. **Interactionists**: Ernest Burgess's family as "a unity of interacting personalities"; Cooley's primary group; Mead's role-taking; Goffman's performed roles.

U.S. divorce rose steeply in the 1960s and 1970s, helped by **no-fault divorce**, and has since drifted down. The **crude divorce rate** counts divorces per 1,000 people; the **refined divorce rate** counts divorces per 1,000 married women and gives a truer picture. Predictors include marrying very young, low income and education, cohabiting with several partners before marriage, and having divorced parents. Persistent **conflict** harms children more than divorce itself. Most

divorced people remarry, often into **blended families** that must invent norms; remarriages dissolve somewhat more often. **Family violence** (intimate partner, child and elder abuse) is underreported and patterned, a public issue in Mills's sense.

Households are diversifying: fewer married couples with children; more people living alone, single parents, cohabiting couples and multigenerational homes. Demographers call part of this the **second demographic transition**. Marriage is delayed, **dual earners** are the norm, yet Hochschild's **second shift** persists. Same-sex marriage has been legal nationwide in the U.S. since 2015, and living alone or childfree is increasingly ordinary. The family is **adapting, not disappearing**, because its core work still must be done.

How social structure narrows the pool before the spark



The pool is pre-sorted. Long before two people meet, propinquity decides who is in the room, marriage rules remove some people, and homogamy makes the familiar feel like fate.

LOCK THESE IN

- Family is socially recognized kin with emotional and economic ties; a household is whoever shares a dwelling.
- Orientation (born into) versus procreation (formed). Nuclear versus extended.
- Descent, residence, authority: bilateral, neolocal, egalitarian in industrial societies.
- Polygyny is the common form of polygamy; serial monogamy is the industrial practice.
- Endogamy within; exogamy outside (incest taboo).
- Cherlin (1978): incomplete institution, first for remarriage, extended to cohabitation.
- Propinquity and homogamy: like marries like.
- Refined divorce rate is per 1,000 married women; conflict harms children more than divorce itself.

Key terms and comparisons: three paradigms on the family

Paradigm	Core question	View of the family	Key figures
Functionalism	What does family do for stability?	Vital institution: socialization, regulation, economic and emotional support	Durkheim, Murdock, Parsons
Conflict	Who benefits and who is exploited?	A means of passing on property, class and gender inequality	Marx, Engels, feminist theorists
Symbolic interactionism	How is family meaning built?	A unity of interacting personalities with negotiated roles	Cooley, Mead, Goffman, Burgess

Kinship, marriage and partner choice

Term	Meaning	Example
Patrilineal; matrilineal; bilateral	Descent through father; mother; both	Bilateral is common in North America
Patrilocal; matrilocal; neolocal	Live with husband's kin; wife's kin; own home	Neolocal fits job mobility
Polygyny; polyandry	One husband, several wives; one wife, several husbands	Polygyny far more common
Endogamy; exogamy	Marry within; marry outside	Same faith; incest taboo
Propinquity	Partner with those nearby	Met at work or on campus
Homogamy	Partner with similar people	Same education and class

Worked cases

WORKED CASE 1 · FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD?

Sort three fictional living arrangements.

STEP 1 · THREE UNRELATED NURSING STUDENTS SHARE AN APARTMENT

They share a dwelling but not recognized kin ties: a **household**, not a family.

STEP 2 · A GRANDMOTHER RAISING HER TWO GRANDSONS

A socially recognized kin group with emotional and economic ties sharing a home: both a **family** and a **household**.

STEP 3 · YOUR MARRIED SISTER WHO LIVES IN ANOTHER STATE

She is **family** but not part of your household.

RULE

Households are counted by address; families are defined by recognized ties and functions.

WORKED CASE 2 · NAME THE KINSHIP PATTERN

In the fictional society of "Halvar," property passes from mothers to daughters, newlyweds move in with the wife's parents, and decisions are shared by both partners.

STEP 1 · DESCENT

Inheritance through the mother's line: **matrilineal**.

STEP 2 · RESIDENCE

Living with the wife's kin: **matrilocal**.

STEP 3 · AUTHORITY

Shared decisions: **egalitarian**.

STEP 4 · COMPARE

Most industrial societies are bilateral, neolocal and formally egalitarian, so Halvar differs on descent and residence.

WORKED CASE 3 · CRUDE OR REFINED DIVORCE RATE?

The fictional town of Elmstead has 20,000 residents, 6,000 married women and 90 divorces in one year. Compute both rates.

STEP 1 · CRUDE RATE

90 ÷ 20,000 × 1,000 = **4.5** divorces per 1,000 people.

STEP 2 · REFINED RATE

90 ÷ 6,000 × 1,000 = **15** divorces per 1,000 married women.

STEP 3 · WHY THEY DIFFER

The crude rate divides by everyone, including children and unmarried adults who cannot divorce.

STEP 4 · CONCLUDE

The refined rate isolates the people actually at risk, so it gives the truer picture.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Treating family and household as the same.** Roommates are a household; a sister across town is family.
- **Calling the nuclear family the historical norm.** The extended family has dominated across history and much of the world.
- **Saying polyandry is the common form of polygamy.** Polygyny is far more common; polyandry is rare.
- **Swapping endogamy and exogamy.** Endogamy is within a group; exogamy is outside it.
- **Crediting "incomplete institution" first to cohabitation.** Cherlin coined it in 1978 for remarriage and stepfamilies.
- **Believing "opposites attract."** Homogamy is strong: like tends to marry like.

- **Quoting the crude divorce rate as the best measure.** The refined rate uses married women, the population at risk.
- **Reading new family forms as collapse.** The institution is adapting while its functions continue.

Chapter 12 self-test · ten items

1. Three unrelated adults who share an apartment are best described as a:

A. Family
B. Extended family
C. Kinship group
D. Household

D. Household A household is anyone sharing a dwelling; a family needs recognized ties.

2. As an adult, the family you build with a partner and children is your family of:

A. Procreation
B. Residence
C. Orientation
D. Descent

A. Procreation Your family of orientation is the one you were born or adopted into.

3. A newly married couple setting up a home apart from both sets of parents follows:

A. Patrilocal residence
B. Bilateral residence
C. Neolocal residence
D. Matrilocal residence

C. Neolocal residence Neolocal means a new home of their own.

4. Which form of polygamy is most common across cultures?

A. Group union
B. Polygyny
C. Monogamy
D. Polyandry

B. Polygyny One husband with several wives is by far the more common form.

5. The incest taboo is the most universal example of:

A. Homogamy
B. Exogamy
C. Endogamy
D. Propinquity

B. Exogamy Exogamy requires marrying outside a defined group.

6. In 1978, what did Cherlin originally call an "incomplete institution"?

A. Cohabiting couples who never wed
B. Families with only one parent
C. Remarriage and stepfamilies
D. Couples who choose to stay childfree

C. Remarriage and stepfamilies Sociologists later extended the idea to cohabitation.

7. Most people marry someone of similar age, education and class. This is:

A. Exogamy
B. Propinquity
C. Polyandry
D. Homogamy

D. Homogamy Homogamy means like marries like.

8. Murdock's four universal family functions include regulating sex, reproduction, economic cooperation and:

A. Socializing children
B. Running local schools
C. Collecting public taxes
D. Writing the civil law

A. Socializing children Those four functions are found, he argued, in every society.

9. Burgess's phrase "a unity of interacting personalities" reflects which paradigm?

A. World-systems theory
B. Structural functionalism
C. Conflict theory
D. Symbolic interactionism

D. Symbolic interactionism It frames family as continually created through interaction.

10. According to the research the book describes, what harms children most around divorce?

A. Moving to a smaller home after the split
B. Having a parent who later remarries
C. Persistent conflict between the parents
D. The legal paperwork of the divorce itself

C. Persistent conflict between the parents A low-conflict split can be less damaging than a high-conflict intact marriage.

ONE PAGE

Cram sheet

Everything from chapters 11 and 12 in one place. Cover the right column and see if you can rebuild each row.

Gender and sexuality

Name or term	Idea	Remember
Sex; gender	Biological; social	Identity inner, expression outward
Mead (1935)	Arapesh, Mundugumor, Tchambuli	Gender is constructed
West and Zimmerman	Doing gender	Interactionist
Infant studies	1974, 1976, Baby X 1975	Labels change treatment
Pay gap	About 81 to 84 cents per dollar	Wider for Black and Latina women
Glass ceiling; escalator	Blocks women; lifts men in female fields	Occupational segregation
Hochschild	Second shift	Unpaid home labor
Parsons and Bales	Instrumental and expressive roles	Functionalist
Engels	Private property and subordination	Conflict
Feminism	Liberal, socialist, radical	The personal is political
Kinsey	0 to 6 scale	APA 1973; *Obergefell* 2015

Marriage and family

Name or term	Idea	Remember
Family; household	Recognized ties; shared dwelling	Function over form
Orientation; procreation	Born into; formed	Nuclear and extended
Descent, residence, authority	Bilateral, neolocal, egalitarian	Industrial pattern
Polygyny; polyandry	Several wives; several husbands	Serial monogamy
Endogamy; exogamy	Within; outside	Incest taboo
Cherlin (1978)	Incomplete institution	Remarriage, then cohabitation
Propinquity; homogamy	Nearness; similarity	Pool is pre-sorted
Murdock; Parsons	Four functions; two modern tasks	Functionalist
Burgess	Unity of interacting personalities	Interactionist
Refined divorce rate	Per 1,000 married women	Crude is per 1,000 people

Dr. Garg Learning · CC BY-SA 4.0