Understanding Human Sexuality (Canadian) 7th edition Hyde Test Bank

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Chapter 02
Theoretical Perspectives on Sexuality

True / False Questions

1. A sociobiologist would suggest that the nuclear family structure of a man, woman, and offspring functions positively for reproductive success because it perpetuates pair-bonding and attachment between parent and infant.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Topic: 02-02 Evaluation of Sociobiology

2. Sociobiology has been criticized since the 1980s for embracing an outmoded and naïve version of evolutionary theory.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Topic: 02-01 Evolutionary Perspectives

3. According to evolutionary psychology, successful long-term sexual strategies in mate-selection often are not based on the same criteria used in successful short-term sexual strategies.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Topic: 02-03 Evolutionary Psychology

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4. According to Freud, the ego develops first, followed by the id and superego.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

5. Freud saw that one of the key factors in the development of the human personality in males was the resolution of their desire to kill their fathers and possess their mothers.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

6. The distinction that Freud and many of the followers of psychoanalytic theory have made between a vaginal orgasm and a clitoral orgasm in women is best described as erroneous.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

7. If we believe that sexual behaviour and beliefs can be changed at just about any time during our lives rather than in only our childhood, we are adherents to psychoanalytic theory.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

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8. Classical conditioning can affect sexual behaviours.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-06 Learning Theory

9. Social exchange theory sees social relationships as exchanges of goods and services between people.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory explains sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.
Topic: 02-07 Social Exchange Theory

10. The gender schemas that exist in the members of any society respond relatively quickly to change in society and what men and women do in that society.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and gender.
Topic: 02-08 Cognitive Theory

11. Feminist theory was proposed by a single theorist - the well-known Virginia Johnson is often referenced with her partnership - *Masters and Johnson*.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the critical theory perspective; including feminist theories and queer theory.
Topic: 02-10 Feminist Theory

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12. Queer theory focuses specifically on research relating to sexual orientation.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the critical theory perspective; including feminist theories and queer theory.
Topic: 02-11 Queer Theory

13. For the most part in Canadian society, the institution of religion has had little influence in the shaping of sexual norms because of the emphasis in Canada upon the freedom of the individual to decide what's best for each person.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-08 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

14. According to Symbolic Interaction Theory, people can communicate successfully with one another only to the extent that they ascribe similar meanings to objects and people.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe symbolic interaction theory and its relationship to the concept of sexual scripts and sexual fields.
Topic: 02-12 Symbolic Interation Theory

15. Sexual behaviour is a result of extensive prior learning that teaches us sexual etiquette and how to interpret specific situations.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe symbolic interaction theory and its relationship to the concept of sexual scripts and sexual fields.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

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16. In Canada, a charge of nudity carries a sentence of 6 months and/or $5,000.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-09 Show the ways in which laws in the Criminal Code of Canada regulate sexual conduct.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

17. Sexual Interference is described in the *Canadian Criminal Code* as an act that direct or indirect touching (for a sexual purpose) of a person under the age of 16 using a part of the body or an object.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-09 Show the ways in which laws in the Criminal Code of Canada regulate sexual conduct.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

18. An example of symbolic communication is a flower representing the womb in art.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe symbolic interaction theory and its relationship to the concept of sexual scripts and sexual fields.
Topic: 02-12 Symbolic Interation Theory

19. Mike and Cindy have a predictable first date where they both expect to do the same things in a relatively specific order: getting to know one another, evaluating, eating out, making out, and then going home. They are following what is known as a sexual script.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe symbolic interaction theory and its relationship to the concept of sexual scripts and sexual fields.
Topic: 02-13 Sexual Scripts

Multiple Choice Questions

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20. Which of the following is the concept sociobiologists use to describe "the process by which the individuals that are best adapted to their environment, survive, reproduce, and pass on their genes"?
A. sexual strategies
B. natural selection
C. environmental physiology
D. gender schemas

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Topic: 02-02 Evaluation of Sociobiology

21. What do sociobiologists believe that human sexual behaviours are primarily the result of?
A. Observational learning
B. Personal experience
C. Evolution
D. Cultural influences

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Topic: 02-02 Evaluation of Sociobiology

22. Which of the following supports the sociobiological theory of parental investment?
A. Fathers spend an equal amount of money on their genetic children and their current stepchildren.
B. Fathers spend more money on their genetic children than on stepchildren from past relationships.
C. Fathers spend less money on their genetic children than on their current stepchildren.
D. Fathers' spending habits are entirely dictated by the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Topic: 02-02 Evaluation of Sociobiology

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23. Which theoretical formulation has been criticized for an over-emphasis on reproduction?
A. sociology
B. sociobiology
C. social learning theory
D. script theory

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Topic: 02-02 Evaluation of Sociobiology

24. Pair-bonding and attachment increase reproductive success. Which example illustrates these mechanisms?
A. A mother and father are emotionally involved and share finances.
B. A mother and her child have a loving relationship and the father provides finances.
C. A mother and father are emotionally involved and both have a loving relationship with the child.
D. A father and his child have a loving relationship and the mother provides stability.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Topic: 02-03 Evolutionary Psychology

25. Which of the following is a sexual strategy which would be considered an effective evolutionary psychological mechanism?
A. A male choosing a fertile female who appears unhealthy.
B. A male chooses a sexually available female for both short-term and long-term relationships.
C. A male choosing a sexually available female for a short-term relationship, but avoiding such females for a long-term relationship.
D. A female choosing a partner for the short-term relationship because of immediate resource availability but not considering the implication for the long term.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Topic: 02-03 Evolutionary Psychology

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26. Some theorists suggest we may look at a partner's physique and complexion to estimate their
A. social status
B. sexual experience
C. genetic structure
D. reproductive potential

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Topic: 02-03 Evolutionary Psychology

27. According to sociobiology theory, homosexuality may be explained by which of the following?
A. The lack of sexual reproduction between homosexuals gives them the evolutionary advantage of having more resources available to themselves.
B. Homosexuality likely evolved to provide more care-giving individuals within a community.
C. Homosexuality likely evolved as a fourth sexual selection strategy in communities with an over-representation of one gender.
D. Because of its focus on reproduction, sociobiological theory cannot explain homosexuality.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Topic: 02-03 Evolutionary Psychology

28. A girl is impressed with her boyfriend's ambition. She feels he will make a good husband and father. She accepts his proposal of marriage. What is this an example of?
A. Sexual selection
B. Natural selection
C. Cognitive selection
D. Social display

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Topic: 02-03 Evolutionary Psychology

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29. When a group of males at a party compete to catch the attention of one particularly beautiful and intelligent female, they are displaying a behaviour called
A. gender schema
B. latency
C. sexual selection
D. parental investment

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Topic: 02-03 Evolutionary Psychology

30. A married man who refrains from flirting with a female in front of his wife is being guided by which of the following?
A. id
B. ego
C. libido
D. pleasure principle

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

31. A psychology student studies the "wedding ring" effect, the idea that people who are already in a committed relationship seem to be more attractive to opposite-sex singles. Using the ideas in sexual strategy, why might this be so?
A. A person in a committed relationship must only want a sexual encounter, making them a good short-term partner and that is what both men and women desire.
B. A person in a committed relationship must have the qualities of a good long-term partner and that is what both men and women desire.
C. A man in a committed relationship would not be available, making him attractive to single women who generally desire a long-term partner only.
D. A woman in a committed relationship would not be available, making her attractive to single men who generally desire a short-term partner only.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Topic: 02-03 Evolutionary Psychology

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32. Professor Jones is studying the sexual behaviour of a heterosexual couple. She is interested in how the behaviour of this couple evolved and how it is similar to the behaviour she observed last week in the monkeys in her backyard. The concept expressed here is part of which approach?
A. sociobiological approach
B. social learning approach
C. mixed species approach
D. conflict approach

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Topic: 02-02 Evaluation of Sociobiology

33. Professor Jones is studying a heterosexual couple's sexual behaviour. She is interested in how the psychological mechanisms they used in choosing each other were shaped by natural selection. What approach is she using?
A. sociobiological
B. evolutionary psychology
C. psychoanalytic
D. learning theory

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Topic: 02-03 Evolutionary Psychology

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34. Jane and Jeff are on a date at the zoo. During their visit to the wild cat sanctuary, they come upon a male and female lion mating. While they are giggling at the cats' public display, Jane notices that she is becoming aroused. Jeff, on the other hand, is experiencing no arousal except for some discomfort with the lion's ongoing encounter. How might some researchers interpret Jane and Jeff's responses as a demonstration of natural selection?
A. Historically, men who have sex with felines do not reproduce; therefore, Jeff is not sexually aroused by the sexual scene.
B. Jane has likely experienced sexual arousal to animals having sex in her past and is now conditioned to respond to the sexual scene.
C. Historically, finding humour in uncomfortable situations is a valuable trait to have in a mate; therefore, Jane is aroused by Jeff.
D. Historically, women who had automatic physiological responses to a wide range of stimuli were more likely to survive; therefore, Jane is aroused by the sexual scene.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Topic: 02-03 Evolutionary Psychology

35. What term did Freud use to describe the sex drive?
A. evolution
B. libido
C. thanatos
D. evolutionary imperative

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

36. Which component of the personality operates on the reality principle?
A. the ego
B. the id
C. the superego
D. Eros

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

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37. According to Freud, identification with the same-gender parent occurs at the conclusion of the stage of psychosexual development called the
A. anal stage
B. oral stage
C. genital stage
D. phallic stage

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

38. Which of the following is a popular criticism of Sigmund Freud's work?
A. The idea that the unconscious cannot be studied scientifically.
B. The idea that there are stages of sexual development.
C. The "Inductor Theory of Primary Sexual Differentiation".
D. His forward thinking in terms of male and female equity.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

39. Let's say you are a person who is willing to have sex with anyone, anytime, anyplace. According to Freud, you have an overactive
A. pituitary and hypothalamus
B. id
C. ego
D. superego

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

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40. A weakness of Freud's theory of psychosocial development was his belief that not much happened sexually during the
A. oral stage
B. latency stage
C. anal stage
D. genital stage

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

41. What is one of the main criticisms of Freud's work?
A. He claimed children were sexual beings.
B. His data almost exclusively from his work with patients who sought therapy from him.
C. He suffered from acute depression himself.
D. The sample on which he based his findings was too large.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

42. Neuropsychoanalysis research has provided support for Freud's theories by showing that
A. the temporal lobe likely contains the ego.
B. the unconscious can be accessed with electrical stimulation.
C. parts of the limbic system are active during strange dreams.
D. parts of the frontal lobe are active during strange dreams.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

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43. In Freudian terms, a child who steals a cookie from the jar and then feels guilty has a
A. strong libido
B. strong id
C. weak superego
D. strong superego

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

44. A woman who constantly smokes cigarettes and chews gum would be said to be fixated at the:
A. phallic stage
B. genital stage
C. oral stage
D. penis envy stage

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

45. At around two years old, parents typically potty train their children. In Freud's view, this behaviour is an example of what stage of development?
A. oral stage
B. phallic stage
C. genital stage
D. anal stage

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

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46. Which of the following is NOT a feminist critique of how Freud viewed women's psychosocial development?
A. Women are inferior because they do not have a penis.
B. A vaginal orgasm is more mature than a clitoral orgasm.
C. Women are the source of boys' Oedipus complex.
D. There are differences between vaginal and clitoral orgasms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

47. Which is NOT one of Freud's important contributions to sexuality?
A. Making sex something the public could talk about.
B. Showing that sex was an appropriate topic for scientific research.
C. Showing that sex is a natural and inseparable part of human life.
D. His identification of the latency period of childhood.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

48. The theorists/researchers who believe that all or almost all of our adult sexual behaviour is determined by our childhood experiences use which of the following approaches?
A. social learning
B. sociobiology
C. structural functional
D. psychoanalytic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

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49. Freudian psychoanalysts believe development _____ whereas modern psychoanalysts believe development _____.
A. ends in adolescence; is lifelong
B. is lifelong; ends in adolescence
C. is biological; is sociological
D. depends on parents; depends on genetics

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

50. Food is a _____ reinforcer, and sex is a _____ reinforcer.
A. primary; primary
B. conditioned; conditioned
C. primary; conditioned
D. conditioned; primary

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-06 Learning Theory

51. What are the two main concepts of social learning theory?
A. identification and imitation
B. operant conditioning and classical conditioning
C. reinforcement and punishment
D. aversion and imitation

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-06 Learning Theory

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52. Young boys living in Melanesia are forced to perform fellatio on an enemy boy in the dark after being exhausted in initiation rites. This reduces the erotic effects of homosexual behaviour and is an example of
A. observational learning
B. imitation
C. aversion conditioning
D. cognitive restructuring

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-06 Learning Theory

53. Which of the following is most consistent with operant conditioning?
A. Continuing to have sexual intercourse because of having experienced painful intercourse on a consistent basis.
B. Becoming sexually aroused in a new circumstance that is similar to one's past sexual experiences.
C. Masturbating as a child even when we know that we will be punished if we are caught.
D. Sexually responding to our image of what the other gender is doing.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-06 Learning Theory

54. Jody's first serious girlfriend often would wear lycra workout shorts when "serious" sexual intimacies were on the agenda in the back seat of his car. Now whenever he sees a female attired in the same way, he feels sexually aroused. Jody's reaction is an example of
A. classical conditioning
B. operant conditioning
C. sexual conditioning
D. social conditioning

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-06 Learning Theory

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55. Imagine that you have learned to become aroused to your partner's cologne or perfume. In conditioning terms, the cologne or perfume would be referred to as a(n)
A. conditioned response
B. unconditioned response
C. conditioned stimulus
D. unconditioned stimulus

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-06 Learning Theory

56. Using learning theory terminology presented in the text, the negative experience of contracting a sexually transmitted disease following sexual intercourse would be called a(n)
A. positive reinforcement
B. negative reinforcement
C. punishment
D. operant

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-06 Learning Theory

57. A therapist uses a schedule of immediate rewards and punishments for appropriate and inappropriate sexual arousal to images on a screen. What type of therapy is the therapist using?
A. psychoanalysis
B. behaviour therapy
C. cognitive therapy
D. social learning therapy

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-06 Learning Theory

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58. Because stimulation of the clitoris and stimulation of the penis is automatically pleasurable, the sexual pleasure derived from such stimulation is classified as a(n)
A. conditioned response
B. unconditioned response
C. unconditioned stimulus
D. conditioned stimulus

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-06 Learning Theory

59. One of the principles of operant conditioning is the delay factor where punishment is not very effective in stopping the behaviour. This principle can be seen in
A. engaging in sexual intercourse after watching pornography
B. becoming sexually aroused in a new circumstance that is similar to one's past sexual experiences.
C. continuing to engage in unprotected oral sex after having been diagnosed with Chlamydia in the throat.
D. becoming sexually aroused after imagining a sexual activity.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-06 Learning Theory

60. A teacher wants to use the concept of self-efficacy when she teaches her class on condom use. Which activity should she incorporate?
A. demonstrate how to put on a condom using a dildo
B. display pictures showing the steps of how to put on a condom
C. talk to the students about problems they have while putting on condoms
D. have each of the students practice putting a condom on a dildo

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-06 Learning Theory

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61. Operant conditioning might posit the following regarding homosexuality:
A. It is due to a reinforcement of sexual actions toward same-sex individuals.
B. Stereotypes of homosexuals persist because we filter out stereotype-inconsistencies.
C. Over time, homosexuality should be less common because of a lack of offspring resulting from homosexual pairings.
D. It is a result of genetic imprinting.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-06 Learning Theory

62. The fact that males living in Melanesia spend 10 or more years in exclusively homosexual relationships, then spend the remainder of their lives in exclusively heterosexual relationships shows that:
A. ultimately psychoanalytic ideas of parental influence are most important.
B. sexuality is not necessarily fixed, and may be changeable in some societies by social learning and cognitive restructuring.
C. sexual selection does not occur within this culture.
D. legality is the only barrier to homosexuality.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-06 Learning Theory

63. Let's say that you are trying to explain some kinds of sexual behaviour as resulting from exposure to erotica obtained from "adult" websites. You believe that people will use the techniques they observe in the erotica if they have positive results from trying them. The theory which you are drawing on to explain the sexual behaviour is
A. sociobiology
B. operant conditioning
C. script theory
D. social learning theory

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-06 Learning Theory

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64. Males living in Melanesia who shift from a pattern of exclusive homosexuality to a pattern of exclusive heterosexuality are instructed that there are several stages through which a boy must pass to become a masculine man. These boys also participate in initiation ceremonies that involve first giving fellatio to older boys/men and then receiving fellatio from younger boys. The structure of this cultural tradition combines which two theories of sexuality?
A. operant and classical conditioning
B. cognitive theory and learning theories
C. schema processing and evolutionary theory
D. psychoanalysis and sociobiology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-06 Learning Theory

65. Which of the following is NOT explained by the principles of reinforcement in social exchange theory?
A. Change
B. Selection
C. Stability
D. Satisfaction

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory explains sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.
Topic: 02-07 Social Exchange Theory

66. In social exchange terminology, what is the balance of rewards to cost called when there are more rewards than costs?
A. Profit
B. Deficit
C. Reinforcement
D. Product

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory explains sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.
Topic: 02-07 Social Exchange Theory

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67. According to critics, what concept in relationships does social exchange theory NOT explain well?
A. Partner Selection
B. Love
C. Infidelity
D. Sexual Satisfaction

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory explains sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.
Topic: 02-07 Social Exchange Theory

68. What does equality mean in social exchange theory?
A. That both partners receive the same rewards.
B. That neither partner receives costs.
C. That both partners receive the same profits.
D. That men do the same number of chores as women.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory explains sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.
Topic: 02-07 Social Exchange Theory

69. Which is an example of equity?
A. Jane and John experience the same profit in their relationship.
B. Jane believes that John experiences more costs in their relationship than she does.
C. John believes that Jane receives as many rewards as she should and fewer costs than she should in their relationship.
D. Jane and John believe that the rewards they get are proportional to the costs they bear in their relationship.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory explains sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.
Topic: 02-07 Social Exchange Theory

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70. Which theory explains relationships in terms of rewards and cost?
A. Social learning theory
B. Symbolic interaction theory
C. Social exchange theory
D. Social economic theory

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory explains sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.
Topic: 02-07 Social Exchange Theory

71. Jen's friend Sandra lends her a lawn mower because last week Jen took care of Sandra's dog while she was out of town. This example demonstrates how _____ views social relationships.
A. social learning theory
B. social exchange theory
C. evolutionary theory
D. symbolic interaction theory

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory explains sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.
Topic: 02-07 Social Exchange Theory

72. Lee has been going on dates with both Terri and Joe. Terri is wealthy and takes Lee on extravagant trips paying for everything; but he often travels for work for long periods of time. Joe is more modest and most of their dates involve spending time in common activities together. Lee is looking for loving companionship. First, according to social exchange theory, which dating partner is Lee likely to choose?
A. Neither
B. Terri
C. Joe
D. A new person

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory explains sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.
Topic: 02-07 Social Exchange Theory

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73. Second, what social exchange principle is demonstrated in the scenario in the question above?
A. Comparison level for alternatives
B. Comparison level
C. Balance of rewards and costs
D. Vicarious learning

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory explains sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.
Topic: 02-07 Social Exchange Theory

74. A researcher team is interested in couples' sexual satisfaction. They ask people about what parts of their sexual relationship are positive, which parts are negative, and whether overall they find their sexual relationship to as good/bad as they expected. What theory of sexual relationships is this research team investigating?
A. Symbolic interaction theory
B. Social exchange theory
C. Sociobiology
D. Social learning theory

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory explains sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.
Topic: 02-07 Social Exchange Theory

75. Toni has high expectations for having consistently great sex in her relationships. Although she enjoys having sex with Brett, Toni would like to have more regular, more varied, and longer sexual encounters. Toni has been feeling less sexually attractive because of her perceived limited sex life with Brett. Brett is very happy with the sex that they have. How would Byers and her colleagues expect Toni to rate her level of sexual satisfaction?
A. Very high
B. Very low
C. Non-existent
D. Not great

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory explains sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.
Topic: 02-07 Social Exchange Theory

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76. Cognitive psychologists believe that distress is caused by which of the following?
A. physiological and/or biochemical changes
B. reinforcement of negative moods
C. unpleasant, exaggerated and/or distorted thoughts
D. pressures from competing demands of family, work, and religious beliefs

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and gender.
Topic: 02-08 Cognitive Theory

77. Which of the following is NOT crucial to understanding human sexuality according to cognitive psychologists?
A. perception
B. labeling
C. evaluation
D. modification

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and gender.
Topic: 02-08 Cognitive Theory

78. What is a schema?
A. A general knowledge framework
B. A sneaky way of being
C. A technique to identify the sex of a baby
D. A stereotyped behaviour

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and gender.
Topic: 02-08 Cognitive Theory

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79. According to schema theory, seeing pictures of little boys playing with dolls is information that is called
A. schema-resistant
B. schema-malignant
C. stereotype-inconsistent
D. stereotype-distorted

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and gender.
Topic: 02-08 Cognitive Theory

80. How does gender schema theory explain why stereotypes about homosexuals, heterosexuals, males, females, sexual behaviour, etc., are very slow to change?
A. we remember events and people in ways that fit better with our stereotypes
B. we learn what to expect of people by observing what they do
C. we learn to expect certain things from certain people and situations
D. we tend to give the same meaning to people across different contexts

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and gender.
Topic: 02-08 Cognitive Theory

81. Why are most of us anxious to know the gender of a newborn child before we interact with the child?
A. so parents are not offended by anyone mistaking a boy for a girl
B. it helps us organize knowledge so that we can think and act appropriately
C. it is a social convention to ask
D. clothing no longer tells us the gender of the child

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and gender.
Topic: 02-08 Cognitive Theory

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82. Jane meets an old friend, Deb, at the grocery store. Deb has a new baby. The first thing Jane says to Deb is, "Is it a boy or a girl?" Jane's desire to know this information lends support to the theory of
A. sociobiology
B. stereotype-distortion
C. social scripting
D. gender schemas

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and gender.
Topic: 02-08 Cognitive Theory

83. A man walks into a woman's office, shuts the door, and opens his coat to reveal that he is naked. The woman approaches the man and kisses him passionately. A cognitive psychologist might expect the woman to have mentally done what?
A. perceived the man to be attractive and non-threatening
B. used her knowledge of stereotypes to size the man up
C. remembered a sequence of events she saw in a movie
D. telepathically communicated her sexual desire to the man

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and gender.
Topic: 02-08 Cognitive Theory

84. On the way to work you see a female ballerina, a male body-builder, and a female construction worker. According to gender schema theory, which of the following are you likely to remember?
A. a female ballerina, male body-builder, and female construction worker
B. a female ballerina, female body-builder, and female construction worker
C. a female ballerina, male body-builder, and male construction worker
D. the female ballerina if you are male, and the male body-builder if you are male

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and gender.
Topic: 02-08 Cognitive Theory

Understanding Human Sexuality (Canadian) 7th edition Hyde Test Bank

85. Which theorist would modify a person's sexual thoughts or fantasies to improve his or her sexual functioning?
A. learning theorist
B. operant theorist
C. behavioural theorist
D. cognitive theorist

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and gender.
Topic: 02-08 Cognitive Theory

86. A young man is surfing the Internet for sexually explicit images. As he scans the images, he begins to get an erection. He comes across a website that shows adults dressed like cartoon characters engaged in oral sex. He thinks to himself "arg, that's weird and perverted." He instantly loses his sexual arousal. This scenario demonstrates which theory?
A. Evolutionary theory
B. Learning theory
C. Cognitive theory
D. Symbolic interaction theory

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and gender.
Topic: 02-08 Cognitive Theory

87. Shelby stated during a class presentation that beginning in a child's earliest years, they are socialized to conform to certain roles. Which two theories would support this statement?
A. Behavioural and Queer theories
B. Cognitive and Learning theories
C. Feminist and social learning theories.
D. Evolutionary and
E. Symbolic interaction theories

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the critical theory perspective; including feminist theories and queer theory.
Topic: 02-10 Feminist Theory

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88. Martha is doing her PhD, with a central focus on Sexuality. What theory would she most likely be influenced by?
A. Gender Schema Theory
B. Cognition Theory
C. Feminist Theory
D. Queer Theory

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the critical theory perspective; including feminist theories and queer theory.
Topic: 02-10 Feminist Theory

89. Which of the following is NOT one of the essential assertions of feminist theory?
A. Gender as Status and Inequality
B. Gender and Sexual Fields
C. Gender Roles and Socialization
D. Intersectionality

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the critical theory perspective; including feminist theories and queer theory.
Topic: 02-10 Feminist Theory

90. Which term became a theory to re- appropriated, and was assigned a positive meaning?
A. Feminist
B. Queer
C. Freudian
D. Lesbian

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the critical theory perspective; including feminist theories and queer theory.
Topic: 02-11 Queer Theory

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91. Which theory supports the premise that human nature and the social order are products of symbolic communication among people?
A. Feminist Theory
B. Cognition Theory
C. Symbolic Interaction Theory
D. Gender Schema Theory

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe symbolic interaction theory and its relationship to the concept of sexual scripts and sexual fields.
Topic: 02-11 Queer Theory

92. Which of the following is a criticism of Symbolic Interaction Theory?
A. It emphasizes rational, conscious thought, whereas in the realm of sexuality, emotions are very important in many interactions.
B. Applies the ideas of rewards and costs to romantic relationships.
C. It is not useful in understanding whether or not sexual behaviour can be reinforced.
D. Data has been generated from primarily male-centered research studies.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe symbolic interaction theory and its relationship to the concept of sexual scripts and sexual fields.
Topic: 02-11 Queer Theory

93. Sexual interactions are NOT only guided by scripts, they are influenced by which of the following according to symbolic interaction theories?
A. Knowledge regarding intersectionality
B. Individually forged schema
C. The nature of the sexual field
D. Self-efficacy

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe symbolic interaction theory and its relationship to the concept of sexual scripts and sexual fields.
Topic: 02-12 Symbolic Interation Theory

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94. Sociologists view societal influences on human sexuality occurring at a number of levels. The institution of the family is an example of such an influence at which level?
A. Macro level
B. Subcultural level
C. Interpersonal level
D. Individual level

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-08 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

95. At the macro level of analysis, our sexuality would be interpreted to be influenced by all EXCEPT for which one of the following?
A. The family
B. Religion
C. The economy
D. Sexual orientation

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-08 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

96. In the examination of the effects of social institutions for differences in sexual behaviour, Byers and Slattery (1997) observed that it is difficult to support a family on the salary earned in most jobs in Russia. In contrast, a prostitute may earn the equivalent of a monthly salary in just a few hours. As a result, many prostitutes in Russia are highly educated. Which sociological institution is concerned?
A. The economy
B. Education
C. The family
D. Politics

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-08 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

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97. From the sociological perspective, if you were to state that a particular institution was an important source for norms where various types of sexual behaviour are viewed as being wrong, which institution would be referring to?
A. Education
B. Religion
C. The economy
D. Medicine

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-08 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

98. What institution in North American society, is most responsible for norms and values relating to the prohibitions against homosexual sex?
A. The family
B. Religion
C. The economy
D. Education

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-08 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

99. Which one of the following is MOST LIKELY to be FALSE concerning the legal system and sexuality?
A. Laws are mechanisms of social control.
B. Laws determine normative behaviours.
C. Laws reflect the interests of dominant groups within a society.
D. Laws concerning sexuality are in everyone's best interest.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-08 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

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100. Which social system or institution are we studying if we are comparing two societies views on the legality of prostitution?
A. Medicine
B. The law
C. The family
D. Religion

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-09 Show the ways in which laws in the Criminal Code of Canada regulate sexual conduct.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

101. Which statement BEST describes the medicalization of sexuality in the 21st century?
A. A man asks his physician for a pill to help him attain an erection.
B. A woman asks her physician for a referral to a sex therapist.
C. A woman sees a gynecologist about severe menstrual pain.
D. A man sees his physician for the treatment of a sexually transmitted infection.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-08 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

102. Jeannie's mother was happy to have a husband who brought home a pay check every two weeks and was a good man. For her, these characteristics were enough for her to have sex with her husband. Jeannie wants to fall in love with someone who will become her partner both in marriage and in sex. This is an example of how the _____ institution has changed and the _____ ideology guides sexual behaviour.
A. economic; procreational
B. economic; relational
C. familial; procreational
D. familial; relational

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-08 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

Understanding Human Sexuality (Canadian) 7th edition Hyde Test Bank

103. Which statement describes sexual behaviour and the institution of medicine?
A. In the late 1800s, physicians indicated masturbation would not cause various pathologies.
B. Today, medicine plays a role in aspects of sexuality it never used to, such as child birth.
C. Today most sex therapists are uncomfortable "prescribing" masturbation as a treatment.
D. Medicine has had minimal influence on our sexuality over the last 100 years.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-08 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

104. Which of the following is NOT a Sexual Offence in the *Criminal Code of Canada*?
A. Anal sex between two unmarried persons
B. When an individual has sexual intercourse with a person that has a known defined blood relationship with them.
C. Mailing anything that is obscene, indecent, immoral, or scurrilous
D. Keeping, transporting a person to, or occupying a place used for the practice of acts of indecency.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-09 Show the ways in which laws in the Criminal Code of Canada regulate sexual conduct.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

105. Under Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau, an omnibus bill was passed that made the use of contraception legal and allowed consenting adults to legally have oral and anal sex. These sweeping changes were introduced in what year?
A. 1955
B. 1960
C. 1969
D. 1979

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-09 Show the ways in which laws in the Criminal Code of Canada regulate sexual conduct.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

Understanding Human Sexuality (Canadian) 7th edition Hyde Test Bank

106. In Canada, laws cannot be based on one religious tradition. Freedom of conscience, religion, and equity are guaranteed by a document called
A. Criminal Code
B. Charter of Rights and Freedoms
C. Provincial Laws and Documents
D. Canadian Supreme Court Documents

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-09 Show the ways in which laws in the Criminal Code of Canada regulate sexual conduct.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

107. In Canada there are three criminal offenses regarding sexual assault. In order of the minimum to maximum sentence associated, they are:
A. Sexual assault, sexual assault with a weapon/threats, aggravated sexual assault
B. Sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, sexual interference
C. Minor sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, deadly sexual assault
D. Sexual assault with a weapon, aggravated sexual assault, rape

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-09 Show the ways in which laws in the Criminal Code of Canada regulate sexual conduct.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

108. Although polygyny is illegal in Canada, practitioners of polygyny may not be prosecuted. One reason for this is that:
A. the government wishes to repeal this law, making polygyny legal.
B. polygyny is more related to the social institution of economy than to that of law.
C. the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms protects religious practices from persecution.
D. there is a lack of political will to persecute individuals in Canada when polygyny is legal in the United States.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-09 Show the ways in which laws in the Criminal Code of Canada regulate sexual conduct.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

Understanding Human Sexuality (Canadian) 7th edition Hyde Test Bank

109. Under the *Criminal Code of Canada*, which of the following is the most serious offense and has the longest maximum sentence?
A. Corrupting children
B. Bestiality
C. Aggravated sexual assault
D. Child pornography

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-09 Show the ways in which laws in the Criminal Code of Canada regulate sexual conduct.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

110. In some countries, live sex shows are legal and participated in as well as viewed by consenting adults. In Canada, live sex shows constitute:
A. immoral but not illegal behaviour
B. illegal behaviour with no jail sentence
C. illegal behaviour with a 2-year jail sentence
D. behaviour with no social restrictions

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-09 Show the ways in which laws in the Criminal Code of Canada regulate sexual conduct.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

111. Technically, it is illegal in Canada for consenting adults to engage in group sex if
A. anal sex occurs
B. oral sex occurs
C. same-sex sex occurs
D. extra-marital sex occurs

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-09 Show the ways in which laws in the Criminal Code of Canada regulate sexual conduct.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

Understanding Human Sexuality (Canadian) 7th edition Hyde Test Bank

112. Pierre Trudeau is quoted as saying "the state has no business in the bedrooms of the nation." How does this quote fit Canadian law as compared to American law regarding sexuality?
A. There are no laws in Canada on sexual behaviour; there are many stringent laws in the United States on sexual behaviour.
B. Homosexuality is legal in Canada; homosexuality is illegal in the United States.
C. Canadian sex laws only apply to behaviours performed in public; American sex laws apply to behaviours performed anywhere.
D. Canadian sex laws do not include private, adult, consensual activity; American sex laws include legal regulation of some adult consensual activities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-09 Show the ways in which laws in the Criminal Code of Canada regulate sexual conduct.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

113. Across Canada there has been a long-standing law that makes it a crime for women to go topless. In Ontario, it is no longer illegal for women to go topless. Despite the change in law, it is still uncommon to see topless women except for at a few beaches. This is an example of how laws:
A. enact social change in favour of the minority population
B. create social norms and control society
C. protect children from corruption
D. protect women from harassment

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-09 Show the ways in which laws in the Criminal Code of Canada regulate sexual conduct.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

Understanding Human Sexuality (Canadian) 7th edition Hyde Test Bank

114. Polygyny practices present a difficult case to prosecute in Canada. The practice itself is illegal but is almost always practiced due to religious or cultural beliefs. Polygyny practices may also undermine women's equality. Additionally, polygamists do not usually register multiple spouses. This practice then puts what rights upheld by Canadian law against each other?
A. religious rights and immigration rights
B. women's rights and religious rights
C. cultural rights and individuals' rights
D. women's rights and family rights

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-09 Show the ways in which laws in the Criminal Code of Canada regulate sexual conduct.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

115. When a person imagines how he/she is viewed from another person's perspective this is called
A. other-orientation
B. comparison level
C. defining the situation
D. role-taking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe symbolic interaction theory and its relationship to the concept of sexual scripts and sexual fields.
Topic: 02-13 Sexual Scripts

116. Which is the FIRST behaviour in most people's sexual scripts?
A. fellatio
B. kissing
C. cunnilingus
D. touching the breasts

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe symbolic interaction theory and its relationship to the concept of sexual scripts and sexual fields.
Topic: 02-13 Sexual Scripts

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117. The symbolic interaction theory's explanation for the universal importance of sexuality de-emphasizes which fact?
A. Sexuality is associated with great physical pleasure.
B. Sexual interactions are associated with disclosure of one's body.
C. Sexual interactions are associated with disclosure of one's thoughts and feelings.
D. Sexual interactions are associated with reproduction.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe symbolic interaction theory and its relationship to the concept of sexual scripts and sexual fields.
Topic: 02-13 Sexual Scripts

118. What three social structures are linked to sexuality according to the symbolic interaction theory?
A. kinship, power, and ideology
B. family, economy, and power
C. medicine, law, and religion
D. kinship, economy, and power

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe symbolic interaction theory and its relationship to the concept of sexual scripts and sexual fields.
Topic: 02-13 Sexual Scripts

119. On a first date with someone, males are often portrayed as being proactive and being the one to pick up the female, while the female is portrayed as being reactive and being the one who is picked up. These are examples of:
A. classical conditioning
B. gender schema
C. social evolution
D. sexual scripts

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe symbolic interaction theory and its relationship to the concept of sexual scripts and sexual fields.
Topic: 02-13 Sexual Scripts

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120. If a researcher asked male and female college students to describe a typical "hook-up", what social influences will be described?
A. Sexual scripts
B. Heteronormativity
C. Physical pleasure
D. Kinship

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe symbolic interaction theory and its relationship to the concept of sexual scripts and sexual fields.
Topic: 02-13 Sexual Scripts

121. Researchers have studied the "most sexually arousing" sequence of events. Using sexual scripts, what would you expect they found?
A. little agreement among males on this sequence
B. little agreement among females on this sequence
C. little agreement between and among females and males on this sequence
D. a great deal of agreement between and among females and males on this sequence

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe symbolic interaction theory and its relationship to the concept of sexual scripts and sexual fields.
Topic: 02-13 Sexual Scripts

122. Canadian researchers have begun to study sexual scripts that incorporate our use of technology in the 21stcentury. Which of the following BEST represents how young people's first date scripts may have changed to incorporate technology?
A. They have not changed.
B. A dating couple texts before and after their date.
C. A dating couple avoids texting each other.
D. Scripts do not apply to technology.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe symbolic interaction theory and its relationship to the concept of sexual scripts and sexual fields.
Topic: 02-13 Sexual Scripts

Understanding Human Sexuality (Canadian) 7th edition Hyde Test Bank

123. Sam and Jodi just finished a night at the movies together. After having a coffee at the local café, Sam walks Jodi home. As they say goodnight, to Jodi's surprise, Sam leans in for a kiss. In terms of symbolic interaction theory, Jodi and Sam have
A. developed a shared definition of the situation
B. not developed a shared definition of the situation
C. taken opposing roles
D. jumped a step in the sexual script

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe symbolic interaction theory and its relationship to the concept of sexual scripts and sexual fields.
Topic: 02-12 Symbolic Interation Theory

124. You are on a number of student committees at your University/College which has put you in the position of volunteering at back-to-back events during orientation. You have just finished running a sexuality education booth where you were demonstrating proper condom use techniques and are now setting up a booth for international students. Your co-volunteer arrives to help you with the booth and, in an enthusiastic manner, grabs a coloured condom that was hanging out of your pocket, and begins to blow it up like a balloon. You burst out laughing but your colleague looks at you in complete confusion. Which is the BEST description of how symbolic interaction theory might describe what has taken place?
A. Co-operation between two individuals achieves most goals.
B. An object takes on meaning in relation to a person's plans.
C. Mistakes occur when people do not verbally communicate.
D. Being able to place one's self in another's shoes.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe symbolic interaction theory and its relationship to the concept of sexual scripts and sexual fields.
Topic: 02-12 Symbolic Interation Theory

Short Answer Questions

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125. Discuss how the processes of natural selection and sexual selection work from the viewpoint of a sociobiologist.

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Topic: 02-01 Evolutionary Perspectives

126. Discuss the differences in the ways sociobiologists, cognitive psychologists, and sociologists would account for the existence of the double standard. To which group is your own explanation for the phenomenon most similar? Why?

Answers will vary

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and gender.
Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe symbolic interaction theory and its relationship to the concept of sexual scripts and sexual fields.
Learning Objective: 02-08 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions.
Topic: 02-01 Evolutionary Perspectives

127. How does evolutionary psychology differ from sociobiology? What are the key processes for each?

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the concepts associated with the evolutionary perspective.
Topic: 02-01 Evolutionary Perspectives
Topic: 02-02 Evaluation of Sociobiology
Topic: 02-03 Evolutionary Psychology

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128. Discuss the three major components of Freud's theory of human personality and the sequence of their development.

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

129. What are the stages of personality development as put forth by Freud? Briefly define each and discuss the implications for each gender.

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

130. Discuss the consequences of Freud's view of women on human sexuality in Canada. How does the psychoanalytic view of female sexuality affect male sexuality?

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strenghts and weaknesses of the various Freudian psychoanalytic concepts.
Topic: 02-04 Psychological Theories
Topic: 02-05 Psychoanalytic Theory

131. Describe psychologist Sandra Bem's schema theory and provide an example.

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and gender.
Topic: 02-08 Cognitive Theory

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132. Show the difference between classical and operant conditioning on sexuality. Which one helps to explain more about human sexuality? Explain.

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-06 Learning Theory

133. What are the main processes involved in sexuality as viewed from social learning and why is the concept of self-efficacy so important in learning?

Answers will vary

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-06 Learning Theory

134. Apply the principles of social learning theory to how males in Melanesia live as homosexuals for a decade and then thereafter live as heterosexuals.

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-06 Learning Theory

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135. Briefly discuss how each of the major social institutions in a society can influence the sexuality in that society.

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-08 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

136. Using a sociological approach, briefly discuss the different levels of analysis of a society and their focus on sexuality.

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-08 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions.
Topic: 02-15 Social Institutions

137. Define what a sexual script is. Then give an example (not a first date) of a sexual script that you know is widely accepted.

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe symbolic interaction theory and its relationship to the concept of sexual scripts and sexual fields.
Topic: 02-13 Sexual Scripts

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138. How might the processes of imitation and identification be incorporated into erotic films in order to encourage the use of condoms to inhibit the spread of sexually transmitted diseases?

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of learning theory as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.
Topic: 02-14 Sexual Fields

139. Canadian law has become more equitable and liberal within the last century. Discuss the most important changes.

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-09 Show the ways in which laws in the Criminal Code of Canada regulate sexual conduct.
Topic: 02-16 Theoretical Perpectives Revisted

140. Using Social Exchange theory, discuss how two people in a romantic relationship could have different levels of sexual satisfaction.

Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory explains sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.
Topic: 02-07 Social Exchange Theory

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141. Describe the major change made to Canadian criminal law in 1969 and identify the Prime Minister supporting these changes.

1969 when, under Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, the House of Commons passed an omnibus bill that introduced sweeping changes to the *Criminal Code of Canada* (see Figure 2.8). This bill removed provisions that had made consensual sexual behaviours between adults done in private illegal, such as use of contraception, oral sex, and anal sex. These changes may have reflected the fact that laws that go against prevailing social or subcultural norms are often ignored, and most Canadians agreed with Trudeau when he said, "The state has no business in the bedrooms of the nation."

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: 02-09 Show the ways in which laws in the Criminal Code of Canada regulate sexual conduct.
Topic: 02-16 Theoretical Perpectives Revisted

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