

Our Sexuality 14th edition Crooks Test Bank

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Chapter 1 - Perspectives on Sexuality

1. Understanding oneself sexually and having interpersonal sexual skills are two characteristics we consider to be part of:
- sexual identity.
 - sexual intelligence.
 - gender identity.
 - sexual orientation.

ANSWER: b

2. Sexual intelligence is defined as:
- being smart about sexual activity to avoid STDs and learning sexual skills through sexual activity.
 - having a broad set of skills that can be used to pleasure sexual partners, having an accurate understanding of one's own sexual interests, and understanding the broader cultural contexts of sexual issues.
 - understanding oneself sexually, having accurate scientific knowledge, and learning sexual skills through sexual activity.
 - understanding oneself sexually, having interpersonal sexual skills, having accurate scientific knowledge, and understanding the broader cultural contexts of sexual issues.

ANSWER: d

3. Which of the following is the dominant perspective of human sexuality shared in the textbook?
- Evolutionary perspective
 - Psychosocial perspective
 - Biological perspective
 - Anthropological perspective

ANSWER: b

4. Which of the following best defines the psychosocial approach to understanding human sexuality?
- The belief that biology plays a large role in human development and sexual orientation.
 - The theory that similarities and differences between people are best explained in terms of their culture.
 - The view that our peer groups have little influence on our values and beliefs.
 - The view that emotions, attitudes, motivations, and social conditioning have a crucial impact on sexual attitudes, values and behaviors.

ANSWER: d

5. The phrase "the personal is political" means:
- politicians' sexual behavior should be public record.
 - legal statutes have no impact on individual sexual choices.
 - personal attitudes about sex determine political choices.
 - local or national laws can impact individual access to sexuality services, like abortion or contraception.

ANSWER: d

6. Which of the following are true of sexual attitudes and behaviors?
- They vary by gender but not by culture, suggesting they are determined primarily by hormonal factors.
 - They have not been subject to regulation by most societies around the world.

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- c. They vary significantly across cultures and even within cultures over time.
- d. They do not vary significantly across different cultural groups.

ANSWER: c

7. The second component of sexual intelligence is having *interpersonal sexual skills*. Strong interpersonal skills when it comes to sexuality include:

- a. to be private about your personal sexual limits and desires.
- b. the ability to talk openly about sexuality and sexual health.
- c. to be insensitive to the sexual limits and desires of any sexual partners.
- d. to abstain from discussing sexuality and sexual health.

ANSWER: b

8. According to the American Life League, people should not use contraception because:

- a. the world population should be increased.
- b. contraception leads to a state of mind that treats sexual activity as if it has nothing to do with procreation.
- c. the enjoyment of sexual activity is lessened with contraception.
- d. contraception has too many adverse side-effects.

ANSWER: b

9. Replacing traditional beliefs and behavior patterns with those of the dominant culture is known as:

- a. acceptance.
- b. sex-positive shift.
- c. societal progression.
- d. acculturation.

ANSWER: d

10. Which statement regarding human sexuality and diversity is true?

- a. Men and women are much more different than alike
- b. There is usually more variation within a group than between any two groups
- c. There is usually more variation between a group than within any two groups
- d. The current scientific understanding about sexuality does not allow us to make group comparisons

ANSWER: b

11. If you want to have a successful conversation with one or both of your parents about sexuality, which of the following guidelines might be helpful?

- a. Don't tell them that you're taking a human sexuality class.
- b. Start with the parent with whom you have a relatively poor relationship.
- c. Start with a low-key question.
- d. Ask specific detailed questions about their current sex lives.

ANSWER: c

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12. A review of sexual attitudes and behaviors indicates that:

- a. women around the world consider sex more important to themselves than men.
- b. Orthodox Jews typically consider sex in more liberal terms than those practicing Christianity.
- c. fundamentalists are more restrictive of sexual roles and behaviors than their relatively liberal counterparts.
- d. there are no known differences in sexual attitudes and behaviors based on religion.

ANSWER: c

13. Hispanic culture, on the whole, often endorses:

- a. sexual exploration for males but places a high value on chastity before marriage for females.
- b. sexual exploration for females but places a high value on chastity before marriage for males.
- c. oral–genital sex for males but masturbation for females.
- d. masturbation for males but oral–genital sex for females.

ANSWER: a

14. According to a Pew Research poll in 2017, what percentage of Americans reported that interracial marriage was a good thing for society?

- a. 5%
- b. 20%
- c. 39%
- d. 89%

ANSWER: c

15. Which of the following best describes sexual diversity in the United States?

- a. Educational levels often influence sexual behaviors and attitudes.
- b. Income does not appear to affect sexual expression.
- c. Differences between groups are universal truths.
- d. The degree of acculturation creates few, if any, differences within subcultures.

ANSWER: a

16. How many sexually experienced Catholic women in the U.S. have used contraception:

- a. less than 5%
- b. about 25%
- c. about 60%
- d. more than 90%

ANSWER: d

17. Which of the following religious groups MOST emphasizes caring in a relationship and appreciates how contraception can help to facilitate sexual intimacy?

- a. Orthodox Judaism
- b. Liberal Christianity
- c. Fundamentalist Christianity

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- d. none of these groups allow contraception

ANSWER: b

18. Knowing someone's cultural group:

- a. most likely tells you nothing about the person's beliefs regarding sexuality.
- b. may provide some information regarding the person's beliefs about sexuality, although these can vary significantly between groups.
- c. tells you everything you need to know about the person's beliefs regarding sexuality.
- d. provides you much less information than knowing the person's racial group.

ANSWER: b

19. How have your textbook authors attempted to be inclusive in the language used in the textbook?

- a. They focus primarily on terms related to biological sex.
- b. They removed all language about gender and sex that could be exclusionary, limited, or problematic.
- c. They fully disentangle aspects of biological sex from gender.
- d. They attempt to use language that best reflects the current understanding of human sexuality.

ANSWER: d

20. Many people do not fit neatly into a male or female gender experience. For those gender nonconforming individuals:

- a. strict and binary gender socialization can be especially helpful.
- b. lenient gender socialization can be especially oppressive.
- c. strict and binary gender socialization can be especially oppressive.
- d. lenient and fluid gender socialization can be oppressive.

ANSWER: c

21. How did Henry Ford's mass-produced automobiles of the 1920s bring new sexual possibilities?

- a. It created an environment for increased equality and flexibility of gender roles.
- b. It allowed sexual products to be sold more easily.
- c. It provided increased independence and privacy for young people's sexual explorations.
- d. It restricted outings for public entertainment.

ANSWER: c

22. In the 1950s, when television portrayed married couples in separate beds, at the same time as the first issue of Playboy was being sold, the media represented a:

- a. tedium.
- b. monotony.
- c. similarity.
- d. dichotomy.

ANSWER: d

23. In *The Feminine Mystique*, the author's descriptions of feelings of depression, guilt, and a lack of meaning resonated with many women whose lives were limited to the housewife role. Who was the author?

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- a. Alfred Kinsey
- b. Mary Wollstonecraft
- c. Betty Friedan
- d. Thomas Aquinas

ANSWER: c

24. What is the definition of celibacy?

- a. Historically defined as the state of being unmarried; currently defined as abstention from sexual behavior.
- b. Historically defined as abstention from sexual behavior; currently defined as the state of being unmarried.
- c. Historic and current definitions are the same: abstention from sexual behavior and being unmarried.
- d. Waiting to engage in any sexual activity until marriage.

ANSWER: a

25. In 1973 the American Psychiatric Association removed:

- a. homosexuality from its diagnostic categories of mental disorders.
- b. heterosexuality from its diagnostic categories of mental disorders.
- c. bisexuality from its diagnostic categories of mental disorders.
- d. pansexuality from its diagnostic categories of mental disorders.

ANSWER: a

26. Mainly as a result of LGBT activism, by the mid-1990s television began to:

- a. restrict programming to incorporate LGBT characters.
- b. separate LGBT programming from traditional programming.
- c. incorporate some LGBT characters into programming.
- d. divide LGBT and traditional programming.

ANSWER: c

27. The landmark U.S. Supreme Court case, which ruled in favor of marriage equality in 2015 was:

- a. *Obergefell v. Hodges*.
- b. *Marbury v. Madison*.
- c. *Roe v. Wade*.
- d. *Gideon v. Wainwright*.

ANSWER: a

28. One-third of the 1,193 state abortion restrictions since *Roe v. Wade* have been enacted:

- a. in the past year.
- b. during World War I.
- c. in the past century.
- d. in the past seven years.

ANSWER: d

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29. The first “SlutWalk” in 2011 in Toronto, Canada, was a protest against:
- a. the rights of sex workers.
 - b. a police officer’s comment that women should avoid dressing like sluts to avoid rape.
 - c. a news reporter’s comment that women who wear short skirts are sluts.
 - d. new law that prohibited women from dressing seductively.

ANSWER: b

30. In the Victorian era, a “marriageable woman” possessed morals that were as tightly laced as her corset. Ironically, during this same time:
- a. prostitution flourished.
 - b. prostitution diminished.
 - c. marriage flourished.
 - d. marriage diminished.

ANSWER: a

31. Television, music videos, and advertising are which form of media?
- a. New
 - b. Traditional
 - c. Ancient
 - d. European

ANSWER: b

32. Despite the widespread use of newer forms of media, Americans’ time spent specifically watching TV has:
- a. decreased about six hours per day.
 - b. increased about an hour per day.
 - c. only decreased about an hour per day.
 - d. increased about six hours per day.

ANSWER: c

33. The Internet and social media are forms of which media?
- a. New
 - b. Traditional
 - c. Ancient
 - d. European

ANSWER: a

34. What is a negative consequence of the belief that penile–vaginal intercourse is the primary definition of sex?
- a. It can be a fulfilling part of sexual expression for many people.
 - b. It is inclusive of all sexual orientations.
 - c. It values nonintercourse sexual intimacy.
 - d. It perpetuates the notion that sexual response and orgasm are supposed to occur during penetration.

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ANSWER: d

35. Which is true of slavery and sexuality?

- a. Black sexuality was celebrated and respected by slave owners.
- b. Stereotypes of Black sexuality provided a justification for the institution of slavery and White power.
- c. The stereotype of the “Jezebel” Black woman was that she was loyal, obedient, and asexual.
- d. Slave owners did not publicly discuss female slaves’ reproductive capacity.

ANSWER: b

36. Sexual behaviors that provide pleasure without the possibility of procreation:

- a. are required for sexual well-being.
- b. are not allowed by any religious group.
- c. are only possible for lesbian women.
- d. have been viewed at various times in history as immoral and sinful.

ANSWER: d

37. Thinking of intercourse as the only “real sex”:

- a. is a view that is supported by the textbook authors.
- b. has its roots in Buddhist religious philosophy.
- c. may devalue sexual behaviors other than intercourse.
- d. lifts the performance pressures on both women and men.

ANSWER: c

38. The sex for procreation legacy is MOST clearly shown in which of the following statements?

- a. Jorge believes that foreplay is an essential part of a sexual encounter, even if it does not end in penile–vaginal intercourse every time.
- b. Midori thinks she is still a virgin because she has not yet had intercourse, although she has engaged in oral sex and mutual masturbation.
- c. Sheila likes to initiate sexual activity with her partner.
- d. Mike enjoys masturbating alone and with his partner watching and/or helping and does not feel guilty about it.

ANSWER: b

39. Jamal believes that a “real” man always makes the first sexual advance in a relationship. Jamal’s thinking BEST reflects:

- a. adherence to rigid gender roles.
- b. principles of courtly love.
- c. a lesser degree of acculturation.
- d. heterosexism.

ANSWER: a

40. Young American females:

- a. tend to report feeling more guilt about having sex for the first time than males do.

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- b. generally experience fewer restrictions on their sexual behaviors than males do.
- c. are more likely than males to brag about their sexual conquests.
- d. express less guilt if they have had multiple sexual partners than males do.

ANSWER: a

41. "Slut shaming":

- a. most often targets males perceived to be overly rigid in their sexual behavior.
- b. was a phenomenon noted in Victorian times that largely disappeared by the end of the Sexual Revolution.
- c. has become less common with recent technological developments.
- d. involves commenting negatively on a woman's sexual behavior to humiliate, intimidate, or degrade her.

ANSWER: d

42. Foreplay is typically defined as:

- a. any sexual activity before intercourse.
- b. kissing but not other forms of sexual activity.
- c. penile-vaginal contact.
- d. manual genital stimulation.

ANSWER: a

43. A woman who has a rigid view of gender roles:

- a. likely believes that she should be the one to initiate sexual activity with her male partner.
- b. may feel reluctant to express her sexual desires to her male partner.
- c. likely leaves it up to her male partner to set limits on sexual activity.
- d. is unlikely to feel guilty about enjoying sex.

ANSWER: b

44. Orpah was a Jewish woman who lived in Palestine about 500 BCE. Which of the following views would Orpah likely have endorsed?

- a. It is important to consult a sex manual to ensure a couple is engaging in practices likely to delay male orgasm and enhance female orgasm.
- b. People should be free to engage in any type of sexual activity they like.
- c. Procreation, and especially the bearing of sons, was essential.
- d. It is really best to avoid sexual activity completely.

ANSWER: c

45. The writings of Augustine and Aquinas:

- a. were similar to those of Martin Luther.
- b. emphasized sex for procreation.
- c. advocated flexibility in gender roles.
- d. encouraged a range of sexual expression.

ANSWER: b

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46. As of 2016, analyses of television content indicate that sexual content appears in what percentage of all television programs?

- a. About 20%
- b. About 50%
- c. About 70%
- d. More than 80%

ANSWER: d

47. Beatrice was born into a very wealthy English family in 1857. Most likely, Beatrice would have believed that:

- a. women should take the lead in sexual interactions with men.
- b. women should regularly achieve orgasm during sex.
- c. frequent masturbation is a good way to enhance sexual skill.
- d. women should not be interested in sexual activity.

ANSWER: d

48. Sylvester lived in Massachusetts in the early 1800s. Sylvester most likely would have believed that:

- a. it is socially acceptable to have sex with a member of one's own gender.
- b. a woman's main role in life is to create a comfortable home for her husband.
- c. a society in which men and women engage in frequent sexual encounters is likely to be more creative and vital.
- d. women should be as free as men are to explore their sexuality.

ANSWER: b

49. The belief that women were neither concerned nor troubled with sexual feelings was typical of:

- a. early Christianity.
- b. the Victorian Era.
- c. ancient China.
- d. the teachings of St. Havelock.

ANSWER: b

50. The book, *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792), which attacked the limited gender roles for females, was written by:

- a. Martin Luther.
- b. Celia Mosher.
- c. Margaret Mead.
- d. Mary Wollstonecraft.

ANSWER: d

51. Which of the following is true concerning gender role influences?

- a. In the United States, women only received the right to vote after World War II.
- b. When England was ruled by a beloved queen during the Victorian Era, gender roles became more egalitarian.
- c. Eve's perceived sinfulness in the Garden of Eden decreased antagonism toward women.

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- d. Both early Judaism and Christianity emphasized that women should be obedient and submissive to their husbands.

ANSWER: d

52. Which of the following best describes Victorian attitudes toward morality?

- a. Progressive and experimental
- b. Expressive and uninhibited
- c. Rational and indifferent
- d. Hypocritical and repressive

ANSWER: d

53. By 2017, how many people were Internet users worldwide?

- a. 2.6 thousand
- b. 3.5 billion
- c. 1.2 billion
- d. 13 billion

ANSWER: b

54. Which of the following individuals was a writer during the Protestant Reformation who recognized that marital sex was acceptable for reasons besides procreation?

- a. Augustine
- b. Paul of Tarsus
- c. Aquinas
- d. John Calvin

ANSWER: d

55. Which of the following individuals would MOST disagree with the philosophies of Mary Wollstonecraft?

- a. Martin Luther
- b. Paul of Tarsus
- c. John Calvin
- d. Sigmund Freud

ANSWER: b

56. Which of the following was true during the Protestant Reformation?

- a. The ideas of Augustine and Aquinas dominated Western thought.
- b. The practice of courtly love flourished.
- c. The concept of sex for procreation was challenged.
- d. Sexual decadence was at its peak.

ANSWER: c

57. The opposing images of women as the virgin Madonna and evil temptress Eve was crystallized during:

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- a. the Victorian era.
- b. the Middle Ages.
- c. the Roman Empire.
- d. the Renaissance period.

ANSWER: b

58. As of 2018, which was the most common social networking site worldwide?

- a. Instagram
- b. Twitter
- c. Facebook
- d. Snapchat

ANSWER: c

59. What region of the world has the highest percentage of the population that uses the internet?

- a. Australia
- b. North America
- c. Europe
- d. Asia

ANSWER: b

60. Witch hunts were the partial result of:

- a. exotic cults.
- b. the practice of courtly love.
- c. the portrayal of Eve as an evil temptress.
- d. the clash in female roles that occurred during the Victorian era.

ANSWER: c

61. The witch hunts that began in the 15th century were reflective of:

- a. the belief in Mary as the compassionate protector.
- b. a belief that women who were filled with carnal lust engaged in orgies with the devil.
- c. the antagonism toward women due to the emphasis on Adam's original sin.
- d. None of the above.

ANSWER: b

62. A dominant image of Black womanhood, the Jezebel, was a(n):

- a. seductress with an insatiable sexual appetite.
- b. seductress that engaged in sexual orgies with the devil.
- c. happy and content housewife.
- d. pure woman that was above reproach.

ANSWER: a

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63. Early Christians separated themselves from exotic cults that had been imported from Greece, Persia, and other parts of the Roman empire by:

- a. emphasizing principles of love and tolerance.
- b. associating sex with sin.
- c. emphasizing the importance of overcoming anger, selfishness, and hatred.
- d. promoting female subordination.

ANSWER: b

64. Which one of the following individuals asserted that premarital and extramarital sex were NOT sinful?

- a. John Calvin
- b. Queen Victoria
- c. Mary Wollstonecraft
- d. Aquinas

ANSWER: c

65. Freud led in changing perspectives about sexuality by writing:

- a. *The Interpretation of Dreams*
- b. *On Life and Sex*
- c. *Studies in the Psychology of Sex*
- d. *Kama Sutra*

ANSWER: a

66. Which of the following statements was consistent with beliefs in the United States in the 1800s?

- a. The woman's suffrage movement considered black men to be asexual.
- b. Slaves did not exhibit gender-role behaviors.
- c. The oppressive myths about Black men and women were used to justify slavery.
- d. Black men were alleged to have low sexual desire.

ANSWER: c

67. World War I created an environment:

- a. for increased equality and flexibility of gender roles.
- b. that kept women in traditional homemaker roles.
- c. that introduced males to restrictive European sexuality.
- d. that relied on television to teach sexuality.

ANSWER: a

68. Which of the following pairs of individuals would be MOST likely to share similar sexual values?

- a. Augustine and Eve
- b. Thomas Aquinas and Mary Wollstonecraft
- c. Martin Luther and John Calvin
- d. Queen Victoria and Alfred Kinsey

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ANSWER: c

69. During the time period of the “flappers,”
- women regularly practiced premarital intercourse.
 - movies presented sex as sinful and for procreation only.
 - women accepted the ideals of Victorian restraint.
 - there was an increased prevalence of kissing and sexual activity short of intercourse.

ANSWER: d

70. Two Christian leaders who expanded on the theme of sex as sin were:
- Luther and Calvin.
 - Ellis and Johnson.
 - Friedan and Pankhurst.
 - Augustine and Aquinas.

ANSWER: d

71. I believed that a truly spiritual person should be able to overcome sexual desire and lead a life of celibacy. Who was I?
- Martin Luther
 - John Calvin
 - Mary Wollstonecraft
 - Paul of Tarsus

ANSWER: d

72. In early Christianity, the teachings of Paul emphasized which of the following?
- Sex for recreation within marriage
 - Sex as essential for reproduction, but still a religiously denigrated act
 - Celibacy as a requirement only for religious leaders
 - Love and tolerance as the foundation for sexual behavior

ANSWER: b

73. I believed that lust was the original sin, and sex should take place only within marriage, only in the man-on-top position, and only for the purpose of procreation. Who was I?
- John Calvin
 - Betty Friedan
 - Alfred Kinsey
 - Augustine

ANSWER: d

74. I believed that because sexual organs were designed only for procreation, sex for any other purpose was a crime against nature. Who was I?
- Martin Luther

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- b. Thomas Aquinas
- c. Mary Wollstonecraft
- d. Aphrodite

ANSWER: b

75. I believed sex, within marriage, is useful not just for procreation, but also to strengthen a relationship and relieve stress. Who was I?

- a. Paul of Tarsus
- b. Thomas Aquinas
- c. Martin Luther
- d. Augustine

ANSWER: c

76. John and Priscilla, who describe themselves as Protestants, live in the Plymouth Colony in eastern Massachusetts in the year 1627. John and Priscilla:

- a. likely view sex as something that they should engage in as infrequently as possible, and only with the goal of producing offspring.
- b. likely are comfortable with sexual expression within marriage, but do not approve of sex outside of marriage.
- c. are likely very supportive of the idea of same-gender marriage.
- d. likely are comfortable with a broad range of sexual behaviors, including sex outside of marriage and sex in public places.

ANSWER: b

77. Which of the following was seen as the most serious sin in the Penitentials handbook?

- a. Having penile–vaginal sex for enjoyment
- b. Practicing oral sex or receiving oral sex from a partner
- c. Using withdrawal to avoid pregnancy
- d. Engaging in anal sex with a partner

ANSWER: c

78. Which of the following internet sites attracts more visitors each month than Netflix, Amazon, and Twitter combined?

- a. Online STD testing locators
- b. Planned Parenthood
- c. Online dating sites
- d. Pornography sites

ANSWER: d

79. “Flappers” were:

- a. young, urban, single, middle-class women.
- b. older men who encouraged younger women to explore their sexuality.
- c. young, urban, single, middle-class men.
- d. older, rural, married women.

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ANSWER: a

80. The ultrafeminine clothing of the 1950s and 1960s reflected the cultural emphasis on:

- a. the ecological and economic costs of bearing children.
- b. the acceptance and empowerment for those outside the mainstream “norm.”
- c. distinct female gender roles.
- d. sex as recreation.

ANSWER: c

81. The ____ amendment gave women the right to vote in ____.

- a. Fifteenth; 1901
- b. Nineteenth; 1867
- c. Nineteenth; 1920
- d. Twenty-Fifth; 1973

ANSWER: c

82. In the 1940s, no effective treatment existed for life-threatening sexually transmitted infections until the development of:

- a. penicillin.
- b. amoxycillin.
- c. tetracycline.
- d. cacitracin.

ANSWER: a

83. Which is the MOST accurate statement?

- a. The sex for procreation only legacy is no longer valid and considered to be dead now.
- b. Increased tolerance of diversity creates more problems in human sexuality than it could solve.
- c. With the increased understanding and acceptance of diversity in human sexuality that developed during the 20th century, we have greater freedoms and responsibilities today.
- d. The United States involvement in World Wars I and II placed American women in the workforce permanently without the ability to decide if they wanted to continue to work or not.

ANSWER: c

84. Which of the following contraceptives did NOT become available during the 1960s?

- a. Oral contraceptive pills
- b. The IUD
- c. Spermicides
- d. Female condoms

ANSWER: d

85. Which of the following people wrote *On Life and Sex*?

- a. Havelock Ellis

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- b. Sigmund Freud
- c. Van de Velde
- d. Masters and Johnson

ANSWER: a

86. How did U.S. involvement in World War I change the roles of women and men?

- a. Thousands of women left the traditional homemaker role and took paying jobs for the first time.
- b. New laws mandated the right of women to have access to contraceptive information and devices.
- c. American men were introduced to the rigid sexual attitudes of Europe.
- d. Women became more likely to engage in premarital intercourse.

ANSWER: a

87. Whose pioneering studies that revealed surprising statistics on same-sex behavior, masturbation, and novel acts in the bedroom helped lead to a greater acceptance of a variety of sexual behaviors?

- a. Kinsey
- b. Freud
- c. Kellogg
- d. Erikson

ANSWER: a

88. The seemingly endless options of potential partners and frequent disappointments accompanying regular dating app use has led to a new phenomenon known as:

- a. Internet exhaustion.
- b. dating-app fatigue.
- c. online sexual dysfunction.
- d. dating behavioral dysfunction.

ANSWER: b

89. What happened immediately following World War II?

- a. Women remained in the workplace and men took on more domestic responsibilities.
- b. Popular media portrayed the postwar housewives as discontent.
- c. The Kinsey studies were strongly rejected by the general public.
- d. Women who continued to work outside the home were considered neurotic.

ANSWER: d

90. According to the text, which one of the following was found in an analysis of music videos?

- a. Music videos rarely if ever contain sexual content.
- b. Music videos usually portray men as dominant and aggressive and women as sexual objects.
- c. Music videos usually portray women as sexually aggressive and men as sexually submissive objects.
- d. Adolescents who listen to music with sexually degrading lyrics are less likely to be sexually active than their peers.

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ANSWER: b

91. Some research has shown that more frequent reading of mainstream magazines among college students is associated with:

- a. no change in sexual health knowledge.
- b. decreased use of contraceptives.
- c. more consistent use of contraceptives and greater sexual health knowledge.
- d. decreased use of contraceptives.

ANSWER: c

92. The first cable programs portraying the lives—and highlighting the sex lives—of lesbian and gay individuals were:

- a. *Sex and the City* and *Queer as Folk*.
- b. *The Bachelor* and *Glee*.
- c. *The L Word* and *Queer as Folk*.
- d. *Big Brother* and *Real World*.

ANSWER: c

93. Magazines designed for young men typically emphasize:

- a. information about “what other men want.”
- b. how to promote “safer” sexual variety with partners.
- c. high gender stereotypical beliefs.
- d. accurate sexual knowledge.

ANSWER: c

94. Sexual content in the media:

- a. has decreased significantly in recent years.
- b. often reinforces the idea that people of many different ages and body types can be sexually attractive.
- c. may provide an opportunity for sexual education to people in cultures in which discussion of sexuality is not permitted.
- d. tends to help people have more realistic expectations for relationships and increases their levels of satisfaction with their own and their partner’s bodies.

ANSWER: c

95. Which of the following is true with respect to sexual content on television?

- a. Due to strict standards imposed on both broadcast and cable programs, television programs rarely contain sexual content.
- b. Network and cable programs on child abuse, rape, and transgender concerns have helped to increase knowledge of and reduce the stigma associated with such topics.
- c. No research studies have found any connection between sexual content on television and adolescents’ sexual behaviors.
- d. The portrayal of gay and lesbian individuals on TV has led to an increase in hate crimes.

ANSWER: b

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96. In the United States, which of the following websites attract more visitors each month?

- a. Porn sites
- b. Netflix
- c. Amazon
- d. Twitter

ANSWER: a

97. With respect to Internet usage, which of the following is false?

- a. People can use dating services for online conversations to see if they want to meet in person.
- b. People are guaranteed accurate information as to the gender and age of correspondents.
- c. Online extramarital affairs are possible.
- d. Sex education materials provided through digital media can provide quick access to information about sexuality.

ANSWER: b

98. Recent research suggests that adolescents:

- a. rarely use online social networking sites.
- b. most often accept information presented on the Internet without question.
- c. are well-protected from victimization by Internet sexual predators.
- d. seem to be somewhat skeptical of information about sexuality they find on the Internet.

ANSWER: d

99. Sexual intelligence helps us make responsible decisions about our sexual behavior based on personal values.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

100. Few societies have rules governing sexual behavior.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

101. The term biopsychosocial describes the integration of biological and psychological components only.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

102. The merging of ethnicity will likely decrease over time in the United States because attitudes in each younger generation have become less accepting of interracial dating.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

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103. Fundamentalists tend to be more comfortable with a variety of sexual behaviors than liberals.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

104. The American Life League believed when using contraception, sexual activity becomes a recreational activity, birth control becomes a recreational drug and babies become accidents.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

105. In one study, teens did not judge boys negatively when they “sexted” but commonly described girls as “sluts” when they “sexted.”

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

106. Two Iranian sexuality educators have made use of various media platforms to increase clinically accurate knowledge among Farsi speakers about important sexual health concerns.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

107. The United States has more than 772 million Internet users.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

108. Most of the Internet’s technological developments have been advanced by the sex industry.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

109. When overall gender equality is greater, individuals of both sexes perceive male and female sexuality more similarly.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

110. The textbook authors argue that our history of gender-role expectations continues to have a negative effect on our sexuality.

- a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: True

111. Across all cultures, women face more restrictions on, and experience greater sanctions against, their sexuality than do men.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

112. By the time Hebraic culture was established, gender roles were highly specialized.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

113. The ancient Hebrews stressed the importance of childbearing and had an appreciation of sexuality within marriage.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

114. The practice of courtly love, which evolved during the Middle Ages, reflected an idealized image of women.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

115. Although racist beliefs were used to justify American slavery, they did protect Black women from sexual exploitation.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

116. During the Victorian era, men and women enjoyed great gender-role flexibility.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

117. During the Victorian era, female sexual expression was encouraged.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

118. According to the text, the passage in 1920 of the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution guaranteed women the right to vote but did not usher in a new era of equality.

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- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

119. After World War II, women were discouraged from entering the workforce, and instead encouraged to devote themselves to home and family.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

120. Kinsey's research documenting the frequency of sexual behaviors such as masturbation and same-gender sexual activity contributed to a growing acceptance of variety in sexual expression.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

121. Development of the oral contraceptive pill helped women feel able to explore their sexuality with reduced fear of the consequences.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

122. The level of self-disclosure in online dating may establish more intimacy before initiating a physical relationship than meeting face-to-face without prior online communication.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

123. Because the information provided on the Internet is nearly always inaccurate, few people report using the Internet to learn about sexual topics.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

124. Define "sexual intelligence." How would you assess your own sexual intelligence?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

125. Explain what is meant by the phrase "the personal is political."

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

126. Describe psychosocial orientation and compare it to other approaches.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

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127. Provide some suggestions for conducting a successful interview of someone regarding their sexuality.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

128. The degree of *acculturation*—that is, replacing traditional beliefs and behavior patterns with those of the dominant culture—also creates differences within subcultures. Compare and contrast differences between recent immigrants from China and Japan to the United States and those whose families have lived in North America for several generations.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

129. Laws and norms can influence but often do not control sexual behavior. Illustrate this general principle by describing Victorian England and present-day United States.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

130. Rigid gender-role conditioning can limit any person's potential and can harm their sexuality. Describe how these rigid roles have affected you or someone in your family.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

131. Cite specific examples of the sexual diversity that exists among various subcultures within the United States. What factors should be taken into account when explaining differences within various subcultures?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

132. Discuss race and ethnicity as it relates to the college dating scene today. What types of cultural prejudices or biases affect college students' dating choices? What impact does the increasing multiracial population have on dating?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

133. Describe whether the sex-for-procreation legacy has impacted you or your family. Do you agree with this legacy? Why or why not?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

134. Discuss some factors that have brought about a rigid distinction between the roles for men and women (the gender-role legacy). What factors have served to reduce such a distinction?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

135. Summarize the prevailing sexual attitudes of the following three periods: the Renaissance, the Victorian era, and the 20th century.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

136. Although most North Americans today do not believe that sexual activity is only for procreation, describe a residual effect of this belief.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

137. How might heavy viewing of prime-time television affect an adolescent's views of the other sex and their romantic or sexual interactions?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

138. Describe the impact of the Internet on your knowledge of sexuality and your sexual behavior.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

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