

Gender Relations and Power Dynamics

■ Multiple Choice Questions

Q1. Gender is best understood as:

- A. A biological trait
- B. A psychological disorder
- C. A social construct
- D. A religious category

Q2. Patriarchy refers to:

- A. Equal power distribution between genders
- B. Male dominance in social, political, and economic spheres
- C. Matrilineal inheritance systems
- D. Gender-neutral governance

Q3. Which feminist theorist emphasized the concept of “gender performativity”?

- A. Simone de Beauvoir
- B. Judith Butler
- C. Betty Friedan
- D. Shulamith Firestone

Q4. Intersectionality highlights:

- A. The biological basis of gender
- B. The overlap of social identities and related systems of oppression
- C. The neutrality of gender roles
- D. The economic independence of women

Q5. Gender stratification refers to:

- A. Equal access to resources
- B. Hierarchical ranking based on gender
- C. Elimination of gender roles
- D. Biological determinism

Q6. Which of the following is NOT a form of gender-based power?

- A. Economic control
- B. Political representation
- C. Emotional intelligence
- D. Social mobility

Q7. The concept of “hegemonic masculinity” was developed by:

- A. Michel Foucault
- B. Raewyn Connell
- C. Pierre Bourdieu
- D. Judith Butler

Q8. Gender roles are:

- A. Fixed across cultures
- B. Biologically determined
- C. Socially constructed and culturally variable
- D. Irrelevant in modern society

Q9. Which of the following is a key critique of traditional gender roles?

- A. They promote equality
- B. They reinforce stereotypes and limit individual freedom
- C. They are universally accepted
- D. They are biologically necessary

Q10. Which of the following best describes gender ideology?

- A. A set of beliefs about the natural superiority of one gender
- B. A religious doctrine
- C. A political party’s stance on gender
- D. A system of cultural beliefs that justify gender roles

Q11. Feminist theory critiques power dynamics by focusing on:

- A. Class struggle

- B. Gender inequality
- C. Technological advancement
- D. Religious orthodoxy

Q12. Which of the following is an example of gendered division of labor?

- A. Equal pay for equal work
- B. Men working in construction, women in caregiving
- C. Gender-neutral hiring practices
- D. Universal parental leave

Q13. Which sociologist argued that gender is a product of social interaction?

- A. Erving Goffman
- B. Karl Marx
- C. Max Weber
- D. Emile Durkheim

Q14. Gender-based violence is rooted in:

- A. Biological aggression
- B. Cultural norms and power imbalances
- C. Economic prosperity
- D. Technological advancement

Q15. Which of the following is a manifestation of gender inequality?

- A. Equal representation in parliament
- B. Gender pay gap
- C. Gender-neutral education
- D. Shared domestic responsibilities

Q16. The term “glass ceiling” refers to:

- A. A transparent roof
- B. An invisible barrier preventing women from reaching top positions
- C. A feminist architectural concept

D. A type of workplace discrimination against men

Q17. Gender socialization begins:

- A. In adulthood
- B. At birth
- C. After marriage
- D. During retirement

Q18. Which of the following is a consequence of rigid gender norms?

- A. Increased creativity
- B. Restricted personal freedom
- C. Enhanced emotional intelligence
- D. Improved social mobility

Q19. Which movement focused on reproductive rights and workplace equality?

- A. First-wave feminism
- B. Second-wave feminism
- C. Third-wave feminism
- D. Ecofeminism

Q20. Which of the following is NOT a feminist perspective?

- A. Liberal feminism
- B. Radical feminism
- C. Functionalist feminism
- D. Marxist feminism

Q21. Gender binaries refer to:

- A. A spectrum of identities
- B. The classification of gender into two distinct forms
- C. The rejection of gender categories
- D. The fusion of gender roles

Q22. Which of the following best describes gender fluidity?

- A. Fixed gender identity
- B. Changing gender identity over time
- C. Rejection of gender
- D. Biological determinism

Q23. Which of the following is a policy aimed at reducing gender inequality?

- A. Tax exemption
- B. Gender quotas in political representation
- C. Increased military spending
- D. Privatization of education

Q24. Which of the following is a gender stereotype?

- A. All genders are equal
- B. Women are naturally nurturing
- C. Men and women can perform similar roles
- D. Gender is socially constructed

Q25. Gender discrimination in the workplace can include:

- A. Equal pay
- B. Promotion bias
- C. Inclusive hiring
- D. Flexible work hours

Q26. Which of the following is a gender-inclusive practice?

- A. Gendered uniforms
- B. Binary restrooms
- C. Use of preferred pronouns
- D. Gender-based seating

Q27. Gender equality aims to:

- A. Eliminate all gender identities
- B. Ensure equal rights and opportunities regardless of gender

- C. Promote male dominance
- D. Reinforce traditional roles

Q28. Which of the following is a feminist critique of patriarchy?

- A. It promotes social harmony
- B. It ensures biological survival
- C. It perpetuates gender-based oppression
- D. It supports gender-neutral policies

Q29. Gender identity refers to:

- A. One's biological sex
- B. One's personal sense of gender
- C. One's occupation
- D. One's religious belief

Q30. Which of the following is a global initiative for gender equality?

- A. UNESCO
 - B. UN Women
 - C. IMF
 - D. NATO
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✔ Answer Key

Q No. Answer Q No. Answer Q No. Answer

1	C	11	B	21	B
2	B	12	B	22	B
3	B	13	A	23	B
4	B	14	B	24	B
5	B	15	B	25	B
6	C	16	B	26	C
7	B	17	B	27	B
8	C	18	B	28	C
9	B	19	B	29	B
10	D	20	C	30	B

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