**Outline**

**Title:** Sex and Gender Roles Exam

1. **What are examples of gender role messages and age-related messaging that negatively impacts our view of elderly sexuality and relationships?**
2. Older adults do not engage in sexual activity
3. Research is inclined more in addressing their limitations and problems
4. Stereotyped notions
5. **What do we mean by the term transgender, and what are some social and psychological ways people can provide support to transgender people?**
6. Meaning of transgender
7. The term transgender refers to individuals with a gender identity conflicting with the assigned sex at birth
8. How to help the population
9. include speaking out to support their identity
10. integrate public spaces
11. **What does it mean to be intersex, and how is that different than being transgender?**
12. Intersex definition
13. To be intersex means to have a group of conditions setting one apart from the typical binary classes of gender, which are male and female
14. Difference
15. One is biological the other is psychological
16. **Patricia Hill Collins discusses interlocking oppression in her book Black Feminist Thought, what is this concept, and why is it important for everyone, not just Black women?**
17. Interlocking principle oppression
18. The attributes of an individual can be the basis of dismissal
19. Importance of learning it
20. Address stereotyped notions
21. Be conscious of one’s actions
22. **How is queer theory different than just studying the lives of LGBTQ people?**
23. Queer meaning
24. Not conforming to gender classifications
25. Importance
26. Is the ultimate goal of sexual freedom
27. One can do as they please
28. **What is gender performativity, is it the same thing as being a drag queen or king and getting on stage? why/why not?**
29. Meaning of gender performativity
30. Gender performativity is a philosophical concept that gender is developed and founded socially through everyday acts and non-verbal cues
31. Comparison to acting
32. Not similar
33. We have grown too accustomed
34. It is done subconsciously
35. **Why might someone not leave an abusive (sexually or otherwise) relationship?**
36. Rasons for not leaving
37. Religion
38. Shame
39. Children
40. Finances
41. **Do men and women engage in developing romance and intimacy in the same way, why/why not? Also, make sure your answer covers whether these differences/similarities are due to biology or something else.**
42. Men and women are different
43. Men are more factual and seek physical action as intimacy
44. Women are led by emotion
45. Reason
46. Not biological
47. It is the result of nurture
48. **From your reading by Niobe Way on “Emotionless Boys” and resistance, what were some of the main, or most important, findings that she discusses from her work?**
49. Main points
50. Boys show different levels of resistance based on the environment
51. Not similar to when they are with female partners
52. The environments determine the degree of deviance
53. **From your reading “The sexual victimization of men in America” what were some of their main findings that challenged previous assumptions about rates of sexual assault?**
54. Main findings
55. Change in the societal norm
56. Men are also victims of sexual assault
57. Women have been considered more and favored by governments and organizations