

Chapter 2

Understanding Human Sexuality: Theory and Research

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. All of the following are criticisms of Freud's theory EXCEPT:
- The unconscious is extremely difficult to study.
 - The theory is unscientific.
 - Freud studies mainly "sick" people.
 - He relied on correlational methods.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Conceptual REF: Theories About Sexuality

2. A man wants to rid himself of sexual fantasies of young boys. A therapist shows the man pictures of boys; if he responds with an erection, he receives an electric shock. Which theoretical perspective does this demonstrate?
- Psychoanalytic
 - Behavioral
 - Humanistic
 - Cognitive

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Applied REF: Theories About Sexuality

3. Which theory emphasizes the structure of the personality on the unconscious nature of sexuality?
- Psychoanalytic
 - Behavioral
 - Social Learning
 - Queer

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Factual REF: Theories About Sexuality

4. If Freud is correct, sexual urges are LEAST important while a child is in which stage?
- Oral
 - Anal
 - Phallic
 - Latency

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Conceptual REF: Theories About Sexuality

5. What did Freud believe takes place during the phallic stage of development?
- Girls develop penis envy.
 - Boys go through the Electra Complex
 - The id begins to develop.
 - It is the final stage of sexual development.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Applied REF: Theories About Sexuality

6. Which theorists would recommend treating sexual disorders by rewarding desired behaviors?
- Psychoanalysts
 - Behaviorists
 - Biologists
 - Feminists

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Conceptual REF: Theories About Sexuality

7. Which type of theorist would state that the biggest sexual organ is the brain?

- a. Humanistic
- b. Cognitive
- c. Social Learning
- d. Evolutionary

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Conceptual REF: Theories About Sexuality

8. Behavioral theory is to operant conditioning as humanistic theory is to:

- a. Psychosexual development
- b. Aversion therapy
- c. Self-actualization
- d. Physiology

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Applied REF: Theories About Sexuality

9. Which theorist would most likely say “how one behaves as a man or a woman is controlled primarily by our genes”?

- a. Sociological
- b. Cognitive
- c. Biological
- d. Humanistic

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Conceptual REF: Theories About Sexuality

10. According to evolutionary theory, we enter a sexual relationship to:

- a. Fulfill societal expectations to marry and start a family.
- b. Exert power over another person.
- c. Receive physical gratification.
- d. Pass on our genes.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Conceptual REF: Theories About Sexuality

11. The influence of law and religion and the impact of economic conditions on sexual behaviors are stressed most by which theory?

- a. Sociological
- b. Behavioral
- c. Humanistic
- d. Queer

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Factual REF: Theories About Sexuality

12. According to sociological theory, what is the first factor that influences our values about what is sexually right or wrong?

- a. Peer pressure
- b. Family
- c. Cultural expectations
- d. Media

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Factual REF: Theories About Sexuality

13. What statement best fits with feminist theory?

- a. The social construction of sexuality is based on power.
- b. Women are no longer seen as subordinate and submissive in our culture.
- c. Sexuality is governed by biological gender differences more than other factors.
- d. The social construction of sexuality is based on the media.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Applied REF: Theories About Sexuality

14. What statement best fits with queer theory?
- a. It is important for research to uncover the cause of homosexuality.
 - b. Sexuality education should focus on teaching gender differences.
 - c. Sexual orientation categories lead to limited views of sexuality.
 - d. Research findings should be separated based on sexual orientation.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Applied REF: Theories About Sexuality

15. Who conducted most sexuality research in the late 19th century?
- a. Biologists
 - b. Sociologists
 - c. Physicians
 - d. Psychoanalysts

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Factual
REF: Sexuality Research : Philosopher, Physicians, and Sexologists

16. What was the primary focus of sexual research in the 19th century?
- a. Women and orgasms
 - b. Male sexual response
 - c. Contraception development
 - d. Atypical and unhealthy sexuality

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Factual
REF: Sexuality Research : Philosopher, Physicians, and Sexologists

17. What was the religious background of many of the early sexuality researchers?
- a. Islam
 - b. Jewish
 - c. Christianity
 - d. Agnostic

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Factual
REF: Sexuality Research : Philosopher, Physicians, and Sexologists

18. Of the following early sexuality researchers, who would most likely label homosexual behavior as pathological?
- a. Magnus Hirschfeld
 - b. Richard von Krafft-Ebing
 - c. Katharine Bement Davis
 - d. Clelia Mosher

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Conceptual REF: Sexuality Researchers

19. Which researcher founded the Institute for Sexology and believing that homosexuality was genetic, argued for the repeal of laws against homosexuality and bisexuality?
- a. Magnus Hirschfeld
 - b. Richard von Krafft-Ebing
 - c. Havelock Ellis
 - d. William Masters

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Factual REF: Sexuality Researchers

20. What is TRUE about Evelyn Hooker's research?
- a. There was an unusually high rate of STIs among lesbian subjects in her study.
 - b. Her research confirmed that homosexuality was a mental illness.
 - c. She found no fundamental psychological differences between gay and straight men.
 - d. She did the first comprehensive study of bisexuality in women.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Factual REF: Sexuality Researchers

21. Which researcher sought a medical degree primarily to study sexuality and reported that homosexuality and masturbation were not abnormal?
- a. Alfred Kinsey
 - b. Katherine Bement Davis
 - c. Albert Moll
 - d. Havelock Ellis

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Factual REF: Sexuality Researchers

22. Who was the first researcher to ask Americans about their sexual behavior, finding in his/her study that most of the U.S. women surveyed thought sexual intercourse was for pleasure and reproduction?
- a. Clelia Mosher
 - b. Havelock Ellis
 - c. Albert Moll
 - d. Alfred Kinsey

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Factual REF: Sexuality Researchers

23. "Women have sexual appetites equal to men and they do not necessarily need men to satisfy those appetites." Which researcher would agree most strongly with this statement?
- a. Magnus Hirschfield
 - b. Katherine Bement Davis
 - c. Sigmund Freud
 - d. Clelia Mosher

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Applied REF: Sexuality Researchers

24. According to your text, who is considered the most influential sex researcher of the 20th century?
- a. Havelock Ellis
 - b. Clelia Mosher
 - c. Alfred Kinsey
 - d. Virginia Johnson

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Factual REF: Sexuality Researchers

25. How did Alfred Kinsey obtain most of his research data?
- a. Laboratory observations
 - b. Interviews
 - c. Case studies
 - d. Online surveys

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Factual REF: Sexuality Researchers

26. Where were Morton Hunt's findings on sexual behaviors during the 1970s published?
- a. Government reports
 - b. Playboy
 - c. Cosmopolitan
 - d. Time magazine

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Factual REF: Sexuality Researchers

27. A university student spent hours answering hundreds of questions asked by an interviewer. The questions were easy to understand and the student was assured all responses would remain confidential. The student might have been a participant in a study done by which researcher(s)?

a. William Masters and Virginia Johnson c. Alan Bell and Martin Weinberg
b. Alfred Kinsey d. Katherine Bement Davis

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Applied REF: Sexuality Researchers

28. A couple comes to a lab and has sexual intercourse first with no one observing and then comes back and has sex while hooked up to a variety of instruments to measure changes in erection and vaginal lubrication. This couple might have been participants in a study done by which researcher(s)?

a. William Masters and Virginia Johnson c. Alan Bell and Martin Weinberg
b. Alfred Kinsey and Clelia Mosher d. Evelyn Hooker and Morton Hunt

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Applied REF: Sexuality Researchers

29. A sexologist teaching at a university offers students the option of writing a term paper or participating in a sexuality survey. What challenge would this pose for findings from the survey?

a. Over generalizability c. 100% sampling bias
b. Interviewer bias d. Volunteer bias

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Applied

30. What was a finding from Masters and Johnson's research?

a. Sexual desire diminishes significantly in old age.
b. Women are capable of multiple orgasms.
c. Vaginal orgasms are more intense than clitoral orgasms.
d. Males are more likely to experience sexual dysfunction.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Conceptual REF: Sexuality Researchers

31. Why was Morton Hunt's research results not considered generalizable?

a. His study included only adolescents.
b. His study included only heterosexual males.
c. He only included students enrolled in his courses.
d. He only included people with listed phone numbers.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Factual REF: Sexuality Researchers

32. How did the National Health and Social Life Survey of the early 1990s have improved results from Kinsey's work several decades earlier?

a. It used written questionnaires instead of participant-observation methods.
b. The sample was restricted to a smaller geographic region.
c. It used better sampling techniques.
d. It was funded through private sources.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Factual
REF: Large-Scale Sexuality Research

33. Freud is to case study as Masters and Johnson are to:
- a. Questionnaire
 - b. Interview
 - c. Experiment
 - d. Observation

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Applied
REF: Sex Research Methods and Considerations

34. What is a major limitation of the case study method of research?
- a. The results cannot be generalized to a larger group of people.
 - b. It is impossible to get informed consent from the subjects.
 - c. Researchers cannot guarantee anonymity.
 - d. They are the most costly of all research methods.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Conceptual
REF: Sex Research Methods and Considerations

35. What is a disadvantage of correlational research?
- a. The results cannot be generalizable to a larger group of people.
 - b. It is difficult to get informed consent.
 - c. It provides no information about causation.
 - d. It is the most time-consuming of all research methods.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Conceptual
REF: Sex Research Methods and Considerations

36. In an experiment, what variable does the experimenter manipulate?
- a. Independent variable
 - b. Confounding variable
 - c. Intervening variable
 - d. Dependent variable

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Factual
REF: Sex Research Methods and Considerations

37. A researcher wants to study people's behavior on first time dates so he/she joins an internet dating service. What type of research method would this be?
- a. Correlational
 - b. Internet based
 - c. Participant observation
 - d. Experimental

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Applied
REF: Sex Research Methods and Considerations

38. A researcher who wants to study sexual behavior of adults in the U.S. uses a college-level human sexuality class to get participants. What sample method is the researcher using?
- a. 100% sampling
 - b. Random sampling
 - c. Sample of convenience
 - d. Sample of variance

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Applied REF: Problems and Issues in Sex Research

39. A researcher doing in-depth interviews often asks the same questions in different ways during the interview to assure accurate and honest responses. How does this impact the results?
- a. It reduced volunteer bias.
 - b. It reduces interviewer bias.
 - c. It increases validity.
 - d. It increases reliability.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Conceptual
REF: Sex Research Methods and Considerations

40. What is a potential advantage of Internet-based sexuality research?
- a. Informed consent is not necessary.
 - b. Participants might be more truthful because of anonymity.
 - c. Volunteer bias is eliminated.
 - d. Participants can submit multiple responses to a survey.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Conceptual
REF: Sex Research Methods and Considerations

41. Which person below is MOST likely to participate in a sexuality research study?
- a. Jacob, who is sexually experienced but somewhat conservative
 - b. Anna, who is sexually experienced and more liberal
 - c. Joshua, who is sexually experienced and more liberal
 - d. Melissa, who has had oral sex and is more liberal

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Applied
REF: Problems and Issues in Sex Research

42. Which of the following best fits the findings of cross-cultural studies?
- a. Those with a written language have the lowest rates of masturbation.
 - b. Sexual intercourse is most common when couples wake up in the morning.
 - c. Women usually initiate foreplay in heterosexual relationships.
 - d. Female orgasmic ability differs significantly from culture to culture.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Conceptual
REF: Sexuality Research Across Cultures

43. What best describes the most recent U.S. approach to sex research?
- a. Problem driven and underfunded
 - b. Theory driven and underfunded
 - c. Theory driven and adequately funded
 - d. Problem driven and adequately funded

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Factual
REF: Sex Research in the Future : Beyond Problem-Driven Research

44. Which group conducted a well-known global study of sexuality?
- a. Kinsey Institute
 - b. Margaret Sanger Foundation
 - c. Pfizer Pharmaceuticals
 - d. Cosmopolitan magazine

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Factual
REF: Sexuality Research Across Cultures

45. What best describes findings from the 2010 National Survey of Sexual Health and Behavior?
- a. Rates of vaginal intercourse among young teens have increased dramatically.
 - b. Partnered sex is more common than masturbation during old age.
 - c. Few men reported that their partner had orgasm during their most recent sexual interaction.
 - d. A high percentage of sexually active male teenagers reported using condoms the last time they engaged in sexual behavior.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Factual
REF: Large-Scale Sexuality Research

46. Why are findings from the National College Health Assessment possibly not generalizable?
- a. The study was conducted during the 1970s.
 - b. Only schools from the Midwest are included.
 - c. Only students who utilize student health services are included.
 - d. Schools pay to participate in the study.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Conceptual
REF: Large-Scale Sexuality Research

47. If someone filled out an in-school questionnaire when they were in 8th grade and have been interviewed four more times throughout adulthood, what is the name of the study they most likely participated in?
- a. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey
 - b. The National Survey of Sexual Health and Behavior
 - c. The National Survey of Family Growth
 - d. The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Factual
REF: Large-Scale Sexuality Research

48. In what area(s) is there currently a lack of sexuality research?
- a. Development of sexual identity
 - b. Childhood sexual development
 - c. What makes couples happy long term
 - d. All of these

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Factual
REF: Sex Research in the Future : Beyond Problem-Driven Research

49. Which of the following best describes a goal of future sexuality research?
- a. Improved collaboration between researchers of various disciplines
 - b. Less involvement from the federal government
 - c. More focus on the physiological and biological aspects of sexuality
 - d. Less reliance on studies conducted from university counseling programs

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Factual
REF: Sex Research in the Future : Beyond Problem-Driven Research

50. Which of the following best describes the present-day field of sexuality research?
- a. A mature science

- b. Mostly conducted by medical doctors
- c. Hindered by a lack of appropriate research methods
- d. Still in its early stages

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Conceptual
 REF: Sexuality Research : Philosophers, Physicians, and Sexologists

TRUE/FALSE

1. A research process is a set of assumptions, principles and methods that help a research understand the nature of the phenomenon being studied.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Theories About Sexuality

2. Early sexuality researchers from the 19th century concentrated on the healthy and positive aspects of sexuality.

ANS: F PTS: 1
 REF: Sexuality Research : Philosophers, Physicians, and Sexologists

3. Sigmund Freud believed that our basic personality is formed by events that happen to us in the first six years of life.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Theories About Sexuality

4. Behavioral theorists commonly use aversion therapy to change unwanted sexuality related behaviors.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Theories About Sexuality

5. Sociological theorists analyze gender roles as the most significant way that an individual's sexuality identity is formed.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Theories About Sexuality

6. Queer theory supports slow, steady social change.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Theories About Sexuality

7. Sexuality research has become fragmented over the last few decades.

ANS: T PTS: 1
 REF: Sexuality Research : Philosophers, Physicians, and Sexologists

8. In his studies from the 1950s, Kinsey found that the majority of heterosexual couples only had sex in the missionary style.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Sexuality Researchers

9. Masters and Johnson gathered sexuality data primarily through case studies.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Sexuality Researchers

10. In the 2010 National Survey of Sexual Health and Behavior, findings showed that the rate of vaginal intercourse among heterosexual teens is increasing rapidly.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Large-Scale Sexuality Research

11. Researchers using methods of direct observation find that getting participants for their studies is fairly easy among college student populations.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Sex Research Methods and Considerations

12. The main limitation of a correlational study is that it doesn't provide any information about cause.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Sex Research Methods and Considerations

13. Conservative politicians have repeatedly been successful in eliminating funding for sexuality research.

ANS: T PTS: 1
REF: Sexuality Research : Philosophers, Physicians, and Sexologists

14. Female orgasmic ability varies greatly from culture to culture.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Sexuality Research Across Cultures

15. The National Survey of Sexual Health and Behavior found condom use was higher among African Americans than among White Americans.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Large-Scale Sexuality Research

SHORT ANSWER

1. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of Freud's psychoanalytic theory.

ANS: Not provided. PTS: 1 REF: Theories About Sexuality

2. Compare and contrast three of the following theories using sexuality related examples: behavioral, social learning, cognitive, humanistic, biological, evolutionary, or sociological, feminist, or queer.

ANS: Not provided. PTS: 1 REF: Theories About Sexuality

3. Contrast the different perspectives social learning theorists and evolutionary theorists would take towards studying children's gender development?

ANS: Not provided. PTS: 1 REF: Theories About Sexuality

4. List two sexuality researchers discussed in your text and explain two contributions to the field of sexuality made by each of them.

ANS: Not provided. PTS: 1 REF: Sexuality Researchers

5. Explain how sexuality research has been problem driven and give two examples.

ANS: Not provided. PTS: 1 REF: varies

6. Describe steps that Kinsey took with his choice of sampling and data collection methods to avoid bias in his findings.

ANS: Not provided. PTS: 1 REF: Sexuality Researchers

7. Explain how the Internet can be used in sexuality research. What are some of the specific benefits and drawbacks of this method?

ANS: Not provided. PTS: 1 REF: Sexuality Research Methods and Considerations

8. Identify the advantages and disadvantages of using interviews and questionnaires in sexuality related research?

ANS: Not provided. PTS: 1 REF: Sexuality Research Methods and Considerations

9. What are four common problems to be considered when conducting sexuality research? For each discuss how it is a specific problem related to sexuality related research.

ANS: Not provided. PTS: 1 REF: Problems and Issues in Sex Research

10. Identify two findings from Marshall and Suggs' large-scale cross-cultural study of sexuality, one of the largest cultural studies ever done on sexuality?

ANS: Not provided. PTS: 1 REF: Sexuality Research Across Cultures