# *Human Sexuality 5th edition Hock Test Bank*

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**Chapter 01: Studying Human Sexuality**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. **A person's unique foundation of knowledge, attitudes, and actions relating to what the person wants and who he or she is as a sexual being is called**
   A) human sexuality.
   B) personal sexual philosophy.
   C) sexual orientation.
   D) gender identity.

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-01
**Topic:** Introduction to Chapter
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** B) personal sexual philosophy.

2. **Ronelle was raised in a very permissive home, where body positivity was promoted, nudity tolerated, and topics of sexuality encouraged for open discussion. Now, as an adult, she has a very liberal attitude toward sex, is happy to talk about sexual topics with her partner, and is typically adventurous when it comes to trying new things. Her attitude toward sex is "Do what makes you happy, and let others do what makes *them* happy." This all constitutes Ronelle's**
   A) affective sexual foundation.
   B) personal sexual philosophy.
   C) sexual orientation.
   D) gender identity.

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-02
**Topic:** Introduction to Chapter
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** B) personal sexual philosophy.

3. **Professor Apahuwi has dedicated her career to an area of study that focuses on all aspects of humans as sexual beings. This area of study is referred to as _____.**
   A) human sexuality
   B) sexual health
   C) sexual orientation
   D) gender identity

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-1-03
**Topic:** Introduction to Chapter
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** A) human sexuality

4. **The term *morals* refers to _____.**
   A) a study focusing on all aspects of humans as sexual beings
   B) a person's unique foundation of knowledge and attitudes as a sexual being
   C) a person's individual, unique attitude about what constitutes right and wrong
   D) the sex that a person identifies himself or herself to be

**Difficulty:** Moderate


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**QuestionID:** 01-1-04
**Topic:** Introduction to Chapter
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** C) a person's individual, unique attitude about what constitutes right and wrong

5. **According to the text, having a clear sense of _____ contributes to making responsible sexual choices throughout life.**
   A) political beliefs
   B) morals and values
   C) gender identity
   D) sexual orientation

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-05
**Topic:** Introduction to Chapter
**Skill:** Understand the Concepts

**Answer:** B) morals and values

6. **Which of the following describes a person's view of himself or herself as a man or woman?**
   A) gender stereotype
   B) sexual health
   C) sexual orientation
   D) gender identity

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-06
**Topic:** 1.1 Experiencing Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** D) gender identity

7. **The gender that an individual person identifies themselves to be is called their gender**
   A) orientation.
   B) identity.
   C) assumption.
   D) stability.

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-1-07
**Topic:** 1.1 Experiencing Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** B) identity.

8. **The term *sexual orientation* refers to the sex of the person or persons to whom we feel attraction in which of these domains?**
   A) sexual and spiritual
   B) romantic, religious, and political
   C) sexual and romantic
   D) romantic, emotional, and sexual

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-08
**Topic:** 1.1 Experiencing Human Sexuality


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**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** D) romantic, emotional, and sexual

9. **In Western cultures, people think that the term *sex* refers only to intercourse; this belief**
   A) can lead to an increase in rates of teen pregnancy.
   B) ignores the full range of sexual experiences and pleasure that human beings can have.
   C) is usually held by people with low levels of education.
   D) is almost impossible to change.

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-09
**Topic:** 1.1 Experiencing Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Understand the Concepts

**Answer:** B) ignores the full range of sexual experiences and pleasure that human beings can have.

10. **Jessica feels that having someone give her oral sex is gross, dirty, and disgusting. "Nobody should do that to a woman," she says. She does not mind, however, giving oral sex to her boyfriend. These variations in how she feels about this particular sex act refer to her set of sexual**
   A) expectations.
   B) schemas.
   C) morals and values.
   D) fetishes.

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-10
**Topic:** 1.1 Experiencing Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** C) morals and values.

11. **According to the textbook, most of today's sexual problems, such as unwanted pregnancy and transmission of sexually transmitted infections, stem from**
   A) insertive sexual practices such as vaginal, oral, and anal sex.
   B) poor spiritual guidelines in one's own life.
   C) the ubiquity of sexual content on the internet.
   D) poor parenting and instruction of healthy sexual morals for adolescents.

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-11
**Topic:** 1.1 Experiencing Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Understand the Concepts

**Answer:** A) insertive sexual practices such as vaginal, oral, and anal sex.

12. **For many people, the expression "having sex" is synonymous with**
   A) having intercourse.
   B) engaging in any sexual activity requiring nudity.
   C) giving or receiving oral sex.
   D) touching a partner's body in a sexual manner.

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-1-12
**Topic:** 1.1 Experiencing Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts


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**Answer:** B) engaging in any sexual activity requiring nudity.

13. **College students who take a course that focuses on sexual health are more likely to**
    A) have greater success attracting a variety of sexual partners.
    B) use condoms and other forms of contraception.
    C) resent their parents for not teaching them about sex properly.
    D) have liberal and experimental sexual interests.

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-13
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** B) use condoms and other forms of contraception.

14. **A child or adolescent who is provided with abstinence-only sex education is likely to be taught that**
    A) human beings are not truly sexual creatures until adulthood.
    B) our bodies have "good" places and "bad" places.
    C) sexual intimacy should only be engaged in after marriage.
    D) girls and boys are equally responsible for avoiding sexual temptations.

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-14
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** C) sexual intimacy should only be engaged in after marriage.

15. **What has research found to be the general result of abstinence-only sex education for adolescents?**
    A) unclear results, as there are increases in STIs, but decreases in unwanted pregnancies.
    B) overall favorable results with decreases in both rates of STIs as well as unwanted pregnancies.
    C) mixed results, with no changes to STI rates but a decrease in unwanted pregnancies.
    D) increases in negative health outcomes, with increased rates of STIs and unwanted pregnancies.

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-15
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** D) increases in negative health outcomes, with increased rates of STIs and unwanted pregnancies.

16. **The current emphasis in sex education is away from abstinence-only programs, and toward programs that**
    A) contain accurate information that will help teens to make more responsible decisions about sexual behaviors.
    B) emphasize the importance of religion in sexual decision-making and promote talking to clergy about sexual feelings.
    C) use peer educators to teach teens about sex because most adolescents are far too embarrassed to discuss such things with adults.
    D) cover health issues instead of sexual issues because the only real problem with irresponsible sexual practices is health concerns.

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-16
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know


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**Answer:** A) contain accurate information that will help teens to make more responsible decisions about sexual behaviors.

17. **For most people, a great deal of sexual knowledge probably stems from _____.**
    A) taking a human sexuality course
    B) high school sex education class
    C) informal sex education networks
    D) formal, scientific sources

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-1-17
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Understand the Concepts

**Answer:** C) informal sex education networks

18. **What is a common result of the fact that many people get their information about sex from sources such as friends, books, magazines, television shows, and the internet?**
    A) they will learn important sexual techniques that allow them to become better lovers
    B) they may become very misinformed about a wide variety of sexual topics
    C) they will learn accurate information about things like STIs, but not about sexual acts
    D) they generally get accurate information about topics related to sex

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-1-18
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** B) they may become very misinformed about a wide variety of sexual topics

19. **Which of the following is a reason for China's newfound interest in sex education?**
    A) Religious observance in China has diminished to nearly non-existent, leading to increased sexual behaviors.
    B) Openly discussing sex is now considered to be socially acceptable.
    C) There is an increasing concern about sexually transmitted infections, including HIV.
    D) There are no longer any restrictions on television advertisements for contraception.

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-19
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Understand the Concepts

**Answer:** C) There is an increasing concern about sexually transmitted infections, including HIV.

20. **In an effort to educate young people about sex, the Chinese government**
    A) is experimenting with a sex education program aimed at middle-school boys.
    B) has lifted restrictions on soft-core pornography websites.
    C) has made condoms available to anyone over the age of 15 for free at drugstores.
    D) has employed a group of teens and young adults to act as peer sex educators.

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-20
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** D) has employed a group of teens and young adults to act as peer sex educators.


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21. **Seth has a fear of being sexually abnormal because he has sexual fantasies. The fear of being sexually abnormal**
A) is a common one that is held by many people, thus actually making it normal.
B) is probably a result of unhealthy childhood messages about sex.
C) has likely been contributed to by watching unrealistic pornographic depictions of sex.
D) can increase his sexual desire to engage in fringe sexual behaviors.

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-21
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** A) is a common one that is held by many people, thus actually making it normal.

22. **A wide range of physical, psychological, emotional, and interpersonal well-being issues relating to sexuality is called**
A) gender identity.
B) sexual orientation.
C) personal sexual philosophy.
D) sexual health.

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-1-22
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** D) sexual health.

23. **Abria spends time with her partner, her doctor, and sometimes her therapist discussing her own sexual "self." She focuses on her physical, emotional, and psychological well-being with regard to the place of sex in her life, and as a result she has a satisfying and thriving sex life. Abria is attending to her own**
A) gender identity.
B) sexual health.
C) personal sexual philosophy.
D) sexual orientation.

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-23
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** B) sexual health.

24. **Esme is learning about a wide range of issues relating to sexuality, including problems with sexual functioning, the sexual anatomy, sexually transmitted infections, and sexual violence. She is learning about**
A) gender identity.
B) parenting.
C) sexual orientation.
D) sexual health.

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-24
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** D) sexual health.


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25. **According to a research study, parents who had taken a human sexuality course were found to be**
A) more likely to discuss aspects of sexuality with their children.
B) less likely to use correct terminology when discussing sexuality with their children.
C) less likely to discuss aspects of sexuality with their children.
D) more likely to ask teachers to discuss sexuality with their children.

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-25
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** A) more likely to discuss aspects of sexuality with their children.

26. **Bryan and Richard have two daughters, both of whom are nearing adolescence and have started asking the occasional question about sex. What is the best way that these parents can help their children avoid sexual difficulties, including unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted infection?**
A) have open, honest communication about sex
B) suggest that their daughters talk to an aunt or grandmother so they can get "female" perspectives about sex
C) refer the girls to books about sex for kids instead of discussing it
D) tell the girls, "sex is really for later on when you're married, so let's discuss it later"

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-1-26
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** A) have open, honest communication about sex

27. **According to research that explored the effects of a human sexuality course on parents' discussions of sexuality with their children, which percentage of parents who took the course discussed masturbation with their children?**
A) 45
B) 30
C) 14
D) 2

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-27
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** C) 14

28. **People who take a course in human sexuality**
A) are significantly more skilled in bed than those who do not.
B) are less tolerant of others sexual preferences.
C) are more likely to worry about being sexually abnormal.
D) have a greater level of comfort in discussing sexual issues.

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-28
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Understand the Concepts

**Answer:** D) have a greater level of comfort in discussing sexual issues.


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29. **When conducting a research study**
A) researchers should introduce their own biased attitudes into the study.
B) information should be gathered so that it can be analyzed using statistical methods.
C) confidentiality of participants is not necessary unless they are under 18 years of age.
D) researchers need to ensure that the study cannot be replicated.

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-29
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** B) information should be gathered so that it can be analyzed using statistical methods.

30. **The research process of collecting information from volunteer respondents for the purpose of explaining, describing, or comparing people's knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors is called a(n)**
A) case study.
B) archival study.
C) experiment.
D) survey.

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-30
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** D) survey.

31. **Professor Sharma is interested in collecting data on flirting behavior from women in bars known to be frequented primarily by lesbians. She does not want to bother the bar's patrons, so she simply goes in and sits down, has a drink, and listens to the conversations happening around her. Which research method is she using?**
A) a case study
B) a survey
C) an experiment
D) observational research

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-31
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** D) observational research

32. **Concerns about whether research participants are of legal age, ensuring the confidentiality of collected data, and knowing if a group of participants is truly a representative sample are all issues to be considered when using which kind of survey?**
A) telephone
B) Internet
C) face-to-face
D) self-administered written questionnaires

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-32
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Understand the Concepts


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**Answer:** B) Internet

33. **Dr. Shaw wants to study the extent to which college students engage in same-sex behaviors *only* after going to college, as opposed to those who did so before getting to college. He recruits 100 volunteers for his study who he feels represents the larger population of the entire college. This group of volunteers represents Dr. Shaw's**
A) sample.
B) control group.
C) predictive variable.
D) placebo

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-33
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** C) predictive variable.

34. **Who pioneered large-scale surveys of sexual behavior and attitudes in the 1940s?**
A) Hite
B) Kinsey
C) Janus
D) Masters and Johnson

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-1-34
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** B) Kinsey

35. **Dr. Hartoonian is beginning a study in which he will ask participants to give personal and potentially sensitive information about their sexual attitudes and behaviors. Which survey method should he use to get the most honest replies?**
A) face-to-face interview
B) telephone survey
C) Internet survey
D) self-administered written questionnaire

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-35
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** D) self-administered written questionnaire

36. **Researchers conducting a sex survey who are interested in establishing a trusting rapport with participants and who wish to have more flexibility when asking planned and follow-up questions should use which of the following?**
A) written questionnaire
B) face-to-face interview
C) telephone survey
D) Internet survey

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-36
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality


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**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** B) face-to-face interview

37. **A researcher is conducting a sex survey and would like to use a method that allows for both anonymity and flexibility in questioning. Which type of survey should this researcher use?**
A) written questionnaire
B) face-to-face interview
C) telephone survey
D) Internet survey

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-37
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** C) telephone survey

38. **Surveys conducted over the Internet**
A) can contain too many responses to be useful since they'll take time to review and analyze.
B) are not used very often because they cost too much money per response.
C) are used primarily by researchers who have degrees in computer science.
D) can quickly provide a large number of responses from a wide geographical area.

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-1-38
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** D) can quickly provide a large number of responses from a wide geographical area.

39. **Professor Quimby is attempting to apply his study's findings to all students enrolled in sexuality classes. All students enrolled in sexuality classes are considered Professor Quimby's**
A) sample.
B) random sample.
C) target population.
D) representative sample.

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-39
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** C) target population.

40. **The term used to describe a subset of the target population selected by researchers to represent the entire population under study is the**
A) sample.
B) experimental group.
C) participants.
D) volunteers.

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-1-40
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts


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**Answer:** A) sample.

41. **Dr. Matorazzo is conducting a randomized survey study on the sexual behaviors of college students. Should Dr. Matorazzo go into college classrooms and seek volunteers to fill out his questionnaire?**
A) Yes. This would cut down on time.
B) No. If he did, his sample would no longer be a randomized study.
C) Yes. He would at least know the participants are college students.
D) No. He would have to visit too many classrooms to obtain a random sample.

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-41
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** B) No. If he did, his sample would no longer be a randomized study.

42. **Professor Leveneaux's target population consisted of several thousand people, so he decided to select a sample in such a way that each member of the target population had an equal chance of being selected. Which of the following terms describes the method he used to select a sample?**
A) self-selection
B) self-report
C) random sampling
D) target sampling

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-1-42
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** C) random sampling

43. **In 2002, The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention began a study of human sexuality using face-to-face interviews with over 5,000 men and women in the United States. What is the name of that study?**
A) The Kaplan Global Sex Survey
B) The National Intercourse Study
C) The National Survey of Family Growth
D) The Hite Report

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-43
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** C) The National Survey of Family Growth

44. **Dr. Crone allowed members of his target population to volunteer to participate in his study. As a result, the findings of Dr. Crone's study were influenced by**
A) self-report bias.
B) social desirability bias.
C) sexual bias.
D) self-selection bias.

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-44
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality


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**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** D) self-selection bias.

45. **The extent to which a measurement accurately reflects the concept being measured is**
A) reliability.
B) validity.
C) generalizability.
D) standardization.

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-45
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** B) validity.

46. **The extent to which a measurement is consistent over repeated administrations is**
A) reliability.
B) validity.
C) generalizability.
D) standardization.

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-46
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** A) reliability.

47. **Dr. Franzozich is studying the relationship between a person's weight and the duration of time that it takes them to experience an orgasm during masturbation. This is done with volunteers who have been informed of the study's purposes and who have given informed consent. He uses a scale to weigh his participants, but he notices one day that the scale gives very different readings—sometimes differing by 10 to 15 percent—when people get on it several times. This assessment tool, the scale, is lacking in**
A) generalizability.
B) standardization.
C) reliability.
D) validity.

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-47
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** C) reliability.

48. **A researcher is using a tool called a vaginal photoplethysmograph, which measures specific vaginal changes during sexual arousal. It is found that when arousal increases the instrument shows very accurate changes to blood flow to the vaginal walls, and that these physical changes are an accurate indicator of increasing sexual arousal. In this example, the vaginal photoplethysmography might be described as having a high level of**
A) generalizability.
B) standardization.
C) reliability.
D) validity.


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**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-48
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** D) validity.

49. **What has been found when looking at differences between those who volunteer to participate in sexuality research versus those who are randomly selected for such studies?**
A) Volunteers were younger in age.
B) Volunteers had a lower income level.
C) Those randomly selected were more sexually permissive.
D) Those randomly selected had more liberal political views.

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-49
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** A) Volunteers were younger in age.

50. **Which of the following describes a flaw in the methodology used in surveys found in magazines?**
A) Too many readers may respond, which may result in calculation errors.
B) The targeted audience may be too broad and therefore may not be representative of their readers.
C) Most respondents are readers of the magazine and therefore would not represent the general population.
D) Researchers are apt to adjust the findings so they seem acceptable to the reader.

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-50
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Understand the Concepts

**Answer:** C) Most respondents are readers of the magazine and therefore would not represent the general population.

51. **A researcher conducted a study about flirting behavior among college students. She gathered data by watching the behavior of students in public places, such as campus eateries and outdoor gathering areas. The _____ research method was used in this study.**
A) probability
B) correlational
C) experimental
D) observational

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-1-51
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** D) observational

52. **Masters and Johnson believed that to understand human sexual behavior, researchers should**
A) only ask people what they do sexually.
B) study actual physiological responses to sexual stimulation.
C) use anecdotal evidence to draw scientific conclusions.
D) explore the sexual history of adults.

**Difficulty:** Moderate


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**QuestionID:** 01-1-52
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Understand the Concepts

**Answer:** B) study actual physiological responses to sexual stimulation.

53. **The results of Masters and Johnson's early work established a basic foundation and language for understanding and discussing**
A) the human sexual response.
B) flirting behavior of adults.
C) female reproductive anatomy.
D) the sexual history of adults.

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-53
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Understand the Concepts

**Answer:** A) the human sexual response.

54. **In the 1970s, Dr. Helen Singer Kaplan proposed a theory of human sexuality in which she claimed that there were three stages of sexual response. What were the three stages?**
A) touching, feeling, responding
B) erection, ejaculation, loss of erection
C) desire, excitement, orgasm
D) increased heart rate, orgasm, decreased heart rate

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-1-54
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** C) desire, excitement, orgasm

55. **In contrast to the work of Masters and Johnson, the "new view" of sexual response posited that the sexual responses and feelings of women are different from those of men. According to this theory, what are some of the factors that must be taken into account in order to better understand women's sexual responses?**
A) a woman's age and level of education
B) a woman's occupation and level of work-related stress
C) the relationship in which the sexual behavior takes place, as well as cultural and economic factors
D) the number of children in the household, and their ages and genders

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-55
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Understand the Concepts

**Answer:** C) the relationship in which the sexual behavior takes place, as well as cultural and economic factors

56. **The term _____ refers to methodology that determines the extent to which two variables are systematically related to each other.**
A) case study
B) correlational research
C) experiment
D) observational research


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**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-1-56
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** B) correlational research

57. **Professor Collins finds a positive correlation between the level of alcohol consumption people engage in and their reported likelihood of having "hooked up" with a stranger that same evening. What can she conclude from her study?**
A) Getting drunk causes people to have hookups.
B) Wanting to hook up with a stranger causes people to drink more alcohol.
C) The less alcohol a person consumes, the less likely they are to have a hookup.
D) When people drink less alcohol, they're more likely to have a hookup with another person.

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-57
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** C) The less alcohol a person consumes, the less likely they are to have a hookup.

58. **A positive correlation indicates that**
A) we can predict that two variables will change in the same direction.
B) the variables move predictably in opposite directions.
C) no consistent relationship exists between the two variables.
D) one variable causes a change in the other variable.

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-58
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** A) we can predict that two variables will change in the same direction.

59. **Which of the following describes a negative correlation?**
A) two variables will predictably change in the same direction
B) two variables move predictably in opposite directions
C) no consistent relationship exists between the two variables
D) one variable causes a change in the other variable

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-59
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** B) two variables move predictably in opposite directions

60. **Why is correlational research used so often as a method of studying human sexuality?**
A) Researchers typically cannot control people's sexual behaviors as would be necessary in an experiment.
B) It almost always allows researchers to determine if one variable causes another variable.
C) It provides researchers with an easy way to test new theories of human sexuality.
D) It allows researchers to take a large number of unrelated variables and figure out how to connect them to each other.

**Difficulty:** Moderate


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**QuestionID:** 01-1-60
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Understand the Concepts

**Answer:** A) Researchers typically cannot control people's sexual behaviors as would be necessary in an experiment.

61. **Which research method is used to determine cause-and-effect relationships among variables?**
A) the case study method
B) correlational research
C) the experimental method
D) observational research

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-1-61
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** C) the experimental method

62. **The action performed on or by a group in an experiment is referred to as a**
A) treatment.
B) random assignment.
C) control group.
D) extraneous variable.

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-1-62
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** A) treatment.

63. **Binh is a participant in an experiment and was assigned to a group that receives the treatment that is being investigated. Binh is in the _____ group.**
A) control
B) experimental
C) independent
D) dependent

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-63
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** B) experimental

64. **Darius is a participant in an experiment and was assigned to a group that does not receive the treatment that is being investigated. Darius is in the _____ group.**
A) control
B) experimental
C) independent
D) dependent

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-64
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality


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**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** A) control

65. **What is the primary advantage to the experimental approach to conducting research?**
A) It is the only one that allows cause-and-effect conclusions.
B) It controls for all potential confounding variables.
C) It can create reliable correlation coefficients.
D) It allows us to get data about people's behavior in their typical, unaltered environments.

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-65
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Understand the Concepts

**Answer:** A) It is the only one that allows cause-and-effect conclusions.

66. **The variable of interest in an experiment that is allowed to change between or among groups while all other variables are held constant is referred to as the _____ variable.**
A) control
B) experimental
C) independent
D) dependent

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-66
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** C) independent

67. **In an experiment, the treatment administered is the _____ variable and the resulting behavior is the _____ variable.**
A) control; experimental
B) experimental; dependent
C) independent; dependent
D) dependent; independent

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-1-67
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** C) independent; dependent

68. **Which of the following is an ethical safeguard in sexuality research?**
A) Researchers must maintain their objectivity throughout the study.
B) Researchers must treat each participant differently so that there are no practice effects.
C) Researchers must never release the results of their research to anyone.
D) Researchers must protect participants from physical and psychological harm.

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-68
**Topic:** 1.4 Ethics and Sexuality Research
**Skill:** Understand the Concepts


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**Answer:** D) Researchers must protect participants from physical and psychological harm.

69. **Agreeing to participate in a research study only after having been provided with complete and accurate information about what to expect in the study is referred to as**
A) a research contract.
B) debriefing.
C) a confidentiality agreement.
D) informed consent.

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-1-69
**Topic:** 1.4 Ethics and Sexuality Research
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** D) informed consent.

70. **At the end of Lonette's participation in a research study, the researcher explains the goals and procedures of the study to her, and gives her an opportunity to ask questions or make comments about her experience. This example illustrates the concept of**
A) informed consent.
B) debriefing.
C) confidentiality.
D) protection from harm.

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-1-70
**Topic:** 1.4 Ethics and Sexuality Research
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** B) debriefing.

**True/False Questions**

1. **Despite the name, human sexuality incorporates the study of sexual feelings and actions in both humans and nonhuman animals.**
a True
b False

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-2-71
**Topic:** Introduction to Chapter
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** b. False

2. **It is *completely normal* to experience feelings in a class about human sexuality that one would not typically experience in other courses.**
a True
b False

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-2-72
**Topic:** Focus on Your Feelings—Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Understand the Concepts

**Answer:** a. True


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3. **The study of human sexuality, including topics related to sexual orientation, is unlikely to help you understand yourself at any greater level of depth than you already do.**
a True
b False

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-2-73
**Topic:** 1.1 Experiencing Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** b. False

4. **Kissing, touching, massage, masturbation, oral sex, anal sex, and vaginal intercourse are all lumped together into the term "foreplay."**
a True
b False

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-2-74
**Topic:** 1.1 Experiencing Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** b. False

5. **Comprehensive sex education is age-appropriate and provides medically accurate information, and *does* stress the value of abstinence while still acknowledging young people who have had or are having sexual intercourse.**
a True
b False

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-2-75
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** a. True

6. **The majority of information that most young people have about sex comes from formal sources, including high school classes and accurate books about the topic.**
a True
b False

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-2-76
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** b. False

7. **Those behaviors that are considered sexually *normal* are well-understood and easy to define.**
a True
b False

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-2-77


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**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Understand the Concepts

**Answer:** a. True

8. **Adults who have accurate knowledge about sexuality tend to have more effective communication patterns with their children.**
a True
b False

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-2-78
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** a. True

9. **In one unusual case, a man who went for surgery to remove his gall bladder was informed by doctors that he was actually intersex.**
a True
b False

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-2-79
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** b. False

10. **Although they are easy and inexpensive to use, surveys are rarely employed when conducting research on sexuality.**
a True
b False

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-2-80
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** b. False

11. **A method of selecting a sample from a population that ensures that each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected is called random assignment to groups.**
a True
b False

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-2-81
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** b. False

12. **In Masters and Johnson's observational research on sexuality, participants were encouraged to engage in sexual behaviors in private, and only after they were comfortable were they asked to do so in front of a research team.**


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a True
b False

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-2-82
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** a. True

13. **The treatment under investigation in an experiment is called the independent variable.**
a True
b False

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-2-83
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** a. True

14. **The extent to which a set of research results are consistent over time refers to the validity of those data.**
a True
b False

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-2-84
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** b. False

15. **Research participants are frequently given the payment they were promised when they show up for the study. This ensures that they don't feel obligated to participate past their level of comfort just to get their payment at the end.**
a True
b False

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-2-85
**Topic:** 1.4 Ethics and Sexuality Research
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** a. True

**Short-Answer Questions**

1. **Beyond learning accurate information about human sexuality, what else is include in a *personal sexual philosophy*?**

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-3-86
**Topic:** Introduction to Chapter
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** Knowing who you are, what you want or don't want, and planning ahead.


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2. **As opposed to some of your other classes in psychology or other disciplines, what feelings (that are completely normal) might be evoked in a class on human sexuality?**

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-3-87
**Topic:** 1.1 Experiencing Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** Discomfort, confusion, anxiety, embarrassment, anger, arousal, surprise, or nervousness.

3. **What is an undesirable, potentially problematic outcome of narrowly defining sex as only including intercourse?**

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-3-88
**Topic:** 1.1 Experiencing Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Understand the Concepts

**Answer:** It neglects other sexual behaviors that can be an important part of people's means of experiencing pleasure.

4. **How does taking a course in human sexuality relate to college students' views on rape?**

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-3-89
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** They are less tolerant of rape in general and date rape in particular, and they're less likely to believe common rape myths.

5. **What does the abstinence-only approach to sex education assume about teens' needs to be educated about sex?**

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-3-90
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Understand the Concepts

**Answer:** That sexual activity is only for marriage, so teens have no need for such education.

6. **What kind of sex education approach is age-appropriate, medically accurate, encourages communication between parents and children, and teaches young people how drugs and alcohol can impair responsible decision-making about sex?**

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-3-91
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** Comprehensive sex education

7. **What are some sources of information that are part of an information sex education network?**

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-3-92


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**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** Family, friends, acquaintances, books, television, magazines, the Internet, and social media.

8. **How has the attention to sex education in China affected the issue of HIV infections in that country?**

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-3-93
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** There is greater awareness of and access to antiretroviral treatment approaches.

9. **For what reasons is a person's sexual health often hidden or neglected?**

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-3-94
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** Embarrassment, denial, or lack of knowledge or information about sexual health topics of symptoms.

10. **Identify four different types of surveys that can be employed in sexuality research.**

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-3-95
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** self-administered written questionnaires, face-to-face interviews, telephone interviews, and Internet surveys

11. **What kind of research in human sexuality was first pioneered by William Masters and Virginia Johnson?**

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-3-96
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** observational research

12. **Give a brief example of two variables that would likely demonstrate a negative correlation.**

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-3-97
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** Answers will vary, but should include a pair of variables that change predictably in opposite directions.

13. **What is the primary benefit that experimental research designs offer that is not found in other types of research approaches?**

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-3-98
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality


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**Skill:** Understand the Concepts

**Answer:** the ability to draw conclusions about cause-and-effect relationships

14. **What would be meant if a researcher said that their data set was very reliable between different points at which data were gathered?**

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-3-99
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** the research findings were very consistent on repeated administrations of a given measure

15. **What is meant by saying that participants in sexuality research should have their confidentiality protected?**

**Difficulty:** Easy
**QuestionID:** 01-3-100
**Topic:** 1.4 Ethics and Sexuality Research
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** The results of their participation will be anonymous or kept in strict confidence.

**Essay Questions**

1. **Define and explain the difference between the terms *gender identity* and *sexual orientation*. Provide examples of each.**

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-4-101
**Topic:** 1.1 Experiencing Human Sexuality/
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** - Perception of one's sexuality is a major component of one's self-identity.
- Gender identity is one's concept of oneself as a man or a woman.
- Gender identity is one of the most important components of one's sexual identity.
- Most people are clear about whether they are men or women.
- Sexual orientation is one component of one's sexual self.
- Some people are confused about their sexual orientation.
- Sexual orientation refers to whether one is attracted to members of the same sex or to members of the opposite sex.
- Sexual orientation refers to sexual, romantic, and emotional attraction.

2. **List at least four different components of an abstinence-only approach to sex education, as well as four different components of a comprehensive approach to sex education.**

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-4-102
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** Answers should include at least four points from each column of Table 1.2, which is summarized below:
Abstinence-Only Approach
- exclusive purpose of teaching social, physiological, and health gains to be realized by abstaining from sexual activity
- teaches that abstinence from sexual activity outside of marriage as the expected standard of school-age children
- teaches that abstinence from sexual activity is the only certain way to avoid pregnancy outside of marriage, sexually transmitted diseases, and other associated health problems


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- teaches that a mutually faithful, monogamous relationship in the context of marriage is the expected standard of human sexual activity
- teaches that sexual activity outside the context of marriage is likely to have harmful psychological and physical effects
- teaches that bearing children outside of marriage is likely to have harmful consequences for the child, the child's parents, and society
- teaches young people how to reject sexual advances and how alcohol and drug use increases vulnerability to sexual advances
- teaches the importance of attaining self-sufficiency before engaging in sexual activity

Comprehensive Sex Education
- is age-appropriate and medically accurate
- stresses the value of abstinence while not ignoring those young people who have had or are having sexual intercourse
- provides information about the health benefits and side effects of all contraceptive and barrier methods used a) as a means to prevent pregnancy b) to reduce the risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections, including HIV
- encourages family communication between parent and child about sexuality
- teaches young people the skills to make responsible decisions about sexuality, including how to avoid unwanted verbal, physical, and sexual advances and how to avoid *making* verbal, physical, and sexual advances that are not wanted by the other party
- develops healthy relationships, including the prevention of date rape and sexual violence
- teaches young people how alcohol and drug use can affect responsible decision-making
- does not teach or promote religion

3. **Discuss two reasons why studies have shown that abstinence-only sex education programs have failed to reduce rates of sexual activity, unintended pregnancy, or sexually transmitted infections among teens.**

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-4-103
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** - Abstinence-only sex education has focused on instructing students not to have sex at all.
- Abstinence-only sex education teaches that young people should wait until marriage to become sexually active.
- Such education includes the assumption that if teens wait until marriage to have sex, they have no need for information about how to avoid unwanted pregnancy or how to prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted infections.
- Such programs teach that the only way to avoid unwanted pregnancy or STIs is not to have sex.
- Such programs teach that the only acceptable type of sexual relationship is a monogamous marriage in which both partners are faithful to one another.
- Such programs teach that sexual activity outside of marriage is likely to have harmful psychological and physical effects.
- It's been found that when school districts attempt to implement abstinence-only sex education programs, the outcome has been the dissemination of inaccurate information.
- Such programs fail to give young people the information they need to make responsible choices.
- It's likely that students taking a college course in human sexuality have not received correct or adequate sexual information during their teenage years.

4. **Discuss sex education in China. Provide two reasons that have prompted China's newfound interest in sex education.**

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-4-104
**Topic:** 1.2 Understanding Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** - China has traditionally placed taboos on sex education.
- These taboos include discussing sex.
- Nearly half of all college students in China have received no education in school about sexual behavior and health.
- As China modernizes, more adolescents are becoming sexually active at earlier ages.


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- This has led to a dramatic rise in unplanned pregnancy and the spread of STIs, with a particular concern surrounding HIV infections.
- In acknowledgment of rising rates of unplanned pregnancy and STIs, China has begun to educate young people about sex and sexual health.
- China has begun a program of training teens and young adults to be peer educators about topics related to sexuality.
- The goal of this program is to spread sexual education not only in large towns, but also in smaller towns and vast rural areas.
- There has been advancement in the treatment of HIV using antiretroviral treatments in China.

5. **Define and describe the survey method of conducting research. Identify two types of surveys and discuss the rationale for using each of these methods.**

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-4-105
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Understand the Concepts

**Answer:** - The most common form of sexual research methodology is the survey.
- A survey is the process of collecting information from volunteer respondents.
- The purpose of a survey is to explain, describe, or compare people's knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors.
- The written questionnaire offers the greatest anonymity and privacy for the respondent and may produce more honest responses.
- The face-to-face interview allows the interviewer to establish a friendly, trusting rapport with the participants, and to have more flexibility in asking planned and follow-up questions.
- A telephone survey allows for anonymity and flexibility in questioning.
- In doing a telephone survey, one runs the risk that some people may not take telephone interviews seriously.
- They may also be annoyed at the intrusion into their lives. If so, the completeness or accuracy of their answers might be in doubt.
- Internet surveys offer the opportunity for a large number of responses from a wide geographical area in a relatively short time span.
- Internet surveys pose concerns about ethics and validity.
- For example, are Internet surveys truly confidential? Are the participants of legal age? Are they whom they claim to be with regard to age, gender, attitudes, and experiences?
- Does the Internet provide a non-representative, self-selected sample of participants?
- What about people who don't have computers or Internet access?

6. **Define the following four terms that are essential for conducting an experiment in psychological research: independent variable, dependent variable, experimental group, and control group. Give a brief description of a study in human sexuality that would be interesting to you, making sure to identify each of these four components in your study.**

**Difficulty:** Difficult
**QuestionID:** 01-4-106
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** - An independent variable refers to the specific treatment being studied, and it is the condition in the study that is varied or controlled (or manipulated) by the researcher.
- A dependent variable is the outcome of the study. It is the condition that is being observed or measured in the study, and its movement is hypothesized to be *caused* by the manipulation to the independent variable. It is called the dependent variable because its change 'depends' on the changes to the independent variable.
- An experimental group refers to those participants in a study who receive some amount of the treatment, or independent variable, being studied.
- A control group in the study refers to those participants who do *not* receive the treatment under investigation. Another way to say this is that those in the control group receive "zero of the independent variables."


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Student examples will vary but should correctly identify an independent and dependent variable, as well as participants in control and experimental groups.

7. **Define the term *correlational research*. Identify and explain the three types of correlations. Provide examples of each.**

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-4-107
**Topic:** 1.3 Methods for Studying Human Sexuality
**Skill:** Apply What You Know

**Answer:** - Correlational research is a scientific research methodology that determines the extent to which two variables are systematically related to each other.
- This type of research is so common in human sexuality research because researchers typically cannot control people's sexual behavior as would be necessary for an experiment.
- Most studies conducted in the field of human sexuality use correlational research because researchers must usually take data that are already associated with their research participants and look for predictive links between them.
- A positive correlation indicates that we can predict that two variables will change together in the same direction. An example is shoe size and height; as one increases, the other does, as well.
- A negative correlation tells us that the variables move predictably in the opposite direction. An example is amount of alcohol consumed and driving ability; as one increases, the other decreases.
- No correlation means that there is no consistent, predictable relationship between two variables, such as the relationship between shoe size and driving ability.

8. **Identify and explain three guidelines that researchers conducting studies in human sexuality are required to adhere to in order to ensure the ethical treatment of human participants.**

**Difficulty:** Moderate
**QuestionID:** 01-4-108
**Topic:** 1.4 Ethics and Sexuality Research
**Skill:** Remember the Facts

**Answer:** - Protection from harm: researchers have to protect their subjects from all physical and psychological harm.
- This includes present and future harm.
- Informed consent: researchers must explain to potential participants what the study is about, what procedures will be used, and what, if any, possible risks are involved.
- They must assure participants that the records are to be kept confidential. If that's not possible, they should explain who will have access to the records and why.
- They should inform participants in sexual research if sensitive or potentially embarrassing topics will be part of the study.
- This allows the potential participants to make informed choices; if they agree to participate, this is called informed consent.
- If participants are minors, consent must be obtained from parents or guardians.
- Freedom to withdraw; participants have to understand that they have the freedom to withdraw their participation at any time.
- Some people might think that if they agreed to participate, they have to see it through to the end; this is not so.
- If participants receive payment, if they are made to feel that their completion of the study is required for payment, this may produce an unethical inducement to avoid withdrawing if they wish to do so. A possible solution is to pay participants at the beginning of each session "just for showing up."
- Debriefing: this occurs after participants have completed their roles in the study.
- This is when researchers explain the goals and procedures of the study to participants.
- This gives participants the opportunity to ask questions or make comments about their experiences.
- If deception was employed in any way during the study, participants must be fully counseled about the form of the deception and why it was necessary. If so, participants should be assured that they were not foolish in any way to have been deceived.
- Debriefing allows researchers to determine if any lingering negative aftereffects from the study should be addressed with the participants.


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- During debriefing, researchers may reassure participants of the confidentiality of the data and provide them with phone numbers of email addresses for further contact, if needed.
- Confidentiality: all results from research participants must be kept in complete confidence unless participants have given permission to share their data with other specific individuals.
- Findings must be reported in such a way that individual data cannot be identified.
- Researchers must develop methods of guarding against any possible breach of confidentiality before they begin to gather data.
- The widespread use of computer databases and electronic storage and transfer of information have created challenges for maintaining the confidentiality of research data.


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