

## **Section 1 Readings: Test Bank**

### **bell hooks, “Feminist Politics”**

1. The form of feminism bell hooks identifies in which women work within the existing power structures to maximize their freedom is called:
  - a. Lifestyle feminism
  - b. Radical feminism
  - c. Reformist feminism**
  - d. Revolutionary feminism
2. Where does bell hooks claim that radical feminism has been most accepted?
  - a. Mainstream Media
  - b. In feminist circles
  - c. Within culture
  - d. Academia**
3. In what previous publication written about in “Feminist Politics” does bell hooks define feminism?
  - a. *Feminist Theory: From Margin to Center***
  - b. *Class and Feminism*
  - c. *Ain't I a Woman?*
  - d. *Women, Race, and Class*

### **Allan Johnson, “Patriarchy, the System: An It, Not a He, a Them, or an Us” (2014)**

1. Some critics objected to Johnson’s statement that the participants in the patriarchy include:

- a. Men
  - b. Women**
  - c. Children
  - d. LGBT
2. Allen Johnson claims that patriarchy is:
- a. A system**
  - b. A particular individual
  - c. Static
  - d. Universal
3. Patriarchy privileges:
- a. Femininity
  - b. Dominance/Control
  - c. Masculinity
  - d. Both B and C**

**Anne Fausto-Sterling, “The Five Sexes Revisited” (2000)**

1. Anne Fausto-Sterling estimates that for every 1,000 children born, roughly \_\_\_\_ are intersex.
- a. 3
  - b. 11
  - c. 17**
  - d. 22
2. Which of these are sexes named in Anne Fausto-Sterling’s “The Five Sexes?”

- a. Merms, germs, and ferms
  - b. Herms, memes, and merms
  - c. Herms, lermes, and merms
  - d. Herms, merms, and ferms**
3. What was the name of the woman who spoke at the May 2000 meeting of the Lawson Wilkins Pediatric Endocrine Society (LWPES) as told by Anne Fausto-Sterling in “The Five Sexes Revisited?”
- a. Suzanne Kessler
  - b. Cheryl Chase**
  - c. Joan Smith
  - d. Lisa McCullough

**Ijeoma A., “Because You’re a Girl” (2002)**

1. According to the customs followed by Ijeoma A.’s family, what part of a chicken could only be eaten by the oldest man at the table?
- a. Liver
  - b. Heart**
  - c. Gizzard
  - d. Neck
2. In what country was Ijeoma A. raised?
- a. Nigeria**
  - b. Egypt
  - c. Kenya

- d. Morocco
3. What happened after Ijeoma A. suggested her cousin wash his own dishes?
    - a. She was not permitted to watch soccer
    - b. He agreed to help
    - c. She was punished**
    - d. She was sent to school in the U.S.

**C.J. Pascoe, “Making Masculinity: Adolescence, Identity, and High School” (2011)**

1. C.J. Pascoe advocated uncoupling the study of masculinity from what?
  - a. The female body
  - b. Sexuality
  - c. Femininity
  - d. The male body**
2. C.J. Pascoe writes that which queer theorist challenges that gender is natural by claiming that gender is performed through “a set of repeated acts within a highly rigid regulatory frame that congeal over time to produce the appearance of substance, of a natural sort of being?”
  - a. Judith Butler**
  - b. Dorothy Dinnerstein
  - c. Nancy Chodorow
  - d. R. W. Connell
3. In what ways do the boys at River High School constitute masculinity, according to C.J. Pascoe?

- a. By driving powerful cars
- b. By excelling at sports
- c. By demonstrating sexual mastery and denying girls' subjectivity**
- d. By exercising and lifting weights

**Judith Kegan Gardiner, "Friendships, Gender Theories, and Social Change"**

1. Judith Kegan Gardiner claims that men's and women's friendship have been portrayed as:
  - a. Opposite**
  - b. Similar
  - c. Unchanging
  - d. Challenging the status quo
2. Twentieth-century cultural feminist theorists described men's psychologies as:
  - a. Competitive
  - b. Defensive
  - c. Autonomous
  - d. All of the above**
3. Twentieth-century cultural feminist theorists described women's psychologies as:
  - a. Competitive and short-lived
  - b. Interdependent and empathetic**
  - c. Defensive and aggressive
  - d. Long-lived and fulfilling

**Paisley Currah, “Stepping Back, Looking Onward: Situating Transgender Activism and Transgender Studies” (2008)**

1. What acronym does Kris Hayashi use to describe the trans community?
  - a. LGBTTTQ
  - b. TCNG
  - c. TGNC**
  - d. TGI
2. What is Susan Stryker’s academic field?
  - a. Sociology
  - b. History**
  - c. Psychology
  - d. Literature Studies
3. Which respondent was particularly interested in the racial context of the transgender rights movement?
  - a. Susan Stryker
  - b. Kris Hayashi
  - c. Matt Richardson**
  - d. Paisley Currah

**Marilyn Frye, “Oppression” (1983)**

1. What is the fundamental claim of feminism that Marilyn Frye identifies?
  - a. That women are persecuted
  - b. That women are abused

- c. That women are repressed
  - d. That women are oppressed**
2. Marilyn Frye contends that oppression needs to be analyzed at the:
- a. Macroscopic level**
  - b. Microscopic level
  - c. Both the macroscopic and microscopic levels
  - d. Neither the macroscopic nor microscopic levels
3. Marilyn Frye argues that men can be oppressed as:
- a. Men
  - b. Members of a certain race
  - c. Members of a certain economic class
  - d. Both B and C**

**Peggy McIntosh, “White Privilege: Unpacking the Invisible Knapsack” (1988)**

1. How does Peggy McIntosh describe “the feeling that one belongs within the human circle”?
- a. As an unearned entitlement
  - b. As an unearned privilege
  - c. As an unearned advantage**
  - d. As an unearned right
2. What is the reason that most white people do not recognize white privilege according to Peggy McIntosh?
- a. Because of the way whites are taught to recognize racism

- b. Because white people do not see white as a racial category
  - c. Because privilege is purposefully structured to be invisible
  - d. All of the above**
3. Peggy McIntosh argues that systematic change:
- a. Takes many decades**
  - b. Takes only a short time
  - c. Cannot take place within a culture
  - d. Both B and C

**Audre Lorde, “There Is No Hierarchy of Oppressions” (1983)**

- 1. Which system of oppression does Audre Lorde claim is the most oppressive?
  - a. Racism
  - b. Heterosexism
  - c. Sexism
  - d. All systems of oppression are equally oppressive**
- 2. Why does Audre Lorde claim that “Any attack against Black people is a lesbian and gay issue?”
  - a. Because identities intersect and many Black people are part of the gay and lesbian community**
  - b. Because racism and heterosexism are the same in every way
  - c. Because she only believes in fighting homophobia
  - d. None of the above



**Ashley Currier and Thérèse Migraïne-George, “Queer/African Identities: Questions, Limits, Challenges”**

1. In what three countries did Ashley Currier and Thérèse Migraïne-George complete fieldwork?
  - a. Rwanda, Algeria, and Ethiopia
  - b. Congo, Kenya, and Tunisia
  - c. Liberia, Malawi, and South Africa**
  - d. Libya, Ghana, and Cameroon
2. What identity is not accepted within queer African communities according to Ashley Currier and Thérèse Migraïne-George?
  - a. Transgender
  - b. Bisexual**
  - c. Gay
  - d. Lesbian
3. What legacies do queer African communities respond to according to Ashley Currier and Thérèse Migraïne-George?
  - a. Sexism
  - b. Homophobia
  - c. Scientific racism
  - d. All of the above**

**M. Soledad Caballero, “Before Intersectionality”**

1. What state does M. Soledad Caballero mention in this poem?

- a. **South Carolina**
  - b. West Virginia
  - c. Georgia
  - d. Alabama
2. In “Before Intersectionality,” M. Soledad Caballero says of her experiences as an immigrant:
- a. “We straddled emptiness. Spanish in whispers, our parents’ accents, their immigrant fears.”
  - b. “We lived our sadness through each other. We lived our silence too.”
  - c. “There were only two colors, only two histories. We were neither.”
  - d. **All of the above**

**Michele Tracy Berger and Cheryl Radeloff, “Claiming an Education: Your Inheritance as a Student of Women’s and Gender Studies” (2015)**

1. What are the components of the triad Michele Tracy Berger and Cheryl Radeloff describe?
- a. Learning, understanding, and doing
  - b. Study, research, and practice
  - c. **Research, theory, and praxis**
  - d. Theory, understanding, and changing
2. According to Berger and Radeloff, Women’s and Gender Studies is:
- a. A response to oppression
  - b. An outgrowth of activism, debate, and rich intellectual tradition

- c. A field that evolved from Women's Studies
  - d. All of the Above**
3. What university established the first Women's Studies program in the United States?
- a. San Diego State University**
  - b. Duke University
  - c. University of North Carolina
  - d. Stanford University