

*Student:* \_\_\_\_\_

1. The primary purpose of the sex information/advice genre is to
  - A. sell copies of the printed material or raise ratings.
  - B. transmit facts about sexuality to a mass audience.
  - C. validate research-based findings.
  - D. enhance the reputations of experts in the field of sexuality.

2.

The focus of the sex information/advice genre is on

- A. transmitting information that is factual and accurate.
- B. issues of interest to young women.
- C. informing adults about the variations in sexual behavior.
- D. sexual behaviors within the context of celebrity marriages and extramarital affairs.

3. In order to lend scientific credibility to their materials, the sexual information media
- A. make up false research studies.
  - B. present actors who pose as experts in sexuality.
  - C. use the trappings of social science and psychiatry without the substance.
  - D. pay experts large sums of money to present information made up by the media.

4. One way to assess the credibility of a website with information about sexuality is to
- A. ask a licensed sex therapist about it.
  - B. investigate its sponsor.
  - C. look for it on Google Scholar.
  - D. look for testimonials on the site.

5. Statistics about sexual behavior that are most promoted in the media tend to
- A. reflect current scholarly research.
  - B. be distorted or oversimplified.
  - C. show the persuasiveness of aberrant sexual behaviors.
  - D. reinforce sexual stereotypes.

6. According to the *Times* article, *The Sunday Times* in London asserted, incorrectly, that,
- A. Dr. Roselli found evidence to prove that sexual orientation is genetic.
  - B. sexual orientation is the result of rejection from the mother.
  - C. Dr. Roselli found a way to cure homosexual rams with hormone treatment.
  - D. homosexuality was caused by a defective gene.

7.

Which of the following statements is a value judgment?

A.

Young men and women should masturbate regularly.

B.

Young women tend to be sexually inexperienced.

C.

Men tend to have more sex partners over a lifetime than do women.

D.

A sizable percentage of college men believe that pornographic films offer factual information about sexual behavior.

8.

The main difference between a value judgment and an objective statement is that objective statements

A.

describe how people actually behave.

B.

cannot be empirically validated.

C.

offer specific examples.

D.

are based on the opinions of focus group members.



9. Which of the following is *NOT* a characteristic feature of objective statements?

- A. They describe how people actually behave.
- B. They can be validated empirically.
- C. Their truth or accuracy can be measured and tested.
- D. They suggest ideals or desirable ways of behaving.

10. A set of simplistic, rigidly held, overgeneralized beliefs about an individual or a group of people is known as a(n)

A. stereotype.

B. opinion.

C. judgment.

D. bias.

11. Value judgments tend to

- A. clarify views of human sexuality.
- B. foster objectivity in the study of sexuality.
- C. obscure the search for understanding about sexuality.
- D. undermine sexual norms in a society.

12. Jed states that all men want sex all the time. Although several of his friends have tried to convince him otherwise, he maintains that "we're all that way." This is an example of a(n)

- A. stereotype.
- B. factual statement.
- C. value judgment.
- D. bias.

13.

According to sociologists, which of the following is true of sexual stereotyping?

A.

It helps us differentiate fact from fiction.

B.

It can help us to better understand the opposite sex.

C.

It is used to justify discrimination.

D.

None of these is true.

14.

Which of the following is a characteristic feature of an opinion?

A.

It is a substantiated belief or conclusion.

B.

It is too simplistic.

C.

It always involves a value judgment.

D.

It is not based on concrete evidence or accurate knowledge.

15.

A bias in scientific inquiry causes us to

- A.  
select information that supports our view or belief.
- B.  
question the results of our research.
- C.  
make value judgments about the research of others.
- D.  
engage in ethical practices.

16.

Which of the following is *NOT* a stereotypical belief?

A.

Elderly people have no interest in sex.

B.

Unprotected sexual contact with a new partner can transmit STIs.

C.

Gay men have a lot of sex.

D.

African American women are more sexually liberated than White women.



17.

Stereotypical beliefs

A.

are surprisingly flexible.

B.

are often positive.

C.

are based on objective studies.

D.

are resistant to change.

18.

Which of the following best defines a stereotype?

A.

It is a simplistic, overgeneralized belief about people or ideas.

B.

It is a statistically based general statement about a group of people.

C.

It is an exaggeration based on a personal experience.

D.

It is a statement of personal preference or inclination.

19.

The notion that gay male relationships are doomed to fail is an example of

A.

an urban myth.

B.

conventional wisdom.

C.

cultural insensitivity.

D.

a sexual stereotype.

20.

The notion that women need a reason for sex and men need a place is an example of

- A.  
a cultural norm.
- B.  
conventional wisdom.
- C.  
ethnographic profiling.
- D.  
a sexual stereotype.

21.

A schema performs all of the following functions EXCEPT that it does not help us

- A.  
organize knowledge.
- B.  
filter the mass of information we receive.
- C.  
determine what we will regard as important.
- D.  
ensure that the information we receive is accurate.

22.

An egocentric fallacy is the mistaken belief that

- A.  
one's sexual behavior is superior to others.
- B.  
one's intellectual ability is superior to others.
- C.  
one's own values are held by others.
- D.  
one's values are mostly disagreed by others.

23.

Portia and Ellen are firmly convinced that their Ivy League college culture is superior to others in every way. They view students from other institutions with disdain. Portia and Ellen may be demonstrating

- A. ethnocentrism.
- B. phallocentrism.
- C. phallic monism.
- D. egocentric fallacy.

24.

Janet concludes that a particular tribe is bizarre because the men adorn themselves by making holes in their genitalia and filling the holes with little wire rings. She overlooks the fact that in her own culture, people pierce their ears, tongues, eyebrows, and other body parts. This is an example of

- A.  
egocentric fallacy.
- B.  
ethnocentrism.
- C.  
phallocentrism.
- D.  
experimental research.



25.

Ethnocentrism is reinforced by

A.

government-sponsored research.

B.

objective study of other cultures.

C.

globalization efforts of countries.

D.

opinions, biases, and stereotypes about other cultures.

26.

In the context of sex research methods, the drawing of a general conclusion from specific facts is called

A.  
induction.

B.  
deduction.

C.  
logic.

D.  
reliability.

27. How do the methods employed by sex researchers contrast with those used by other social scientists?

- A. Sex researchers cannot conduct experiments without risking STI transmission.
- B. Sex researchers must conduct their observations and experiments covertly.
- C. Sex researchers must develop completely new methods because of subject matter.
- D. Sex researchers are constrained by taboos and additional ethical concerns.

28. Which of the following is NOT a common methodology used in social science research?

A. clinical research

B. unethical research

C. experimental research

D. observational research

29.

Ethical considerations for research in sexuality include

- A.  
an attempt to get the most representative sample possible.
- B.  
informed consent from the participants.
- C.  
maximization of bias.
- D.  
the careful selection of the appropriate research method.

30.

An in-depth examination of an individual or group that goes to a psychiatrist, psychologist, or social worker for assistance with psychological or medical problems or disorders is called

A.  
ethnocentric bias.

B.  
a biased sample.

C.  
survey research.

D.  
clinical research.

31.

Susan, a researcher, is interested in studying the relationship between illegal drug use and certain high-risk sexual behaviors in her college. She collects questionnaires from students and faculty and has each subject identified by their social security number. In this case, Susan is most likely to be in jeopardy for violating the principle of

- A.  
informed consent.
- B.  
debriefing after deception.
- C.  
right to withdraw.
- D.  
confidentiality.

32.

Dr. Martinez wants to conduct research on university students' sexual behavior. In this case, prior to beginning the project, he must

- A.  
publish his results in the popular press so all subjects can read about themselves.
- B.  
notify college administrators about which students are participating.
- C.  
demonstrate to a research review board that ethical guidelines will be followed.
- D.  
show that his ethnicity will not bias his results.



33. In scientific research, an attempt to generalize the findings of a study with a smaller number of subjects to a larger population is known as a(n)

- A. deductive sample.
- B. representative sample.
- C. biased sample
- D. multistage sample.

34.

Dr. Barnes is interested in the sexual behavior of middle-aged adults. She goes to a large corporation and collects data on all clerical workers who meet this criterion. Dr. Barnes calls her study "The Sexual Behavior of Middle-Aged American Workers." Dr. Barnes' study could be criticized on the grounds that

- A. she has not followed standard ethical guidelines satisfactorily.
- B. the findings are not based on a representative sample and is biased.
- C. experimentation would have been a better methodology for this study.
- D. her study suffers from ethnocentrism.

35.

Janette selects a set of youth from her local community as samples to study the sexual nature and behavior of adolescent male youth. The youth of her community are known to be atheists and less conservative in sexual endeavors. Based on the information provided, which of the following is a drawback of Janette's study?

A.

The results of the study cannot be generalized to the larger population.

B.

The sample size used for the study is too large.

C.

The questionnaire used by Janette to study adolescent sexual behavior has low validity and reliability.

D.

The participants were selected using random sampling method.

36.

Dr. Johnson would like to study sexual attitudes of the American male. To obtain subjects for his research, he stands outside a Hooters restaurant and asks for volunteers. In this case, the sample used for study is most likely to be a \_\_\_\_\_ sample.

A.

biased

B.

representative

C.

ethnocentric

D.

exclusionary

37. Which of the following is *NOT* a sampling-related problem that occurs in sex research?

- A. African Americans and Latinos are overrepresented in most studies.
- B. College students are the main population group studied.
- C. Volunteers may not be truly representative of the whole population.
- D. Gay men and lesbian women who have come out may be distinct from those who have not.

38.

In the context of sex research methods, clinical research

- A.  
can be used to draw inferences about cause and effect.
- B.  
uses questionnaires to gather information.
- C.  
emphasizes the study of normal individuals.
- D.  
is normally descriptive in nature.

39.

A major limitation of clinical research is the

- A.  
emphasis on extrapolation from individual case data.
- B.  
fact that unhealthy providers create unhealthy clients.
- C.  
emphasis on pathological behavior.
- D.  
fact that its results cannot be replicated.

40. It is important to be careful while making generalizations from sex research studies because
- A. sex research is fraught with violations of taboos and norms.
  - B. student volunteers frequently give misleading or inaccurate responses.
  - C. informed consent can create experimenter bias.
  - D. most research samples have several potential limitations.



41. An ad placed in a campus newspaper indicated that \$20 will be paid to male volunteers who participate in a study of male sexual response. What might one rightly assume about the volunteers?

- A. They are likely not doing well in their college classes.
- B. They are not a representative sample of college-age males.
- C. They are exhibitionists.
- D. They are engaging in a form of prostitution.

42. Which of the following is *NOT* an advantage of using questionnaires in sex research?

- A. The respondents need to devote relatively little time to answering questions.
- B. They offer anonymity.
- C. The researcher can obtain in-depth information.
- D. They are inexpensive to administer.

43.

Which of the following is *NOT* a limitation of using survey research?

A.

When asked about their sexual experiences, some people exaggerate or minimize them.

B.

The interviewer's sex may influence the results.

C.

Respondents may feel uncomfortable about revealing personal information in some settings.

D.

All of the above are limitations of survey research.

44.

A disadvantage of the survey method is that

- A.  
it is difficult to maintain anonymity and confidentiality.
- B.  
it incurs high costs in collecting data.
- C.  
it leads to inaccurate reports of one's own behavior.
- D.  
it requires a considerable time commitment from subjects.

45.

Danny, one among the many samples selected for a study on sexual behavior of married men, lies about his sexual fetish and the frequency of intercourse in a week. He has casual sex outside marriage but does not reveal it, fearing religious reasons. Which of the following sex research methods is Danny most likely to have taken part in this case?

- A.  
observational research method
- B.  
experimental research method
- C.  
survey research method
- D.  
laboratory research method

46. An interviewing research technique using computer and audio assistance is known as the

- A. audio-CASI method.
- B. CAT/PET method.
- C. computer-generated audio-response method.
- D. computer-aided audio-cassette method.

47.

Dr. Frank wants to study the queer sexual practices of men age 40 to 50 in religious societies. He employs the survey research method to record their behavior. In order to collect the data most efficiently and eliminate the limitations caused due to self-reporting, Dr. Frank must

A.

collect personal notes of volunteers that documents their sexual activities on a daily basis.

B.

arrange for video conference in which volunteers can answer sex-related questions.

C.

conduct face-to-face interview with volunteers.

D.

write down his observations about the volunteers and must refrain from asking them for data.

48.

A major problem with observational research in the natural environment is that

- A.  
it always involves a very small sample size.
- B.  
it raises the ethical issue of informed consent.
- C.  
its requirements are as elaborate as that of clinical research.
- D.  
its independent variables are often manipulated by researchers.



49.

Those factors that can be manipulated or changed by the experimenter are called

- A.  
dependent variables.
- B.  
conditional variables.
- C.  
subordinate variables.
- D.  
independent variables.

50.

Those factors affected by the manipulation of other variables are called

- A.  
dependent variables.
- B.  
absolute variables.
- C.  
autonomous variables.
- D.  
independent variables.

51. Dr. Gupta compares the grade point averages (GPAs) of college students who are in monogamous romantic relationships with the GPAs of those who have multiple sexual partners. Which of the following research methods is being used by Dr. Gupta here?

- A. observational research
- B. experimental research
- C. correlational research
- D. clinical research

52. Jennie finds a correlation between marital satisfaction and sexual frequency. Based on this information, what conclusion should she draw from her finding?

- A. Marital satisfaction causes people to have sex more frequently.
- B. Sexual frequency causes people to be more satisfied with their marriage.
- C. either A or B
- D. none of the above

53.

A major limitation of correlational studies is that they cannot

- A.  
indicate which variable causes the other to change.
- B.  
accommodate large numbers of subjects.
- C.  
be ethically used in research on sexuality.
- D.  
show relationships between variables.

54.

The sex researcher who wrote *Psychopathia Sexualis* is

A.

Sigmund Freud.

B.

Havelock Ellis.

C.

Richard von Krafft-Ebing.

D.

Alfred Kinsey.

55.

According to Sigmund Freud, the part of the body upon which eroticism is focused during the first stage of psychosexual development in an individual is the

A.  
abdomen.

B.  
genitals.

C.  
mouth.

D.  
anus.

56.

According to Sigmund Freud, the fear that a phallic-stage boy feels because of his desires toward his mother leads to

- A.  
neurosis.
- B.  
penis envy.
- C.  
repressed libido.
- D.  
castration anxiety.



57. Which of the following is an outcome of the phallic stage of psychosexual development in which little girls sexually desire their fathers?

A. Oedipal complex

B. Electra complex

C. anal phase

D. latency phase

58. According to Sigmund Freud, girls and boys develop feminine and masculine identities, respectively, when they

- A. begin to desire their parent of the opposite sex.
- B. relinquish their desire for the other-sex parent and begin to identify with their same-sex parent.
- C. begin to express their libido in socially acceptable ways.
- D. reach the phallic stage of psychosexual development.

59. Five-year-old Kayla is unhappy when she discovers that her brother has a penis and she does not. According to Freud's stages of psychosexual development, Kayla

- A. is in the phallic stage.
- B. has castration anxiety.
- C. is in the latency stage.
- D. has developed Oedipal complex.

60. A major reason for the lack of popularity of Freud's theory of sexuality among American sex researchers is

- A. the emphasis on unconscious forces such as libido.
- B. his overemphasis on adolescent and adult sexual expression.
- C. the fact that there were no empirical data to support his ideas.
- D. his view that excessive masturbation is the root of many personality problems.

61. Which statement best reflects the views of Havelock Ellis regarding the nature of female sexuality?

- A. Women are naturally asexual and if interested in sex, it is merely as a way to achieve pregnancy.
- B. Women's animal lusts cause men to lose control and engage in intercourse to the point of weakness and illness.
- C. Women have sexual desires no less intense than those of men.
- D. Women experience themselves as anatomically defective without a penis and compensate this by devoting themselves to their husband and children.

62.

Havelock Ellis viewed the so-called abnormal sexual behaviors as

- A.  
the result of excessive autoeroticism.
- B.  
due to moral degeneracy and inferior genetic inheritance.
- C.  
sexual instincts that have been repressed too long.
- D.  
exaggerations of normal sexual behavior.

63. Which of the following statements best summarizes Havelock Ellis's view of homosexuality?
- A. He saw it as a harmless congenital condition.
  - B. He believed that excessive masturbation led to homosexuality.
  - C. He viewed such interests as a type of immature sexuality.
  - D. He considered female homosexuality as a superior sexual lifestyle.

64.

One of the most important findings in Kinsey's work was that

- A. children had sexual thoughts and experiences.
- B. a vast majority of women masturbated several times a day.
- C. there was extraordinary diversity in sexual behavior.
- D. few people understood or used contraceptive devices.



65. The development of the Kinsey scale was an attempt to
- A. classify sexual behaviors in terms of their normality and abnormality.
  - B. evaluate the masculinity and femininity of his subjects.
  - C. represent the proportion of an individual's sexual behaviors with the same or other sex.
  - D. measure the frequency of autoerotic behavior among subjects of different ages.

66. Corinne has predominantly had sexual relations with other women, but has had considerable sexual contacts with men as well. On Kinsey's scale, Corinne would be a

A.  
2.

B.  
6.

C.  
4.

D.  
0.

67. Ken has had sexual intercourse with women throughout his high school years. However, after getting admitted to the state university, he meets attractive men and soon starts to have sexual intercourse with them, too. Ken takes pride in being both homosexual and heterosexual equally. Which of the following will be Ken's rating in Kinsey's rating scale?

A.  
0

B.  
6

C.  
3

D.  
1

68. There was a firestorm of controversy after Kinsey published his works. Some people still believe that Kinsey's findings

- A. resulted in the conversion of some children to a homosexual orientation.
- B. are a contributing factor to the number of unplanned pregnancy.
- C. are responsible for a moral breakdown in the United States.
- D. involve none of these.

69.

William Masters and Virginia Johnson contributed all of the following to our understanding of human sexual behavior EXCEPT they did not

- A.  
provide detailed descriptions of the physiological responses that accompany sexual activity.
- B.  
support Freud's distinction between clitoral and vaginal orgasms.
- C.  
discover the physiological similarity in the responses of men and women.
- D.  
determine that women reached orgasm primarily through stimulation of the clitoris.

70.

The highly successful approach to treatment of sexual problems developed by Masters and Johnson was based on

- A. behavioral therapy.
- B. sex education.
- C. drug therapy.
- D. Freudian therapy.

71.

How did Masters and Johnson collect data used to detail human sexual response?

A.

oral interviews

B.

written surveys

C.

correlations

D.

observation and direct measurement

72.

One obstacle to sex research today which was also experienced by Alfred Kinsey is

- A.  
the difficulty of getting female subjects to participate.
- B.  
the absolute lack of willingness of participants to be observed in sexual situations.
- C.  
the fear that surveys may change the sexual orientation of the participants.
- D.  
the attack on the value of sex research by some members of Congress and conservative groups.



73. Which of the following was NOT a finding of The National Health and Social Life Survey?

- A. Americans are largely exclusive when it comes to sexual partners.
- B. Orgasms are the rule for men and exception for women.
- C. Most Americans are fairly traditional in terms of preferred sexual practices.
- D. Homosexuality is much more prevalent than originally believed.

74. Using the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2009), researchers surveyed students in grades 9–12 and found that the percentage of students reporting having had sexual intercourse before the age of 13 was \_\_\_\_%.

A.  
1

B.  
6

C.  
11

D.  
15

75.

According to the National College Health Assessment, what percentage of respondents had used (or had a partner who used) emergency contraception during the last year in school?

A.

6%

B.

11%

C.

16%

D.

21%

76. The most expansive nationally representative study of sexual and sexual-health behaviors, published in 2010, was called

- A. the National Sexual Health and Social Life Survey.
- B. the National Assessment of Adolescent Sexual Health and Behavior.
- C. the National Survey of Sexual Health and Behavior.
- D. the National Survey of Family Growth.

77.

Feminist theorists attempt to understand the female experience in relation to

- A.  
hormonal differences between males and females.
- B.  
anatomical differences between males and females.
- C.  
the social construction of gender asymmetry.
- D.  
the religious teachings of Christianity.

78.

Which of the following is true of feminist scholars?

- A.  
They believe in the superiority of the female gender over male gender.
- B.  
They believe power is a critical element in male-female relationships.
- C.  
They believe that gender is not a significant variable in certain aspects of social life.
- D.  
They believe that the female experience of sex has been overstated.

79.

The terms homosexuality and heterosexuality were coined by

A.

Evelyn Hooker.

B.

Magnus Hirschfeld.

C.

K. H. Ulrichs.

D.

Karl Kertbeny.

80.

Why was the research of Evelyn Hooker important?

A.

She demonstrated that women reached orgasms primarily through stimulation of the clitoris.

B.

She emphasized the need for more research on the sexual behavior of ethnic minority groups.

C.

She showed that gay men could not be distinguished from heterosexual men on the basis of personality characteristics.

D.

She analyzed the power aspect of relationships between the sexes.



81.

Why was the 1973 removal of homosexuality from the *DSM-II (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders)* significant?

A.

It meant that there was nothing wrong with homosexuality and there was no need for therapy to cure it.

B.

It supported the idea that homosexuality was due to poor parenting and therefore not a choice made by individuals.

C.

It supported the theories of Ulrichs and Hirschfeld.

D.

It demonstrated that the life experiences and values of homosexuals were no different from those of heterosexuals.

82. The position of most major mental health organizations regarding “reparative” therapy for homosexuality is that it should

- A. be initiated whenever consent is given by the individual.
- B. not be done.
- C. always be attempted.
- D. be undertaken for gay men but not lesbian women.

83. Okazaki (2002) reported that Asian American adolescents and young adults tend to be
- A. sexually progressive and early sex initiators.
  - B. sexually conservative and later sex initiators.
  - C. more verbal and expressive in their interactions.
  - D. more individualistic than members of other cultures.

84. One is more likely to read and hear stories about negative outcomes of sexual stereotyping than those of unusual sexual behaviors.

True False

85. There exists a clear-cut distinction between media sex experts and advice columnists.

True False

86. To say that college students should be in a committed relationship before they have sex is a value judgment.

True False

87. If a researcher wanted to know about the contraceptive techniques used by poor people, and only African Americans were surveyed, the sample would be biased.

True False

88. Opinions are not based on accurate knowledge or concrete evidence.

True False

89. A personal leaning or inclination that reflects a prejudice is called a bias.

True False

90. Scholars can resort to subjective methods of social science research to avoid personal bias.

True False

91. The term *fallacy* was coined by feminists to describe male stereotypes of women.

True False

92. The “phallic fallacy” is the mistaken belief that one’s experiences and values are shared by others.

True False

93. With a random sample, information gathered from a small group cannot be used to make inferences about the larger group.

True False

94.

A criticism of the clinical research method is that it lacks depth.

True False

95.

Many people believe Kinsey's work was responsible for a moral breakdown in the United States.

True False

96.

Dependent variables are those factors that the investigator manipulates in order to observe the effects on the independent variable.

True False

97.

Clinical studies, surveys, and observational research are correlational in nature.

True False

98. According to Sigmund Freud, a person's gender identity is formed during the Oedipal stage.

True False

99. Havelock Ellis believed that homosexuality was acquired through learning.

True False

100. Alfred Kinsey's studies of sexual behavior revealed that there was tremendous consistency between public standards of sexual behavior and actual sexual behavior.

True False

101. Masters and Johnson are well known for their laboratory observations of sexual behavior among rats.

True False

102.

The National Health and Social Life Survey suggested that on an average Americans have sex about once a week.

True False

103.

To modern feminist scholars, power is a critical element in male-female relationships.

True False

104.

The American Psychiatric Association has removed homosexuality from its list of psychological disorders.

True False

105.

The common Latino stereotype of machismo is as negative for Latino males as it is for non-Latinos.

True False



106.

Traditional Japanese values allowed sexual freedom for men, but not for women.

True False

107.

Most Middle Eastern immigrants have a good understanding about sexuality-related topics.

True False

108.

In reading or studying about sexual behavior, how can one tell the difference between objective information and value judgments?

109.

Define and give an example of an ethnocentric fallacy.

110.

Explain what is meant by the principle of informed consent.

111.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the clinical research method?

112.

What is the difference between experimental research and correlational studies?

113.

What was Richard von Krafft-Ebing's most significant contribution to our understanding of human sexuality?

114.

What are the two main reasons Freud's influence among sex researchers has dwindled?

115.

How did Havelock Ellis view masturbation?

116.

What was the importance of Alfred Kinsey's study of human sexual behavior in America?

117.

What were the pioneering accomplishments of Masters and Johnson?

118.

For their class project, college students want to conduct a survey on “Attitudes Toward Condom Use Among Sexually Active College Students.” Describe some of the problems and issues that must be resolved if their survey is going to be worthwhile. The two general concerns they face are: (1) ethical concerns related to the use of human beings as subjects; and (2) methodological concerns regarding sampling techniques and their accuracy.

119.

Why was Havelock Ellis considered the “earliest important modern sexual theorist and scholar”? Summarize his contributions.

120.

Compare and contrast the contributions of Kinsey with those of Masters and Johnson.

121.

What is familismo, and what is its relationship to sexual practices?

122.

Discuss why many female Middle Eastern immigrants have poor understanding about sexuality-related topics.



## 2 Key

1.

The primary purpose of the sex information/advice genre is to

A. sell copies of the printed material or raise ratings.

B. transmit facts about sexuality to a mass audience.

C. validate research-based findings.

D. enhance the reputations of experts in the field of sexuality.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Analyze the sex information/advice genre, its function as entertainment, and how to evaluate it in conjunction with statistical data.*

*Topic: Advice Columnists*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #1*

2.

The focus of the sex information/advice genre is on

A.

transmitting information that is factual and accurate.

B.

issues of interest to young women.

C.

informing adults about the variations in sexual behavior.

D.

sexual behaviors within the context of celebrity marriages and extramarital affairs.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Analyze the sex information/advice genre, its function as entertainment, and how to evaluate it in conjunction with statistical data.*

*Topic: Advice Columnists*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #2*

3.

In order to lend scientific credibility to their materials, the sexual information media

A.

make up false research studies.

B.

present actors who pose as experts in sexuality.

C.

use the trappings of social science and psychiatry without the substance.

D.

pay experts large sums of money to present information made up by the media.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Analyze the sex information/advice genre, its function as entertainment, and how to evaluate it in conjunction with statistical data.*

*Topic: Advice Columnists*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #3*

4.

One way to assess the credibility of a website with information about sexuality is to

- A. ask a licensed sex therapist about it.
- B.** investigate its sponsor.
- C. look for it on Google Scholar.
- D. look for testimonials on the site.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Analyze the sex information/advice genre, its function as entertainment, and how to evaluate it in conjunction with statistical data.*

*Topic: Advice Columnists*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #4*

5. Statistics about sexual behavior that are most promoted in the media tend to
- A. reflect current scholarly research.
  - B.** be distorted or oversimplified.
  - C. show the persuasiveness of aberrant sexual behaviors.
  - D. reinforce sexual stereotypes.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Analyze the sex information/advice genre, its function as entertainment, and how to evaluate it in conjunction with statistical data.*

*Topic: Advice Columnists*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #5*

6.

According to the *Times* article, *The Sunday Times* in London asserted, incorrectly, that,

A.

Dr. Roselli found evidence to prove that sexual orientation is genetic.

B.

sexual orientation is the result of rejection from the mother.

C.

Dr. Roselli found a way to cure homosexual rams with hormone treatment.

D.

homosexuality was caused by a defective gene.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Analyze the sex information/advice genre, its function as entertainment, and how to evaluate it in conjunction with statistical data.*

*Topic: Advice Columnists*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #6*

7.

Which of the following statements is a value judgment?

A.

Young men and women should masturbate regularly.

B.

Young women tend to be sexually inexperienced.

C.

Men tend to have more sex partners over a lifetime than do women.

D.

A sizable percentage of college men believe that pornographic films offer factual information about sexual behavior.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Analyze*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Value Judgments*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #7*

8.

The main difference between a value judgment and an objective statement is that objective statements

A.

describe how people actually behave.

B.

cannot be empirically validated.

C.

offer specific examples.

D.

are based on the opinions of focus group members.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Analyze*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Value Judgments*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #8*



9.

Which of the following is *NOT* a characteristic feature of objective statements?

- A. They describe how people actually behave.
- B. They can be validated empirically.
- C. Their truth or accuracy can be measured and tested.
- D. They suggest ideals or desirable ways of behaving.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Value Judgments*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #9*

10. A set of simplistic, rigidly held, overgeneralized beliefs about an individual or a group of people is known as a(n)

A. stereotype.

B. opinion.

C. judgment.

D. bias.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #10*

11.

Value judgments tend to

- A. clarify views of human sexuality.
- B. foster objectivity in the study of sexuality.
- C. obscure the search for understanding about sexuality.
- D. undermine sexual norms in a society.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Value Judgments*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #11*

12. Jed states that all men want sex all the time. Although several of his friends have tried to convince him otherwise, he maintains that “we’re all that way.” This is an example of a(n)

- A. stereotype.
- B. factual statement.
- C. value judgment.
- D. bias.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #12*

13.

According to sociologists, which of the following is true of sexual stereotyping?

A.

It helps us differentiate fact from fiction.

B.

It can help us to better understand the opposite sex.

C.

It is used to justify discrimination.

D.

None of these is true.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #13*

14.

Which of the following is a characteristic feature of an opinion?

A.

It is a substantiated belief or conclusion.

B.

It is too simplistic.

C.

It always involves a value judgment.

D.

It is not based on concrete evidence or accurate knowledge.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #14*

15.

A bias in scientific inquiry causes us to

- A. select information that supports our view or belief.
- B. question the results of our research.
- C. make value judgments about the research of others.
- D. engage in ethical practices.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #15*

16.

Which of the following is *NOT* a stereotypical belief?

A.

Elderly people have no interest in sex.

B.

Unprotected sexual contact with a new partner can transmit STIs.

C.

Gay men have a lot of sex.

D.

African American women are more sexually liberated than White women.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #16*



17.

Stereotypical beliefs

- A.  
are surprisingly flexible.
- B.  
are often positive.
- C.  
are based on objective studies.
- D.  
are resistant to change.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #17*

18.

Which of the following best defines a stereotype?

A.

It is a simplistic, overgeneralized belief about people or ideas.

B.

It is a statistically based general statement about a group of people.

C.

It is an exaggeration based on a personal experience.

D.

It is a statement of personal preference or inclination.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #18*

19.

The notion that gay male relationships are doomed to fail is an example of

- A.  
an urban myth.
- B.  
conventional wisdom.
- C.  
cultural insensitivity.
- D.  
a sexual stereotype.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #19*

20. The notion that women need a reason for sex and men need a place is an example of

- A. a cultural norm.
- B. conventional wisdom.
- C. ethnographic profiling.
- D. a sexual stereotype.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #20*

21. A schema performs all of the following functions EXCEPT that it does not help us
- A. organize knowledge.
  - B. filter the mass of information we receive.
  - C. determine what we will regard as important.
  - D. ensure that the information we receive is accurate.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #21*

22.

An egocentric fallacy is the mistaken belief that

- A.  
one's sexual behavior is superior to others.
- B.  
one's intellectual ability is superior to others.
- C.  
one's own values are held by others.
- D.  
one's values are mostly disagreed by others.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Egocentric Fallacy*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #22*

23.

Portia and Ellen are firmly convinced that their Ivy League college culture is superior to others in every way. They view students from other institutions with disdain. Portia and Ellen may be demonstrating

- A. ethnocentrism.
- B. phallocentrism.
- C. phallic monism.
- D. egocentric fallacy.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Ethnocentric Fallacy*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #23*

24.

Janet concludes that a particular tribe is bizarre because the men adorn themselves by making holes in their genitalia and filling the holes with little wire rings. She overlooks the fact that in her own culture, people pierce their ears, tongues, eyebrows, and other body parts.

This is an example of

A.  
egocentric fallacy.

**B.**  
ethnocentrism.

C.  
phallocentrism.

D.  
experimental research.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Ethnocentric Fallacy*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #24*



25.

Ethnocentrism is reinforced by

- A. government-sponsored research.
- B. objective study of other cultures.
- C. globalization efforts of countries.
- D. opinions, biases, and stereotypes about other cultures.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Ethnocentric Fallacy*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #25*

26.

In the context of sex research methods, the drawing of a general conclusion from specific facts is called

A.  
induction.

B.  
deduction.

C.  
logic.

D.  
reliability.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Sex Research Methods*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #26*

27.

How do the methods employed by sex researchers contrast with those used by other social scientists?

A.

Sex researchers cannot conduct experiments without risking STI transmission.

B.

Sex researchers must conduct their observations and experiments covertly.

C.

Sex researchers must develop completely new methods because of subject matter.

D.

Sex researchers are constrained by taboos and additional ethical concerns.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Sex Research Methods*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #27*

28. Which of the following is NOT a common methodology used in social science research?

- A. clinical research
- B. unethical research**
- C. experimental research
- D. observational research

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Sex Research Methods*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #28*

29.

Ethical considerations for research in sexuality include

- A.  
an attempt to get the most representative sample possible.
  
- B.**  
informed consent from the participants.
  
- C.  
maximization of bias.
  
- D.  
the careful selection of the appropriate research method.

*APA Learning Outcome: 3.1 Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Ethical Issues*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #29*

30.

An in-depth examination of an individual or group that goes to a psychiatrist, psychologist, or social worker for assistance with psychological or medical problems or disorders is called

- A. ethnocentric bias.
- B. a biased sample.
- C. survey research.
- D. clinical research.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Clinical Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #30*

31.

Susan, a researcher, is interested in studying the relationship between illegal drug use and certain high-risk sexual behaviors in her college. She collects questionnaires from students and faculty and has each subject identified by their social security number. In this case, Susan is most likely to be in jeopardy for violating the principle of

- A.  
informed consent.
- B.  
debriefing after deception.
- C.  
right to withdraw.
- D.  
confidentiality.

*APA Learning Outcome: 3.1 Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Ethical Issues*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #31*

32.

Dr. Martinez wants to conduct research on university students' sexual behavior. In this case, prior to beginning the project, he must

- A.  
publish his results in the popular press so all subjects can read about themselves.
- B.  
notify college administrators about which students are participating.
- C.  
demonstrate to a research review board that ethical guidelines will be followed.
- D.  
show that his ethnicity will not bias his results.

*APA Learning Outcome: 3.1 Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Ethical Issues*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #32*



33.

In scientific research, an attempt to generalize the findings of a study with a smaller number of subjects to a larger population is known as a(n)

A.  
deductive sample.

B.  
representative sample.

C.  
biased sample

D.  
multistage sample.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Sampling*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #33*

34.

Dr. Barnes is interested in the sexual behavior of middle-aged adults. She goes to a large corporation and collects data on all clerical workers who meet this criterion. Dr. Barnes calls her study “The Sexual Behavior of Middle-Aged American Workers.” Dr. Barnes’ study could be criticized on the grounds that

- A. she has not followed standard ethical guidelines satisfactorily.
- B.** the findings are not based on a representative sample and is biased.
- C. experimentation would have been a better methodology for this study.
- D. her study suffers from ethnocentrism.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Sampling*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #34*

35.

Janette selects a set of youth from her local community as samples to study the sexual nature and behavior of adolescent male youth. The youth of her community are known to be atheists and less conservative in sexual endeavors. Based on the information provided, which of the following is a drawback of Janette's study?

A.

The results of the study cannot be generalized to the larger population.

B.

The sample size used for the study is too large.

C.

The questionnaire used by Janette to study adolescent sexual behavior has low validity and reliability.

D.

The participants were selected using random sampling method.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Sampling*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #35*

36.

Dr. Johnson would like to study sexual attitudes of the American male. To obtain subjects for his research, he stands outside a Hooters restaurant and asks for volunteers. In this case, the sample used for study is most likely to be a \_\_\_\_\_ sample.

- A.  
biased
- B.  
representative
- C.  
ethnocentric
- D.  
exclusionary

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Sampling*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #36*

37. Which of the following is *NOT* a sampling-related problem that occurs in sex research?

- A. African Americans and Latinos are overrepresented in most studies.
- B. College students are the main population group studied.
- C. Volunteers may not be truly representative of the whole population.
- D. Gay men and lesbian women who have come out may be distinct from those who have not.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Sampling*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #37*

38.

In the context of sex research methods, clinical research

- A.  
can be used to draw inferences about cause and effect.
- B.  
uses questionnaires to gather information.
- C.  
emphasizes the study of normal individuals.
- D.  
is normally descriptive in nature.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Clinical Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #38*

39.

A major limitation of clinical research is the

- A. emphasis on extrapolation from individual case data.
- B. fact that unhealthy providers create unhealthy clients.
- C. emphasis on pathological behavior.
- D. fact that its results cannot be replicated.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Clinical Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #39*

40.

It is important to be careful while making generalizations from sex research studies because

- A. sex research is fraught with violations of taboos and norms.
- B. student volunteers frequently give misleading or inaccurate responses.
- C. informed consent can create experimenter bias.
- D. most research samples have several potential limitations.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Analyze*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Sampling*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #40*



41.

An ad placed in a campus newspaper indicated that \$20 will be paid to male volunteers who participate in a study of male sexual response. What might one rightly assume about the volunteers?

A.

They are likely not doing well in their college classes.

**B.**

They are not a representative sample of college-age males.

C.

They are exhibitionists.

D.

They are engaging in a form of prostitution.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Analyze*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Sampling*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #41*

42. Which of the following is *NOT* an advantage of using questionnaires in sex research?

- A. The respondents need to devote relatively little time to answering questions.
- B. They offer anonymity.
- C. The researcher can obtain in-depth information.
- D. They are inexpensive to administer.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Survey Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #42*

43.

Which of the following is *NOT* a limitation of using survey research?

A.

When asked about their sexual experiences, some people exaggerate or minimize them.

B.

The interviewer's sex may influence the results.

C.

Respondents may feel uncomfortable about revealing personal information in some settings.

D.

All of the above are limitations of survey research.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Survey Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #43*

44.

A disadvantage of the survey method is that

- A. it is difficult to maintain anonymity and confidentiality.
- B. it incurs high costs in collecting data.
- C. it leads to inaccurate reports of one's own behavior.
- D. it requires a considerable time commitment from subjects.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Sampling*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #44*

45.

Danny, one among the many samples selected for a study on sexual behavior of married men, lies about his sexual fetish and the frequency of intercourse in a week. He has casual sex outside marriage but does not reveal it, fearing religious reasons. Which of the following sex research methods is Danny most likely to have taken part in this case?

- A. observational research method
- B. experimental research method
- C. survey research method
- D. laboratory research method

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Survey Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #45*

46.

An interviewing research technique using computer and audio assistance is known as the

- A. audio-CASI method.
- B. CAT/PET method.
- C. computer-generated audio-response method.
- D. computer-aided audio-cassette method.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Survey Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #46*

47.

Dr. Frank wants to study the queer sexual practices of men age 40 to 50 in religious societies. He employs the survey research method to record their behavior. In order to collect the data most efficiently and eliminate the limitations caused due to self-reporting, Dr. Frank must

A.

collect personal notes of volunteers that documents their sexual activities on a daily basis.

B.

arrange for video conference in which volunteers can answer sex-related questions.

C.

conduct face-to-face interview with volunteers.

D.

write down his observations about the volunteers and must refrain from asking them for data.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Survey Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #47*

48.

A major problem with observational research in the natural environment is that

A.

it always involves a very small sample size.

B.

it raises the ethical issue of informed consent.

C.

its requirements are as elaborate as that of clinical research.

D.

its independent variables are often manipulated by researchers.

*APA Learning Outcome: 3.1 Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Observational Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #48*



49.

Those factors that can be manipulated or changed by the experimenter are called

- A.  
dependent variables.
- B.  
conditional variables.
- C.  
subordinate variables.
- D.  
independent variables.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #49*

50.

Those factors affected by the manipulation of other variables are called

- A.  
dependent variables.
- B.  
absolute variables.
- C.  
autonomous variables.
- D.  
independent variables.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #50*

51. Dr. Gupta compares the grade point averages (GPAs) of college students who are in monogamous romantic relationships with the GPAs of those who have multiple sexual partners. Which of the following research methods is being used by Dr. Gupta here?

- A. observational research
- B. experimental research
- C. correlational research
- D. clinical research

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #51*

52.

Jennie finds a correlation between marital satisfaction and sexual frequency. Based on this information, what conclusion should she draw from her finding?

A.

Marital satisfaction causes people to have sex more frequently.

B.

Sexual frequency causes people to be more satisfied with their marriage.

C.

either A or B

D.

none of the above

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #52*

53.

A major limitation of correlational studies is that they cannot

- A. indicate which variable causes the other to change.
- B. accommodate large numbers of subjects.
- C. be ethically used in research on sexuality.
- D. show relationships between variables.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #53*

54.

The sex researcher who wrote *Psychopathia Sexualis* is

- A. Sigmund Freud.
- B. Havelock Ellis.
- C. Richard von Krafft-Ebing.
- D. Alfred Kinsey.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Richard von Krafft-Ebing*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #54*

55.

According to Sigmund Freud, the part of the body upon which eroticism is focused during the first stage of psychosexual development in an individual is the

A.  
abdomen.

B.  
genitals.

C.  
mouth.

D.  
anus.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Sigmund Freua*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #55*

56.

According to Sigmund Freud, the fear that a phallic-stage boy feels because of his desires toward his mother leads to

- A. neurosis.
- B. penis envy.
- C. repressed libido.
- D. castration anxiety.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Sigmund Freud*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #56*



57. Which of the following is an outcome of the phallic stage of psychosexual development in which little girls sexually desire their fathers?

A.  
Oedipal complex

B.  
Electra complex

C.  
anal phase

D.  
latency phase

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Sigmund Freud*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #57*

58. According to Sigmund Freud, girls and boys develop feminine and masculine identities, respectively, when they

- A. begin to desire their parent of the opposite sex.
- B.** relinquish their desire for the other-sex parent and begin to identify with their same-sex parent.
- C. begin to express their libido in socially acceptable ways.
- D. reach the phallic stage of psychosexual development.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Sigmund Freud*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #58*

59.

Five-year-old Kayla is unhappy when she discovers that her brother has a penis and she does not. According to Freud's stages of psychosexual development, Kayla

A.

is in the phallic stage.

B.

has castration anxiety.

C.

is in the latency stage.

D.

has developed Oedipal complex.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Sigmund Freud*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #59*

60.

A major reason for the lack of popularity of Freud's theory of sexuality among American sex researchers is

- A. the emphasis on unconscious forces such as libido.
- B. his overemphasis on adolescent and adult sexual expression.
- C. the fact that there were no empirical data to support his ideas.
- D. his view that excessive masturbation is the root of many personality problems.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Sigmund Freud*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #60*

61. Which statement best reflects the views of Havelock Ellis regarding the nature of female sexuality?

- A. Women are naturally asexual and if interested in sex, it is merely as a way to achieve pregnancy.
- B. Women's animal lusts cause men to lose control and engage in intercourse to the point of weakness and illness.
- C. Women have sexual desires no less intense than those of men.
- D. Women experience themselves as anatomically defective without a penis and compensate this by devoting themselves to their husband and children.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Analyze*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Havelock Ellis*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #61*

62.

Havelock Ellis viewed the so-called abnormal sexual behaviors as

- A. the result of excessive autoeroticism.
- B. due to moral degeneracy and inferior genetic inheritance.
- C. sexual instincts that have been repressed too long.
- D. exaggerations of normal sexual behavior.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Havelock Ellis*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #62*

63.

Which of the following statements best summarizes Havelock Ellis's view of homosexuality?

A.

He saw it as a harmless congenital condition.

B.

He believed that excessive masturbation led to homosexuality.

C.

He viewed such interests as a type of immature sexuality.

D.

He considered female homosexuality as a superior sexual lifestyle.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Havelock Ellis*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #63*

64.

One of the most important findings in Kinsey's work was that

- A. children had sexual thoughts and experiences.
- B. a vast majority of women masturbated several times a day.
- C. there was extraordinary diversity in sexual behavior.
- D. few people understood or used contraceptive devices.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Alfred Kinsey*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #64*



65.

The development of the Kinsey scale was an attempt to

- A. classify sexual behaviors in terms of their normality and abnormality.
- B. evaluate the masculinity and femininity of his subjects.
- C. represent the proportion of an individual's sexual behaviors with the same or other sex.
- D. measure the frequency of autoerotic behavior among subjects of different ages.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Alfred Kinsey*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #65*

66.

Corinne has predominantly had sexual relations with other women, but has had considerable sexual contacts with men as well. On Kinsey's scale, Corinne would be a

A.

2.

B.

6.

C.

4.

D.

0.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Alfred Kinsey*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #66*

67.

Ken has had sexual intercourse with women throughout his high school years. However, after getting admitted to the state university, he meets attractive men and soon starts to have sexual intercourse with them, too. Ken takes pride in being both homosexual and heterosexual equally. Which of the following will be Ken's rating in Kinsey's rating scale?

A.  
0

B.  
6

C.  
3

D.  
1

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Alfred Kinsey*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #67*

68. There was a firestorm of controversy after Kinsey published his works. Some people still believe that Kinsey's findings

A. resulted in the conversion of some children to a homosexual orientation.

B. are a contributing factor to the number of unplanned pregnancy.

C. are responsible for a moral breakdown in the United States.

D. involve none of these.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Alfred Kinsey*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #68*

69.

William Masters and Virginia Johnson contributed all of the following to our understanding of human sexual behavior EXCEPT they did not

- A. provide detailed descriptions of the physiological responses that accompany sexual activity.
- B.** support Freud's distinction between clitoral and vaginal orgasms.
- C. discover the physiological similarity in the responses of men and women.
- D. determine that women reached orgasm primarily through stimulation of the clitoris.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Analyze*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: William Masters and Virginia Johnson*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #69*

70. The highly successful approach to treatment of sexual problems developed by Masters and Johnson was based on

- A. behavioral therapy.
- B. sex education.
- C. drug therapy.
- D. Freudian therapy.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: William Masters and Virginia Johnson*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #70*

71.

How did Masters and Johnson collect data used to detail human sexual response?

- A.  
oral interviews
- B.  
written surveys
- C.  
correlations
- D.  
observation and direct measurement

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: William Masters and Virginia Johnson*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #71*

72.

One obstacle to sex research today which was also experienced by Alfred Kinsey is

- A.  
the difficulty of getting female subjects to participate.
- B.  
the absolute lack of willingness of participants to be observed in sexual situations.
- C.  
the fear that surveys may change the sexual orientation of the participants.
- D.  
the attack on the value of sex research by some members of Congress and conservative groups.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Analyze the findings and the target populations of recent studies of sexuality.*

*Topic: Research Studies*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #72*



73. Which of the following was NOT a finding of The National Health and Social Life Survey?

- A. Americans are largely exclusive when it comes to sexual partners.
- B. Orgasms are the rule for men and exception for women.
- C. Most Americans are fairly traditional in terms of preferred sexual practices.
- D. Homosexuality is much more prevalent than originally believed.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Analyze the findings and the target populations of recent studies of sexuality.*

*Topic: National Health and Social Life Survey*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #73*

74.

Using the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2009), researchers surveyed students in grades 9–12 and found that the percentage of students reporting having had sexual intercourse before the age of 13 was \_\_\_\_%.

A.

1

**B.**

6

C.

11

D.

15

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Analyze the findings and the target populations of recent studies of sexuality.*

*Topic: Youth Risk Behavior Survey*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #74*

75.

According to the National College Health Assessment, what percentage of respondents had used (or had a partner who used) emergency contraception during the last year in school?

A.

6%

B.

11%

C.

16%

D.

21%

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Analyze the findings and the target populations of recent studies of sexuality.*

*Topic: National College Health Assessment*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #75*

76.

The most expansive nationally representative study of sexual and sexual-health behaviors, published in 2010, was called

- A.  
the National Sexual Health and Social Life Survey.
- B.  
the National Assessment of Adolescent Sexual Health and Behavior.
- C.  
the National Survey of Sexual Health and Behavior.
- D.  
the National Survey of Family Growth.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Analyze the findings and the target populations of recent studies of sexuality.*

*Topic: National Survey of Sexual Health and Behavior*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #76*

77.

Feminist theorists attempt to understand the female experience in relation to

- A.  
hormonal differences between males and females.
- B.  
anatomical differences between males and females.
- C.  
the social construction of gender asymmetry.
- D.  
the religious teachings of Christianity.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Assess and critique the contributions of feminist and gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgendered scholars, including directions for future research.*

*Topic: Feminist Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #77*

78.

Which of the following is true of feminist scholars?

A.

They believe in the superiority of the female gender over male gender.

B.

They believe power is a critical element in male-female relationships.

C.

They believe that gender is not a significant variable in certain aspects of social life.

D.

They believe that the female experience of sex has been overstated.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Assess and critique the contributions of feminist and gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgendered scholars, including directions for future research.*

*Topic: Feminist Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #78*

79.

The terms homosexuality and heterosexuality were coined by

A.  
Evelyn Hooker.

B.  
Magnus Hirschfeld.

C.  
K. H. Ulrichs.

D.  
Karl Kertbeny.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Assess and critique the contributions of feminist and gay/ lesbian/bisexual/transgendered scholars, including directions for future research.*

*Topic: LGBT Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #79*

80.

Why was the research of Evelyn Hooker important?

A.

She demonstrated that women reached orgasms primarily through stimulation of the clitoris.

B.

She emphasized the need for more research on the sexual behavior of ethnic minority groups.

C.

She showed that gay men could not be distinguished from heterosexual men on the basis of personality characteristics.

D.

She analyzed the power aspect of relationships between the sexes.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Assess and critique the contributions of feminist and gay/ lesbian/bisexual/transgendered scholars, including directions for future research.*

*Topic: LGBT Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #80*



81. Why was the 1973 removal of homosexuality from the *DSM-II (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders)* significant?

- A. It meant that there was nothing wrong with homosexuality and there was no need for therapy to cure it.
- B. It supported the idea that homosexuality was due to poor parenting and therefore not a choice made by individuals.
- C. It supported the theories of Ulrichs and Hirschfeld.
- D. It demonstrated that the life experiences and values of homosexuals were no different from those of heterosexuals.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Assess and critique the contributions of feminist and gay/ lesbian/bisexual/transgendered scholars, including directions for future research.*

*Topic: LGBT Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #81*

82. The position of most major mental health organizations regarding “reparative” therapy for homosexuality is that it should

- A. be initiated whenever consent is given by the individual.
- B.** not be done.
- C. always be attempted.
- D. be undertaken for gay men but not lesbian women.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Assess and critique the contributions of feminist and gay/ lesbian/bisexual/transgendered scholars, including directions for future research.*

*Topic: LGBT Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #82*

83. Okazaki (2002) reported that Asian American adolescents and young adults tend to be
- A. sexually progressive and early sex initiators.
  - B.** sexually conservative and later sex initiators.
  - C. more verbal and expressive in their interactions.
  - D. more individualistic than members of other cultures.

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Assess and critique the contributions of feminist and gay/ lesbian/bisexual/transgendered scholars, including directions for future research.*

*Topic: Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #83*

84. One is more likely to read and hear stories about negative outcomes of sexual stereotyping than those of unusual sexual behaviors.

**FALSE**

### Sex, Advice Columnists, and Pop Psychology

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Analyze the sex information/advice genre, its function as entertainment, and how to evaluate it in conjunction with statistical data.*

*Topic: Advice Columnists*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #84*

85. There exists a clear-cut distinction between media sex experts and advice columnists.

**TRUE**

### Sex, Advice Columnists, and Pop Psychology

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Analyze the sex information/advice genre, its function as entertainment, and how to evaluate it in conjunction with statistical data.*

*Topic: Advice Columnists*

86. To say that college students should be in a committed relationship before they have sex is a value judgment.

TRUE

### Thinking Objectively About Sexuality

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Value Judgments*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #86*

87. If a researcher wanted to know about the contraceptive techniques used by poor people, and only African Americans were surveyed, the sample would be biased.

TRUE

### Thinking Objectively About Sexuality

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #87*

88.

Opinions are not based on accurate knowledge or concrete evidence.

TRUE

Thinking Objectively About Sexuality

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #88*

89.

A personal leaning or inclination that reflects a prejudice is called a bias.

TRUE

Thinking Objectively About Sexuality

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #89*

90. Scholars can resort to subjective methods of social science research to avoid personal bias.

**FALSE**

### Thinking Objectively About Sexuality

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #90*

91. The term *fallacy* was coined by feminists to describe male stereotypes of women.

**FALSE**

### Thinking Objectively About Sexuality

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Egocentric Fallacy*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #91*

92. The “phallic fallacy” is the mistaken belief that one’s experiences and values are shared by others.

**FALSE**

### Thinking Objectively About Sexuality

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Egocentric Fallacy*



93. With a random sample, information gathered from a small group cannot be used to make inferences about the larger group.

FALSE

### Sex Research Methods

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Sampling*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #93*

94. A criticism of the clinical research method is that it lacks depth.

FALSE

### Sex Research Methods

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

95. Many people believe Kinsey's work was responsible for a moral breakdown in the United States.

TRUE

## The Sex Researchers

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Alfred Kinsey*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #95*

96.

Dependent variables are those factors that the investigator manipulates in order to observe the effects on the independent variable.

**FALSE**

Sex Research Methods

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #96*

97.

Clinical studies, surveys, and observational research are correlational in nature.

**TRUE**

Sex Research Methods

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

98. According to Sigmund Freud, a person's gender identity is formed during the Oedipal stage.

**FALSE**

Sex Researchers

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Sigmund Freua*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #98*

99. Havelock Ellis believed that homosexuality was acquired through learning.

**FALSE**

Sex Researchers

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

100. Alfred Kinsey's studies of sexual behavior revealed that there was tremendous consistency between public standards of sexual behavior and actual sexual behavior.

**FALSE**

Sex Researchers

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Alfred Kinsey*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #100*

101. Masters and Johnson are well known for their laboratory observations of sexual behavior among rats.

**FALSE**

Sex Researchers

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: William Masters and Virginia Johnson*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #101*

102.

The National Health and Social Life Survey suggested that on an average Americans have sex about once a week.

TRUE

## Contemporary Research Studies

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Analyze the findings and the target populations of recent studies of sexuality.*

*Topic: National Health and Social Life Survey*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #102*

103.

To modern feminist scholars, power is a critical element in male-female relationships.

TRUE

### Emerging Research Perspectives

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Assess and critique the contributions of feminist and gay/ lesbian/bisexual/transgendered scholars, including directions for future research.*

*Topic: Feminist Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #103*

104.

The American Psychiatric Association has removed homosexuality from its list of psychological disorders.

TRUE

### Emerging Research Perspectives

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Assess and critique the contributions of feminist and gay/ lesbian/bisexual/transgendered scholars, including directions for future research.*

105. The common Latino stereotype of machismo is as negative for Latino males as it is for non-Latinos.

**FALSE**

Ethnicity and Sexuality

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe emerging research on ethnicity and sexuality.*

*Topic: Latinos*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #105*

106. Traditional Japanese values allowed sexual freedom for men, but not for women.

**TRUE**

Ethnicity and Sexuality

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*



*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe emerging research on ethnicity and sexuality.*

*Topic: Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #106*

107.

Most Middle Eastern immigrants have a good understanding about sexuality-related topics.

**FALSE**

Ethnicity and Sexuality

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

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Describe emerging research on ethnicity and sexuality.*

*Topic: Middle Eastern Americans*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #107*

108.

In reading or studying about sexual behavior, how can one tell the difference between objective information and value judgments?

Value judgments imply how a person ought to behave, whereas objective statements describe how people actually behave. Value judgments cannot be empirically validated, whereas objective statements can be. That is, the truth or accuracy of an objective statement can be measured and tested.

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

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Value Judgments*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #108*

109.

Define and give an example of an ethnocentric fallacy.

The ethnocentric fallacy refers to the belief that one's ethnic group, nation, or culture is superior to that of others. For example, African Americans may view Whites as "too uptight" sexually, whereas Whites may view African Americans as "too loose" sexually.

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

*Blooms Level: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.*

*Topic: Ethnocentric Fallacy*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #109*

110.

Explain what is meant by the principle of informed consent.

The principle of informed consent requires that research participants have full knowledge of the purpose, potential risks, and benefits of participating in a research project. Under informed consent, people are free to decide, without coercion, whether to participate in a project. Studies involving children and other minors typically require parental consent. Once a study begins, participants have the right to withdraw at any time without penalty.

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

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Ethical Issues*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #110*

111.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the clinical research method?

Advantages: It is an in-depth, comprehensive study of a single case or small number of cases of people with mental health problems. Clinical research is descriptive. It concentrates on unhealthy or dysfunctional behaviors.

Disadvantages: Its emphasis on pathological behaviors may reflect an unwarranted assumption about what is pathological (e.g., the Victorian attitude toward masturbation).

Inferences of cause and effect cannot be drawn from clinical research.

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

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Clinical Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #111*

112.

What is the difference between experimental research and correlational studies?

Experimental research systematically varies independent variables in order to observe the effects on the dependent variables. Correlational studies measure two or more naturally occurring variables to determine their relationship to each other. Experimental research is able to establish cause-effect relationships among variables; correlational studies cannot tell us which variable causes the other to change.

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

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #112*

113.

What was Richard von Krafft-Ebing's most significant contribution to our understanding of human sexuality?

Krafft-Ebing's *Psychopathia Sexualis* documented a wide range of sexual behaviors that had never been described before. The "darker sides" of sexual behavior became available for study.

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

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Richard von Krafft-Ebing*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #113*

114.

What are the two main reasons Freud's influence among sex researchers has dwindled?

His work lacks empiricism, and his description of female development is inadequate.

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

*Blooms Level: Remember*

*Difficulty: Low*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Sigmund Freud*

115.  
How did Havelock Ellis view masturbation?

Havelock Ellis believed that masturbation was widespread, that it was not abnormal, that it was not linked to a mental or physical problem, and that it had a positive function: tension relief.

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

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Havelock Ellis*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #115*



116.

What was the importance of Alfred Kinsey's study of human sexual behavior in America?

Alfred Kinsey's study of human sexual behavior in America established the great discrepancy between public standards of sexual behavior and actual practice. It revealed an enormous diversity of sexual practices in men and women. He devised the Kinsey Scale to represent the proportion of an individual's sexual behaviors with the same or other sex. He found that many people had same-sex sexual experiences, and he discovered that sexual preferences could change over the course of a person's lifetime.

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

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Alfred Kinsey*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #116*

117.

What were the pioneering accomplishments of Masters and Johnson?

The pioneering accomplishments of Masters and Johnson involved a systematic study of the physiological mechanisms in the human sexual response and the articulation of several key ideas: (1) They discovered that, physiologically, male and female sexual responses are very similar; and (2) they demonstrated that women achieve orgasm primarily through clitoral stimulation.

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

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: William Masters and Virginia Johnson*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #117*

118.

For their class project, college students want to conduct a survey on “Attitudes Toward Condom Use Among Sexually Active College Students.” Describe some of the problems and issues that must be resolved if their survey is going to be worthwhile. The two general concerns they face are: (1) ethical concerns related to the use of human beings as subjects; and (2) methodological concerns regarding sampling techniques and their accuracy.

First, a review board or human subject committee must approve the study for ethical concerns. Second, the group must determine how to obtain a representative sample from the population of interest. Third, they must be concerned with adequate representation or omission of ethnic groups and/or sexual minorities such as homosexuals. Fourth, they must be aware of the errors likely in self-reports of sexual behavior. Fifth, questionnaire creators must watch that their own biases do not affect question wording. Sixth, they need to be aware of how a researcher’s gender may affect outcome. Seventh, they must be aware of the reluctance of some ethnic groups to respond to such questions. Finally, they must be careful about the generalizations they make from their study.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology*

*Blooms Level: Apply*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.*

*Topic: Sex Research Methods*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #118*

119.

Why was Havelock Ellis considered the “earliest important modern sexual theorist and scholar”? Summarize his contributions.

One of Havelock Ellis’s most important contributions was pointing out the relativity of sexual values. In the nineteenth century, Americans and Europeans alike believed that their society’s dominant sexual beliefs were the only morally and naturally correct standards. But Ellis demonstrated not only that Western sexual standards were hardly the only moral standards but also that they were not necessarily rooted in nature. In doing so, he was among the first researchers to appeal to studies in animal behavior, anthropology, and history. His contributions include:

- (1) normalization of masturbation and other forms of autoeroticism.
- (2) acceptance of female sexuality as normal and perhaps distinct from that of men (erogenous zones).
- (3) a redefinition of normal behavior. Ellis saw abnormal behavior as an exaggeration of normal behavior.
- (4) a reevaluation of homosexuality as both congenital and harmless, and not immoral or criminal.

*APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains*

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Havelock Ellis*

120.

Compare and contrast the contributions of Kinsey with those of Masters and Johnson.

Kinsey and Masters and Johnson took an empirical approach to understanding sexual behavior and were all pioneers in sex research. Masters and Johnson, as well as Kinsey, focused on actual sexual behavior rather than on value judgments regarding sexual behavior. Kinsey attempted to collect data on the frequency of different kinds of sexual behavior during the 1950s by use of the survey method. Masters and Johnson used laboratory observation and experimentation to discover the physiological changes during sexual activity. Masters and Johnson later wrote about therapeutic techniques for people with sexual problems.

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

*Blooms Level: Analyze*

*Difficulty: High*

*Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.*

*Topic: Alfred Kinsey*

*Topic: William Masters and Virginia Johnson*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #120*

121.

What is familismo, and what is its relationship to sexual practices?

Familismo is the trait of Latino life that describes the commitment to family and family members. Familismo can be a strong factor in reducing unsafe sexual practices with partners outside of primary relationships. For many Latino men who have sex with men, familismo and homophobia can create conflict because of families' negative feelings about homosexuality and their emphasis on the traditional heterosexual family.

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

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe emerging research on ethnicity and sexuality.*

*Topic: Latinos*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #121*

122.

Discuss why many female Middle Eastern immigrants have poor understanding about sexuality-related topics.

Traditional beliefs dictate that women should not learn about sexual relationships until marriage. Their primary source of sexuality education, beside the media, comes from married friends. Many messages these women receive are confusing, and have resulted in a sense of self-worthlessness. Gender, birth order, family honor, religion, and traditional cultural values are highly regarded, and are associated with lower status for women, male dominance, and discrimination against women.

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

*Blooms Level: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe emerging research on ethnicity and sexuality.*

*Topic: Middle Eastern Americans*

*Yarber - Chapter 02 #122*

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