**1. Casual observation reveals that men and women**

a. have the same life prospects.

b. have roughly the same life prospects.

c. have different prospects with respect to healthy, safety, political power, and employment.

d. are morally equal and deserving of a minimal level of respect.

**2. Those who hold that women, as a group, are capable but who deny that any particular woman is capable exhibit**

a. inherit sexism.

b. individuated intrinsic sexism.

c. individuated extrinsic sexism.

d. intention extrinsic sexism.

**3. Institutional sexism involves**

a. invidious sexual inequalities in the explicit rules and implicit norms governing and structuring social institutions.

b. subtle and informal patterns of behavior.

c. changes in one’s personal thoughts and feelings about sexism.

d. both b and c

**4. Interpersonal sexism**

a. comprises actions and other expressions between persons that create, constitute, promote, sustain, or exploit invidious sexual inequalities.

b. is a problem relegated to non-public life.

c. is widely regard as the sole cause of institutional sexism.

d. requires that one intends to convey a sexist idea in acting.

**5. Equality feminists locate the problem of sexism primarily in**

a. the hearts and minds of certain people.

b. the social institutions we maintain.

c. biological difference among persons.

d. the genetic predispositions that shape who each of us becomes.

**6. Difference feminists locate the problem of sexism primarily**

a. not in social institutions but in unconscious desires.

b. not in social institutions but in ingrained political structures.

c. in social institutions but not in unconscious desirers.

d. in the poor quality of education available to the oppressed.