

1. Feminism is both a movement and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. an approach to social and intellectual issues .
- b. of particular interest to all women.
- c. a style of scientific investigation
- d. a historical moment that has been superseded by other concerns

2. Feminists argue that, among other things, prejudices against women lead to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. much-needed discussions about the role of women in society
- b. widespread discrediting of women's ideas and experience .
- c. policies that enforce equity
- d. an unbalanced life

3. Some feminists argue that women are denied some characteristic essential to full personhood, thereby making them \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. equivalent to men
- b. less than human .
- c. superior to men
- d. a different sort of human than men

4. In Mary Wollstonecraft's era, by law and custom, middle-class Englishwomen were thought to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. superior to men in various ways
- b. equal to men in intellectual ability
- c. not equal but equally valuable to men's intellectual abilities
- d. subordinate to men in various ways .

5. Among the things women were denied in Wollstonecraft's era are all but \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. property ownership
- b. participation in higher education
- c. voting rights
- d. access to health care .

6. Wollstonecraft argues that "the neglected education of my fellow-creatures is the grand source of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the plight of women"
- b. the misery I deplore" .
- c. the subjugation of women"
- d. the creation of the Other"

7. Beauvoir's central question is, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. What is gender
- b. What is equality
- c. What is woman .
- d. What is Other

8. Beauvoir declares, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. "one never becomes, but is always born, a woman"
- b. "one is born a girl, but becomes a woman"
- c. "men make women out of girls"
- d. "one is not born, but rather becomes, a woman" .

9. Beauvoir argues that women's oppression can be lifted only if there is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. real freedom and true equality of both men and women .
- b. equality in the workplace
- c. equality in education
- d. equality in religious matters

10. Feminist ethics is, among other things, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. antagonistic toward traditional ethics
- b. equivalent to care ethics
- c. an approach to morality aimed at advancing the idea that women and men are morally equal .
- d. an approach to morality aimed at advancing the idea that women are morally superior to men

11. Care ethics \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. is fundamentally a consequentialist moral perspective
- b. is fundamentally a utilitarian moral perspective
- c. emphasizes the unique demands of specific situations and the virtues and feelings that are central to close personal relationships .
- d. emphasizes the unique demands of family life and the virtues and feelings that are central to familial relationships

12. All but \_\_\_\_\_ is a characteristic of Held's ethics of care.

- a. the compelling moral salience of attending to and meeting the needs of the particular others for whom we take responsibility
- b. valuing emotion
- c. re conceptualizing traditional notions of public and private
- d. conceptualizing persons as individuals .

13. Utilitarianism is the consequentialist view that \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. right actions result in the most beneficial balance of good over bad consequences for those directly involved in the event
- b. good actions produce the most pleasures for everyone involved
- c. right actions result in the most beneficial balance of good over bad consequences for everyone involved .
- d. good actions produce moderate pleasures for everyone involved

14. Virtue is a disposition to behave in line with a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. family practice
- b. social standard
- c. standard of practice
- d. standard of excellence .

15. Ethics is the study of \_\_\_\_\_.

a. morality using the methods of philosophy .

b. social habits

c. social obligations

d. morality using the methods of sociology

16. Annette Baier argues that plausible moral theories try to accommodate both an ethic of care and \_\_\_\_\_.

a. a relativistic ethic

b. a virtue ethic

c. an ethic of obligation .

d. a utilitarian ethic

17. Feminist epistemology focuses most of its attention on the \_\_\_\_\_.

a. "standpoint learner"

b. "standpoint knower"

c. "situated learner"

d. "situated knower" .

18. Cole argues, "The social and situational \_\_\_\_\_ among knowers are crucial for determining the kind of knowing that can take place.

- a. differences .
- b. similarities
- c. sympathies
- d. dispositions

19. The least controversial feminist epistemology is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. feminist postmodernism
- b. feminist contemporary existentialism
- c. feminist standpoint theory
- d. feminist empiricism .

20. Cole argues that the traditional standpoint in epistemology is that of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. upper-class white men
- b. middle-class white men
- c. upper-class white men of science
- d. middle-class white men of science .

21. All of the following, except \_\_\_\_\_, are epistemological paths feminist thinkers have explored.

- a. feminist postmodernism
- b. feminist contemporary existentialism .
- c. feminist standpoint theory
- d. feminist empiricism

22. Which one of the following is NOT one of Elaine Showalter's four models of sexual difference?

- a. biological
- b. occasional .
- c. linguistic
- d. psychoanalytic

23. Feminist criticism

- a. is concerned with the marginalization of women in a patriarchal culture
- b. tries to explain how the subordination of women is reflected in or challenged by literary texts
- c. tries to examine the experiences of women from all races, classes, and cultures
- d. all of the above .

24. Marxist feminists believe that

- a. art is always conditioned by social beliefs and needs
- b. "personal" identity is inseparable from class identity
- c. art is a waste of time
- d. both a and b .

25. During the "female" phase (1920-present) of feminism, women

- a. are increasingly focused on uncovering misogyny in male-authored texts
- b. focus on women's texts and women .
- c. have largely given up writing true literature
- d. have looked back to the "feminine" past but put a modern spin on it

26. Gender studies

- a. argues that the female gender is superior
- b. finds sexuality unimportant
- c. examines how gender is less determined by nature than constructed by culture .
- d. is strictly about gay and lesbian writers

27. How sexual identity influences creation and reception of literature is the focus of

- a. Marxist feminism
- b. Gender studies .
- c. the linguistic model
- d. none of the above



28. During the "feminine" phase (1840-80) of feminism, women

- a. imitated the dominant tradition in writing .
- b. advocated minority rights and protested
- c. focused on women's texts and women as opposed to uncovering misogyny (hatred of women) in male-authored texts
- d. carried out armed insurrections against men

29. The most prominent U.S. minorities among feminist writers are

- a. 18th-century poets
- b. Black and lesbian feminists .
- c. male feminists
- d. Native Americans

30. Feminism is no longer

- a. diverse
- b. homogenous .
- c. the property of a patriarchal society
- d. organized