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
   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. 8

b. They have outlived their support systems.

c. Their cognitive abilities decline.

d. They must contend with ageism and sexism. 9

**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