- 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- d. a historical moment that has been superseded by other concerns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.

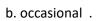
a. feminist postmodernism

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



- 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