

Women's Gynecologic Health, Third Edition

Test Bank

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- they are often based on outdated treatments and approaches.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?

- a. 9.8
 - b. 10.8
 - c. 12.8
 - d. 13.8
8. What factor limits an individual's ability to function productively as an adult?
- a. Failure to take into account social and cultural norms
 - b. The inability to move through the world with credibility and respect
 - c. Poverty
 - d. Failure to negotiate the developmental tasks of adolescence successfully
9. The type of thinking that influences the risk-taking behaviors of adolescence
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- a. involves the use of symbols, advanced reasoning and expanded possibilities.
 - b. works proactively to achieve autonomy.
 - c. encourages experimentation and foresight.
 - d. is rooted in the immediate and concrete.
10. What narrow term is often used to refer to the period of Early Adulthood?
- a. Productive years
 - b. Reproductive years
 - c. Young Adulthood
 - d. Adolescence
11. Why have women's changing roles come at a cost to their health?
- a. Increases in caregiving expectations compromise health
 - b. Balancing competing demands increases stress
 - c. Less attention is being placed on health care
 - d. Men's roles have not changed in relation to the change in women's roles
12. How do Franz and White (1985) expand Erikson's theory of development?
- a. By proposing a two-pathway process that includes both individuation and capacity for attachment
 - b. By refining Erikson's single pathway to include capacity for attachment
 - c. By expanding issues around career and lifestyle
 - d. By expanding issues around identity
13. What factors affect the mood changes many women in midlife suffer?
- a. Deficiencies of estrogen
 - b. Psychological transitions
 - c. Cultural beliefs and expectations
 - d. All of the above
14. What is the primary reason many older women live in poverty and have health problems?
- a. They outnumber older men.

- b. They have outlived their support systems.
- c. Their cognitive abilities decline.
- d. They must contend with ageism and sexism.

ANSWER KEY**MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. **c**

2. **d**

3. **b**

4. **a**

5. **c**

6. **b**

7. **c**

8. **d**

9. **a**

10. **b**

11. **b**

12. **a**

13. **d**

14. **b**