Chapter 11
Multiple Choice

1. An important difference between the Kinsey studies and the National Health and Social Life Survey (NHSLS) is that the NHSLS
   a. provided reliable statistics that can be generalized to the total population.
   b. studied only abnormal sexual behaviors.
   c. surveyed both men and women.
   d. used the survey method, whereas Kinsey depended on laboratory data.

2. In examining statistical data about sexual activities, it is important to remember that
   a. such data do not determine what one's sexual behavior ought to be.
   b. such data represent sexual ideals, and not actual sexual behavior.
   c. these numbers represent the extremes of sexual behavior, not the norms.
   d. to be normal, one should adjust one's sexual behavior to match the statistical norms.

3. Which of the following was a finding of the NHSLS?
   a. Men prefer solitary sex to shared sexual activities.
   b. Men think about sex more often than women.
   c. Most women think about sex every day.
   d. Women seek out activities associated with arousal more often than men.

4. Medical authorities in the eighteenth century said that masturbation was harmful because
   a. expending sexual fluids leads to physical illness.
   b. genital stimulation leads to infection with sexually transmitted diseases.
   c. only lower primates engage in masturbation.
   d. pleasure from masturbation prevents the pursuit of shared sexual activities.

5. According to one recent study of the attitudes of U.S. college students toward masturbation,
   a. many women have negative feelings about a man's masturbating.
   b. men react very negatively to female masturbation.
   c. most women masturbate at least once a week.
   d. the attitudes of men and women do not differ.

6. The NHSLS found that
   a. a majority of adult men and women masturbate every day.
   b. adults living with a sexual partner tend not to masturbate.
   c. men think about sex more often than do women.
   d. sexual behaviors among Americans differ considerably from Europeans.

7. According to the NHSLS, the major reason adults masturbate is to
   a. avoid sexual activity with a partner.
   b. avoid the possibility of STD infection.
   c. relieve sexual tension.
   d. substitute for not having a sexual partner.

8. In general, most women masturbate by
   a. direct stimulation of the glans clitoris.
   b. engaging in sexual fantasy.
   c. inserting fingers or other objects into the vagina.
   d. manipulation of the entire mons area.

9. The most common method of masturbation among women involves
   a. engaging in intense sexual and romantic fantasies.
   b. indirectly stimulating the clitoris with the hands.
   c. inserting a vibrator into the vagina.
   d. rubbing against an object.

10. The most common technique of male masturbation involves
    a. grasping and stroking the shaft of the penis.
    b. inserting the penis into objects.
    c. rubbing the legs together.
    d. running a stream of warm water over the genital region.

11. A major difference between men and women in their masturbatory technique is that women
    a. continue stroking the genitals during orgasm.
b. have longer-lasting orgasms.
c. tend to have more intense orgasms.
d. use fantasy along with manual stimulation.

12. Which of the following is NOT a commonly used method of male masturbation?
   a. Autofellatio
   b. Stroking or rubbing the penile shaft
   c. Using lubricating jelly or liquid on the hand that is rubbing the penis
   d. Using one hand to stimulate the scrotum or anal area while stroking the penis

13. A dangerous male masturbatory activity involves
   a. attempting autofellatio.
   b. inserting objects into the urethra.
   c. stimulation of the anal region.
   d. the use of artificial vaginas.

14. One survey of college students indicates that compared with females, males are ________________ to use pornographic magazines or videos to enhance masturbation.
   a. equally likely
   b. much less likely
   c. much more likely
   d. slightly more likely

15. Max usually fantasizes during masturbation. Most likely he fantasizes about
   a. incestuous sexual activity.
   b. sexual activity with animals.
   c. sexual activity with someone he cares about.
   d. violent, forceful sexual activity.

16. Which of the following statements about masturbation is valid?
   a. Masturbation is a form of sexual expression.
   b. Masturbation is a substitute for shared sexual activity.
   c. Most people prefer masturbation to shared sexual activity.
   d. People with satisfactory sexual relationships seldom masturbate.

17. Which of the following is NOT a myth associated with masturbation?
   a. Excessive masturbation can reduce interest in shared sexual activity.
   b. Masturbation can be a shared sexual activity.
   c. Masturbation is essentially a substitute for partnered sexual activity.
   d. Masturbation is not as physically satisfying as shared sexual activity.

18. Which of the following statements about masturbation is accurate?
   a. Couples who love each other usually find it very easy to talk to each other about masturbation.
   b. Frequent masturbation can diminish one's interest in shared sexual activities.
   c. Individuals who do not have a regular partner tend to masturbate the most frequently.
   d. Individuals who have happy, healthy sexual and emotional relationships may also masturbate frequently.

19. All of the following statements about masturbation among college students are accurate EXCEPT
   a. Men masturbated an average of 12 times per month and women an average of 5 times per month.
   b. The earlier masturbation began the more pleasurable it was perceived to be.
   c. The later men began masturbating, the more likely they were to use condoms.
   d. Women viewed male masturbation negatively, while males viewed female masturbation positively.

20. When comparing masturbatory activities and attitudes over the past 30 years,
   a. masturbation frequency is related to having a partner.
   b. masturbation is viewed as a separate sexual pleasure.
   c. the rate of masturbation is decreasing.
   d. women are initiating masturbation later.

21. According to Masters and Johnson, how did most men define "excessive" masturbation?
   a. Masturbating more than once a week
   b. Masturbating more than they themselves did
   c. Masturbating more than twice a day
   d. Masturbating more than twice a month

22. The more semen a man ejaculates, the
a. higher his sperm count.
b. less pleasure he feels.
c. less sperm the ejaculate contains.
d. more his body produces.

23. Research indicates that masturbation is pleasurable
a. and necessary to maintain sexual responsiveness.
b. but not needed for physical or mental health
c. even though it is not the healthiest form of sexual expression.
d. mainly for teenagers and elderly individuals.

24. The Biblical story of Onan has sometimes been interpreted to mean that
a. masturbation indicates a same-gender sexual orientation.
b. masturbation is sinful.
c. masturbation is worse than adultery.
d. self-stimulation is too pleasurable.

25. It appears that the sexual act that Onan engaged in was actually
a. autofellatio.
b. coitus interruptus.
c. cunnilingus.
d. masturbation.

26. A term traditionally used to refer to masturbation was
a. autofellatio.
b. foreplay.
c. onanism.
d. sodomy.

27. Which of the following is NOT true about kissing?
a. Asian cultures regard kissing as a much more private activity than Western cultures do.
b. Chimps and orangutans kiss.
c. Eskimos do kiss; they don't rub noses.
d. In half of all cultures, people do not kiss.

28. French-kissing involves
a. breast stimulation.
b. inserting the tongue into a partner's mouth.
c. licking or nibbling the ears or neck.
d. oral-genital stimulation.

29. If stimulation to a particular part of the body results in sexual arousal, that part of the body is called a(n)
a. autoerotic zone.
b. erogenous zone.
c. erotic zone.
d. zona pellucida.

30. Which of the following is NOT a typical erogenous zone?
a. The anal-perineal area
b. The earlobes
c. The inner thighs
d. The thumbs

31. Which of the following is NOT typically regarded as an erogenous zone in Western societies?
a. The buttocks
b. The earlobes
c. The elbows
d. The inner thighs

32. A hickey is a bruise that results from
a. kissing/sucking.
b. pinching/kissing.
c. scratching/pinching.
d. sucking/biting.

33. Oral stimulation of the female genitals is called
a. cunnilingus.
b. fellatio.
c. intrafemoral intercourse.
d. intromission.

34. Which of the following is NOT a type of oral sex?
   a. Cantharides
   b. Cunnilingus
   c. Fellatio
   d. "Sixty-nine"

35. Which of the following population groups is most likely to engage in oral sex?
   a. African-American men
   b. Elderly married couples
   c. Teenagers who are members of minority groups
   d. Young, better-educated white persons

36. According to the NHSLS, oral sex was performed during their most recent sexual experience by
   a. about half of the men.
   b. less than a third of the men.
   c. most men.
   d. most women.

37. Oral sex, which has apparently become very acceptable to young people,
   a. can be responsible for spreading sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.
   b. is especially popular among the less educated.
   c. is especially popular among those over 50.
   d. is safe sex.

38. Use of a rubber dam during oral-genital and anal activity
   a. has not been proven effective in preventing transmission of HIV.
   b. increases sexual pleasure.
   c. is unnecessary.
   d. prevents transmission of any disease.

39. Why is it unsafe to blow on an erect penis or blow into a vagina?
   a. These activities can spread STDs.
   b. These activities indicate the presence of a personality disturbance.
   c. These activities may force bacteria or air into a person's body.
   d. These activities may result in permanently premature orgasm.

40. Mike sometimes visits prostitutes and insists that they perform fellatio on him because he believes this offers
   him protection against STDs. Is his belief based on fact?
   a. No, any contact with a prostitute is likely to result in STD infection.
   b. No, infections can be contracted from such oral contact.
   c. Yes, no bacteria or virus can be transmitted by receiving oral sex.
   d. Yes, that's why oral sex is the most common sexual act performed by prostitutes.

41. Oral-anal contact
   a. even with thorough washing brings the risk of transmitting disease.
   b. is safe.
   c. is safe if strict hygienic measures are followed.
   d. is safer than fellatio.

42. In the NHSLS study, anal intercourse had been engaged in by
   a. about half of the people sometime in their life.
   b. about 26 percent of the men sometime in their life.
   c. most people recently.
   d. most people sometime in their life.

43. Which of the following is NOT a problem associated with anal intercourse?
   a. Greater likelihood of deviant sexual behavior
   b. Increased risk of HIV transmission
   c. Infections as a result of later inserting the penis into the mouth or vagina
   d. Possible anal or rectal injuries

44. Dolores suggests that she and her husband use a vibrator during their sexual activities. This indicates that
   Dolores
a. is dissatisfied with her husband as a sexual partner.
b. is likely to pursue extramarital affairs.
c. is similar to a small percentage of other women.
d. may have unexpressed interests in same-gender sexual behavior.

45. A food or chemical that is believed to increase sexual interest or responsiveness is called a(n)
   a. amphetamine.
   b. aphrodisiac.
   c. intromission.
   d. sex toy.

46. Which of the following has NOT been considered an aphrodisiac at one time or another?
   a. Alcohol
   b. Cantharides
   c. Graham crackers
   d. Olives

47. The chemical used most often with sexual activity is
   a. alcohol.
   b. amyl nitrite.
   c. marijuana.
   d. nicotine.

48. Kim and Louise are looking forward to a night of passionate lovemaking. What chemical are they most likely to use to enhance their sexual pleasure?
   a. Alcohol
   b. Amphetamines
   c. Amyl nitrite
   d. Marijuana

49. When aphrodisiacs work, it is probably because
   a. activity in the cerebral cortex increases.
   b. sexual response is basically a chemical response.
   c. they cause constriction of the genital blood vessels.
   d. users believe in their effectiveness.

50. The insertion of an erect penis into the vagina is called
   a. interaction.
   b. interfemoral intercourse.
   c. introjection.
   d. intromission.

51. The best external lubricants for sexual intercourse are
   a. hand and body cream.
   b. petroleum jellies.
   c. silicone lubricants.
   d. water-soluble preparations.

52. The tensing of the vaginal muscles to a degree that the penis cannot enter is called
   a. anorgasmia.
   b. coitus interruptus.
   c. intromission.
   d. vaginismus.

53. The degree of pleasure experienced by both partners during intercourse can be enhanced by
   a. an especially large or long penis.
   b. an especially sensitive clitoris.
   c. communication and openness.
   d. using only one position for intercourse.

54. Which of the following factors has NOT been found to be important in the amount of pleasure experienced by women in sexual intercourse?
   a. Communication and cooperation between partners
   b. Penis size
   c. Positions of both partners
   d. Rate and vigor of pelvic movements
55. The most common position used for intercourse is
   a. side by side.
   b. face to face.
   c. rear vaginal entry.
   d. standing.

56. Whether a couple lives in Europe or the United States, the positions they are most likely to use in intercourse involve
   a. being face to face.
   b. deepest penetration.
   c. greater control by the man.
   d. maximum clitoral stimulation.

57. Cindy and Sean are experimenting with different coital positions. They particularly enjoy positions in which Cindy can control her level of coital movement. They would probably like which of the following positions?
   a. Both partners standing
   b. Rear vaginal entry
   c. Woman on the edge of a bed or chair
   d. Woman on top, man supine

58. The copulatory position used by most mammalian species is
   a. face to face.
   b. front vaginal entry.
   c. rear entry.
   d. side by side.

Fill in the Blank
59. Adolescent males are _____________________ likely to report their masturbatory behavior while they are adolescents than when they are asked about their adolescent behavior later, when they are young adults.

60. When a man attempts to provide oral stimulation to his own penis it is known as ____________________.

61. According to the NHSLS, the second most popular shared sexual activity between men and women is ____________________.

62. A bruise on the neck caused by sucking or biting is called a ____________________.

63. Kissing, licking, or sucking on the penis is termed ____________________.

64. Kissing, licking, or sucking the clitoris, labia, and vaginal opening is called ____________________.

65. The slang term for oral sex performed by partners on each other simultaneously is called ____________________.

66. A(n) ____________________ is a particular part of a person that when touched leads to sexual arousal.

67. Women, in general, seem to have ____________________ resolution phases than men.

68. Intentional unprotected anal sex, usually with a partner of the same HIV status, is known as ____________________.

True/False
69. The 1994 NHSLS is considered the most reliable source of statistics on sexual behavior in the United States.

70. The most recent surveys of American sexual behavior indicate that women and men masturbate at the same frequency.

71. A majority of women masturbate by inserting objects into their vaginas.

72. Many people fantasize while masturbating.

73. Most people masturbate because they do not have a desirable partner.

74. Masturbation leads to a same-gender sexual orientation.

75. STDs cannot be transmitted during oral sex.

76. Interfemoral intercourse involves penile movement, while it is held between a partner's thighs.

77. The chemical most often used to enhance sexual pleasure is marijuana.

78. Petroleum-based products, such as Vaseline, are useful as sexual lubricants.
1. Which of the following was NOT part of the prevailing view of homosexuality in the 1930s and 1940s?
   a. One sexual experience with a member of the same gender might be enough to define one as a homosexual.
   b. Research focused on the frequency of same-gender sexual acts.
   c. Sexual acts between women were often ignored.
   d. What one did sexually was assumed to reflect what one wanted most to do.

2. Which of the following statements about the Kinsey Scale of Sexual Behavior is accurate?
   a. It categorized people as homosexual, heterosexual, or bisexual.
   b. It classified sexual behavior into seven categories.
   c. It described the personality characteristics that went with various sexual orientations.
   d. It measured the level of masculinity and femininity in a large sample of Americans.

3. Paul was a respondent in Kinsey's 1953 survey. His sexual behavior was classified as "1." This classification indicates that he has
   a. engaged in heterosexual behavior and incidental same-gender behavior.
   b. engaged only in same-gender sexual behavior.
   c. had approximately equal levels of same-gender and heterosexual experiences.
   d. had only heterosexual experiences.

4. Marian has related sexually to both women and men to an equal degree during her adult life. According to the Kinsey Scale of Sexual Behavior, her behavior would be classified as
   a. 0.
   b. 1.
   c. 2.
   d. 3.

5. Why was the Kinsey Scale of Sexual Behavior considered so important?
   a. It considered the ethnic and cultural context of same-gender sexual expression.
   b. It delineated bisexuality as a clear-cut category.
   c. It described sexual expression as a continuum.
   d. It emphasized the romantic and affectional aspects of same-gender relationships.

6. A weakness of the Kinsey Scale of Sexual Behavior is that it
   a. considered all who had one other-gender sexual experience as bisexual.
   b. ignored ethnicity in classifying respondents.
   c. emphasized lesbian behavior while ignoring same-gender sexual behavior of men.
   d. measured sexual behavior using an inadequate bipolar linear scale.

7. A weakness of the Kinsey Scale of Sexual Behavior is that it
   a. contradicted biological notions regarding the origin of sexual orientation.
   b. did not recognize how rare same-gender sexual orientation is.
   c. failed to consider the age and marital status of the respondents.
   d. implied that the more heterosexual one was, the less homosexual one was.

8. One controversy regarding sexual orientation centers on the accuracy of Kinsey's findings on the
   a. actual prevalence of same-gender sexual behavior.
   b. affectional rather than sexual preferences among self-identified bisexual people.
   c. intensity of sexual attraction among self-identified homosexual, heterosexual, and bisexual individuals.
   d. level of sexual satisfaction experienced by individuals of various sexual orientations.

9. The Kinsey data on same-gender sexual behavior have been cited as evidence that what percentage of the total population is either gay or lesbian?
   a. 2 percent
   b. 5 percent
   c. 7 percent
   d. 10 percent

10. Kinsey's conclusions on the incidence of same-gender sexual behavior are generally considered to be
   a. exactly the same as other data indicate.
   b. higher than other data indicate.
   c. lower than other data indicate.
d. roughly the same as other data indicate.

11. Research done after interviews by the Kinsey team showed that
   a. exclusively same gender sexual behavior is rare but leaning in a same gender direction is not.
   b. it is difficult to generalize about orientation in any definitive manner.
   c. same gender sexual behavior occurs less often than Kinsey suggested.
   d. all of the above have been shown.

12. More recent data from the General Social Survey indicate that approximately what percentage of sexually active men and women have had a same-gender sexual partner in the last twelve months?
   a. 0.5 percent
   b. 1 percent
   c. 2 percent
   d. 2.5 percent

13. Agnes describes herself as lesbian, even though she has never been sexual with either a man or a woman. Such self-identification
   a. illustrates the subtleties involved in classifying individuals by their sexual orientation.
   b. implies that Kinsey’s Scale should contain negative numbers to accommodate individuals who are not sexually active.
   c. indicates a personality disorder and perhaps mental illness.
   d. suggests that all people shift their sexual orientation during their lifetime.

14. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the conclusions of the researchers who conducted the National Health and Social Life Survey (NHSLS) regarding sexual orientation?
   a. A ten-point scale of classification for sexual orientation would be more helpful than a six-point scale.
   b. About 10 percent of adult men and 5 percent of women are exclusively gay or lesbian.
   c. Many individuals who identify themselves as gay or lesbian live in rural areas.
   d. Sexual orientation is a multidimensional concept and cannot be described by a single number.

15. The NHSLS study found that
   a. same-gender sexual contact in males is more likely to occur after the age of 18.
   b. same-gender sexual contact in females is more likely to occur after the age of 18.
   c. both (a) and (b).
   d. neither (a) nor (b).

16. How did the NHSLS approach issues of sexual orientation?
   a. It asked questions about desire, behavior, and self-identification.
   b. It classified individuals on the basis of masculinity and femininity rather than sexual expression.
   c. It restricted its questions to male respondents.
   d. It used a ten-point classification scheme.

17. Which of the following was NOT demonstrated by the NHSLS research?
   a. Same-gender sex is found more desirable and more people than ever act on those desires.
   b. People who identify themselves as gay, lesbian, or bisexual tend to be more highly educated.
   c. Same-gender sexuality should be perceived and interpreted in various ways depending on various contexts.
   d. Women who desire and have had sex with other women are more likely than men to identify themselves as gay or bisexual.

18. A somewhat intriguing finding regarding same-gender orientation is that it is more common among individuals who grew up in
   a. rural settings.
   b. suburbia.
   c. urban centers.
   d. West Coast areas.

19. European studies of same-gender sexual behavior found rates
   a. higher for males than those found by the NHSLS study.
   b. higher than those found by the NHSLS study.
   c. lower in urban centers than in rural areas.

20. Why does Brazilian society present a peculiar situation regarding same-gender orientation?
   a. Many political leaders in Brazil are openly gay, but its entertainment industry is extremely intolerant of gay men and lesbians.
   b. Same-gender orientation is both a celebrated aspect of Brazilian culture and the object of oppression
and violence.
c. The religious institutions of Brazil are very tolerant of same-gender orientation.
d. While same-gender orientation is accepted among men, it is severely sanctioned among women.

21. The term *homophobia* refers to
a. irrational fears and strong negative attitudes toward gays and lesbians.
b. laws that discriminate against individuals with a same-gender orientation.
c. people who are reluctant to identify themselves as gay, lesbian, or bisexual.
d. traditions such as that of the *berdache*.

22. The Torah
a. does not specifically prohibit same-gender sexual behavior.
b. prohibits both male-male and female-female sexual behavior.
c. prohibits female-female sexual behavior.
d. prohibits male-male sexual behavior.

23. Around 400 C.E., _____________ began to introduce a new sexual code that focused on maintaining purity and equated some sexual behaviors with the fallen state of the human soul.
a. Buddhism
b. Christianity
c. Islam
d. Judaism

24. How do modern theologians in the Judeo-Christian-Muslim religious traditions view same-gender sexual behavior?
a. They accept such behavior if it occurs in a loving relationship.
b. They condemn this and any other sexual expression outside of the marital relationship.
c. They uniformly condemn it as did all earlier religious scholars.
d. They vary with some accepting and others condemning such behavior.

25. Late in his career, Freud declared that same-gender sexual orientation is the result of
a. arrested sexual development.
b. genetic abnormalities.
c. mental illness.
d. precocious sexual development.

26. The typical family background assumed by the traditional psychodynamic model of same-gender sexual orientation did NOT include which of the following?
a. A close-binding mother
b. An absent father
c. An openly hostile father
d. An overprotective father

27. Most psychodynamic theorists now view same-gender sexual orientation as a
a. normal, mature developmental state.
b. physiologically based illness that can be corrected by psychoanalysis.
c. result of sexual abuse by a trusted same-gender adult.
d. socialization caused by an overprotective mother and a hostile father.

28. Most contemporary theorists and researchers perceive same-gender sexual orientation as a
a. more mature but less common form of sexual expression than heterosexuality.
b. natural form of sexual expression less prevalent than heterosexuality.
c. sign of other disturbances in the personality.
d. tolerable but abnormal form of sexual expression.

29. Ralph enters psychotherapy for support while coping with the recent death of both his parents. When he offers his life history, Ralph mentions to the therapist that he is gay. How is the therapist most likely to respond to this information?
a. The therapist will consider any problems Ralph might have to be due to his basic immaturity and deviant lifestyle.
b. The therapist will focus on Ralph's problems of grief and parental loss and accept his orientation as normal.
c. The therapist will refuse to work with him, knowing how difficult it is to change sexual orientation.
d. The therapist will try to help Ralph change his orientation and then deal with helping him through his parental loss.
30. Which description most accurately represents the modern psychological conception of same-gender orientation?
   a. A normal variation on human sexual expression
   b. A pathological condition due to faulty parental relationships
   c. A rare and exotic condition that implies other personality disturbance
   d. An acceptable but disabling psychological condition

31. A panel of mental health experts interviews and tests 100 gay men and lesbians. They do the same with 100 other-gender–oriented individuals. On the basis of your knowledge of previous research, what is likely to be the outcome?
   a. Gay men and lesbians will be shown to be less healthy and well-adjusted than the heterosexual sample.
   b. There will be no substantial differences in the mental or emotional health of the groups.
   c. While the gay men will show personality patterns that are quite different from those of the heterosexual men, no difference will be found between the two groups of women.
   d. While the lesbians will show personality patterns that are quite different from those of the heterosexual women, no difference will be found between the two groups of men.

32. What was the overall purpose of the classic Bell, Weinberg, and Hammersmith study?
   a. To determine the types of parental relationships associated with different sexual orientations
   b. To examine the genetic and physiological bases of sexual orientation
   c. To identify the differences in the childhood development of gay men and lesbians
   d. To identify the possible causes of same-gender sexual orientation

33. Bell, Weinberg, and Hammersmith's study
   a. focused on identifying the frequency of same-gender sexual behavior.
   b. involved interviews with gay men and lesbians, but not heterosexuals.
   c. was based on data gathered in 3- to 5-hour, face-to-face interviews.
   d. was dismissed by the Kinsey Institute because of methodological flaws.

34. Which of the following was NOT a finding of the classic Bell, Weinberg, and Hammersmith study?
   a. Both lesbians and gay men tend to have a history of heterosexual experiences, but they evaluate these as unsatisfying.
   b. Patterns of parental identification appear to be irrelevant to the development of sexual orientation.
   c. Sexual orientation seems heavily related to the quality of one's relationship with one's father rather than with one's mother.
   d. Sexual orientation seems to be determined before adolescence, regardless of any overt sexual activity.

35. Which of the following was NOT a finding of the classic Bell, Weinberg, and Hammersmith study on sexual orientation?
   a. Most gay men and lesbians have never had heterosexual experiences.
   b. Parental identification appears to play no significant role in the development of sexual orientation.
   c. Same-gender attraction plays a greater role in eventual self-identification as gay or lesbian than any particular activities with others.
   d. Sexual orientation appears to be largely determined before adolescence.

36. Which of the following has NOT been a focus of biological models of homosexuality?
   a. Anatomical differences
   b. Genetic factors
   c. Prenatal hormonal differences
   d. Viral or bacterial infections

37. One study of rams found that
   a. half of all rams engaged in sexual activity with rams of both sexes.
   b. "homosexual" rams had a different testosterone profile than "heterosexual" rams.
   c. hormonal characteristics did not vary with sexual preferences.
   d. the sexual preferences of rams were not influenced by prenatal hormones.

38. Research suggests that hormonal levels in the prenatal period
   a. create gender identity.
   b. do not influence gender identity.
   c. influence gender identity only if they create gross anatomical abnormalities.
   d. might influence later gender identity.

39. What is the general conclusion of contemporary researchers regarding the effects of hormone levels on sexual orientation?
a. It seems clear that hormonal factors determine sexual orientation.
b. Masculinizing hormones in females diagnosed with CAH create a same-gender sexual orientation.
c. Prenatal hormones appear to have no influence on later sexual orientation.
d. Prenatal hormones appear to influence later gender identity.

40. One biological difference that has been tied to sexual orientation is that
   a. development of secondary sex characteristics follows an erratic course among those who form a same-gender sexual orientation.
   b. development of secondary sex characteristics is delayed among gay males and lesbians.
   c. gay males, but not lesbians, tend to reach puberty earlier than heterosexuals.
   d. those with a same-gender orientation reach puberty earlier than heterosexuals.

41. One recent study of gay males who have brothers found that
   a. birth order has no effect on sexual orientation.
   b. the greater the number of brothers, the lower the likelihood that a man will be gay.
   c. the greater the number of older brothers, the higher the likelihood that a man will be gay.
   d. the greater the number of younger brothers, the higher the likelihood that a man will be gay.

42. Regarding genetic influences on sexual behavior, which of the following has NOT been shown to be true?
   a. Same-gender orientation tends to run in families.
   d. Specific genes program sexual orientation.
   b. Studies of identical twins find that both twins are lesbian or gay in only 48 to 52 percent of the cases.
   c. Studies of identical twins indicate that same-gender sexual orientation is influenced by genes.

43. To date, research on the possible biological bases of same-gender orientation suggests that
   a. among identical twins, the rate of both having same-gender orientation is 48 to 52 percent.
   b. any genes that influence sexual orientation occur on the Y chromosome.
   c. genes play as much of a role in sexual orientation as they do in determining height.
   d. the influence of genes on sexual orientation is slight.

44. Which of the following is NOT a physical difference studied relative to same-gender and other-gender sexual orientations?
   a. Cerebral cortex of the brain
   c. Left or right handedness
   b. Finger size ratio
   d. Suprachiasmatic nucleus in the brain

45. Harriet is experiencing anxiety after accepting a very stressful job. As a lesbian who is selecting a counselor to help her, she needs to
   a. alert to professionals who are not aware of their own prejudices in working with clients with a same-gender orientation.
   b. certain to select someone with a traditional Freudian perspective.
   c. ready to face the fact that most of her problems are due to her same-gender orientation.
   d. sure to select a counselor who also has a same-gender orientation.

46. Which of the following is NOT true regarding stereotypical gay and lesbian behavior?
   a. A very small percentage of gay males exhibit effeminate behavior.
   b. A very small percentage of lesbians exhibit masculine behavior.
   c. Most lesbians dress in a masculine style.
   d. The majority of gay men dislike effeminate behavior.

47. Examination of various cultures and subcultures suggests that among those with a same-gender orientation,
   a. formation of a same-gender sexual identity is similar across cultures.
   b. interest in forming an identity based on sexual orientation varies.
   c. solidarity with others who have a same-gender sexual identity is especially important among U.S. minority groups.
   d. solidarity with others who have a same-gender orientation occurs only in the U. S.

48. The first stage in Cass's theory of identity formation is
   a. acceptance.
   b. comparison.
   c. confusion.
   d. tolerance.

49. Bill is very conscious of his attraction to other men. He realizes this may mean he is gay and realizes how his family is likely to respond to this knowledge. He is also aware that he will be on the "outside" of many social
norms. Cass would describe Bill as being in which stage of identity formation?
   a.   Identity acceptance
   b.   Identity comparison
   c.   Identity confusion
   d.   Identity tolerance

50. Which of the following has NOT been supported by studies of gay and lesbian culture in the U. S?
   a. Between 3 and 4 percent of males in suburban locations identify themselves as gay.
   b. Few gay men report having been subjected to domestic violence or sexual coercion.
   c. Sexual orientation does not have any particular effect on measures of quality of life.
   d. The income of same-gender households tends to be considerably higher than that of heterosexual households.

51. Since adoption of the "Don't ask, don't tell" policy for the U.S. military,
   a. discrimination against gay men and lesbians has ended.
   b. the number of people discharged annually from the U.S. armed forces because of their sexual orientation or behavior has decreased.
   c. the number of people discharged annually from the U.S. armed forces because of their sexual orientation or behavior has increased.
   d. the treatment of gay men and lesbians has not changed.

**Fill in the Blank**

52. The NHSLS included questions about ____________ which focused on attraction to others of the same gender as well as the appeal of various sex acts.
53. The ________________ tradition among the American Plains Indians is an example of gender-reversed sexual orientation.
54. Research has found that there is a greater likelihood that gay men have gay male relatives on the ____________ side of the family.
55. The leading cause of death among young people who see themselves as part of a sexual minority is ____________.
56. According to the Bell, Weinberg, and Hammersmith study, lesbians and gay men tend to have had heterosexual experiences during childhood and adolescence and found these experiences relatively ____________.
57. The anterior part of the brain's ________________ plays some role in human sexuality.
58. The ____________ model of sexual orientation incorporates a combination of biological, psychological, and socioenvironmental factors.
59. Cass's theory of the stages in forming a sexual identity emphasizes the importance of paying attention to a person's ________________.
60. The acknowledgment of one's same-gender sexual interests to oneself and to others is called ________________.

**True/False**

61. Boy Scouts throughout the world accept gay youth as members.
62. In 1973, the American Psychiatric Association's board of trustees voted unanimously to remove homosexuality from its list of mental illnesses.
63. The normal variant model of same-gender orientation assumes that faulty parenting results in homosexuality.
64. The Bell, Weinberg, and Hammersmith study found that compared with heterosexuals, a slightly higher proportion of lesbians and gay men had poor relationships with their fathers.
65. The Bell, Weinberg, and Hammersmith study can be interpreted to be consistent with a biological approach to explaining sexual orientation.
66. It is most likely that hormones, genes, and brain structures operate independently in their effect on sexual orientation.
67. Only 8 percent of women with CAH identify themselves as lesbian or bisexual.
68. Comparing heterosexuals to lesbians and gay men, physical differences in handedness, fingerprints, finger size ratio, and certain brain structures have been found.
69. It appears that sexual orientation is defined less quickly by females than by males.
Although sexual orientation and gender have been traditionally viewed as independent, recent studies have raised questions and controversy regarding how masculine and feminine behaviors (gender role) may be linked to sexual orientation.

The issue of how open to be about one's same-gender orientation is faced during the identity tolerance stage of sexual identity formation.

Gay and lesbian activists who fight discrimination and homophobia are typically in the identity synthesis stage of sexual identity development.

Research suggests that compared with lesbians and heterosexual males, gay males are more likely to seek contact with a variety of sexual partners.

A slang term for lesbian is AC/DC.

Wearing a condom can eliminate the risk of contracting HIV during same-gender sexual relationships.
Chapter 13
Multiple Choice

1. Which statement most accurately reflects the concept of total sexual outlet?
   a. All people experience the same degree of sexual tension and energy.
   b. Almost all human activities involve the outward expression of sexual energy.
   c. If one avenue of sexual expression is blocked, another will be used.
   d. The only way for sexual tension to be released is through orgasm from shared sex.

2. According to recent research, which of the following factors appears to have the greatest impact on which sexual behaviors people engage in?
   a. An innate sex drive that seeks expression through any unblocked channel
   b. Culture and the meanings given to various sexual behaviors in that culture
   c. The genetically based need for contact comfort
   d. The sexual behaviors that a person observes among his or her peers

3. Comparisons of erotic plasticity suggest that
   a. individual men tend to be more rigid than women in choosing which sexual activities to participate in.
   b. individual women tend to be more rigid than men in choosing which sexual activities to participate in.
   c. men show significantly greater plasticity than women.
   d. there are no significant differences in the erotic plasticity of men and women.

4. How does a person form a preference for a particular sexual act or way of becoming sexually aroused?
   a. This comes about through observation of parents and peers.
   b. This is based on that person's individual anatomy.
   c. This is determined mainly by genetic factors.
   d. This is unknown at present.

5. A weakness of research on human sexuality is that it has largely ignored the
   a. performance of specific sexual activities.
   b. physical responses during various levels of arousal.

6. Larry becomes sexually aroused only if he engages in a very unusual behavior. A sexological professional is likely to describe his activity as a(n)
   a. aberration.
   b. dysfunction.
   c. perversion.
   d. variant.

7. When a particular sexual activity is considered atypical or outside mainstream sexual behavior, it is referred to as
   a. abnormal.
   b. dysfunctional.
   c. perverse.
   d. variant.

8. In terms of sexual behaviors, how are paraphilias different from variants?
   a. Paraphilias are behaviors that are considered atypical or existing in addition to more mainstream behaviors.
   b. Paraphilias involve more subjective erotic feelings whereas variants are overt sexual acts.
   c. Unlike variants, paraphilias are considered pathological or antisocial sexual behaviors.
   d. Unlike variants, paraphilias involve same-gender partners.

9. Comparisons of sexual motivation indicate that
   a. men's sexual motivation tends to be more constant than women's.
   b. there is no significant difference in the level of sexual motivation felt by men and women.
   c. until menopause, there is no significant difference in the level of sexual motivation felt by men and women.
   d. women's sexual motivation tends to be more constant than men's.

10. Regarding the correlation between sexual desire and sexual activity, research shows that level of sexual desire and level of sexual activity are
    a. negatively correlated.
    b. not necessarily correlated.
    c. positively correlated.
    d. positively correlated for males only.
11. Michelle experiences and likes her sensual feelings as she puts on her silk blouse. She often looks at the attractive men and women she sees on her way to work. She really enjoys touching and being touched by her fiancée. Michelle may be described as
   a. aberrant.
   b. erotophilic.
   c. erotophobic.
   d. parphilic.

12. Kevin feels guilty about his masturbatory activities. He has intercourse with his fiancée only when she insists, and he prefers to get this task over with as quickly as possible. He leaves contraception up to her and doesn’t want to talk about it. Kevin may be described as
   a. erotophobic.
   b. parphilic.
   c. satyriac.
   d. variant.

13. Roberta feels disgusted when she views any sexual material and generally has a negative response to any conversation or situation that is at all sexual. Roberta may be described as
   a. erotophobic.
   b. heterosexist.
   c. homophobic.
   d. perverse.

14. Neal is 35 years old and seldom masturbates. He has had intercourse twice in his adult life. He seems indifferent to stimuli that relate to sexual matters. Neal appears to be satisfied with his adjustment. Neal may be described as
   a. erotomanic.
   b. heterosexist.
   c. hyposexual.
   d. satyriac.

15. Compulsive and seemingly uncontrollable sexual activity, often as part of a mental illness, is called
   a. erotogenic response.
   b. erotomania.
   c. erotophilia.
   d. erotophobia.

16. Why does the author of your textbook advocate getting rid of the term nymphomania?
   a. The term hyposexuality is more descriptive of the condition.
   b. It is vague, has been misused, and has sexist overtones.
   c. The term erotophobic is much more accurate.
   d. It has been confused with satyriasis and erotomania.

17. An unusually high level of sexual desire characterizes
   a. promiscuity.
   b. hyposexuality.
   c. nymphomania.
   d. hypersexuality.

18. Leon has decided not to engage in sexual activities with other people. He has chosen
   a. virginity.
   b. celibacy.
   c. asexuality.
   d. autosexuality.

19. A person who has a very low interest in sexual behavior may be described as
   a. asexual.
   b. hypersexual.
   c. presexual.
   d. transsexual.

20. An important thing to remember about celibacy is that it
   a. can result in paraphilic behavior.
   b. is not necessarily a sign of sexual problems.
   c. is virtually impossible to maintain.
may be a way to hide impotence or same-gender orientation.

21. Comparisons of sexual behavior show that
   a. men in general are more likely than women to engage in atypical sexual activities.
   b. individual men are less likely than women to try a broad spectrum of sexual activities.
   c. individual women tend to show less erotic plasticity than do men.
   d. both (a) and (b) are true.

22. Larry likes to dress up in women's clothes for fun. Mitchell experiences sexual arousal when he handles or
    dresses up in women's clothing. These two men would be described as
       a. gay.
       b. deviants.
       c. erotophobes.
       d. transvestites.

23. Nathan becomes aroused only when he can touch women's garments. He often masturbates while wearing
    women's clothing. Nathan may be described as a
       a. celibate fetishist.
       b. fetishistic transvestite.
       c. gay transvestite.
       d. satyriac transvestite.

24. Cross-dressing behavior typically begins during
       a. adolescence.
       b. childhood.
       c. middle age.
       d. young adulthood.

25. Because of social conventions, cross-dressing by men is most likely to be
       a. carried out in private.
       b. part of regular foreplay.
       c. performed with a sexual partner.
       d. socially accepted.

26. Some male transvestites collectively participate in a(n)
       a. criminal empire.
       b. open institution.
       c. relic of old religious traditions.
       d. underground subculture.

27. A majority of transvestites are
       a. celibate men.
       b. erotomaniac individuals of either gender.
       c. gay men.
       d. married, heterosexual men.

28. Maurice maintains a second apartment and a part-time job in which he functions as a woman named Yvette.
    Over time he gradually closes down his identity as Maurice and lives more and more as Yvette. This scenario
    describes a case of
       a. erotophobia.
       b. same-gender sexual orientation.
       c. simple transvestitism.
       d. transgenderism.

29. Someone who seeks surgery to alter his or her genital anatomy and hormonal treatments to change body
    contours may be described as a
       a. fetishist.
       b. person with an other-gender orientation.
       c. practicing transvestite.
       d. transsexual.

30. Mary is a transsexual who has begun treatment for sex reassignment. As part of the therapeutic intervention, it
    is likely that she will be asked to
       a. live as a bisexual for a year before medical intervention begins.
       b. live as a man for an extended period before medical treatment begins.
c. live as a man for an extended period during the medical treatment.
d. both (b) and (c).

31. Which of the following is NOT a recognized step in the process of sex reassignment?
   a. Hormone treatments
   b. Menstruation or ejaculation
   c. Psychiatric evaluation
   d. Psychological testing

32. Which of the following is NOT part of the trial period of sex reassignment?
   a. Adjustment counseling and legal advice
   b. Dressing as a member of the desired sex
   c. Living as a member of the desired sex
   d. Reduced sexual activity

33. In the course of hormone therapy for transsexuals, which attribute is irreversible?
   a. A deepened voice
   b. Enlarged breasts
   c. Facial hair
   d. Suppression of menstruation

34. For female-to-male reassignment, metoidioplasty
   a. apparently preserves orgasmic capability better than the more extensive phalloplasty.
   b. is simpler and less expensive than phalloplasty.
   c. is the typical choice today.
   d. is true for all of the above.

35. A female-to-male transsexual may opt for phalloplasty in order to
   a. display typical male secondary sex characteristics.
   b. have a penis large enough for penetration.
   c. impregnate another woman.
   d. remove breast tissue from the chest.

36. Following sex reassignment surgery, transsexuals generally exhibit
   a. concern over the imperfections of other parts of the body.
   b. regret and requests for corrective surgery to return to their previous identity.
   c. relatively severe psychiatric disturbance.
   d. subjective satisfaction and improved adjustment overall.

37. A somewhat surprising finding from studies of postoperative transsexuals has been that some
   a. become completely celibate.
   b. begin to engage in transvestitism and wear the clothing of their "old" gender.
   c. prefer to relate sexually to individuals of their "new" gender.
   d. quickly seek to be retransformed to their original gender.

38. Among those who undergo sex reassignment surgery, there is no clear-cut pattern regarding the gender of
   those they are sexually attracted to postoperatively. This somewhat surprising finding suggests that
   a. gender identity and sexual orientation may be quite independent of each other.
   b. gender identity and sexual orientation remain confused in these individuals.
   c. people choose partners with a different chromosomal make-up than their own.
   d. vitamin treatments have a powerful influence on the sexual orientation of the recipient.

39. Many transsexuals question the assumption that their needs and wishes
   a. are based on chromosomal disorders.
   b. can be fulfilled with sex reassignment.
   c. represent forms of variant sexuality.
   d. require psychological treatment.

40. Vibrators can be effective aids for
   a. men who cannot fantasize.
   b. men who ejaculate prematurely.
   c. women who are close to menopause.
   d. women with orgasmic difficulties.

41. Which of the following sexual aids is most likely to cause physical damage?
   a. A dildo
   b. A vibrator
c. A cock ring  
d. A French tickler

42. When Roxanne and Carl make love he puts on a device that is designed to stimulate her clitoris during intercourse. This device is called a  
a. dildo.  
b. French tickler.  
c. penile implant.  
d. vibrator.

43. Which of the following is NOT one of the main types of sexual fantasies?  
a. Exploratory  
b. Impersonal  
c. Paraphilic  
d. Sadomasochistic

44. The most prevalent theme for the sexual fantasies of both women and men is  
a. engaging in same-gender sexual activities.  
b. forced or forceful sexual contact.  
c. having sexual contact with animals or children.  
d. intimate activities such as passionate kissing or mutual masturbation.

45. Higher levels of explicitness in sexual fantasies are associated with  
a. childhood sexual trauma.  
b. greater likelihood of sexual dysfunction.  
c. increasing levels of sexual guilt.  
d. more liberal sexual attitudes.

46. According to recent research, individuals who have more sexual fantasies tend to  
a. be hypersexual and carry on more than one sexual relationship at a time.  
b. be very shy and withdrawn in relating to others.  
c. be relatively happy with their sexual lives and have high rates of sexual activity.  
d. have few real romantic or sexual relationships.

47. Intense sexual arousal by objects or material not typically considered sexual is referred to as  
a. autogynephilia.  
b. fetishism.  
c. frotteurism.  
d. pansexualism.

48. Fetishism refers to sexual arousal that is triggered by  
a. erotic photographs or drawings.  
b. nonsexual objects or materials.  
c. sexual fantasies about exotic situations.  
d. the use of vibrators or fantasy.

49. Ethan likes to look at and collect high-heeled shoes. He becomes aroused by touching them or using them to masturbate to orgasm. Such behavior is referred to as  
a. fetishistic.  
b. pansexual.  
c. scatological.  
d. troilistic.

50. The condition in which sexual arousal is generated by stealing is called  
a. autogynephilia.  
b. erotomania.  
c. kleptomania.  
d. pyromania.

51. Which of the following is NOT one of the forms that fetishism may take?  
a. Kleptomania  
b. Pyromania  
c. Transvestitism  
d. Troilism

52. Sexual activity shared by three people is called  
a. fetishism.
b. tribadism.
c. triphilia.
d. troilism.

53. Male street prostitutes are called
a. escorts.
b. hookers.
c. hustlers.
d. johns

54. The repeating male exhibitionist experiences pleasure from
a. having his victims touch him.
b. orgasm.
c. shocking his victims.
d. watching others undress or be nude.

55. Sexually arousing activities that involve bondage, pain, or humiliation are called
a. coprophilia.
b. frotteurism.
c. onanism.
d. sadomasochism.

56. Recent years have seen a shift in the U.S. toward
a. depending more on fantasy than actual sexual behavior.
b. increasing promiscuity.
c. more conservative sexual values.
d. pansexualism.

57. Kinsey's theory of sexual expression based on the concept of total sexual outlet has been termed the ___________ theory of sex.

58. The capacity to modify one's sexual needs and behaviors as circumstances change is known as ______.

59. Having an abnormally low level of sexual interest is called ______.

60. A tendency found in some males to become sexually aroused by obsessive thoughts and images of being female and having female attributes, or even female sex organs, is called ____________________.

61. A child who has a strong, persistent identification with the opposite sex, is uncomfortable with his or her own sex, and shows significant distress might be diagnosed as having a ____________________.

62. Probably the most common sexual aid is a _________________.

63. Finding sexual excitement in objects, articles of clothing, or the textures of particular materials not usually considered to be sex-related is called ______.

64. Male sex workers who serve women have been known as ______.

65. Obtaining sexual gratification from observing others who are nude, disrobing, or engaging in sexual activities is ______.

67. Research supports the idea that humans have an innate sex drive.

68. For all women the level of sexual interest waxes and wanes with the menstrual cycle and is highest just after menstruation.

69. Erotophobic individuals are more likely than other people to use contraceptives during intercourse.

70. Biological factors have been clearly shown to explain gender differences in the willingness to engage in atypical sexual activities.

71. Cross-dressing is found mostly in heterosexual people.

73. Postsurgical transsexuals can experience sexual arousal but not ejaculation or menstruation.

74. No current therapy has been effective in helping young children with gender identity disorder.

75. Men report more sexual fantasies in all major categories than women.

76. Most sexual workers have voluntarily chosen their work.

77. Frotteurism involves displaying one's genitals to an unwilling person. Hypoxphilia results in up to 1,000 deaths a year in the U.S.
Chapter 14
Multiple Choice

1. The main difference between pornography and obscenity is that obscene material
   a. focuses on the physical aspects of sexual activity.
   b. is sexually arousing.
   c. may be offensive to public taste and morals.
   d. presents sex in the context of human emotions.

2. The difference between erotica and pornography hinges on
   a. how arousing viewers find the portrayals.
   b. how explicit the portrayals of sexual activity are.
   c. the context in which sexual activity is portrayed.
   d. whether the acts portrayed represent variant sexual behavior.

3. Material that depicts sexual activity in a manner that is offensive to many people is
   a. erotica.
   b. obscenity.
   c. pornography.
   d. scatology.

4. Material that intends to be sexually arousing is called
   a. art.
   b. erotica.
   c. obscenity.
   d. pornography.

5. When sexual activity or the nude body is artistically represented in a context of emotion and intimacy, which term applies?
   a. Erotica
   b. Obscenity
   c. Pornography
   d. Smut

6. Many sexuality researchers would define pornography as material that
   a. contains depictions of variant sexual behavior.
   b. depicts people in intimate, caring relationships.
   c. has aspects of aggression, objectification, and exploitation.
   d. shows explicit sex acts in a context of respect, affection, and pleasure.

7. Representations of sexual organs and sexual activities
   a. began with the ancient Etruscans.
   b. began with the ancient Greeks.
   c. have served many purposes through the ages, including religious ones.
   d. were banned in the pre-Columbian cultures.

8. In ancient cultures, depictions of sex organs and sexual activities apparently served
   a. as objects of worship.
   b. to improve harvests.
   c. to ward off evil spirits.
   d. all of the above purposes.

9. What was the purpose of the traditional Japanese "bride scrolls" or shunga?
   a. They were designed to frighten women regarding the sexual demands of men.
   b. They were meant to instruct the new bride and to encourage her erotic interest in her husband-to-be.
   c. They were used to explain childbirth and child rearing.
   d. They were used to ward off evil spirits.

10. Shunga were used in ancient Japan for
    a. educational purposes.
    b. political purposes.
    c. religious purposes.
    d. restraining purposes.

11. Homoerotic and sadomasochistic photographs by Mapplethorpe generated a controversy that focused on the question of whether
    a. museums should display art that focuses on sexual themes.
b. photographs should be considered art.
c. portrayals of variant sexual acts should be illegal.
d. public funds should be used to fund art that some consider obscene.

12. Sumerian love songs of 4,000 years ago are one demonstration of the fact that
a. ancient literature includes much sexually explicit material.
b. ancient writers focused on the religious aspects of sexuality.
c. ancient writers had a primitive understanding of human sexuality.
d. ancient writers had little interest in sexual themes.

13. The fertility rites of Dionysian festivals
a. are the oldest known religious ceremony.
b. demonstrate the aversion of the ancient Greeks to sexually explicit material.
c. demonstrate the promiscuity of the ancient Romans.
d. honored Greek gods of pleasure and intoxication.

14. Pietro Aretino, sometimes called the originator of European pornography, was
a. known for his stories about the sexual activities of the Greek gods.
b. the ancient Roman who wrote Art of Love and Heroïdes.
c. the author of Satyricon, a work known for its sexual themes.
d. the Italian who published a book of sexually explicit sonnets and engravings in the sixteenth century.

15. Which of the following literary works has NOT been the focus of controversies regarding depictions of sexual activity?
   a. I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings
   b. Lady Chatterley's Lover
   c. The Bridges of Madison County
   d. Ulysses

16. Which of the following is NOT an accurate statement about depictions of sex in magazines, tabloids, and comics?
   a. Cosmopolitan magazine often contains sex-related articles for women.
b. Gay characters now appear in comics.
c. Hustler was among the first to show hard-core pornography.
d. Popular magazines typically contain photographs and stories depicting sexual acts involving children.

17. In mainstream U.S. films and television, nudity and sex
   a. have always been popular.
b. have been gradually and carefully integrated into the content over time.
c. were never included until the Legion of Decency was dissolved.
d. were popular except during a conservative period from 1950 to 1960.

18. Which of the following terms is NOT generally used to refer to hard-core pornography?
   a. Adult films
   b. Blue movies
   c. Erotic films
   d. Stag films

19. "Blue movies" and "stag films" are
   a. colorful depictions of antelopes copulating.
b. depictions of children involved in sexual acts.
c. hard-core pornography.
d. romantic comedies.

20. A defining feature of hard-core pornography is its inclusion of
   a. depictions of variant sexuality.
b. lengthy scenes of genitals.
c. male and female nudity.
d. same-gender sexual activity.

21. The major cause of the demise of the adult movie theater has been the
   a. easy availability of adult videos and DVDs.
b. increase in explicit sexual material on network television.
c. return to Victorian norms because of fear of STDs and HIV.
d. trend toward more traditional sexual values.

22. Professional journals that publish research related to human sexuality topics have
a. almost disappeared in print form because of Internet competition.
b. been subject to censorship in libraries because of explicit content.
c. increased in number from 3 to 75.
d. none of the above are true.

23. Compared with R-rated films, sexually explicit videos
   a. are similar in their combination of sexual activity with themes of violence and degradation.
   b. contain more sexual behaviors and less violence.
   c. glorify variant sexual activity.
   d. include more exploitative, less egalitarian sexual behaviors.

24. Which of the following is NOT a common theme in adult videos according to researchers who have studied their content?
   a. Easy availability of many sexual partners
   b. High levels of sexual desire
   c. Pleasure as the purpose of sexual activity
   d. Punishment for engaging in variant sexual acts

25. In the "Adults Only" section of the video store, a patron finds a video entitled, "Extending Intercourse: A Guide for Loving Couples," right next to one entitled, "Ed, Ellen and Extended Ecstasy." This demonstrates that
   a. few adult videos have an educational function.
   b. home rental videos emphasize exploitative forms of sexual expression.
   c. most videos are examples of erotica, not pornography.
   d. there may be a fine line between pornography and sexuality education.

26. Inez surfs the Internet. Which of the following is NOT a sexuality-related item that she is likely to encounter?
   a. Bulletin boards for those interested in all types of variant sex
   b. Exercises related to forming and following a code of sexual ethics
   c. Hard-core pornography
   d. The most recent findings of sexuality researchers

27. The key controversy regarding computers and sex information involves how
   a. society can ensure that only mainstream sexual expression is represented on the Internet.
   b. the rights of pedophiles can be adequately protected on the Internet.
   c. to balance appropriate regulation and constitutional freedoms.
   d. women can make better use of the Internet for sexual purposes.

28. The dominant attribute of consumers of on-line porn is that they are
   a. adolescents.
   b. affluent.
   c. male.
   d. well-educated.

29. In 2002 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that virtual images of children engaged in sexual activities
   a. are illegal.
   b. are protected by the Constitution's guarantees of freedom of expression.
   c. should be regulated by the states, not the federal government.
   d. should be treated like any other form of child pornography.

30. Research on how the sexual material on television affects the sexual behavior of teenagers suggests that
   a. exposure to sexual material on television lowers the age at which teenagers first engage in intercourse.
   b. exposure to sexual material on television provides teens with a substitute for engaging in sexual behavior.
   c. televised material has little or no effect on teenagers.
   d. the effect depends not only on the amount watched but also on teenagers' sense of themselves.

31. In general, research suggests that watching a lot of sexual content on television is likely to
   a. encourage teenagers to believe that sexual behavior is desirable only in the context of a long-term relationship.
   b. have no effect on teenagers.
   c. increase teenagers' estimates of the amount of sex that their peers are experiencing.
   d. satisfy teenagers' sexual curiosity and decrease their interest in sexual behavior.

32. On television, topics regarding variant sexual behavior appear even during daytime hours on
   a. crime shows.
b. sitcoms.
c. soap operas.
d. talk shows.

33. In the world of advertising, the term *embedding* refers to
a. hiding emotionally or sexually charged words in the background of ads.
b. including sexually suggestive objects, such as beds, in ads.
c. mentioning sexual words in ads.
d. using people even more attractive than the main models in the background of ads.

34. "Kiddie porn" is sexually explicit material that
a. children have created based on their questions about sex.
b. is sold to children by adults.
c. is used as part of sexuality education programs for children.
d. portrays children nude or engaging in sexual acts.

35. Where does the majority of "kiddie porn" originate?
a. Asia
b. Mexico
c. Middle East
d. Scandinavia

36. The purpose of the Child Protection and Obscenity Enforcement Act of 1996 is to
a. control the sexual content of advertising aimed at children.
b. end gender stereotyping in advertising directed at children.
c. limit children's access to the Internet.
d. support harsh penalties for adults involved in child pornography.

37. A teenager watches a pornographic film in which a man rapes a woman, and she comes to enjoy it. The teenager later tries to force his girlfriend into a sexual act. This scenario supports which theory about the effects of pornography?
a. Catharsis theory
b. Modeling theory
c. Moral development theory
d. Psychoanalytic theory

38. Ron masturbates while he watches a pornographic film in which a man sexually brutalizes a woman. Which theory holds that this activity could prevent him from being sexually brutal with his female partners?
a. Catharsis theory
b. Learning theory
c. Modeling theory
d. Psychoanalytic theory

39. Rick and Rhonda rent a pornographic video and then try some of the unusual coital positions they see in the video. Which theory does their behavior support?
a. Catharsis theory
b. Feminist theory
c. Modeling theory
d. Psychoanalytic theory

40. If a researcher who supported catharsis theory spoke to your class, a likely title for his or her talk would be
a. "How Pornography Reduces Sexual Violence against Women and Children"
b. "How You Can Support and Encourage a Growing North American Industry"
c. "Imitation of the Male and Female Roles Observed in Pornographic Films"
d. "Pornography as an Effective Method of Sexuality Education"

41. Which statement most accurately reflects the findings of the 1970 Commission on Obscenity and Pornography?
a. Longitudinal data showed that exposure to pornographic materials during childhood and adolescence increased the likelihood that a person would later commit a sex crime.
b. Pornographic materials are a useful source for information about sexuality and often enhance marital pleasure.
c. Pornography was a factor in the growing prevalence of rape and other sexual violence.
d. There was no proof that pornographic material contributed to delinquency or criminal behavior.

42. If you agreed with the conclusion of the 1970 Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, which of the
following statements would you support?

a. Pornography causes no harm to its users or to society in general.
b.Pornography contributes greatly to the tide of sexual violence against women and children.
c. Pornography is actually a form of sexuality education because it teaches that sexual activities can be pleasurable.
d. Pornography is an important industry that deserves government support.

43. Examination of the differing conclusions of the two federal commissions on pornography suggests that

a. objectivity can be employed in evaluating the effects of pornography.
b. over time, the citizens of North America have lost interest in sexually explicit material.
c. pornography has a negative influence on the sexual attitudes of men but not of women.
d. such commissions reflect the political agendas and social attitudes of the time.

44. According to recent reviews of studies on sexually explicit materials, do these materials arouse viewers?

a. Although men do become physically aroused when viewing these materials, women do not.
b. Both genders demonstrate very positive emotional responses.
c. Both men and women become physically aroused, but the genders differ in their emotional responses.
d. No, most individuals respond in a neutral way to such materials.

45. According to recent reviews of research, how does exposure to sexually explicit material affect sexuality-related attitudes?

46. Researchers who have studied the relationship between exposure to sexually explicit material and sexual behavior have usually found that

a. exposure has a strong negative impact on male behavior toward women.
b. exposure increases the likelihood of sexual violence toward women who are in vulnerable situations.
c. exposure releases sexual tension in men and leads to more egalitarian behavior toward women.
d. some, and often most, participants in the studies report an increase in sexual behavior within 24 hours after exposure.

47. It has been found that child molesters are significantly __________ than control subjects when first exposed to pornography.

a. less aroused 
b. more aroused 
c. older 
d. younger

48. A survey of four countries in which pornography is widely available found that

a. the availability of pornography and the frequency of rape were negatively correlated.
b. the availability of pornography and the frequency of rape were positively correlated.
c. the relationship between the availability of pornography and sexual violence varied with the time of year.
d. there did not seem to be any correlation between the availability of pornography and the incidence of rape.

49. Research supports the existence of an association between sexually aggressive behavior and the frequent use of violent pornography among

a. all men who have shown antisocial tendencies.
b. all men with below-average intelligence.
c. men of low intelligence who are already prone to aggression and antisocial behavior.
d. very intelligent and antisocial men.

50. Roth v. United States and Stanley v. Georgia are the U.S. Supreme Court decisions

a. regarding pornography that were superceded by the Court's 1973 decision.
b. that govern laws regarding abortion.
c. that govern laws regarding homosexual behavior.
d. that govern laws regarding pornography.

51. Overall, U.S. Supreme Court decisions regarding pornography

a. have created confusion in part because they rely on vague definitions.
b. have had no effect on the creation or use of pornography.
c. make laws against pornography constitutional because the Court does not believe that pornography degrades women.
d. prohibit all laws against pornography, because these laws infringe on freedom of speech.
Fill in the Blank
52. Art that puts sexual portrayals in the context of human emotions and intimate relationships is often called ____________________.
53. In 1965, _______________________ became the first American film to show bare female breasts.
   Answer: The Pawnbroker
4. Most consumers of pornography are ____________________.
55. Deliberately hiding sexually charged words or pictures in the background of an advertisement is called ____________________.
56. Material that portrays children posing in the nude or making suggestive movements or engaged in sexual activity is sometimes called ____________________.
57. State laws that prohibit “deviate sexual intercourse” between consenting adults are often called ____________________.
58. One constitutional principle that has been used to overturn laws regulating sexual behavior is the ____________________ doctrine; it holds that the Constitution restricts state laws that might interfere with personal liberty.
59. The ____________________ doctrine holds that laws should not regulate what people do in private unless someone is being harmed.

True/False
60. The term obscenity refers to the depiction of sexual activity in a repulsive or disgusting way.
61. The term erotica refers to depictions of sexual activities for the specific intention of arousing the viewer.
62. Art of Love and Heroïdes are ancient erotic classics by Ovid.
63. I Modi, which was published in 1527, included sexually explicit sonnets, as well as engravings.
64. Erotic literature flourished in nineteenth-century Europe.
65. As both writers and readers, men are the dominant force in erotic literature.
66. Most of the sex-related material that appears on the Internet is educational.
67. Researchers have not been able to show a link between television viewing involving sexual themes and sexual activities among teenagers.
68. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that “kiddie porn” is protected under the constitutional right of free speech.
69. Recent research has clearly shown that frequent exposure to pornographic materials increases the likelihood of sexual violence toward women.
70. Sodomy laws make a wide variety of sexual behaviors illegal.
71. During the 1970s laws requiring corroboration for rape complaints were generally repealed.