**Chapter 01**

**Test Bank**

1. According to the text, the term \_\_\_\_\_\_ can refer to the state of being male, female, or trans.**A.** genderB. sexC. sexual behaviorD. sexual anatomy*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Differentiate sex and gender.Topic: GenderTopic: Sex*Feedback: *Sex and Gender*

2. According to the text, sexual behavior is defined asA. the behavior that is chiefly associated with reproduction.**B.** the behavior that produces arousal and increases the chance of orgasm.C. penis-in-vagina intercourse.D. the sexual activity that is associated with masculine and feminine roles in some way.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Differentiate sex and gender.Topic: Sex*Feedback: *Sex and Gender*

3. Which of the following societies openly acknowledged homosexuality and heterosexuality?A. the Victorian EuropeansB. twentieth-century Chinese**C.** the ancient GreeksD. fifteenth-century Christians*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Compare and contrast how the great world religions view sexuality.Topic: CultureTopic: Religion*Feedback: *Religion*

4. For the ancient Greeks, the norm of sexuality in their society wasA. homosexuality.**B.** open acknowledgement of both heterosexuality and homosexuality.C. open heterosexuality and repressed homosexuality.D. persecution of homosexuals.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Compare and contrast how the great world religions view sexuality.Topic: CultureTopic: Religion*Feedback: *Religion*

5. Fifteenth-century Christians believed that wet dreams resulted fromA. sexual dreams.**B.** intercourse with tiny spiritual creatures.C. hidden homosexual behavior.D. weak control over the body.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Compare and contrast how the great world religions view sexuality.Topic: Religion*Feedback: *Religion*

6. According to the *Malleus Maleficarum*, the person who had wet dreams was guilty ofA. homosexuality and bestiality.**B.** sodomy and witchcraft.C. incestuous relationships.D. unsafe sexual practices.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Compare and contrast how the great world religions view sexuality.Topic: Religion*Feedback: *Religion*

7. Which of the following statements is true of religious understandings of sexuality?A. Fifteenth-century Christians believed that "wet dreams" resulted from homosexual behavior.**B.** Muslims have believed that sexual intercourse is one of the finest pleasures of life.C. The ancient Greeks condemned homosexual behavior.D. Fifteenth-century Christians believed that a person who had "wet dreams" had great spiritual powers.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Compare and contrast how the great world religions view sexuality.Topic: Religion*Feedback: *Religion*

8. When the early sex researchers began their work in the Victorian era (the late 1800s), the norms about sexuality were extraordinarilyA. liberal.B. similar to that of the ancient Greeks.C. hedonistic.**D.** rigid and oppressive.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Recall the contributions of key sex researchers.Topic: CultureTopic: Sex Researchers*Feedback: *Science*

9. Which of the following scientists discovered sperm swimming in human semen?**A.** Anton van LeeuwenhoekB. Richard von Krafft-EbingC. Henry Havelock EllisD. Oskar Hertwig*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Recall the contributions of key sex researchers.Topic: Sex Researchers*Feedback: *Science*

10. Which of the following scientists first observed the actual fertilization of the egg by the sperm in sea urchins?A. Henry Havelock Ellis**B.** Oskar HertwigC. Anton van LeeuwenhoekD. Richard von Krafft-Ebing*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Recall the contributions of key sex researchers.Topic: Sex Researchers*Feedback: *Science*

11. Identify the Viennese physician who contributed to our understanding of the psychological aspects of human sexuality and who is also credited as the founder of psychiatry and psychoanalysis.A. Anton van Leeuwenhoek**B.** Sigmund FreudC. Oskar HertwigD. Richard von Krafft-Ebing*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Recall the contributions of key sex researchers.Topic: Sex Researchers*Feedback: *Science*

12. The Victorian era, from which Freud and Ellis emerged, was characterized byA. sexual permissiveness for both sexes.B. aberrant and obscene sensuality.**C.** sexual repression.D. sexual fulfillment.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Recall the contributions of key sex researchers.Topic: CultureTopic: Sex Researchers*Feedback: *Science*

13. Which of the following researchers in Victorian England compiled a vast collection of information on sexuality—including medical and anthropological information—and can be considered the forerunner of modern sex research?A. Sigmund FreudB. Magnus HirschfeldC. Richard von Krafft-Ebing**D.** Henry Havelock Ellis*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Recall the contributions of key sex researchers.Topic: Sex Researchers*Feedback: *Science*

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_ was the author of *Studies in the Psychology of Sex*.A. Sigmund FreudB. Magnus Hirschfeld**C.** Henry Havelock EllisD. Richard von Krafft-Ebing*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Recall the contributions of key sex researchers.Topic: Sex Researchers*Feedback: *Science*

15. Which of the following is true about Henry Havelock Ellis?A. He urged society to reject sexual deviation.**B.** He believed that women, like men, are sexual creatures.C. He was primarily interested in the study of sexually-deviant behaviors.D. He was a psychologist by profession.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Recall the contributions of key sex researchers.Topic: Sex Researchers*Feedback: *Science*

16. Richard von Krafft-Ebing had a special interest inA. sexual malfunction.B. sexually transmitted diseases.C. normative sexual behavior in children.**D.** pathological sexuality.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Recall the contributions of key sex researchers.Topic: Sex Researchers*Feedback: *Science*

17. *Psychopathia Sexualis* was authored byA. Sigmund Freud.B. Henry Havelock Ellis.**C.** Richard von Krafft-Ebing.D. Magnus Hirschfeld.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Recall the contributions of key sex researchers.Topic: Sex Researchers*Feedback: *Science*

18. Identify the early sex researcher who coined the concepts of sadism, masochism, and pedophilia.A. Sigmund FreudB. Henry Havelock EllisC. Magnus Hirschfeld**D.** Richard von Krafft-Ebing*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Recall the contributions of key sex researchers.Topic: Sex Researchers*Feedback: *Science*

19. The first institute of sexual research was founded byA. Henry Havelock Ellis.B. Alfred Kinsey.**C.** Magnus Hirschfeld.D. Richard von Krafft-Ebing.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Recall the contributions of key sex researchers.Topic: Sex Researchers*Feedback: *Science*

20. Which of the following was an accomplishment of early sex researcher Magnus Hirschfeld?A. He was the founder of psychiatry and psychoanalysis.**B.** He established the first journal on the study of sex.C. He coined the terms *heterosexuality* and *homosexuality*.D. He was the first to observe the ovum in humans.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Recall the contributions of key sex researchers.Topic: Sex Researchers*Feedback: *Science*

21. One of Magnus Hirschfeld's special areas of interest in the study of human sexuality wasA. the sexual response cycle.B. pedophilia.C. masochism.**D.** homosexuality.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Recall the contributions of key sex researchers.Topic: Sex Researchers*Feedback: *Science*

22. In the twentieth century, investigations of sexual disorders and the physiology of the sexual response were conducted byA. Oskar Hertwig.B. Richard von Krafft-Ebing and Gregor Mendel.C. Anton van Leeuwenhoek.**D.** Masters and Johnson.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Recall the contributions of key sex researchers.Topic: Sex Researchers*Feedback: *Science*

23. Which of the following is true of the scientific study of sex?A. It is now a dying field of scientific study.B. It has emerged as a separate, unified academic discipline.C. It is dominated primarily by religious views of sexuality.**D.** It tends to be an interdisciplinary effort among several scientific disciplines.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Recall the contributions of key sex researchers.Topic: Sex Researchers*Feedback: *Science*

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the notion that people begin to think that what they see on television and in other media really represents the mainstream of what happens in our culture.A. Agenda setting**B.** Cultivation theoryC. CollectivismD. Ethnocentrism*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the relationship between sexuality and the media.Topic: Media*Feedback: *The Media*

25. Avid viewers of TV soap operas may begin to believe that sexual intercourse between unmarried individuals is mainstream because this is the most frequently shown sexual activity on these programs. Which of the following types of media influence is exemplified in this case?A. sexual repressionB. cultural diversity**C.** cultivationD. agenda setting*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HardLearning Objective: Describe the relationship between sexuality and the media.Topic: Media*Feedback: *The Media*

26. The media's constant stereotypical depiction of good-looking people as being happier, healthier, more successful, and living more glamorous lives causes many young viewers to overestimate the importance of physical appearance in real life. Which of the following types of media influence is best described in this example?A. social learning**B.** cultivationC. agenda settingD. ethnocentrism*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HardLearning Objective: Describe the relationship between sexuality and the media.Topic: Media*Feedback: *The Media*

27. Which of the following examples is representative of the differential susceptibility model?A. A teenage girl who regularly sees the people she follows on Instagram vacationing in foreign locales starts to think that most people are wildly successful and are traveling almost all the time.B. A teenage boy with aggressive tendencies thinks of himself as a tough kid and a fighter, and he seeks out media that celebrate physical combat, thereby reinforcing his interest in violence.C. A local newscast chooses to regularly downplay reports of sexual violence in favor of stories about robberies and home break-ins.**D.** A teenager who was abused in childhood is deeply upset by depictions of sexual violence in films, while his movie companions remain largely unaffected.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the relationship between sexuality and the media.Topic: Media*Feedback: *The Media*

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the idea that the media influence our thinking about what is important by drawing attention to certain topics and not others.A. Cultivation theoryB. Ethnocentrism**C.** Framing theoryD. Schematization*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the relationship between sexuality and the media.Topic: Media*Feedback: *The Media*

29. In a particular year, news channels extensively reported the high-profile divorce of a celebrity while providing very little coverage of a hurricane in the same country. Thus, stories concerning the lives of celebrities were given more importance by the media than the destruction of lives and property. This example best illustrates which of the following types of media influence or phenomena?A. social learningB. ethnocentrism**C.** framing theoryD. cultivation*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HardLearning Objective: Describe the relationship between sexuality and the media.Topic: Media*Feedback: *The Media*

30. A television network only telecasts sensational stories on the lives of the rich and the famous and their sexual exploits. This example best illustrates which of the following?**A.** framing theoryB. cultivationC. social learningD. ethnocentrism*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HardLearning Objective: Describe the relationship between sexuality and the media.Topic: Media*Feedback: *The Media*

31. In communications theory, \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the idea or theory that the media provide role models whom we imitate.**A.** social cognitive theoryB. agenda settingC. cultivation theoryD. ethnocentrism*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the relationship between sexuality and the media.Topic: Media*Feedback: *The Media*

32. Fiona is a teenager in high school and a fan of a TV show that centers on the lives of a group of rich socialites. She emulates the characters so much that even her wardrobe resembles that of the female leads on the show. Which of the following is best described or represented in this scenario?**A.** social cognitive theoryB. framing theoryC. ethnocentrismD. indoctrination*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HardLearning Objective: Describe the relationship between sexuality and the media.Topic: Media*Feedback: *The Media*

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency to regard one's own ethnic group and culture as superior to others and to believe that its customs and way of life are the standards by which other cultures should be judged.A. EthnologyB. EthnomethodologyC. Ethnicity**D.** Ethnocentrism*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Sexuality*

34. Which of the following best defines *culture*?A. It refers to the idea that the media provide role models whom people imitate.B. It refers to the view that exposure to the mass media makes people think that what they see there represents the mainstream of what really occurs.**C.** It refers to the part of the environment created by humans, including the set of meanings that a group adopts.D. It refers to the tendency to regard one's own ethnic group and culture as superior to others and to believe that its customs and way of life are the standards by which other ethnic groups should be judged.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Sexuality*

35. Sharon, an American, states that a slim figure is the only standard of beauty that exists. Mia, her friend, states that being plump is considered attractive in certain cultures. Sharon disagrees with Mia and states that being plump is a sign of abnormality. In this case, Sharon's understanding of beauty is most likely influenced byA. familismo.B. *machismo.*C. cultivation.**D.** ethnocentrism.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HardLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Sexuality*

36. A group of twelve engineering students from California travel to China for an extended study tour. While staying there, the students realize that the Chinese have a completely different understanding of sexual expression. Couples rarely hug or kiss in public places, advertisements of products related to sexuality are few, and sexual content in the media is heavily censored. The students experience a conflict between how sexuality is perceived in America and China. Which of the following concepts best explains this conflict?A. xenocentrism**B.** ethnocentrismC. ambivalent sexismD. *huo yin yangAPA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HardLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Sexuality*

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to a regulation prohibiting sexual interaction between blood relatives.A. Oedipal tabooB. Kinship tabooC. Electra complex**D.** Incest taboo*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Sexuality*

38. Incest taboos areA. predominantly a Western phenomenon.B. weaker now than a century ago.**C.** nearly universal.D. regulations that prohibit extramarital affairs.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Sexuality*

39. Which of the following is true of sexual techniques?A. Romantic sexual kissing is the most universal of sexual practices across cultures.B. The frequency of sexual intercourse between partners is remarkably stable across cultures.C. Cunnilingus is condemned in American culture.**D.** In societies that incorporate pain into sexual intercourse, it is *most* common for both men and women to mutually inflict pain on each other.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: CultureTopic: Sex*Feedback: *Variations in Sexual Techniques*

40. Which of the following is true of the frequency of intercourse for married couples?A. Almost every society encourages sexual intercourse for a period of time after a woman has given birth.B. Surveys of U.S. sexuality in the 1990s indicated that frequency of intercourse in American society was the highest when compared with all other societies.C. The frequency of intercourse for married couples is the same across all cultures.**D.** Most societies have restrictions that forbid intercourse at certain times or in certain situations.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Variations in Sexual Techniques*

41. Self-stimulation of the genitals to produce sexual arousal is calledA. cunnilingus.B. fellatio.**C.** masturbation.D. incest.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Masturbation*Feedback: *Masturbation*

42. Which of the following is true of attitudes toward masturbation?A. All human societies discourage masturbation during childhood and adolescence.B. Almost all human societies have similar attitudes toward masturbation.**C.** Almost all human societies express some disapproval of adult masturbation.D. All human societies condemn female masturbation.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Masturbation*

43. Sex education is nonexistent, and there seems to be no knowledge of French kissing, mouth stimulation of erotic parts, or homosexuality, in**A.** the culture of Inis Beag.B. the Lesu culture.C. Mangaian culture.D. Greek culture.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Variations in Sexual Techniques*

44. Which of the following is true of sexuality among the people of the island of Mangaia?A. Masturbation is the only form of sexual activity undertaken by adolescents.B. Premarital sex is essentially unknown.**C.** Boys learn about cunnilingus from male experts who perform the superincision ritual.D. Foreplay is limited to kissing and fondling of the buttocks.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Variations in Sexual Techniques*

45. Researchers have found that on the island of Mangaia,A. older men instruct young girls in sexual matters.**B.** older women and men instruct young boys in sexual matters.C. after their mid-forties, men and women abstain from sex.D. female orgasm is thought to be nonexistent or deviant.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Variations in Sexual Techniques*

46. Which of the following societies has the lowest frequency of sexual intercourse?A. PonapeB. Eastern PolynesiaC. Mangaia**D.** Inis Beag*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Variations in Sexual Techniques*

47. When sexual behavior is examined across cultures, which of the following is the most strictly prohibited type of sexual contact?A. premarital sex**B.** incestC. extramarital sexD. masturbation*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Premarital and Extramarital Sex*

48. Which of the following types of sexual contact would be strictly forbidden across the highest number of different cultures?A. a woman who performs oral sexB. a married woman having sexual intercourse with someone other than her husband**C.** sexual relations between a father and a daughterD. sexual relations between married individuals*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HardLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Sexuality*

49. Which of the following is the second most prohibited type of sexual contact across all cultures?**A.** extramarital sexB. cunnilingusC. incestD. premarital sex*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Premarital and Extramarital Sex*

50. Across cultures, even when extramarital sex is permitted, it is subjected to regulations. Identify the most common pattern of restriction.A. extramarital sex allowed for middle-aged couplesB. extramarital sex allowed as long as the married individuals are discreet about their infidelities**C.** extramarital sex allowed for husbands but not wivesD. extramarital sex allowed for wives in the case that they have no children*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Premarital and Extramarital Sex*

51. Which of the following is true regarding homosexuality?**A.** Same-gender sexual behavior is nearly universal across societies.B. Outside the Western world, it tends to be the predominant form of sexual behavior for adults.C. It is found only in Western cultures.D. Attitudes toward homosexuality vary little across cultures.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Sex with Same-Gender Partners*

52. Which of the following is a general rule, across cultures, regarding same-gender sexual behavior?**A.** Same-gender sexual behavior is never the predominant form of sexual behavior for adults in any of the societies studied.B. Same-gender sexual expression exists only in Western nations.C. Same-gender sexual behavior is now accepted by all the major world religions.D. Across the world, there is little variation in attitudes toward same-gender sexual expression.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Sex with Same-Gender Partners*

53. Which of the following is a general rule, across cultures, regarding the standard of attractiveness?A. An attractive woman is a thin woman.**B.** A poor complexion is unattractive.C. Having small ears and a small nose is considered attractive.D. A plump woman is considered unattractive.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: BeautyTopic: Culture*Feedback: *Standards of Attractiveness*

54. Among the Nawa women of Africa, it is considered attractive to have \_\_\_\_\_\_ labia majora.A. tattooed**B.** elongatedC. smallD. hairy*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: BeautyTopic: Culture*Feedback: *Standards of Attractiveness*

55. According to research based on social-class variations and sexuality, which of the following women is most likely to use the birth control pill for contraception?A. Millie, a high school drop-out**B.** Kelly, a master's degree holderC. Sandra, a college sophomoreD. Joan, a high school diploma holder*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HardLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Abortion*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

56. The key to understanding the differences and similarities in sexuality among ethnic groups in the United States is theA. biological differences among the groups.**B.** cultural context of the different groups.C. birth rate prevalent in their country of origin.D. opportunity for sexual activities.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

57. Which of the following is one of the defining factors that makes the sexuality of Blacks somewhat different from that of Whites?A. the cultural code of *machismo***B.** the current economic and social conditionsC. the cultural code of *marianismo*D. the current trend toward globalization*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

58. According to the data published by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2000, which of the following groups has the lowest ratio of men to women in American society?A. WhitesB. Asian AmericansC. Latinos**D.** African Americans*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

59. Which of the following is most likely to be the reason for lower marriage rates among African Americans?A. the higher rate of abortions than any other ethnic groupB. the greater incidence of same-sex sexual behaviorC. the repressive culture as a legacy of the Victorian era**D.** the unequal ratio of men to women*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

60. Which of the following is most likely to be the reason for lower marriage rates among African Americans?A. There is an unequal gender ratio among Blacks, with men being in the majority.**B.** African American men face obstacles in seeking and maintaining the jobs necessary to support a family.C. Most African American women prefer not to get married.D. African Americans are more concerned with building their careers than starting families.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

61. Which of the following cultural values of Latinos emphasizes the importance of family—nuclear and extended—in matters such as support, loyalty, solidarity, and family honor?A. ancestryB. lineage**C.** familismoD. kinship*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

62. Among Latinos, the cultural code of \_\_\_\_\_\_ in its extreme form means tolerating men's sexual infidelities.A. modern values**B.** *machismo*C. adulteryD. *marianismoAPA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

63. The cultural code of *machismo* in the Latin American cultureA. includes an emphasis on male virginity until marriage.**B.** mandates that the man be responsible for his family's well-being and honor.C. advocates males' sexual exclusivity within marriage.D. means tolerating women's sexual infidelities.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

64. In the traditional Latino culture, gender roles are epitomized by the concepts of *machismo* and *marianismo*, which in their extreme forms**A.** tolerate extramarital sex for men and discourage it for women.B. discourage extramarital sex for both men and women.C. discourage extramarital sex for men and tolerate it for women.D. tolerate extramarital sex for both men and women.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

65. Among Latinos, the cultural code that emphasizes virginity and the importance of motherhood isA. familismo.**B.** *marianismo.*C. adultery.D. *machismo.APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

66. As part of a traditional Mexican family, Juanita knows that she must refrain from premarital sex. It would shame her family if she lost her virginity before she was married. This example illustrates the concept of \_\_\_\_\_\_ in Latino culture.A. familismo**B.** *marianismo*C. *machismo*D. *huo yin yangAPA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HardLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

67. Which among the following is a similarity between Latin American and Asian American cultures?A. Asian American women and Latin American women have more sexual freedom than their male counterparts.**B.** Protection of family honor is given significant importance in both cultures.C. Open expression of emotions among men and women is discouraged in both societies.D. Men and women of both these cultures are considered to be promiscuous.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

68. The concept of family honor is particularly important to bothA. Asian Americans and African Americans.**B.** Latin Americans and Asian Americans.C. Whites and Latin Americans.D. African Americans and Whites.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

69. Because of core values that include collectivism, conformity to norms, and emotional control, Asian Americans as an ethnic group tend to be the most sexually \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the various ethnic groups in America.A. permissiveB. liberal**C.** conservativeD. progressive*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

70. Deena refrains from public displays of affection toward her husband, as this would pose a threat to her family name. Which of the following is the core Asian value relevant to sexuality depicted in this example?A. ethnocentrismB. *machismo*C. *marianismo***D.** collectivism*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HardLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

71. David Chang, an Asian American, always tries to put the needs of others—especially those of his family—before his own. This illustrates the core Asian value of**A.** collectivism.B. romanticism.C. liberalism.D. hedonism.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

72. Which of the following represents a core Asian value?A. Individuals can freely express homosexual tendencies.B. Individuals openly express their emotions.C. Individuals consider their own needs before those of their family.**D.** Individuals should conform to the expectations of the family and society.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

73. Which of the following examples illustrates a core value in Asian culture?A. a woman who engages in an extramarital affair with a work colleagueB. a man who engages in sexual intercourse with multiple partnersC. a woman who puts her own needs before those of her family**D.** a man who shows restraint in his open expression of love and passion toward his wife*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HardLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

74. Which of the following groups has the lowest incidence of multiple sexual partners?**A.** Asian AmericansB. African AmericansC. LatinosD. Whites*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

75. Which of the following statements about American Indians is true?A. American Indians have generally been well-represented in most major national sex surveys.**B.** American Indian women have been less visible in the popular media than men.C. American Indian women have experienced a greater visibility in the popular media than men.D. American Indian men have been historically portrayed in the popular media as sexless, violent savages.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

76. \_\_\_\_\_\_ are subtle insults directed at people of color, often done nonconsciously.A. Sexual orientation microaggressionsB. Gender microaggressions**C.** Racial microaggressionsD. Microaggressions against trans people*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

77. Which of the following is true of racial microaggressions in the United States?A. They have become rare.**B.** They are frequently experienced by members of ethnic minorities.C. They are very obvious forms of prejudiced attitudes and behaviors.D. They have been replaced by overt racism.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social-Class and Ethnic-Group Variations in the United States*

78. Cross-cultural studies of human sexual behavior show thatA. variation in behavior across cultures can be attributed to differences in biological makeup.B. there is no variation in behavior across cultures.**C.** enormous variation in sexual behavior exists across cultures.D. variation in sexual behavior is completely dependent on drives and instincts.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *The Significance of Cross-Cultural Studies*

79. Among the Chinese, \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the term used for sexual intercourse.A. *yan ju***B.** *huo yin yang*C. *yin yang*D. *yin fuAPA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Ethnicity and Sexuality in the United States*

80. Of the three major religions of China, \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the only truly indigenous one; and it is one of the few religions to advocate the cultivation of sexual techniques for the benefit of an individual.**A.** TaoismB. BuddhismC. ConfucianismD. Dongbaism*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Ethnicity and Sexuality in the United States*

81. Which of the following is true regarding sexual attitudes in China?A. The Chinese have always condemned homosexuality.B. Attitudes about sexuality were strongly influenced by Christian puritanism.**C.** Negative and repressive attitudes about sexuality became dominant under the neo-Confucianists.D. Attitudes about sexuality have been influenced by puritanical Taoist beliefs.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Ethnicity and Sexuality in the United States*

82. Since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, attitudes and laws toward sexuality in China have predominantly demonstrated**A.** severe repression of all forms of sexuality.B. tolerance of sexual expression in general.C. tolerance for male homosexuality but not female homosexuality.D. encouragement of sexual freedom and fulfillment only among married individuals.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Ethnicity and Sexuality in the United States*

83. Cross-cultural studies of human sexual behavior have shown thatA. developed societies are regressing to a more conservative outlook on sexuality.**B.** culture has a profound impact on sexual expression.C. different societies are no longer distinguished by their unique sexual practices.D. human sexual behavior is primarily determined by biological makeup.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *The Significance of Cross-Cultural Studies*

84. In which of the following would you most likely find an honor culture?A. Canada**B.** JapanC. the northeastern United StatesD. Western Europe*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Sexuality*

85. If parents rearing a child are very focused on teaching the child the importance of one's reputation in the community and respect for one's elders, the family most likely lives in what type of culture?A. collectivistic**B.** honorC. individualisticD. ethnocentric*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Sexuality*

86. \_\_\_\_\_ cultures stress autonomy whereas \_\_\_\_\_ cultures emphasize interdependence.A. Honor; collectivisticB. Collectivistic; honorC. Collectivistic; individualistic**D.** Individualistic; collectivistic*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Sexuality*

87. Which of the following is true of romantic sexual kissing?A. Romantic sexual kissing is one of the few sexual behaviors that is almost universal in its acceptance as sexually arousing.**B.** In recent research, kissing was *not* present in more societies than it was present.C. In societies where it does exist, the technique is suprising similar across cultures.D. It is particularly common in African and Middle Eastern cultures.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: HardLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Variations in Sexual Techniques*

88. According to data on social-class varations in sexuality in the U.S., which of the following is a true statement?A. Historical associations of education and social class are misleading.B. The percentages of first marriages for men that are still intact after 20 years is much higher for college educated men than for men with a high school education or less.C. Female college graduates are more likely to use the pill for birth control than are female high school graduates, but only marginally.**D.** It may be true that a person's sexuality influences their social class, especially for women.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Social Class and Sex*

89. The percentage of first marriages that are intact after ten years is highest for which ethnic group?A. African AmericansB. Latinos/Latinas**C.** Asian AmericansD. Whites*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Ethnicity and Sexuality in the United States*

90. Which of the following terms gets around traditional gender designations?A. LatinaB. famillismo**C.** LatinxD. Latino*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Ethnicity and Sexuality in the United States*

91. In 2000, the U.S. Census allowed respondents to indicate more than one race for themselves. Roughly what percentage of Americans identified themselves as multiracial?**A.** 2 percentB. 5 percentC. 7 percentD. 9 percent*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Ethnicity and Sexuality in the United States*

92. Identify a characteristic of microaggressions.A. They are also known as *overt racism*, as they are done consciously.B. They are directed at members of a majority group.**C.** They are ambiguous and can be a source of stress.D. They are rare in the United States, as they have largely been replaced by overt racism.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Ethnicity and Sexuality in the United States*

93. Deena, an American Indian, attends a lecture on international relations. The professor talks about the positive impact of the recent meetings between the ambassadors of the United States and developing nations. Deena voices her opinion that such meetings are inconsequential without the discussion of the history between the United States and the developing nations. The professor asks Deena to calm down and says that the United States has done more good than harm to the developing nations. Which of the following is best exemplified in this scenario?**A.** racial microaggressionB. reverse discriminationC. disparate treatmentD. overt racism*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HardLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*Feedback: *Ethnicity and Sexuality in the United States*

94. Research on nonhuman species suggests that same-gender sexual behavior isA. nonexistent in all other species apart from humans.B. found only in primates.**C.** found in many species.D. the predominant form of sexual interaction among nonhuman species.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Compare the sexuality of humans and other species.Topic: Cross-Species Perspective*Feedback: *Same-Gender Sexual Behavior*

95. Which of the following statements concerning cross-species observations of sexuality is true?A. Masturbation is absent in all mammalian species except humans.B. Same-gender sexual attraction is a unique facet of sexual behavior in humans.C. Sexual signaling is observed in animals but not humans.**D.** Female masturbation is found among many species beside our own.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Compare the sexuality of humans and other species.Topic: Cross-Species Perspective*Feedback: *Masturbation; Same-Gender Sexual Behavior; Sexual Signaling*

96. Observations of other species indicate that our basic mammalian heritage isA. created by the expression of heterosexual tendencies alone.B. composed exclusively of same-gender sexual behavior.**C.** composed of both heterosexual and homosexual elements.D. markedly asexual in nature, as procreation does not require sexual intercourse.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Compare the sexuality of humans and other species.Topic: Cross-Species Perspective*Feedback: *Same-Gender Sexual Behavior*

97. There are several species of mammals among which the males often mount other males, and anal intercourse has been observed in some male primates. The most likely explanation of this behavior is thatA. there is a scarcity of females in all species.B. basic mammalian heritage is composed exclusively of homosexual tendencies.C. basic mammalian heritage is composed exclusively of heterosexual tendencies.**D.** there is homosexual behavior among many species of mammals.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Compare the sexuality of humans and other species.Topic: Cross-Species Perspective*Feedback: *Same-Gender Sexual Behavior*

98. A female "parades" in front of a group of males and then makes eye contact with one of them. Which of the following best describes this behavior by the female?**A.** sexual signalingB. phallic aggressionC. the "brush-off"D. the "caution" look*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: RememberDifficulty: EasyLearning Objective: Compare the sexuality of humans and other species.Topic: Cross-Species Perspective*Feedback: *Sexual Signaling*

99. When interacting with males, the female patas monkey puffs out her cheeks and drools. This is an example ofA. the incest taboo.B. phallic aggression.C. *marianismo*.**D.** sexual signaling.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Compare the sexuality of humans and other species.Topic: Cross-Species Perspective*Feedback: *Sexual Signaling*

100. Which of the following is the general trend observed in the sexual behavior of higher species (primates), as compared with lower species (e.g. mice)?A. Males generally engage in sexual activity during estrus.**B.** Sexual behavior is controlled more by the brain than hormones.C. Sexual behavior is completely controlled by hormones.D. The environment has no influence in the sexual behavior of higher species.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Compare the sexuality of humans and other species.Topic: Cross-Species Perspective*Feedback: *Human Uniqueness*

101. In virtually all mammalian species, females engage in sexual behaviorA. at regular intervals that are determined primarily by the availability of mature males.**B.** only when they are in "heat."C. only when the male initiates it.D. about once a week.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Compare the sexuality of humans and other species.Topic: Cross-Species Perspective*Feedback: *Human Uniqueness*

102. Studies have shown that if rhesus monkeys are reared in isolation, their adult sexual behavior is severely disturbed, to the point where they may be incapable of reproducing. However, if mice are reared in isolation, their adult sexual behavior will nonetheless be normal. Which of the following statements best explains the difference in outcomes?A. For all higher species, sexual activity is limited to a natural mechanism of reflexes and hormones.B. Sexual activity is purely a function of biology in monkeys.C. Monkeys are incapable of learning through observing their environment.**D.** Environmental influences play a stronger role in sexuality in higher species than in lower ones.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Compare the sexuality of humans and other species.Topic: Cross-Species Perspective*Feedback: *Human Uniqueness*

103. The key difference in human female sexuality from that of other "lower" species is thatA. only females of the human species experience orgasm.**B.** in nonhuman species, female sexual behavior is strongly controlled by hormones.C. in nonhuman species, the females often have more than one sexual partner.D. the females of nonhuman species attain sexual maturity late in their life cycles.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Compare the sexuality of humans and other species.Topic: Cross-Species Perspective*Feedback: *Human Uniqueness*

104. Which of the following is an example of sexual behavior used for nonsexual purposes?A. any individual engaging in sexual activity as an end in itself**B.** a rapist using sex as an expression of power over a womanC. an individual renting a porn movie on a Sunday afternoon for physical stimulationD. an individual engaging in sexual intercourse when the female is potentially fertile*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Compare the sexuality of humans and other species.Topic: Cross-Species Perspective*Feedback: *The Nonsexual Uses of Sexual Behavior*

105. Which of the following statements is true regarding the sexual health movement?A. It exclusively promotes physical sexual health.B. It is purely a social movement.C. Its only focus is the prevention of sexual diseases.**D.** It involves a vision of positive sexual relationships.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Explain the sexual health perspective.Topic: Sexual Health Perspective*Feedback: *The Sexual Health Perspective*

106. An example of a negative sexual right is theA. freedom to experience sexual pleasure.**B.** freedom from sexual violence.C. right to reproductive self-determination.D. freedom to express one's sexuality with same-gender partners.*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Explain the sexual health perspective.Topic: Sexual Health Perspective*Feedback: *The Sexual Health Perspective*

107. Freedom from all forms of discrimination based on sex, sexuality, or gender is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ sexual right.A. variableB. positive**C.** negativeD. affirmative*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Explain the sexual health perspective.Topic: Sexual Health Perspective*Feedback: *The Sexual Health Perspective*

108. Which of the following is an example of a positive sexual right?A. freedom from physical abuseB. freedom to coerce a partner into nonconsensual sexC. freedom from sexual abuse**D.** freedom to experience sexual pleasure*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Explain the sexual health perspective.Topic: Sexual Health Perspective*Feedback: *The Sexual Health Perspective*

109. Identify an example of a positive sexual right.A. the right of a man to have nonconsensual sex with a woman**B.** the right of a man to have consensual sex with his same-sex partnerC. the right of a woman to be free of sexual abuseD. the right of a person to discriminate against others based on their sexual orientation*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Explain the sexual health perspective.Topic: Sexual Health Perspective*

Feedback: *The Sexual Health Perspective*

110. What is meant by the terms *sex* and *gender*? Why are the differences between the two terms important?

In this textbook, the term *sex* refers to sexual anatomy and sexual behavior, while *gender* refers to the state of being male or female or some other gender such as trans. It is important to make a distinction between these two terms, because sometimes the word *sex* is used in a very ambiguous manner. In certain cases, it may refer to the state of being male or female, while in other cases it may refer to sexual behavior or reproduction. Though a lot of this ambiguity can be done away with by taking into account the context in which the word is used, it can still cloud our thinking. Thus, sex and gender are made out to be two different but interrelated concepts.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Differentiate sex and gender.Topic: GenderTopic: Sex*111. What are some of the similarities in the works of the early researchers who undertook the scientific study of sex?

The scientific study of sex began in the nineteenth century, when some of its early proponents were Oskar Hertwig, Sigmund Freud, Henry Havelock Ellis, Richard von Krafft-Ebing, and several others. Though all of these researchers contributed something unique to the understanding of sexuality, upon closer inspection certain similarities can be found among them. Most evident is the fact that most of these researchers' works were conducted during the Victorian era—i.e., in a cultural context where norms about sexuality were extraordinarily rigid and oppressive. Also, each of these researchers had quite varied research interests in sexual beliefs and behavior. For example, while Richard von Krafft-Ebing focused on "pathological" sexuality, Oskar Hertwig contributed to understanding the biological aspects of sexuality. Lastly, the early researchers often let their own beliefs and values influence their areas of study. For example, it has been suggested that Magnus Hirschfeld's special interest in the study of homosexuality resulted from the fact that he was himself both homosexual and a transvestite. Also, Richard von Krafft-Ebing's works are considered to be lacking in objectivity.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Recall the contributions of key sex researchers.Topic: Sex Researchers*112. Describe three of the theories of media influence developed by communications theorists, and give an example of each.

Communications theorists developed several theories to describe different types of media influence. The first, called *cultivation theory*, refers to the notion that people begin to think that what they see on television and in other media really represents the mainstream of what happens in our culture. For example, college students who watch the soaps are more likely than nonviewing students to overestimate the incidence of divorce. *Framing theory* refers to the tendency of media to select certain topics to ignore or report, and within the stories they report, what to emphasize. A news channel that focuses more on celebrity gossip instead of stories that are actually newsworthy is an example of *agenda setting.* *Social cognitive theory* contends that characters on television, in the movies, or in romance novels may serve as models whom we imitate, perhaps without even realizing it. Research has found, for example, that teens who watch more sexy television engage in first intercourse earlier than do other teens. In *reinforcing spiral theory*, our social identities and ideologies predict our media use, which in turn affects our identity and beliefs. For example, a Latino student with strong beliefs about cultural heritage may seek out only Latino-centric programming, which in turn reinforces their beliefs about their culture. The *differential susceptibility model* suggests that not everyone reacts the same to the same media exposure: A person with higher levels of inherent aggressiveness might be more susceptible to violent programming than someone without those tendencies, for example.

Student examples may vary.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the relationship between sexuality and the media.Topic: Media*113. In the context of human sexuality, what are the advantages and disadvantages of Internet use?

The Internet is a powerful mass media influence. Computer and Internet use is spreading more rapidly than any previous technology, and today 89 percent of U.S. adults use the Internet. This is bound to have both positive and negative effects on sexual health. A number of sites, such as that for the American Social Health Association, provide excellent information about sexuality and promote sexual health. At the same time, a repeated, well-sampled study of youth between the ages of 10 and 17 indicated that, whereas in 2000, 19 percent had been sexually solicited on the Internet, by 2010 the number had actually fallen to 9 percent. Most youth who received a solicitation responded by removing themselves from the situation (blocking the solicitor, leaving the site) or by telling the solicitor to stop. Experts believe that there is greater online safety for youth today than in the past, for a number of reasons. One is that they receive more talks about online safety from teachers and police.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the relationship between sexuality and the media.Topic: Media*114. Compare the various sexual perspectives and rituals in the societies of Inis Beag and Mangaia.

A small island off the coast of Ireland called Inis Beag and the South Pacific island of Mangaia represent two extremes in terms of sexual behavior. Inis Beag is considered to be one of the most naive and sexually repressive societies in the world, while in Mangaia sex—for pleasure and for procreation—is a principal interest. Several comparisons can be drawn between these two societies.

On the island of Inis Beag, people seem to have no knowledge of a number of sexual activities, and sex education is virtually nonexistent, as parents shy away from discussing sex with their children. In contrast, Mangaian boys and girls receive sexual instruction from older men and women at a very young age, and the superincision ritual among boys is considered to be an initiation into manhood. Another area in which Inis Beag and Mangaia differ significantly is premarital sex. While premarital sex is practically unheard of in Inis Beag, parents in Mangaia encourage their daughters to have sexual experiences with several men. In Mangaia, the average "nice" girl may have three or four successive boyfriends, while a boy may have up to 10 or more girlfriends. Also, in Inis Beag, the concept of female orgasm either is believed not to exist or is considered deviant. This of course is in sharp contrast to Mangaia, where all women learn how to have orgasms. These vast differences in the sexual behavior of the inhabitants of these islands highlight the varying cross-cultural perspectives and attitudes on sexuality.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*115. How do the concepts of *machismo* and *marianismo* affect the sexual expression of Latin Americans?

In traditional Latino culture, gender roles are epitomized in the concepts of *machismo* and *marianismo*. Literally, *machismo* means "maleness" or "virility." More generally, it refers to the "mystique of manliness." The cultural code of *machismo* among Latin Americansmandates that the man must be responsible for the well-being and honor of his family. However, in its extreme form, it also means tolerating a man's sexual infidelities. *Marianismo* is the female counterpart of *machismo* and is derived from Roman Catholic worship of Mary, the virgin mother of Jesus. Thus, motherhood is highly valued, and virginity until marriage is closely guarded.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*116. Briefly explain the concept of racial microaggressions with an example.

Old-fashioned, obvious, overt racism has become rare in the United States. It has been replaced by more subtle forms of prejudiced attitudes and behaviors. Racial microaggressions are subtle insults directed at people of color, often done nonconsciously. Members of ethnic minorities in the U.S. experience them frequently, and they can be a source of stress. For example, consider the following scenario in which a White professor provides a lecture on Greco-Roman contributions to the history of psychology. An African American student seems frustrated and says that the history of psychology is ethnocentric and Eurocentric, and that it leaves out contributions from African, Asian, and Latin American cultures and psychologies. The professor responds by asking the student to calm down and implies that American psychology is the norm and it influences other societies, with no consideration of the possibility that other societies might have developed psychological concepts and principles on their own. Telling a person to calm down is often an expression of dominance that invalidates the legitimacy of the person's feelings. The subtlety and ambiguity of microaggressions makes them even more difficult to deal with.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them.Topic: Culture*117. Describe some aspects of human sexuality that are unique to our species.

The main difference between the sexual behavior of humans and that of lower species is that sexual behavior in humans tends to be controlled more by the brain, while in lower species, sexual behavior is more hormonally controlled and instinctive. Environmental influences are much more important in shaping primate—especially human—sexual behavior than they are in shaping the sexual behavior of other species. Aspects of human sexuality such as masturbation, same-gender sexual behavior, sexual signaling, and orgasm have been found to exist among nonhuman species as well. In summary, then, there is little in human sexuality that is completely unique to humans, except for elaborate, complex cultural influences. In other respects, we are on a continuum with other species.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: UnderstandDifficulty: MediumLearning Objective: Compare the sexuality of humans and other species.Topic: Cross-Species Perspective*118. Give three examples that highlight the use of sexual behavior for nonsexual purposes.

The following are some examples that highlight the use of sexual behavior for nonsexual purposes:An employee who uses sexual favors to climb up the corporate ladderA student who uses sex as a way to gain popularity in schoolAn aspiring actor who uses the "casting couch" to get a break in Hollywood

Student answers will vary.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HardLearning Objective: Explain the sexual health perspective.Topic: Sexual Health Perspective*119. Should same-sex marriages be made a basic sexual right? Why or why not?

Student answers will vary. Answers could include information on the nature versus nurture debate, the impact on society, equal civil rights, discrimination, and the role of sexual health. It may be noted that arguments in favor of same-sex marriages as a basic right have gained momentum worldwide, and that Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, the Netherlands, Spain, and now the United States recognize them.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's: ApplyDifficulty: HardLearning Objective: Explain the sexual health perspective.Topic: Sexual Health Perspective*

*Category* *# of Questions*

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation 119

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology 52

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains 48

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology 19

Bloom's: Apply 17

Bloom's: Remember 45

Bloom's: Understand 57

Difficulty: Easy 46

Difficulty: Hard 16

Difficulty: Medium 57

Learning Objective: Compare and contrast how the great world religions view sexuality. 5

Learning Objective: Compare the sexuality of humans and other species. 12

Learning Objective: Describe the relationship between sexuality and the media. 11

Learning Objective: Describe unique traits of human sexuality and how culture influences them. 64

Learning Objective: Differentiate sex and gender. 3

Learning Objective: Explain the sexual health perspective. 7

Learning Objective: Recall the contributions of key sex researchers. 17

Topic: Abortion 1

Topic: Beauty 2

Topic: Cross-Species Perspective 12

Topic: Culture 66

Topic: Gender 2

Topic: Masturbation 1

Topic: Media 11

Topic: Religion 5

Topic: Sex 4

Topic: Sex Researchers 17

Topic: Sexual Health Perspective 7