Sexuality Now 7th edition Carroll Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Ch01

1. Between 1600 and 1800, who did the southern U.S. colony members have sexual contact with before the influx of enslaved persons from Africa?
   a. People who were indentured servants
   b. People who engaged in sex work
   c. People from Latin America
   d. People who were Native American

ANSWER: a

2. Most of sexuality is
   a. biological.
   b. psychological.
   c. learned.
   d. cultural.

ANSWER: c

3. What term refers to a trait exclusive to humans as opposed to humans and animals?
   a. Sexuality
   b. Sexual intercourse
   c. Sexual instincts
   d. Sex

ANSWER: a

4. All of the following disciplines areinvolved in the study of human sexuality except?
   a. Anthropology
   b. Sexology
   c. Political Science
   d. Botony

ANSWER: d

5. What best describes the role of sexologists?
   a. Prohibit unhealthy sexual behavior
   b. Promote liberal views about sexuality
   c. Ensure women and men have equal sexual rights
   d. Engage in the scientific study of sexual behavior

ANSWER: d

6. After 1670, which of the following laws were passed that criminalized marriage and sex between different races and cultures in the United States?
   a. Comstock Law
   b. Racial Justice Act
   c. Anti-miscegenation laws
   d. Equal Credit Opportunity Act

ANSWER: c

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7. When humans began to walk upright, how did sexuality change?
   a. The sense of smell became more important.
   b. The placement of the genitals became less important for intercourse.
   c. The role of female orgasm became a more common part of sexual contact.
   d. Breast contact became less important.

ANSWER: c

8. What is the most plausible reason that more is known about the history of male sexuality vs that of women?
   a. Research shows that sexual pleasure did not become important for women until shifts in societal views in the late 1800s.
   b. Most historical information was intended to relate to both males and females, but formal writing conventions used masculine-based language.
   c. Historically, women's voices were often silenced, resulting in more information and accounts related to men's lives and experiences.
   d. Women tend to prefer more privacy in their sexual lives; thus, less is known about them.

ANSWER: c

9. What was a main contribution of Hebrew thought to sexual attitudes in the Western world?
   a. The emphasis on sexual relations with family members
   b. The prevalence of homosexual relationships as part of human nature
   c. The prevalence of sex manuals with explicit pictures and instructions
   d. The emphasis on sexual relations and love within a marital union

ANSWER: d

10. What was a main contribution of classical Greek culture toward sexuality in Western history?
   a. It was the first civilization to have accounts of erotic writings, art, and carvings.
   b. It was the first civilization to allow women more freedom of sexual expression.
   c. It was one of the few major civilizations to approve of sexual relations with family members.
   d. It was one of the few major civilizations to successfully institutionalize homosexuality.

ANSWER: d

11. What was the practice of pederasty in ancient Greece?
   a. Women having more power in the culture
   b. Sexual activity between a man and a young boy
   c. Making living conditions more pleasant for children
   d. Making living conditions more pleasant for enslaved persons

ANSWER: b

12. What best describes the term "platonic?"
   a. The ancient Greek ideal of same-sex love
   b. A loving friendship devoid of sexual contact or desire
   c. A loving friendship that includes sexual contact
   d. The ancient Hebrew reference to how marital love develops over time

ANSWER: b

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13. What factor would be most important for a bride and groom in ancient Rome?
    a. Strong feelings of romantic love during courtship
    b. Expression of respect and mutual consideration
    c. Virginity at the time of marriage
    d. Sexual monogamy within the relationship

ANSWER: b

14. What best describes marriage and sexual relations in ancient Rome?
    a. Couples coming together through passionate love
    b. A means to improve one's economic and social standing
    c. Male dominance and a lack of respect for women
    d. Many restrictions handed down from the rulers and leaders

ANSWER: b

15. If someone held the belief that upon marriage, the husband and wife "become one" and that sex is acceptable only within a marital union, to which ancient culture would they most likely belong?
    a. Greek
    b. Roman
    c. Hebrew
    d. Egyptian

ANSWER: c

16. If someone held the belief that marriage and sexual relations are a way to improve their economic and social standing and that passion at the start of marriage is not necessary, to which ancient culture would they most likely belong?
    a. Greek
    b. Roman
    c. Hebrew
    d. Chinese

ANSWER: b

17. Which cultural value, commonly held by people in ancient Chinese civilizations, helps explain why they believed that part of the procreative process was a natural blending of masculine and feminine principles (yin and yang)?
    a. Belief in the equality of men and women
    b. Belief in the interdependence of all things
    c. Belief in heterosexuality as the natural order of life
    d. Belief in peace and harmony between men and women

ANSWER: b

18. According to India's primary religious system of Hinduism and the concept of karma, what best describes the state of being a woman?
    a. The supreme reincarnation
    b. An opportunity to better oneself for a future life
    c. Punishment for sins committed in previous lives
    d. Punishment for being a male in previous lives

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ANSWER: c

19. All of the following are true regarding the *Kamasutra except*?
    a. It gives instructions on many sexual positions.
    b. It categorizes people based on the size of their genitals.
    c. It provides guidance about how to make a good home and family.
    d. It provides detailed instructions about the ritual of marriage.

ANSWER: d

20. What excuse did colonists give for stating that African people had loose morals?
    a. That they were of a different race and culture
    b. That women tended to have children from different fathers
    c. That they were sexually enslaved
    d. That they were indentured servants

ANSWER: b

21. What best describes how semen was viewed in early Chinese civilization?
    a. Evil and cursed
    b. Sacred and precious
    c. Unlimited
    d. Passive or inferior to yin

ANSWER: b

22. In early Chinese culture, which was TRUE related to the practice of polygamy?
    a. It was looked down upon.
    b. It was a common practice.
    c. It was illegal.
    d. It was practiced only by those in nobility.

ANSWER: b

23. During the colonial period, what justification was given by White men to isolate Black men from the community and lynch them?
    a. Black men had loose morals.
    b. Black men had many wives.
    c. Black men were kidnappers and thieves.
    d. Freed Black men would rape White women.

ANSWER: d

24. According to the Christian Bible, what best describes Jesus' view on sexuality?
    a. He taught that men should be held to the same standards of adultery, divorce, and remarriage as women.
    b. He advised that women who were caught committing adultery should be stoned.
    c. He generally condemned sexuality and the idea or romantic love during marriage.
    d. He established the Christian view of sexuality.

ANSWER: a

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25. Why did St. Paul condemn sexuality?
    a. He believed men and women should be held to different standards.
    b. He did not want the love of humans to compete with the love of God.
    c. He believed that women were godlike and therefore should not be touched.
    d. He believed that giving into sexual temptation made people more like animals.

ANSWER: b

26. Early Christianity led to all the following except
    a. an association between the pleasure of sex and guilt.
    b. prohibition of contraceptive use.
    c. an appreciation for the eroticism of women.
    d. condemnation for masturbation.

ANSWER: c

27. Polly feels very conflicted about her sexuality. She enjoys sex on a regular basis with her friend Abraham, but at the same time feels guilty about having sex outside of a committed relationship. What term defines what Polly is experiencing?
    a. Cognitive dissonance
    b. Sexual identity confusion
    c. The Electra complex
    d. Moral rescission

ANSWER: a

28. By the late Middle Ages, women were
    a. elevated to a place of purity and considered almost perfect.
    b. considered blank slates needing guidance about love from their husbands.
    c. thought to be temptresses that would attempt to manipulate men.
    d. sent to convents to be cured of their tendencies to seduce men.

ANSWER: a

29. During the Middle Ages, whom would a man enlist before marriage to help teach him the secrets of love and the ways of restoring potency?
    a. Penitent
    b. Eunuch
    c. Physician
    d. Entremetteuse

ANSWER: d

30. According to Thomas Aquinas, what did he consider the worst of all sexual sins?
    a. Homosexuality
    b. Masturbation
    c. Adultery
    d. Polygamy

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ANSWER: a

31. Regarding early Islamic culture, which one of these statements is untrue?
    a. Rules of modesty were standard.
    b. Powerful women often had strong informal power over husbands and male children.
    c. Stories of female saints and female intellectuals were included in the Koran.
    d. Laws did not provide any regulation related to sexuality.

ANSWER: d

32. Which of the following best describes harems within traditional Islamic communities?
    a. Places with orgies between groups of men and women
    b. Places where women learned to become self-sufficient
    c. Places restricted to lower-class women
    d. Places for males to meet persons engaging in sex work

ANSWER: b

33. During the Renaissance, what is one reason women were thought of as peaceful, chaste, and faithful?
    a. Christian belief considered women superior since they were created last.
    b. Women did not engage in drinking.
    c. Women wore chastity belts, preventing them from committing sexual sins.
    d. Women were the ones who gave birth.

ANSWER: a

34. How did Protestant views in the early 16th century differ from previous Christian views?
    a. Sex in marriage was considered a means to reduce stress, avoid cheating, and increase intimacy.
    b. Sex was seen as a natural expression among men and women and same-sex partners.
    c. Males and females were equal, thus allowing women to serve important roles in the church.
    d. Sex with partners outside of marriage was not forbidden.

ANSWER: a

35. According to the teachings of Martin Luther, how did Protestantism differ from the teachings of the Catholic Church?
    a. Protestantism allowed bad marriages to end in divorce.
    b. Protestantism permitted women to become clergy members.
    c. Protestantism viewed adultery as the highest sin.
    d. Protestantism taught that the only purpose of sex was reproduction.

ANSWER: a

36. Sexual unions among enslaved people were difficult to maintain because
    a. they were from different races and cultures.
    b. the woman's body was legally owned by the White enslaver.
    c. they were labeled as indentured servants.
    d. they were labeled as oppressed.

ANSWER: b

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37. Which woman's work had the most profound influence on women's sexuality for the first half of the 20th century?
    a. Virginia Johnson
    b. Gloria Steinem
    c. Queen Victoria
    d. Margaret Sanger

ANSWER: d

38. Which of the following is untrue of the early Puritan communities?
    a. Men were obligated to have intercourse with their wives.
    b. Mild sexual transgressions, such as intercourse during menstruation, were tolerated.
    c. The death penalty was given for sodomy, bestiality, adultery, and rape.
    d. Premarital sexual relations were permitted.

ANSWER: d

39. In early Puritan culture, the practice of bundling referred to
    a. allowing young couples to share a bed if they were clothed and wrapped in sheets.
    b. the first night spent as a married couple when the marriage was consummated.
    c. the punishment given to a woman for cheating on her husband.
    d. the punishment given to people who were caught having premarital sex.

ANSWER: a

40. How did the liberalization of sexual conduct after the Revolutionary War affect sexuality in the United States?
    a. Extramarital affairs were uncommon.
    b. Contraception such as condoms was readily available.
    c. Birth rates increased dramatically.
    d. The church strengthened its power related to sexuality.

ANSWER: b

41. The purpose of antimiscegenation laws was to make which of the following illegal?
    a. Contraception
    b. Interracial sex
    c. Abortion
    d. Premarital sex

ANSWER: b

42. The free love movement criticized all of the following EXCEPT
    a. rejection of marriage between different races.
    b. sexual exploitation of enslaved persons.
    c. sexual enslavement of women in marriage.
    d. sexuality without love.

ANSWER: a

43. How did the arrival of the medical model of sexuality at the end of the 19th century impact views of sexuality in the United States?

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a. Physicians advocated for self-restraint and abstention from masturbation.
b. Physicians encouraged divorce for unhappy marriages.
c. Physicians urged men and women to masturbate to relieve sexual tension.
d. Physicians viewed sexual passion as normal and healthy, especially for women.

ANSWER: a

44. The Comstock Act of 1873 prohibited
a. sexual enslavement of women in marriage.
b. sexuality without love.
c. articles about contraception and abortion.
d. sexual exploitation.

ANSWER: c

45. What was one result of the Social Hygiene Movement?
a. Prostitution was temporarily legalized.
b. Sexuality education in schools was abolished.
c. Laws mandated sexually transmitted infection testing before marriage.
d. Masturbation was seen as the best way to prevent sexually transmitted infections.

ANSWER: c

46. Two important events that set the stage for the 1960s sexual revolution were
a. the discovery of antibiotics and development of other media.
b. increased drug use and passage of the Civil Rights Act.
c. introduction of miniskirts and increased focus on celebrities.
d. Woodstock and the introduction of *Playboy* magazine.

ANSWER: a

47. What is one way that Margaret Sanger influenced sexuality history?
a. She wrote *The Feminine Mystique*.
b. She was considered the first female sexologist.
c. She spoke across the U.S. in favor of the Comstock Laws.
d. She was an advocate for contraception.

ANSWER: d

48. How did the feminist movement contribute to the development of women's sexuality?
a. It advocated for sexual satisfaction among women.
b. It helped to outlaw abortion with Roe v. Wade in the 1970s.
c. It emphasized that all women should be wives and mothers.
d. It encouraged women to value their virginity.

ANSWER: a

49. What is important about the Stonewall Riot of 1969?
a. Politicians paraded through the streets of San Francisco in support of gay rights.
b. Shopkeepers denied service to gays, which resulted in active resistance from the gay community.

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c. The gay community resisted police brutality during a raid at a New York bar.
d. Homosexual people went on the attack against each other.

ANSWER: c

50. In 1973, the American Psychiatric Association
a. removed homosexuality from its list of psychiatric disorders.
b. added homosexuality to its list of psychiatric disorders.
c. released a report on the well-being of children with same-sex parents.
d. concluded that homosexuality was caused by environmental factors.

ANSWER: a

51. In 1949, a *Newsweek* article portrayed homosexual people as
a. immoral.
b. chaste.
c. sex murderers.
d. evil.

ANSWER: c

52. In the mid-1900s, many policies and laws were implemented against people identifying as homosexual, such as
a. slavery laws.
b. the policies of Prince Morrow.
c. the free love movement.
d. immigration restrictions.

ANSWER: d

53. The Mattachine Society for homosexual rights was founded in 1951 by
a. Prince Morrow.
b. Harry Hay.
c. Gerald Comstock.
d. Glen Grey.

ANSWER: b

54. Which organization was founded in 1955 by four lesbian couples in San Francisco?
a. Daughters of Bilitis
b. Sexuality Information and Education Council of the United States
c. Gay Rights National Lobby
d. Mattachine Society

ANSWER: a

55. Which of the following bills was ended by President Obama in 2010 as a first step toward increasing equality for gays and lesbians?
a. Anti-equality policy
b. Free love and Marriage Bill
c. Gay Rights National Lobby

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d. “Don't ask, don’t tell” policy

ANSWER: d

56. In which year was same sex marriage legalized by the Supreme Court?
a. 2011
b. 2013
c. 2015
d. 2016

ANSWER: c

57. In which decade did the Victorian erabegin?
a. 1830s
b. 1860s
c. 1870s
d. 1880s

ANSWER: a

58. In which U.S. region was the death penalty applied for sodomy, bestiality, adultery, and rape?
a. New England
b. Mid-Atlantic
c. Southwest
d. Pacific Northwest

ANSWER: a

59. The women’s suffrage movement focused on women having
a. superior rights to men.
b. the right to vote.
c. the right to work.
d. the right to have same-sex relationships.

ANSWER: b

60. In which decade was the name of Margaret Sanger’s creation changed to the Planned Parenthood Federation of America?
a. 1930s
b. 1940s
c. 1950s
d. 1960s

ANSWER: b

61. Margaret Sanger worked with Katherine Dexter McCormick to build the
a. Birth Control League.
b. Malthusian League.
c. Premier League.
d. Lucy Stone League.

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ANSWER: a

62. Which of the following statements is FALSE according to 20th-century feminism?
    a. Feminism has helped to increase access to contraceptives.
    b. Feminism has made great cultural and political strides.
    c. Feminism advocates for the superiority of women over men.
    d. Feminism has changed the nature of U.S. society and sexual behavior.

ANSWER: c

63. In the first half of the 20th century, who influenced women's sexuality and helped women learn how to protect themselves from pregnancy?
    a. Margaret Sanger
    b. Helen Gurley Brown
    c. Joan Garrity
    d. Emmeline Pankhurst

ANSWER: a

64. Same-sex marriage has been legal in the United States since 2015, which of the following ruled that state-level bans were unconstitutional?
    a. The High Court
    b. The Federal Court
    c. The Supreme Court
    d. The State and Territorial Courts

ANSWER: c

65. The modern movement that formed the sexual revolution of the 1960s began in
    a. Los Angeles
    b. New York
    c. Albuquerque
    d. San Francisco

ANSWER: d

66. Who coined the term "sexual revolution?"
    a. Wilhelm Reich
    b. Alfred Kinsey
    c. Dr. William Masters
    d. Virginia Johnson

ANSWER: a

67. Which of the following helped set the stage for the sexual revolution of the 1960s?
    a. The discovery of antibiotics
    b. The rise of hippie culture
    c. The Vietnam War
    d. World War II

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ANSWER: a

68. Which of the following led to the liberation of female sexuality in the 1960s?
    a. The introduction of the contraceptive pill
    b. The portrayal of women in the movies
    c. Female workers being allowed in mainstream employment
    d. The introduction of *Playboy* magazine

ANSWER: a

69. Who established *Playboy* magazine in 1953?
    a. Hugh Hefner
    b. Helen Gurley Brown
    c. Joan Garrity
    d. David Reuben

ANSWER: a

70. The movement to get women the right to vote is referred to as
    a. Women's Suffrage
    b. Civil Rights
    c. Enlightenment
    d. Feminism

ANSWER: a

71. Which of the following magazines talked about the changing nature of sexuality in the 1960s?
    a. *Sex and the Single Girl*
    b. *Life*
    c. *New York Magazine*
    d. *TIME*

ANSWER: a

72. Which of the following events was a direct result of more liberal sexual ideas?
    a. The gay and lesbian civil rights movement
    b. The Black Civil Rights Movement
    c. Protests against the Vietnam War
    d. The Watergate scandal

ANSWER: a

73. Which of the following was NOT a result of emerging liberated female sexuality?
    a. Emphasis on women's bodies and showing more skin
    b. Women wearing miniskirts, plunging necklines, and see-through blouses
    c. Engaging in sexual intercourse without the fear of becoming pregnant
    d. Women obtaining the right to vote in local, state, and federal elections

ANSWER: d

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74. Which of the following media in the early 1960s could NOT broadcast or print more liberal ideas about sexuality?
    a. Television
    b. Radio
    c. Magazines
    d. Newspapers

ANSWER: d

75. Pornography became increasingly acceptable in which decade?
    a. 1920s
    b. 1930s
    c. 1940s
    d. 1960s

ANSWER: d

76. Americans went from *No Sex Until Marriage* to *If It Feels Good, Do It!* in which decade?
    a. 1920s
    b. 1950s
    c. 1990s
    d. 1960s

ANSWER: d

77. Which of the following was NOT an aspect of the flapper culture?
    a. Short skirts
    b. Short bob haircuts
    c. Rejection of societal expectations of women
    d. No makeup

ANSWER: d

78. Which of the following did NOT have an impact on increasing acceptance of sexual freedom?
    a. Advertising
    b. Changing fashion trends
    c. Flapper era
    d. Vietnam War

ANSWER: d

79. Flapper culture was the hallmark of which decade?
    a. 1890s
    b. 1850s
    c. 1920s
    d. 1990s

ANSWER: c

80. The sociocultural scripts of male and female gender role socialization in Latin American and Caribbean cultures are referred to as

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a. *Marianismo*
b. Heterosexism
c. Feminism
d. Patriarchy

ANSWER: a

81. Dedication, commitment, and loyalty to the family unit in Latin America and the Caribbean culture is called
a. *Marianismo*
b. *Machismo*
c. *Familismo*
d. Patriarchy

ANSWER: c

82. The male symbol of sex and potency that is commonly associated with displays of aggression is known as the
a. quadruped.
b. enby
c. phallus.
d. simp.

ANSWER: c

83. A deep, loving friendship that is devoid of sexual contact or desire is known as:
a. platonic.
b. pederasty
c. homoerotic.
d. phallus.

ANSWER: a

84. Nina is a woman who procures sexual partners for men and teaches others about lovemaking. Nina would best be described as a(n):
a. harem.
b. penitent.
c. entremetteuse.
d. enby.

ANSWER: c

85. Saatva has had his testicles removed. Saatva would best be described as a(n):
a. entremetteuse.
b. eunuch.
c. harem.
d. Puritan.

ANSWER: b

86. Describe the conflicting perspectives on sexuality that existed in ancient India.
ANSWER: Indian culture had a generally positive outlook on human sexuality, based on Hinduism and the concept of

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karma. Sex was seen as an important aspect of life due to the responsibility to procreate, and was considered a source of power and magic. The *Kamasutra* encouraged the pursuit of sexual pleasure and satisfaction while also addressing love and morality. India, however, was a patriarchal society with negative views of women, who were expected to please their husbands. Widowed women were forbidden to remarry, and some were even forced (or chose) to commit a ritual *sati* suicide on their husbands' funeral pyres.

87. Discuss the work and impact of famous American sexologists of the mid-20th century.

ANSWER: Kinsey conducted large-scale surveys of American sexual behavior in the 1940s, greatly enhancing people's knowledge about human sexuality. Americans learned that sex was important to people's lives, that women had stronger sexual interest and desire, and that masturbation, homosexuality, and infidelity were not uncommon. Masters and Johnson researched physiological aspects of sexual response, providing additional insight and understanding to a public that was uninformed and eager for knowledge. These sexologists demystified sex and made it more respectable to publicly discuss people's sexual behaviors and problems.

88. Describe how prehistoric changes in our body posture influenced human sexuality?

ANSWER: Our prehistoric ancestors were quadrupeds that walked on all fours and engaged in rear-entry sexual intercourse. Once they evolved to stand erect, face-to-face intercourse became possible. This supported more sensual full-body and breast contact and enabled clitoral stimulation, which increased the potential for female orgasm. In addition, upright males were able to display their penis in acts of aggression, contributing to a link between aggression and sexuality that still exists on some levels.

89. Explain how the moral standards of past civilizations and societies influence our own judgments about sexuality in modern times. Give two specific examples.

ANSWER: History is studied because of its influence on later periods, including contemporary times. Possible examples are Plato's idealization of nonsexual love carrying over to our current terminology of platonic relationships and Victorian ideas about chivalrous men and virtuous women being displayed today in traditional white bridal gowns.

90. Explain the concept of cognitive dissonance and give two examples of how someone might experience cognitive dissonance related to sexuality.

ANSWER: Cognitive dissonance refers to psychological tension that occurs in a person who holds two conflicting thoughts at the same time. Possible examples are a deeply religious, unmarried person who disagrees with her church's views on premarital sex and a woman who wants to be sexually free and active but subscribes on some level to traditional ideas that women should be chaste and demure.

91. Discuss sexuality among enslaved people from Africa living in the United States using specific examples.

ANSWER: The sex lives of enslaved people were different from those of colonists due to the relative lack of enslaved women, restrictions on contact with members of the other sex, and cultural traditions carried over from Africa. Enslaved people formed stable unions when possible, although marriage was illegal. The community had a strong sense of morality and tried to regulate sexual behavior. As such, enslaved people had very low rates of engaging in sex work and STIs. Rape by White people and offering sexual favors to avoid harsh conditions were negative realities of the sexuality among enslaved people.

92. Contrast the work of Anthony Comstock and Margaret Sanger with respect to birth control. What was the rationale for the efforts of each of them?

ANSWER: Comstock lobbied the legislature to outlaw obscenity, including the distribution of information about contraception and abortion. People were denied contraceptive devices or information for almost 60 years until Congress repealed the Comstock laws in 1965. Sanger profoundly influenced women's sexuality in the first half of the 20th century by helping women learn how to avoid unwanted pregnancies. In the 1920s, she worked with a biologist from MIT to establish the Birth Control League. In 1942, this became what we know

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today as the Planned Parenthood organization, which provides a variety of women's health services and information, including contraception and abortion.

93. What were two important events that set the stage for the sexual revolutions of the 1920s and 1960s? Describe what each contributed to ideas and values about sexuality.

ANSWER: Two possible answers:
Wilhelm Reich opened clinics in Europe to educate people about sexuality and distribute information about contraceptives. This openness and information set into motion rapid changes in sexual mores in Europe and the United States.

The discovery of antibiotics in the 1930s, which could cure sexually transmitted infections, helped reduce public fears of contracting STIs and in turn supported broader sexual behavior.

94. Discuss the significance of the Stonewall Riot within the history of Gay Liberation. Identify some key historical events related to gay rights following the Stonewall Riot

ANSWER: The Stonewall Riot of 1969 marked the first time that the gay community actively resisted social and legal limits on homosexuality and homosexual people. Possible historical events related to gay rights include the 1979 March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay rights and the 2013 United States v. Windsor court case ruling that restricting marriage to heterosexual couples was unconstitutional.

95. Sexuality is considered a uniquely human trait.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

96. Due to the media's use of digitally altered images of the face and body, some countries have proposed legislation to require warning labels on photos that have been retouched.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

97. Teenagers rate school-based sexuality courses as their leading source of sex information.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

98. The breasts are sexual organs for both humans and primates.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

99. By the 18th century, there were very few mixed-race children born in the United States.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

100. Within ancient Greek culture, love and sex went hand-in-hand and romantic love between a man and woman was the

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most ideal form of love.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

101. According to ancient Chinese beliefs, sexuality was primarily thought of in the context of moral or acceptable behaviors between a man and a woman.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

102. The *Kamasutra* contains guidance to couples about the dangers of having passion within sexual relations.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

103. In Greece, women and the female form were idealized.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

104. Hinduism concentrates on an individual's cycle of birth and rebirth which is known as karma.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

105. Taoists believed that yin and yang were equally necessary compliments of all existence.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

106. St. Paul was central in establishing the Christian view of sexuality that dominated Western thought for the next 2,000 years.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

107. During the Renaissance, women made educational gains and enjoyed status in politics.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

108. During the Enlightenment, there was a rise in premarital pregnancy, with up to one-fifth of all brides pregnant when they got married.

a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: True

109. During the Victorian era, women consulted their doctors to learn how to sexually please their husbands.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

110. Views of sexuality were very loose and liberal within communities of enslaved people in the 1600s to 1800s.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

111. Among the social movements that arose in the 19th century, the free love movement advocated marriage as a prerequisite to sexual relationships.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

112. The Comstock Act of 1873 allowed people access to contraception if they were married.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

113. In 1973, the American Psychiatric Association removed homosexuality from its list of psychiatric disorders.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

114. During the Napoleonic Era, homosexuality was promoted.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

115. According to research conducted by Alfred Kinsey in the early 1940s, sex was considered unimportant to people.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

116. *Marianismo* is a set of values and expectations about women's roles in Latin American and Caribbean cultures.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

117. In 2021, Hispanic people made up nearly one-in-three people in the United States, including those who identify as

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Ch01

Mexican, Puerto Rican, Salvadoran, Cuban, Dominican, Guatemalan, Colombian, and Honduran.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

118. The goal of karma is to live a just life to avoid suffering in the future.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

119. Historically, a woman who procures sexual partners for men, or one who taught men about lovemaking is known as a Harem.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

120. A male who has had his testicles removed (or less often, a man with his penis removed) is known as an entremetteuse.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

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