

Development Unit Hyperdoc Social Development Mods 49-50

Module 49: Gender Development

Define gender	
Summarize the points made in the gender and aggression section	
Summarize points made in the gender and social power section	
Summarize points made in the gender and social connectedness section--include work by Carol Gilligan	
What are gender roles ?	
What are roles ?	
How does culture impact the social construction of gender ?	
Gender Identity -what is it?	
Describe the role of social learning theory in learning gender	
Describe gender typing	
What does it mean to be transgender ?	
1. According to research, which type of aggression is more common among males than females? a. Harmful physical aggression	

- b. Indirect nonphysical aggression
- c. Verbal aggression
- d. Ostracism
- e. Spreading rumors

2. Gender _____ are the social expectations that guide men and women's behavior. Gender _____ is a person's sense of being male or female.
- a. concepts; role
 - b. preferences; role
 - c. roles; preference
 - d. roles; identity
 - e. roles; preference
3. Which of the following is generally true of males?
- a. They have a longer life span.
 - b. They are more likely to have a democratic leadership style.
 - c. They are more likely to commit suicide.
 - d. They are more likely to be diagnosed with depression.
 - e. They are more likely to be diagnosed with anxiety.
4. Diego likes to play sports and video games whereas Sara likes to sing, dance, and play "house." This example best depicts which of the following?
- a. Gender identity
 - b. Gender typing
 - c. Gender schema
 - d. Social learning theory
 - e. Gender expression
5. Carol Gilligan's research emphasizes prominent female characteristics, especially
- a. spatial abilities.
 - b. making social connections.
 - c. playing in large groups.
 - d. talking a great deal.
 - e. playing in competitive groups.

What are gender roles? What are gender schemas? How does social learning contribute to the formation of each?	
Give an example of a biological, a psychological, and a social factor that might contribute to gender differences.	
Module 50: Parents, Peers, and Early Experiences	
How can early learning experiences change the structure of the brain? Cite at least three studies/examples.	
How much blame or credit do parents deserve in raising a child?	
How much blame or credit do peers deserve on the development of someone?	
- According to Plomin and Daniels, “Two children in the same family are [apart from their shared genes] as different from _____ as are pairs of children selected randomly from the population.” - their parents - their grandparents - their friends - one another - their cousins - Compared with rats raised in an enriched environment, which of the following is true of rats raised in isolation? - Their brain cortex is less developed. - Though neurologically similar, they fear other rats. - Their brains have more connections. - They have a thicker brain cortex. - The differences between the two groups are not statistically significant.	

3. What is the primary means by which parents influence the behavior of their children?
- a. Parenting style
 - b. Genetic contributions
 - c. Prenatal environment
 - d. Teaching cooperation
 - e. Rewarding achievement
4. Neurologically, what is the function of pruning?
- a. Pruning creates new connections between synapses through repeated experiences.
 - b. Pruning reduces the negative effects of teratogens by eliminating neural waste.
 - c. Pruning increases the weight of the brain through enriching experiences.
 - d. Pruning creates areas in the brain used in learning mathematics.
 - e. Pruning eliminates unused neural pathways.

Compare and contrast the influence parents and peers have on a child's development, giving one example for each.

Provide two examples of how children seek to fit in with their groups and are influenced by them.