

## CHAPTER 1 QUESTIONS

### MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

*Select the one correct answer to each of the following questions.*

1. Which of the following best defines the term “gender” as used in this text?
  - a. A person’s sex
  - b. A person’s sex as defined by society
  - c. A societal response to a person’s self-representation as a man or woman
  - d. A person’s biological presentation as defined by himself or herself
  
2. Which factor bears most on women’s health care today?
  - a. The complexity of women’s health
  - b. Women’s status and position in society
  - c. Population growth
  - d. The economy
  
3. Why is acknowledging the oppression of women more difficult within Western societies?
  - a. The multiplicity of minority groups complicates the issue.
  - b. The availability of health care makes acknowledgment more difficult.
  - c. The diversity of the news media clouds the issue.
  - d. Affluence and increased opportunities mask oppression.
  
4. Which of the following most accurately defines “oppression” as used in the text?
  - a. Not having a choice
  - b. Not having a voice
  - c. An act of tyranny
  - d. A feeling of being burdened
  
5. In what way does a model of care based on a feminist perspective contrast sharply with a biomedical model?
  - a. It provides a forum for the exploration of gender issues.
  - b. It seeks equal distribution of power within the healthcare interaction.
  - c. It emphasizes women’s rights.
  - d. It opens new avenues for women’s health care.
  
6. Gender is rooted in \_\_\_\_\_ and shaped by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. society, biology
  - b. self-representation, societal expectations
  - c. biology, environment and experience

- d. biology, hormones
7. Women's health risks, treatments, and approaches are not always based in science and biology because \_\_\_\_\_
- they are often based on outdated treatments and approaches.
  - they are determined by social expectations and gender assumptions.
  - they often rely on alternative treatments and approaches.
  - scientific research often fails to take women into consideration.
8. Reproductive rights were added to the World Health Organization's human rights framework in the last \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 5 years
  - 10 years
  - 20 years
  - 40 years
9. "Safe Motherhood" was added to the human rights framework in order to \_\_\_\_\_
- address maternal morbidity and mortality on a global level
  - meet a legal obligation
  - correct an injustice
  - correct an oversight
10. What is a chief failing of the biomedical model in regards to women's health care?
- Its reliance on studies comprised exclusively of males
  - Its consideration of women as central the model
  - Its emphasis on science and medicine
  - Its limited definition of "health" as "the absence of disease"
11. The social model of health places the focus of health on \_\_\_\_\_
- the community.
  - the individual.
  - environmental conditions.
  - scientific research.
12. Which question below supports the strategy: "Identify women's agency in the midst of social constraint and the biomedical paradigm.?"
- "Are 'all women' the same?"
  - "Why do you care about the issue?"
  - "Are women really victims or are they acting with agency?"
  - "Who has a choice within the context of health?"
13. What had been a significant problem in medical research well into the 1990s?
- The focus on randomized clinical trials over epidemiological investigations
  - The lack of representation of women in research trials
  - The lack of research related to gynecology
  - The focus on randomized clinical trials over observational research

14. Gender differences in heart disease can be found in \_\_\_\_\_
- a. diagnosis.
  - b. treatment.
  - c. identification of symptoms.
  - d. all of the above.
15. What opportunities are created by applying feminist strategies to gynecologic health?
- a. Better insight into research methods related to gynecology
  - b. Better access to the populations affected by gynecologic health
  - c. Better understandings from a wellness-oriented, women-centered framework
  - d. Better understandings of the social construction of gender

**ANSWER KEY****MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. **c**

2. **b**

3. **d**

4. **a**

5. **b**

6. **c**

7. **b**

8. **c**

9. **a**

10. **d**

11. **a**

12. **c**

13. **b**

14. **d**

15. **c**

## CHAPTER 2 QUESTIONS

### MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

*Select the one correct answer to each of the following questions.*

1. How does Erick Erikson's grand theory of human development differ for females?
  - a. It recognizes achieving autonomy as a primary focus.
  - b. It assumes only men desire autonomy.
  - c. It assumes female dependence on another in order to achieve a sense of self.
  - d. It assumes females desire dependence on others.
2. What is true about human development theories published before the 1970s?
  - a. They are based on interviews conducted only with men.
  - b. They assume androcentric models can be applied correctly to women.
  - c. They frame women's development as flawed in comparison to the standard.
  - d. All of the above.
3. What is the intention of the newer feminist models of development?
  - a. To offer a new model within the traditional biomedical focus.
  - b. To offer alternatives to the constrained and previously misapplied models.
  - c. To replace male generalist models with female generalist models.
  - d. To present a contrast to privileged, white male-based models.
4. What is a key limitation of prevailing developmental models for women?
  - a. Gender differences assumed to be biologically determined are more often socially constructed.
  - b. They present conflicting and misapplied models.
  - c. Gender differences are assumed to be socially prescribed.
  - d. Similarities between male and female are emphasized over differences.
5. What event in female development marks the beginning of a tension between biologic changes and the social context?
  - a. Turning 18 years old
  - b. The onset of menses
  - c. The accumulation of adipose tissue with the onset of puberty
  - d. Pregnancy
6. How many stages does the Tanner scale use to stage sexual maturity?
  - a. 3 stages
  - b. 5 stages
  - c. 6 stages
  - d. 8 stages
7. What is the median age for the onset of menstruation for adolescent girls in the United States?