

ch02

Student: _____

1. According to sociobiologists, human sexual behaviors are primarily the result of:
 - A. observational learning.
 - B. personal experience.
 - C. evolution.
 - D. cultural influences.
2. _____ is a process in nature resulting in the survival of only those animals and persons that are best adapted to their environment.
 - A. Symbolic interaction
 - B. Natural selection
 - C. Synthesis
 - D. Sociobiology
3. Sociobiologists suggest that we may use a person's physical characteristics, including physique and complexion, to estimate:
 - A. social status.
 - B. sexual experience.
 - C. genetic structure.
 - D. reproductive potential.
4. In terms of evolution, the most important aspect is:
 - A. the direction of change caused by the process of natural selection.
 - B. the stages of sexual development an individual passes through.
 - C. how pleasurable sexual intercourse is as a motivator for reproduction.
 - D. the production of healthy offspring to carry on one's genes.
5. According to sociobiology, which of the following would be a good indicator of a person's reproductive potential?
 - A. A healthy physique
 - B. Intelligence
 - C. Strong maternal and paternal instincts
 - D. An outgoing personality
6. Professor Smith is studying the sexual behavior of a heterosexual couple. She is interested in how the behavior of this couple has evolved and how it is similar to the behavior she observed last week among monkeys at the zoo. Professor Smith is most likely using a _____ approach.
 - A. sociobiological
 - B. social learning
 - C. symbolic interaction
 - D. psychoanalytic
7. According to sociobiologists, an offspring's chances of survival are greatly increased if the _____ between mother and father and the _____ between parent and infant is strong.
 - A. attachment; parental investment
 - B. sexual interaction; parental investment
 - C. pair bonding; attachment
 - D. sexual interaction; pair bonding

8. According to sociobiology, _____ refers to the behavior and resources invested in genetic offspring to ensure their survival and reproductive success.
- parental preference
 - parental selection
 - parental bias
 - parental investment
9. John has been married three times. Sarah and Andrew are his biological children from his first marriage, while Philip is his stepson from his second marriage. Presently, he is stepfather to his third wife's children, Mathew and Diana. According to the sociobiological theory and research in the area of parental investment, which of his children is John most likely to invest the most money in?
- Sarah, Andrew, and Philip
 - Philip, Mathew, and Diana
 - Sarah, Andrew, Mathew, and Diana
 - Mathew and Diana
10. According to the mechanism of sexual selection:
- females compete amongst themselves for the right to mate with males.
 - males prefer certain females and mate with them, while refusing to mate with others.
 - selection results from differences in traits affecting access to mates.
 - all species are biologically tuned to comply with the processes of competition and preference.
11. Research in the area of sexual selection shows that:
- Women compete with each other by displaying material resources that are attractive to men and engage in these behaviors more than men do.
 - Men believe that displaying material resources is an effective tactic for attracting the opposite sex but women do not.
 - Men compete with each other by displaying material resources that are attractive to women and engage in these behaviors more than women do.
 - Women believe that displaying material resources is an effective tactic for attracting the opposite sex but men do not.
12. Sociobiology has been criticized because:
- it focuses mainly on the survival of the group and the species.
 - it assumes that reproduction is the central function of sex.
 - it considers homosexuality to be the result of evolution.
 - it has utilized futuristic models of evolutionary theory.
13. Which of the following is a sexual strategy that would be considered an effective evolutionary psychology mechanism?
- Choosing a mate who appears healthy but is not fertile.
 - A male choosing a sexually available female for both short-term and long-term relationships.
 - A male choosing a sexually available female only for a short-term relationship.
 - A female choosing a partner who offers immediate resource availability for long-term mating.
14. Evolutionary psychology has been criticized because:
- in reality, both men and women prefer short-term partners and few or no long-term mates.
 - it does not account for "design flaws" that do not have any adaptive significance.
 - it suggests that sexual strategies change according to personal characteristics.
 - it overestimates the importance of environmental contingencies.
15. Freud's term for sex drive or sex energy is:
- thanatos*.
 - the pleasure principle.
 - the id.
 - libido.

16. According to Freud, which component of the human personality operates on the pleasure principle?
- A. Ego
 - B. Id
 - C. Superego
 - D. Libido
17. According to Freud, which component of the human personality operates on the reality principle?
- A. Ego
 - B. Id
 - C. Superego
 - D. *Thanatos*
18. Freud believed that the two major forces of human life are:
- A. sex drive and *thanatos*, the death instinct.
 - B. *thanatos* and the desire for companionship.
 - C. sex drive and the desire for companionship.
 - D. *thanatos* and eroticism.
19. Which of the following statements is true regarding the human personality, according to Freud?
- A. The ego operates on idealism.
 - B. The id is the reservoir of psychic energy.
 - C. The superego focuses on rational, realistic interactions.
 - D. The ego causes individuals to act irrationally.
20. In Freudian terms, a nun who has taken a vow of celibacy might be described as having a:
- A. strong libido.
 - B. strong id.
 - C. weak superego.
 - D. strong superego.
21. In Freudian terms, a married man who does not have an extramarital affair because he believes it is immoral might be said to have a strong:
- A. id.
 - B. ego.
 - C. superego.
 - D. reality principle.
22. Mary Smith is attending a professional meeting and bumps into an old friend she dated in college. She finds that she is still attracted to him, and something inside her tells her "Go ahead. Invite him up to your room and ravish him." However, Mary is happily married with two (young and adoring) children. Mary and her old friend end up chatting for a while and then go their separate ways. According to Freud's concept of personality, Mary's _____ prevailed in this encounter.
- A. id
 - B. ego
 - C. superego
 - D. libido
23. Bree is at a local café when she bumps into Max, her ex-boyfriend whom she dated a while ago. They chat over coffee and Bree finds that she is still attracted to him. Something inside her tells her "Go ahead. Invite him over to your house and ravish him." However, considering that she is already married, she tells herself that she will wait until Drew (her husband) goes out of town, and will then invite Max over. According to Freud's concept of personality, Bree's _____ is in effect in this encounter.
- A. id
 - B. ego
 - C. superego
 - D. libido

24. A(n) _____ is a part of the skin or mucous membrane that is extremely sensitive to stimulation; touching it in certain ways produces feelings of pleasure.
- A. libido reservoir
 - B. hot spot
 - C. erogenous zone
 - D. pleasure point
25. As per Freud's psychoanalytic theory, a woman who is addicted to smoking cigarettes is fixated at the _____ stage.
- A. phallic
 - B. anal
 - C. oral
 - D. latency
26. As per Freud's psychoanalytic theory, talkativeness, constant nail biting, and over-eating can be viewed as indications that a person is fixated at the _____ stage.
- A. phallic
 - B. anal
 - C. oral
 - D. latency
27. According to Freud, during the _____ stage of psychosexual development, the child's interest is focused on _____.
- A. latency; masturbation
 - B. phallic; sucking
 - C. anal; elimination
 - D. oral; sexual repression
28. Freud believed that the child passes through a sequence of stages of development. The stage where boys and girls have considerably different experiences is the:
- A. oral stage.
 - B. anal stage.
 - C. phallic stage.
 - D. latent stage.
29. According to Freud, identification with the same-gender parent occurs at the conclusion of the _____ stage of psychosexual development.
- A. anal
 - B. oral
 - C. genital
 - D. phallic
30. The correct order of Freud's stages of psychosexual development is:
- A. oral, anal, latency, genital, phallic.
 - B. oral, anal, latency, phallic, genital.
 - C. oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital.
 - D. anal, oral, phallic, latency, genital.
31. During the phallic stage of psychosexual development, as theorized by Freud, the _____ is likely to experience _____, which is part of the Oedipus complex.
- A. girl; penis envy
 - B. boy; castration anxiety
 - C. boy or girl; sexual displacement
 - D. girl; fear of the father

32. After the resolution of the Oedipus or Electra complex, children pass into a prolonged state known as the _____ stage.
- genital
 - latency
 - anal
 - phallic
33. During the phallic stage of development, as theorized by Freud, the _____ is likely to experience _____, which is part of the Electra complex.
- girl; penis envy
 - boy; castration anxiety
 - boy and girl; sexual displacement
 - girl; fear of the father
34. During the third stage of psychosexual development, the experience of penis envy and castration anxiety can be perceived as _____.
- developmental dilemmas.
 - inferiority complexes.
 - personality disorders.
 - phallic fixations.
35. According to Freud, during the _____ stage, sexual impulses are repressed or are in a quiescent stage, while during the _____ stage, these sexual urges reawaken.
- anal; genital
 - latency; oral
 - anal; oral
 - latency; genital
36. The postulations of the latency stage of psychosexual development form one of the weaker parts of Freudian theory, because:
- modern sex research shows that children repress sexual behavior during this period.
 - modern sex research shows that the id controls the behavior of children during this period.
 - modern sex research shows that children learn how to interact realistically with their environment during this period.
 - modern sex research shows that children continue to engage in sexual behavior during this period.
37. Freud was criticized because:
- his sample sizes were too small.
 - his data were derived from his work with his patients.
 - he studied women only.
 - he carefully considered the impact of the environment.
38. The sexual theorist who originated the distinction between "vaginal orgasm" and "clitoral orgasm" was:
- Sigmund Freud.
 - Karen Horney.
 - William Masters (of Masters and Johnson).
 - Albert Kinsey.
39. Freud assumed that women were biologically inferior to men because women:
- had breasts.
 - had vaginas.
 - lacked penises.
 - had reproductive capacity.

40. The concept of _____ was coined by _____ and referred to the powerful envy men had of women's reproductive capacity.
- A. womb anxiety; Karen Horney
 - B. womb envy; Sigmund Freud
 - C. womb anxiety; Sigmund Freud
 - D. womb envy; Karen Horney
41. One of Freud's major contributions to the study of sexuality was:
- A. his appropriate estimation of the importance of libido as a part of the human personality.
 - B. his recognition that humans pass through stages of psychological development.
 - C. his ability to fuse together the roles of biology, the environment, and learning in determining behavior.
 - D. his assertion that vaginal orgasm was more mature than clitoral orgasm.
42. The idea that human sexual behavior is learned is verified by:
- A. animal studies of sexuality.
 - B. studies of sexual behavior across human societies.
 - C. sociobiological research.
 - D. both studies of animals and sociobiological research.
43. The tendency among men to feel sexually aroused upon seeing scantily clad women can be classified as a(n):
- A. conditioned response.
 - B. unconditioned response.
 - C. unconditioned stimulus.
 - D. conditioned stimulus.
44. Mike is a high school senior and has a crush on his classmate, Jessica. Every time she passes him in the school hallways or talks to him, Mike experiences the quintessential signs of teenage attraction—butterflies in his stomach, skipped heartbeats, and goose bumps. Mike's reactions can be classified as:
- A. conditioned responses.
 - B. unconditioned responses.
 - C. operant responses.
 - D. impulsive responses.
45. Because stimulation of the clitoris and stimulation of the penis are automatically pleasurable, the sexual pleasure derived from such stimulation is classified as a(n):
- A. conditioned response.
 - B. unconditioned response.
 - C. unconditioned stimulus.
 - D. conditioned stimulus.
46. Imagine that you have learned to become aroused by your partner's cologne or perfume. In classical conditioning terms, the cologne or perfume would be referred to as a(n):
- A. conditioned response.
 - B. unconditioned response.
 - C. conditioned stimulus.
 - D. unconditioned stimulus.
47. A person who learns to become aroused in response to a particular cologne is displaying a(n):
- A. conditioned response.
 - B. unconditioned response.
 - C. operant behavior.
 - D. conditioned stimulus.

48. Jacob's first serious girlfriend often would wear Lycra workout shorts when "serious" sexual intimacies were on the agenda. Now whenever he sees a female attired in the same way, he feels sexually aroused. This learning is an example of:
- classical conditioning.
 - operant conditioning.
 - the Oedipus mechanism.
 - a social script.
49. Leah's first serious boyfriend would often wear a particular cologne when "serious" sexual intimacies were on the agenda. Now whenever she catches the scent of a male with that cologne, she feels sexually aroused. This learning is an example of
- classical conditioning.
 - operant conditioning.
 - the Oedipus mechanism.
 - a social script.
50. Using learning theory terminology presented in the text, the negative experience of contracting a sexually transmitted disease after sexual intercourse would be called a(n):
- positive reinforcement.
 - penalty.
 - punishment.
 - operant.
51. A boy gradually stops calling you up to ask you out after you repeatedly tell him you're not interested in him. This is an example of:
- classical conditioning.
 - operant conditioning.
 - social learning.
 - self-efficacy.
52. An example of operant conditioning would be:
- avoiding sexual intercourse because of having experienced pain during intercourse on a consistent basis.
 - failing to become sexually aroused in a new circumstance that is similar to one's past sexual experiences.
 - the carrying out of a social script.
 - sexually responding to our image of what the other gender is doing.
53. Operant conditioning studies suggest that the most effective shapers of our sexual behaviors are:
- delayed punishments.
 - immediate rewards.
 - delayed rewards.
 - immediate punishments.
54. A young man continues to have sexual intercourse with partners from whom he knows there is a good chance of contracting gonorrhea. He has had three cases of gonorrhea already. The principle of operant conditioning that helps to explain why he will continue to have sexual intercourse is the:
- repetition principle.
 - delay principle.
 - ineffectiveness of punishment principle.
 - the Oedipus principle.
55. Fletcher's parents reprimanded him after they found out that he used to visit pornographic sites online. However, he continues to visit these sites, but makes sure he does so only late at night when his parents are asleep or not around. This situation highlights the fact that:
- punishment reduces the frequency of behaviors.
 - punishments must be administered immediately to be effective.
 - punishments are not very effective in shaping behavior.
 - punishments must not be used to shape behavior.

56. _____ theorists believe that sexual behavior can be changed at any time in one's life scheme, while _____ theorists believe that the determinants of sexual behavior occur in early childhood.
- A. Psychoanalytic; learning
 - B. Sociobiology; psychoanalytic
 - C. Learning; psychoanalytic
 - D. Learning; sociobiology
57. Which of the following statements is true about behavior modification?
- A. It is based on the principles of classical conditioning and psychoanalysis.
 - B. It is effective in the treatment of sexual disorders but not deviant sexual behaviors.
 - C. It involves identifying the unconscious forces that motivate the problematic behavior.
 - D. It does not involve a depth analysis of the person's personality.
58. Which of the following is a behavior modification method based on the principles of classical and operant conditioning that appears to be relatively effective in changing a person's problematic sexual behavior?
- A. Positive thinking
 - B. Olfactory aversion therapy
 - C. Electric shock therapy
 - D. Imitating the behavior of a role model
59. Which of the following statements is true regarding olfactory aversion therapy?
- A. The patient perceives the problematic behavior to be under his or her control.
 - B. The aversive stimulus is administered by the therapist alone.
 - C. This method does not punish the behavior but makes it unpleasant.
 - D. The patient must perform the actual behavior in order for it to be paired with the aversive stimulus.
60. If we believe that most of our adult sexual behavior is the result of our identification with, and imitation of, certain individuals, and the subsequent positive reinforcement of these behaviors, then we are using which of the following theories?
- A. Social learning
 - B. Sociobiology
 - C. Evolutionary psychology
 - D. Psychoanalytic
61. Sexual behaviors resulting from exposure to erotica in the mass media, or from sexual material obtained from "adult" bookstores can be related to:
- A. sociobiology.
 - B. psychoanalytic theory.
 - C. evolutionary psychology.
 - D. social learning theory.
62. The topic of a researcher's study is "Mass Media Influences on Sexuality" and it focuses on how most teenagers tend to replicate the behavior of actors they see on TV. The research study is essentially using:
- A. psychoanalytic theory.
 - B. social learning theory.
 - C. behavior modification theory.
 - D. social exchange theory.
63. If a researcher's focus in a study on prostitution is how individuals are recruited into the role of a prostitute, and how new recruits begin to imitate other prostitutes in order to perform adequately, the researcher is using:
- A. psychoanalytic theory.
 - B. classical conditioning theory.
 - C. behavior modification theory.
 - D. social learning theory.

64. Several successful health intervention programs that promote the use of condoms in preventing STDs and AIDS depend upon learning theory and _____, or a sense of competence.
- A. self-awareness
 - B. self-efficacy
 - C. self-control
 - D. self-regulation
65. In social learning terms, the desire among adults to have children refers to their:
- A. reproductive intentions.
 - B. progeny intentions.
 - C. fertility intentions.
 - D. procreation intentions.
66. Young males of the Sambia, a tribe living in Papua New Guinea in the South Pacific, spend about 10 years of their lives in exclusively homosexual relationships and then marry and become exclusively heterosexual for the rest of their lives. The "best" explanation for this shift in sexual behavior is:
- A. psychoanalytic theory.
 - B. cognitive theory.
 - C. sociobiological theory.
 - D. social learning theory.
67. According to the _____ theory, we are _____ and we try to maximize rewards and minimize costs when we act.
- A. social learning; hedonistic
 - B. social exchange; opportunistic
 - C. social learning; opportunistic
 - D. social exchange; hedonistic
68. Steve regularly surprises his wife, Marla, with flowers and gifts and always tries to make her feel special by taking her out to fancy restaurants and on holidays. However, he feels that his wife takes him for granted and does not truly appreciate what he does for her. According to the social exchange theory:
- A. Steve's rewards are greater than his costs.
 - B. Steve's costs are greater than his rewards.
 - C. Steve's rewards are greater than Marla's rewards.
 - D. Steve's costs are lesser than Marla's costs.
69. Hannah and Felix have been in a relationship for the last three years. According to Hannah, over this period, Felix has stopped taking care of his appearance and now looks somewhat unattractive to her. They also have been having several arguments of late mostly because of Felix's long working hours. Hannah was recently asked out by one of her colleagues; however, she politely declined stating she already had a boyfriend. According to the social exchange theory:
- A. the rewards are high and the costs are low in this relationship.
 - B. the comparison level for alternatives is low in this relationship.
 - C. the comparison level for alternatives is high in this relationship.
 - D. the relationship is in a state of equity.
70. Young boys in Sambia, Papua New Guinea, spend a good portion of their lives in exclusively homosexual relationships and then change to exclusively heterosexual relationships later on in their lives. They are able to do this because:
- A. the negative conditioning prepares them for these changes at each stage of their lives.
 - B. they have both types of role models from which they can learn.
 - C. of certain genes that are unique to Sambia that aid in their sexual transformation.
 - D. the Sambia culture values having both a "homosexual identity" and a "heterosexual identity."

71. Sambian males, who shift from a pattern of exclusive homosexuality to a pattern of exclusive heterosexuality, are instructed that there are several stages through which a boy must pass to become a masculine man. In social learning terms, this instruction is referred to as:
- A. classical conditioning.
 - B. cognitive structuring.
 - C. operant conditioning.
 - D. schematic processing.
72. According to the Baldwins' analysis of sexual orientation change in Sambian males, _____ facilitates the development of a heterosexual relationship and _____ leads to a reduction in homosexual interest.
- A. classical conditioning; operant conditioning
 - B. observational learning; aversive conditioning
 - C. operant conditioning; classical conditioning
 - D. identification; observational learning
73. Which of the following reflects the operation of matching?
- A. The fact that people at all levels of attractiveness find partners
 - B. The fact that people look for the most attractive mate
 - C. The fact that unattractive people do not have partners
 - D. The fact that people strive for equality in relationships
74. Social exchange theory has been criticized because:
- A. it lacks practical application.
 - B. it claims that selfless behaviors are also forms of social exchange.
 - C. it applies rewards and costs to romantic relationships.
 - D. it is based on outdated concepts of costs and rewards.
75. In cognitive psychology, our _____ of events are crucial.
- A. perception, regulating, and evaluating
 - B. perception, labeling, and evaluating
 - C. appraisal, categorization, and evaluating
 - D. acknowledgement, regulation, and appraisal
76. Which of the following theorists is associated with the concept of a "gender schema"?
- A. Carl Rogers
 - B. Albert Bandura
 - C. Sandra Bem
 - D. Abraham Maslow
77. A gender schema:
- A. is a general knowledge framework a person has about a particular topic.
 - B. predisposes us to process information based on gender.
 - C. organizes and guides perception while protecting memories from distortion.
 - D. is a type of social script.
78. Which of the following is an example of schema inconsistent information?
- A. A female nurse
 - B. A male bouncer
 - C. A soccer mom
 - D. A stay-at-home father
79. Which of the following is an example of schema consistent information?
- A. A housewife
 - B. A stay-at-home father
 - C. A female taxi driver
 - D. A male nurse

80. In the study of human sexuality, which of the following is an assumption made by sociologists?
- A. Human sexuality affects society and not vice versa.
 - B. The sexuality of a society is indifferent to institutions like family and religion.
 - C. Most societies refrain from regulating the sexuality of its members.
 - D. The culture in which a sexual behavior occurs determines its appropriateness.
81. When sociologists discuss the effects of one's ethnic group on sexuality, the sociologists' level of interest is at the _____ level.
- A. macro
 - B. subcultural
 - C. interpersonal
 - D. micro
82. When sociologists discuss the effects of religion and the economy on sexuality, the sociologists' level of interest is at the _____ level.
- A. macro
 - B. micro
 - C. subcultural
 - D. individual
83. Sociologists suggest that the institution of the family influences human sexuality at the _____ level.
- A. macro
 - B. subcultural
 - C. interpersonal
 - D. individual
84. The institution in American society that is most responsible for norms and values relating to prohibitions against extramarital sex and homosexual sex is:
- A. the family.
 - B. religion.
 - C. the economy.
 - D. education.
85. The development of sex tourism, commercial sex work and the sale of sexually explicit materials can be attributed to which of the following social institutions?
- A. Religion
 - B. The family
 - C. The economy
 - D. Medicine
86. In examining the effects of social institutions on differences in sexual behavior by various subgroups of the population, we find that lower-class black men have few opportunities for jobs and, thus, a high unemployment rate. This results in a low rate of family formation, because they cannot support a family in the "traditional" sense. More children are being born out of wedlock as a result. The institution that many sociologists believe causes this particular sexual behavior is the _____ institution.
- A. economic
 - B. educational
 - C. family
 - D. political
87. According to the _____, sex outside marriage and same-gender sex are permissible if they take place within the context of loving relationships.
- A. therapeutic ideology
 - B. principle of hedonism
 - C. pleasure principle
 - D. relational ideology

88. When certain sexual conditions and behaviors are defined in terms of illness and health, and problematic practices or experiences are given medical treatment, it is known as:
- a sexual strategy.
 - a schema.
 - a therapeutic ideology.
 - the medicalization of sexuality.
89. The American Psychiatric Association has formalized premenstrual syndrome (PMS) in women with the diagnosis premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD). This can be seen as an example of:
- a sexual strategy.
 - a therapeutic ideology.
 - a relational ideology.
 - the medicalization of sexuality.
90. Suppose we study two societies in relation to their views on prostitution and we find that in one, prostitution is permitted and in the other, it is not. The social system or institution we are examining is:
- medicine.
 - the education system.
 - the family.
 - religion.
91. Which of the following is NOT true concerning the legal system and sexuality?
- Laws are mechanisms of social control.
 - Laws determine normative behaviors.
 - Laws reflect the interests of dominant groups within a society.
 - Laws concerning sexuality are in everyone's best interest.
92. _____ is based on the premise that human nature and the social order are products of communication among people.
- Sociobiology
 - Relational ideology
 - Role taking
 - Symbolic interaction theory
93. Which of the following is a criticism of symbolic interaction theory?
- It emphasizes the role of emotions in sexual interactions.
 - It portrays humans as self-directed individuals.
 - It lays emphasis on meeting the standards of others.
 - It states that the definition of a situation depends on the experiences of the individual.
94. Which of the following can be considered a sexual script?
- The body of knowledge that we all carry around in our heads about the characteristics of our own gender.
 - The body of knowledge that we all carry around in our heads about the characteristics of the other gender.
 - Knowing that sex should occur with the other gender at the appropriate time and place, in a certain sequence.
 - Imitating the appearance and behavior of a model to deal with members of one's own gender.
95. Which of the following statements is true about sexual scripts?
- Sexual scripts suggest that most human sexual behavior occurs spontaneously.
 - All couples enact sexual scripts in exactly the same way.
 - Sexual scripts help us ascribe new meanings to the same sexual event.
 - Sexual scripts teach us the etiquette of sexual behavior.

96. The first behavior to occur in most people's sexual script is:
- A. kissing.
 - B. hand stimulation of the breast.
 - C. mouth stimulation of the breast.
 - D. mouth stimulation of the genitals.
97. According to Reiss, sexuality is linked to social structure in three areas:
- A. the kinship system, the power structure, and the ideology of society.
 - B. the legal system, the power structure, and the culture of the society.
 - C. the power structure, the equality of the sexes, and the culture of the society.
 - D. the kinship system, the equality of the sexes, and the legal system of society.
98. According to Reiss' sociological theory of human sexuality:
- A. all societies will be able to eliminate sexual jealousy.
 - B. most societies will be able to eliminate sexual jealousy.
 - C. some societies will be able to eliminate sexual jealousy.
 - D. no society will be able to eliminate sexual jealousy.
99. According to Reiss' sociological theory of human sexuality, sex is important in any society because it involves both the psychological satisfaction of self-disclosure to another human being and:
- A. physical pleasure.
 - B. the exchange of information.
 - C. the potential for reproduction.
 - D. the development of a hierarchy within relationships.
100. Reiss's explanation for the importance of sexuality deemphasizes the fact that:
- A. sexuality is associated with great physical pleasure.
 - B. sexual interactions are associated with disclosure of one's body.
 - C. sexual interactions are associated with disclosure of one's thoughts and feelings.
 - D. sexual interactions are associated with reproduction.
101. How does evolutionary psychology differ from sociobiology? What are the key processes for each?
102. Explain the concept of parental investment. What are some of the research findings in this area?
103. What are the three components of human personality, according to Freud?

104.How does the Electra complex in girls differ from the Oedipus complex in boys, as postulated by Freud?

105.Sexual behavior plays dual roles in learning theory. Explain.

106.How does a sense of self-efficacy help promote safe sex?

107.What is the matching hypothesis?

108.Explain the relationship between gender schema theory and stereotypes.

109.What is meant by the medicalization of sexuality? Give some examples.

110. Why is sexuality important in all societies?
111. Evolutionary psychologists propose that:
- A. mating is the one animal behavior that is not directed by the principles of evolutionary theory.
 - B. there are universals in processes of the human mind.
 - C. chimpanzees are radically different than humans in their sexual behavior.
 - D. humans have an estrus cycle.
112. According to University of Texas researcher David Buss, seen in the evolutionary psychology video clip, women value potential mates who demonstrate noneconomic resources, such as:
- A. the ability to relax and be a "slacker" from time to time.
 - B. ambition.
 - C. the tendency to nurture their young.
 - D. good communication skills.
113. According to University of Texas researcher David Buss, seen in the evolutionary psychology video clip, men place a premium on attractiveness and _____ in women.
- A. fashion sense
 - B. friendliness
 - C. youth
 - D. shyness
114. According to psychologists seen in the mate selection video clip, qualities associated with male concepts of attractiveness in females tend to:
- A. be indicators of fertility.
 - B. indicate "easiness" or loose morals on the part of the female.
 - C. favor women who are very thin.
 - D. focus on breast size.
115. Women tend to prefer mates who have resources and exhibit stability. From an evolutionary perspective:
- A. this indicates that women are biologically predisposed to being greedy.
 - B. this is because women who choose unwisely risk their lives and their children's lives.
 - C. women are needy and want men who will be faithful.
 - D. this is a poor mating strategy.
116. Evolutionary psychologists theorize that men and women operate from different agendas, and because of this:
- A. they will never really resolve their age-old conflicts.
 - B. women value resources and men value youth and health in potential mates.
 - C. women look for mates that demonstrate virility.
 - D. men prefer older, more maternal women when they mate rather than young and immature females.
117. If we subscribe to an evolutionary perspective of love, we are most likely to believe that this emotion is:
- A. a mysterious and intangible construct.
 - B. an artifact of generations of successful mating strategies.
 - C. unrelated to hormonal fluctuation.
 - D. hinders reproduction for females by encouraging pair bonding.

118. When science began to challenge the primacy of the church during the Renaissance, the explanations given for the desire for sex moved from one of sin to one of:
- A. a healthy biological response.
 - B. illness.
 - C. inadequate parenting.
 - D. normal mental functioning.
119. According to Prof. Carol Groneman, who is seen in the medicalization video clip, women in earlier centuries ran a risk of being diagnosed as a(n) _____ or as suffering from abnormal sexuality if they had sex before marriage, after menopause, or if they masturbated.
- A. imbecile
 - B. sociopath
 - C. schizophrenic
 - D. nymphomaniac
120. According to Prof. Carol Groneman, who is seen in the medicalization video clip, women who were diagnosed as nymphomaniacs might be "cured" by removal of their ovaries or:
- A. clitorises.
 - B. by shaving their heads.
 - C. through psychological counseling.
 - D. pituitary glands.
121. In the 1700s, Dr. Tissot, a medical advisor to the Pope, contended that masturbation:
- A. led to insanity.
 - B. was an evil practice that could not be detected by outward appearances.
 - C. served as a healthy outlet for young boys needing to release energy.
 - D. was a spiritual outlet similar to prayer.
122. Some of the symptoms that the 18th-century physician Dr. Tissot described as indicators of masturbation included:
- A. high intelligence.
 - B. slurred speech.
 - C. blindness.
 - D. obesity.
123. According to former U.S. Surgeon General Jocelyn Elders, seen in the medicalization video clip, an early cure for masturbation in males was:
- A. psychological counseling.
 - B. aversive conditioning.
 - C. castration.
 - D. incarceration.
124. According to former U.S. Surgeon General Jocelyn Elders, seen in the medicalization video clip, corn flakes were developed by Dr. Kellogg:
- A. as a healthy but bland alternative to breakfasts like eggs and bacon that were believed to increase libido.
 - B. as a way to restore vigor to patients who were weak from masturbating.
 - C. as a food that would provide the nutrients necessary to encourage successful mating habits.
 - D. when meat, which was believed to be an aphrodisiac, was in short supply.
125. Dr. Harvey Kellogg became upset when his corn flakes were made tastier because he believed that:
- A. the nutritional value also had been improved beyond safe limits.
 - B. the improved taste would destroy the anti-libido effect.
 - C. the plain corn flakes had a better texture.
 - D. the better taste would decrease sex drive by diverting energy to the "taste" centers.

ch02 Key

1. (p. 23) C
2. (p. 23) B
3. (p. 23) D
4. (p. 23) D
5. (p. 23) A
6. (p. 23) A
7. (p. 24) C
8. (p. 24) D
9. (p. 24) C
10. (p. 25) C
11. (p. 25) C
12. (p. 25) B
13. (p. 25) C
14. (p. 25-26) B
15. (p. 26) D
16. (p. 26) B
17. (p. 26) A
18. (p. 26) A
19. (p. 26) B
20. (p. 26) D
21. (p. 26) C
22. (p. 26) C
23. (p. 26) B
24. (p. 26) C
25. (p. 26) C
26. (p. 26) C
27. (p. 26) C
28. (p. 26) C
29. (p. 26) D
30. (p. 26-27) C
31. (p. 26-27) B
32. (p. 27) B
33. (p. 27) A
34. (p. 27) D
35. (p. 27) D
36. (p. 27) D

37. (p. 27) B
38. (p. 28) A
39. (p. 28) C
40. (p. 28) D
41. (p. 28) B
42. (p. 28) B
43. (p. 28) B
44. (p. 28) B
45. (p. 28) B
46. (p. 28) C
47. (p. 28) A
48. (p. 28-29) A
49. (p. 28-29) A
50. (p. 29) C
51. (p. 29) B
52. (p. 29) A
53. (p. 29) B
54. (p. 29) B
55. (p. 29) C
56. (p. 29) C
57. (p. 29) D
58. (p. 29-30) B
59. (p. 29-30) A
60. (p. 30) A
61. (p. 30) D
62. (p. 30) B
63. (p. 30) D
64. (p. 30) B
65. (p. 30) C
66. (p. 30) D
67. (p. 30-31) D
68. (p. 30-31) B
69. (p. 30-31) C
70. (p. 31) B
71. (p. 31) B
72. (p. 31) B
73. (p. 32) A
74. (p. 32) C

75. (p. 32) B
76. (p. 33) C
77. (p. 33) B
78. (p. 33-34) D
79. (p. 33-34) A
80. (p. 34) D
81. (p. 34) B
82. (p. 34) A
83. (p. 34) A
84. (p. 34) B
85. (p. 34) C
86. (p. 34) A
87. (p. 35) D
88. (p. 35) D
89. (p. 35) D
90. (p. 36) D
91. (p. 36) D
92. (p. 36) D
93. (p. 36) C
94. (p. 37) C
95. (p. 37) D
96. (p. 37) A
97. (p. 38) A
98. (p. 38) D
99. (p. 38) A
100. (p. 38) D

Evolutionary psychology is concerned with the psychological mechanisms, i.e. the cognitive and mental structures that have evolved as a response to the pressures involved in natural selection. A key process in this approach is that of sexual strategies. According to this theory, males and females face different adaptive problems in short-term and long-term mating and reproduction and thus they have different behaviors or strategies to address these problems.

101. (p. 23-26) Sociobiology is concerned with the application of evolutionary biology in understanding the social behavior, and by extension the sexual behavior of animals, including humans. One of its key processes is that of natural selection whereby only those creatures that are best adapted to the environment are the ones that are likely to survive, reproduce, and pass on their genes. Sexual selection is also associated with sociobiology and refers to the selection that results from differences in traits affecting access to mates.

102. (p. 24) According to sociobiology, parents are most interested in the survival and reproductive success of their genetic offspring. Parental investment refers to the behavior and resources invested in offspring to achieve this end. Research indicates that fathers invest the most money on the genetic children of their current union and the least money on stepchildren from a past relationship. However, they spend an equal amount on their genetic children and the stepchildren of their current relationship, perhaps to cement the pair-bond with their current partner.

The ego operates on the reality principle and tries to keep the id in line. It functions to make the person have realistic, rational interactions with people. The superego is the conscience and it operates on idealism. Thus it aims to inhibit the impulses of the id and to persuade the ego to strive for moral goals rather than realistic ones.

103. (p. 26) Freud described the human personality as being divided into three major parts: the id, the ego, and the superego. The id is the basic part of personality and is present at birth. It is the reservoir of psychic energy and operates on the pleasure principle, thus making it pretty irrational.

104. (p. 26-27) The Oedipus and Electra complex are associated with the third stage of psychosexual development—the phallic stage. According to Freud, the resolution of the Oedipus complex is a key factor in personality development as, once the castration anxiety becomes too much, the boy stops desiring his mother and starts identifying with his father. He starts taking on the gender roles and characteristics expected of males by society. In comparison, in the Electra complex, the girl suffers from penis envy over the fact that she does not have a penis. She begins to desire her father sexually and wishes to be impregnated by him to substitute for the unobtainable penis. Because she already lacks a penis, she does not experience castration anxiety as in the case of boys and so the Electra complex is never completely resolved. Owing to this incomplete resolution, the girl remains somewhat immature compared to men.

105. (p. 29) According to operant conditioning, behaviors that are rewarded and reinforced are hence more likely to occur again, while those that are punished are less likely to be repeated. In learning theory, sexual behavior plays dual roles, that is, it can be used as a reward or a positive reinforcer, as in the case of a person who frequents nightclubs because of the probability of 'hooking up' with someone, and it can also be the behavior that is rewarded or punished as in the case of a man who contracts an STD after having unprotected sex.

106. (p. 30) Self-efficacy refers to a sense of competence at performing an activity. In a sexual context, individuals are more likely to use protection during sex when they feel competent or efficacious at using contraception. Several health intervention programs that promote the use of condoms to prevent the spread of STDs provide opportunities for participants to practice these behaviors and, effectively, are building their self-efficacy.

107. (p. 32) The matching hypothesis predicts that men and women will choose as mates people who match them on physical and social characteristics. People who match will provide each other with similar rewards on dimensions such as attractiveness, social status, and wealth. As such, people at all levels of attractiveness find partners, reflecting the operation of matching.

108. (p. 34) A gender schema predisposes individuals to process information on the basis of gender. It is comprised of the attributes that we generally associate with males and females, and in this way, reinforces gender stereotypes. Gender schemas help us remember information that is consistent with the schema (and the stereotype), while they distort or filter out information that is schema- and stereotype-inconsistent. Owing to this, stereotypes—whether they are about males and females, or heterosexuals and homosexuals, or other groups—may be very slow to change.

109. (p. 37) The medicalization of sexuality involves labeling certain sexual behaviors and conditions as either healthy or unhealthy and medically treating those practices or experiences that are considered problematic. The development of drugs to treat erectile dysfunction in men, the search for a "cure" for female orgasmic dysfunction, medical treatment for HIV and AIDS, and even caesarian births can be viewed as examples of the medicalization of sexuality.

110. (p. 40) According to Reiss, sexuality is important in all societies for reasons beyond that of procreation. The universal importance of sexuality can be attributed to the fact that it is associated with great physical pleasure and self-disclosure of one's body, thoughts, and feelings. Humans find great value in the physical pleasure and psychic satisfaction associated with sex. These are also the basic elements of social bonding.

111. B

112. B

113. C

114. A

115. B

116. B

117. B

118. B

119. D

120. A

121. A

122. C

123. C

124. A

125. B

ch02 Summary

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