Human Sexuality Diversity in Contemporary Society 10th edition Yarber Test Bank

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Human Sexuality, 10e **(Yarber)**
Chapter 2 Studying Human Sexuality

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

Answer: B
Explanation: Sex, Advice Columnists, and Pop Psychology
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Advice Columnists
Learning Objective: Analyze the sex information/advice genre, its function as entertainment, and how to evaluate it in conjunction with statistical data.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

2) Which of the following is true of African Americans' traditional ideologies of sexuality?
A) Women should be responsible for condom use.
B) Men must avoid sex with numerous women.
C) It is acceptable for men to be gay or bisexual.
D) Women must engage in concurrent sexual relationships.

Answer: A
Explanation: Ethnicity and Sexuality
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: African Americans
Learning Objective: Describe emerging research on ethnicity and sexuality.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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3) In order to lend scientific credibility to their materials, the sexual information media
A) make up false research studies.
B) present actors who pose as experts in sexuality.
C) use the trappings of social science and psychiatry without the substance.
D) pay experts large sums of money to present information made up by the media.

Answer: C
Explanation: Sex, Advice Columnists, and Pop Psychology
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Advice Columnists
Learning Objective: Analyze the sex information/advice genre, its function as entertainment, and how to evaluate it in conjunction with statistical data.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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4) One way to assess the credibility of a website with information about sexuality is to
A) ask a licensed sex therapist about it.
B) investigate its sponsor.
C) look for the information on Google Scholar.
D) look for testimonials about the site.

Answer: B
Explanation: Sex, Advice Columnists, and Pop Psychology
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Advice Columnists
Learning Objective: Analyze the sex information/advice genre, its function as entertainment, and how to evaluate it in conjunction with statistical data.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 2.1: Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena
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5) Statistics about sexual behavior that are most promoted in the media tend to
A) reflect current scholarly research.
B) be distorted or oversimplified.
C) show the persuasiveness of aberrant sexual behaviors.
D) reinforce sexual stereotypes.

Answer: B
Explanation: Sex, Advice Columnists, and Pop Psychology
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Advice Columnists
Learning Objective: Analyze the sex information/advice genre, its function as entertainment, and how to evaluate it in conjunction with statistical data.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: C
Explanation: Sex, Advice Columnists, and Pop Psychology
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Advice Columnists
Learning Objective: Analyze the sex information/advice genre, its function as entertainment, and how to evaluate it in conjunction with statistical data.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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7) Dr. Martinez conducted a survey to determine the frequency of sexual activity among the American middle class. He collected data from several individuals working at various multinational companies and concluded that an average middle-class American engages in sexual activity once in a week. In this scenario, Dr. Martinez's research sample is most likely a _____.
A) biased sample
B) representative sample
C) multistage sample
D) stratified sample

Answer: A
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Sampling
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Apply
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology; 2.1: Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

8) The main difference between a value judgment and an objective statement is that objective statements
A) describe how people actually behave.
B) cannot be empirically validated.
C) offer specific examples.
D) are based on the opinions of focus group members.

Answer: A
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Value Judgments
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 2.1: Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena
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9) Which of the following is a feature of value judgments?
A) They describe a person's feelings.
B) They provide information about what motivates people.
C) Their truth or accuracy can be measured and tested.
D) They often act as blinders to understanding.

Answer: D
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Value Judgments
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

10) A set of simplistic, rigidly held, overgeneralized beliefs about a particular type of individual or group of people is known as a(n)
A) stereotype.
B) opinion.
C) judgment.
D) bias.

Answer: A
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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11) Value judgments tend to
A) clarify views about human sexuality.
B) foster objectivity in the study of sexuality.
C) obscure the search for understanding in terms of sexuality.
D) undermine sexual norms in a society.

Answer: C
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Value Judgments
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

12) Jed states that all men want sex all the time. Although several of his friends have tried to convince him otherwise, he maintains that "we're all that way." This is an example of a
A) stereotype.
B) factual statement.
C) value judgment.
D) bias.

Answer: A
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Apply
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
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13) Which of the following statements is true of an opinion?
A) It is a substantiated belief or conclusion.
B) It is based on concrete evidence or accurate knowledge.
C) It fails to form a value judgment.
D) It reflects people's personal values or biases.

Answer: D
Explanation: Thinking objectively about sexuality
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

14) A bias leads us to
A) select information that supports our views or beliefs.
B) question the results of our research.
C) make value judgments about the research of others.
D) engage in ethical practices.

Answer: A
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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15) Which of the following methods is incorporated by scholars to avoid personal bias?
A) They make use of value judgment to obtain conclusions for their research.
B) They apply the objective methods of social science research.
C) They try to maintain congruency with the existing research findings.
D) They channel and filter conflicting information in their research findings.

Answer: B
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

16) Stereotypical beliefs
A) are surprisingly flexible.
B) are the same across different cultures.
C) are based on religious beliefs.
D) are resistant to change.

Answer: D
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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17) Which of the following best defines a stereotype?
A) It is a simplistic, overgeneralized belief about people or ideas.
B) It is a statistically based general statement about a group of people.
C) It is an exaggeration based on a personal experience.
D) It is a statement of personal preference or inclination.

Answer: A
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

18) The notion that gay male relationships are doomed to fail is an example of
A) an urban myth.
B) conventional wisdom.
C) cultural insensitivity.
D) a sexual stereotype.

Answer: D
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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19) The notion that women need a reason for sex and men need a place is an example of
A) a cultural norm.
B) conventional wisdom.
C) ethnographic profiling.
D) a sexual stereotype.

Answer: D
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

20) Which of the following statements is true of sexual stereotypes?
A) They often encourage gender equality.
B) They set standards for sexual behavior.
C) They influence one's sexual orientation.
D) They are powerful in stigmatizing bisexuals.

Answer: D
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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21) An egocentric fallacy is the mistaken belief that
A) one's sexual behavior is superior to others.
B) one's intellectual ability is superior to others.
C) one's own values are held by others.
D) one's values are mostly disagreed with by others.

Answer: C
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Egocentric Fallacy
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

22) Portia and Ellen are firmly convinced that their Ivy League college culture is superior to others in every way. They view students from other institutions with disdain. Portia and Ellen may be demonstrating
A) ethnocentrism.
B) phallocentrism.
C) phallic monism.
D) egocentric fallacy.

Answer: A
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Ethnocentric Fallacy
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Apply
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
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23) Janet concludes that a particular tribe is bizarre because the men adorn themselves by piercing their genitalia and wearing little wire rings. She overlooks the fact that in her own culture, people pierce their ears, tongues, eyebrows, and other body parts. This is an example of
A) egocentric fallacy.
B) ethnocentrism.
C) phallocentrism.
D) continuum fallacy.

Answer: B
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Ethnocentric Fallacy
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Apply
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

24) Ethnocentrism is reinforced by
A) government-sponsored research.
B) the objective study of other cultures.
C) the globalization efforts of countries.
D) opinions, biases, and stereotypes about other cultures.

Answer: D
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Ethnocentric Fallacy
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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25) In the context of sex research methods, the drawing of a general conclusion from specific facts is called
A) induction.
B) deduction.
C) logic.
D) reliability.

Answer: A
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Sex Research Methods
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

26) How do the methods employed by sex researchers contrast with those used by other social scientists?
A) Sex researchers cannot conduct experiments without risking STI transmission.
B) Sex researchers must conduct their observations and experiments covertly.
C) Sex researchers must develop completely new methods because of subject matter.
D) Sex researchers are constrained by taboos and additional ethical concerns.

Answer: D
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Sex Research Methods
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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27) Which of the following sex research methods makes use of questionnaires or interviews to gather information?
A) observational research
B) survey research
C) experimental research
D) clinical research

Answer: B
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Sex Research Methods
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 2.1: Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

28) Ethical considerations for research in sexuality include
A) an attempt to get the most representative sample possible.
B) informed consent from the participants.
C) maximization of bias.
D) the careful selection of the appropriate research method.

Answer: B
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Ethical Issues
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology; 3.1: Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice
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29) An in-depth examination of an individual or a group who goes to a psychiatrist, psychologist, or social worker for assistance with psychological or medical problems or disorders is called
A) ethnocentric bias.
B) a biased sample.
C) survey research.
D) clinical research.

Answer: D
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Clinical Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 2.1: Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena; 2.2: Demonstrate psychology information literacy; 2.3: Engage in innovative and integrative thinking and problem solving
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

30) Susan, a researcher, is interested in studying the relationship between illegal drug use and certain high-risk sexual behaviors in her college. She collects filled-out questionnaires from students and faculty and has each subject identified by his or her Social Security number. In this case, Susan is most likely to be in jeopardy for violating the principle of
A) informed consent.
B) debriefing after deception.
C) right to withdraw.
D) confidentiality.

Answer: D
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Ethical Issues
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Apply
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology; 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
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31) Logan, Amelia's father, claims that premarital sex is immoral and believes that all parents in the United States hold the same view about premarital sex. In this scenario, Logan's beliefs demonstrate _____.
A) phallic monism
B) phallocentrism
C) the egocentric fallacy
D) the ethnocentric fallacy

Answer: C
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Egocentric Fallacy
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Apply
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

32) In scientific research, a small group representing the larger group in terms of age, sex, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, sexual orientation, and so on is called a _____.
A) representative sample
B) stratified sample
C) biased sample
D) multistage sample

Answer: A
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Sampling
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 2.2: Demonstrate psychology information literacy
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33) Dr. Barnes is interested in the sexual behavior of middle-aged adults. She goes to a large corporation and collects data on all clerical workers who meet this criterion. Dr. Barnes calls her study "The Sexual Behavior of Middle-Aged American Workers." Dr. Barnes' study can be criticized on the grounds that
A) she has not followed standard ethical guidelines satisfactorily.
B) the findings are not based on a representative sample and are biased.
C) experimentation would have been a better methodology for this study.
D) her study suffers from ethnocentrism.

Answer: B
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Sampling
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Apply
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology; 2.3: Engage in innovative and integrative thinking and problem solving
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

34) Janette selects a random group of 20 youths from her local community as a sample to study the sexual nature and behavior of adolescent male youths. The youths of her community are known to be atheists and not conservative in sexual endeavors. She uses a random questionnaire that requires the youths to answer questions on their sexual behavior and provide personal details. Based on the information provided, which of the following is a drawback of Janette's study?
A) The results of the study cannot be generalized to the larger population.
B) The sample size used for the study is too large.
C) The questionnaire used by Janette to study adolescent sexual behavior has low validity and reliability.
D) The participants were selected using random sampling method.

Answer: A
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Sampling
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Apply
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology; 2.2: Demonstrate psychology information literacy
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35) Dr. Johnson would like to study the sexual attitudes of the American male. To obtain subjects for his research, he stands outside a restaurant and asks for volunteers. In this case, the sample obtained for study is most likely to be a(n) _____ sample.
A) biased
B) representative
C) ethnocentric
D) exclusionary

Answer: A
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Sampling
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Apply
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology; 2.2: Demonstrate psychology information literacy
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

36) Which of the following is true of sampling in sex research?
A) Some ethnic groups are underrepresented in most studies.
B) The most preferred choice of sample is individuals from large corporations.
C) Volunteers for sex research are highly likely to be females who are sexually inexperienced.
D) Gay men and lesbian women are restricted from volunteering for sex research.

Answer: A
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Sampling
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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37) In the context of sex research methods, clinical research
A) can be used to draw inferences about cause and effect.
B) uses questionnaires to gather information.
C) emphasizes the study of normal individuals.
D) is normally descriptive in nature.

Answer: D
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Clinical Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

38) A major limitation of clinical research is the
A) emphasis on extrapolation from individual case data.
B) fact that unhealthy providers create unhealthy clients.
C) emphasis on pathological behavior.
D) fact that its results cannot be replicated.

Answer: C
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Clinical Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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39) It is important to be careful while making generalizations from sex research studies because
A) sex research is fraught with violations of taboos and norms.
B) student volunteers frequently give misleading or inaccurate responses.
C) informed consent can create experimenter bias.
D) most research samples have several potential limitations.

Answer: D
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Sampling
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

40) Noah is a member of the institutional review board (IRB) at his university. As a member of this committee, Noah must ensure that
A) the results of research studies are shared with the research participants.
B) research participants are protected from harm during research procedures.
C) the credentials of the research participants are verified.
D) all research participants cooperate until the research is complete.

Answer: B
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Research Studies
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Apply
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology; 2.2: Demonstrate psychology information literacy
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41) Which of the following is a drawback of online questionnaires used in sex research?
A) They discourage participants from reporting sensitive sexual behaviors.
B) They fail to offer anonymity to participants.
C) They make it difficult to verify the identity of participants.
D) They are expensive to administer.

Answer: C
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Survey Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

42) Which of the following statements is true of surveys used for sex research?
A) Surveys are expensive to administer and demand considerable time and effort of volunteers.
B) Measures are taken to ensure that all ethnic groups are represented in surveys.
C) The interviewer's sex, race, or religion is unlikely to influence survey results.
D) Volunteers generally underreport experiences that might be culturally considered deviant or immoral.

Answer: D
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Survey Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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43) Which of the following is an advantage of the survey method used in sex research?
A) An in-depth examination of volunteers is conducted.
B) Interviewers' biases fail to influence the survey results.
C) Volunteers are able to complete questionnaires fairly quickly.
D) Volunteers' past records are verified to ensure credibility of their reports.

Answer: C
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Sampling
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

44) Danny, one among the many volunteers selected for a study on the sexual behavior of married men, lies about his sexual fetish and the frequency of intercourse in a week. He has casual sex outside marriage but does not reveal it. Which of the following sex research methods is most likely to have been used for the study?
A) observational research method
B) experimental research method
C) survey research method
D) laboratory research method

Answer: C
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Survey Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Apply
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology; 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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45) An interviewing research technique using computer and audio assistance is known as the
A) audio-CASI method.
B) CAT/PET method.
C) computer-generated audio-response method.
D) computer-aided audio-cassette method.

Answer: A
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Survey Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

46) Dr. Frank wants to study the queer sexual practices of men aged 40 to 50 in religious societies. He employs the survey research method to record their behavior. In order to collect the data most efficiently and eliminate the limitations caused by self-reporting, Dr. Frank must
A) collect personal notes from volunteers that document their sexual activities on a daily basis.
B) arrange for video conference in which volunteers can answer sex-related questions.
C) conduct face-to-face interview with volunteers.
D) write down his observations about the volunteers and refrain from asking them for data.

Answer: A
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Survey Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Apply
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
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47) A major problem with observational research on sexual behavior in natural environment is that
A) it always involves a very small sample size.
B) it raises the ethical issue of informed consent.
C) its requirements are as elaborate as that of clinical research.
D) its independent variables are often manipulated by researchers.

Answer: B
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Observational Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology; 3.1: Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

48) The factors that can be manipulated or changed by experimenters are called
A) dependent variables.
B) conditional variables.
C) subordinate variables.
D) independent variables.

Answer: D
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Experimental Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 2.1: Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena; 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research; 2.2: Demonstrate psychology information literacy
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49) The factors affected by the manipulation of other variables are called
A) dependent variables.
B) absolute variables.
C) autonomous variables.
D) independent variables.

Answer: A
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Experimental Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 2.1: Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena; 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research; 2.2: Demonstrate psychology information literacy
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

50) Dr. Paula conducts a survey to study the prevalence of masturbation, transvestism, same-sex encounters, and other sexual behaviors among adolescents. In order to ensure that the participants are comfortable in revealing their sexual behaviors, Dr. Paula must
A) arrange a face-to-face interview to gain the trust of the participants.
B) inform the participants that behaviors such as masturbation and transvestism are common among adolescents.
C) offer anonymity to her participants and their reports.
D) offer medical help for participants reporting behaviors such as masturbation and same-sex encounters.

Answer: C
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Survey Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Apply
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
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51) Jennie finds a correlation between marital satisfaction and sexual frequency. Based on this information, what conclusion should she draw from her finding?
A) Marital satisfaction causes people to have sex more frequently.
B) Sexual frequency causes people to be more satisfied with their marriage.
C) Either marital satisfaction increases the frequency of sex or sexual frequency increases marital satisfaction.
D) Marital satisfaction is the independent variable, and sexual frequency is the dependent variable.

Answer: C
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Correlational Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Apply
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology; 2.2: Demonstrate psychology information literacy
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

52) A major limitation of correlational studies is that they cannot
A) indicate which variable causes the other to change.
B) accommodate a large number of subjects.
C) be ethically used in research on sexuality.
D) show relationships between variables.

Answer: A
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Correlational Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 2.2: Demonstrate psychology information literacy
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Human Sexuality Diversity in Contemporary Society 10th edition Yarber Test Bank

53) The sex researcher who wrote *Psychopathia Sexualis* was
A) Sigmund Freud.
B) Havelock Ellis.
C) Richard von Krafft-Ebing.
D) Alfred Kinsey.

Answer: C
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Richard von Krafft-Ebing
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

54) According to Sigmund Freud, the part of the body upon which eroticism is focused during the first stage of psychosexual development is the
A) abdomen.
B) genitals.
C) mouth.
D) anus.

Answer: C
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Sigmund Freud
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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55) According to Sigmund Freud, the fear that a phallic-stage boy feels because of his desires toward his mother leads to
A) neurosis.
B) penis envy.
C) a suppressed libido.
D) castration anxiety.

Answer: D
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Sigmund Freud
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

56) Which of the following is an outcome of the phallic stage of psychosexual development in which little girls sexually desire their fathers?
A) an Oedipal complex
B) an Electra complex
C) the anal phase
D) the latency phase

Answer: B
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Sigmund Freud
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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57) According to Sigmund Freud, girls and boys develop feminine and masculine identities, respectively, when they
A) begin to desire their parent of the opposite sex.
B) relinquish their desire for the other-sex parent and begin to identify with their same-sex parent.
C) begin to express their libido in socially acceptable ways.
D) reach the phallic stage of psychosexual development.

Answer: B
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Sigmund Freud
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

58) Five-year-old Kayla is unhappy when she discovers that her brother has a penis and she does not. According to Freud's stages of psychosexual development, Kayla
A) is in the phallic stage.
B) has castration anxiety.
C) is in the latency stage.
D) has developed an Oedipal complex.

Answer: A
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Sigmund Freud
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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59) A major reason for the lack of popularity of Freud's theory of sexuality among American sex researchers is
A) the emphasis on unconscious forces such as libido.
B) his overemphasis on adolescent and adult sexual expression.
C) the fact that there were no empirical data to support his ideas.
D) his view that excessive masturbation is the root of many personality problems.

Answer: C
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Sigmund Freud
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

60) Which statement best reflects the views of Havelock Ellis regarding the nature of female sexuality?
A) Women are naturally asexual, and if they are interested in sex, it is merely as a way to achieve pregnancy.
B) Women's animal lusts cause men to lose control and engage in intercourse to the point of weakness and illness.
C) Women have sexual desires no less intense than those of men.
D) Women experience themselves as anatomically defective without a penis and compensate for it by devoting themselves to their husband and children.

Answer: C
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Havelock Ellis
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Analyze
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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61) Havelock Ellis viewed the so-called abnormal sexual behaviors as
A) the result of excessive autoeroticism.
B) a result of moral degeneracy and inferior genetic inheritance.
C) sexual instincts that have been repressed too long.
D) exaggerations of normal sexual behavior.

Answer: D
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Havelock Ellis
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: A
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Havelock Ellis
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

63) One of the most important findings in Kinsey's work was that
A) children had sexual thoughts and experiences.
B) a vast majority of women masturbated several times a day.
C) there was extraordinary diversity in sexual behavior.
D) few people understood or used contraceptive devices.

Answer: C
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Alfred Kinsey
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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64) The development of Kinsey's Heterosexual-Homosexual Rating Scale was an attempt to
A) classify sexual behaviors in terms of their normality and abnormality.
B) evaluate the masculinity and femininity of Kinsey's subjects.
C) represent a proportion of an individual's sexual behaviors with the same or other sex.
D) measure the frequency of autoerotic behavior among subjects of different ages.

Answer: C
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Alfred Kinsey
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

65) Dr. Collins wants to conduct a research study to determine the extent of online abuse targeted at homosexuals. As part of the study, he announces on his social media page that he is gay. He then records all the hate comments that are targeted at his sexual orientation. The research method adopted by Dr. Collins is known as_____.
A) survey research
B) experimental research
C) observational research
D) clinical research

Answer: C
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Observational Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Apply
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology; 2.2: Demonstrate psychology information literacy
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66) Ken has had sexual intercourse with women throughout his high school years. However, in college, he meets attractive men and soon starts to have sexual intercourse with them, too. Ken takes pride in being both homosexual and heterosexual equally. Which of the following will be Ken's rating in Kinsey's rating scale?
A) 0
B) 6
C) 3
D) 1

Answer: C
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Alfred Kinsey
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Apply
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

67) Which of the following statements about masturbation was made by Alfred C. Kinsey?
A) It is harmful as it affects one's sexual well-being.
B) It facilitates aggression in males during sexual intercourse.
C) It is not a substitute for sexual intercourse but a distinct form of sexual behavior that provides sexual pleasure.
D) It adversely affects women's sexuality by reducing their ability to become orgasmic during intercourse.

Answer: C
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Alfred Kinsey
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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68) Which of the following statements was one of William Masters and Virginia Johnson's research findings?
A) Clitoral orgasm is physically and psychologically inferior to vaginal orgasms.
B) Male and female sexual responses are very similar.
C) Unlike women, men experience orgasm during masturbation.
D) Women experience orgasm primarily through vaginal stimulation.

Answer: B
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: William Masters and Virginia Johnson
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

69) The highly successful approach to treatment of sexual problems that was developed by Masters and Johnson was based on
A) behavioral therapy.
B) sex education.
C) drug therapy.
D) Freudian therapy.

Answer: A
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: William Masters and Virginia Johnson
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

70) How did Masters and Johnson collect data used to detail human sexual response?
A) oral interviews
B) written surveys
C) correlations
D) observation and direct measurement

Answer: D
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: William Masters and Virginia Johnson
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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71) One obstacle to sex research today, which was also experienced by Alfred Kinsey, is
A) the difficulty of getting female subjects to participate.
B) the absolute lack of willingness of participants to be observed in sexual situations.
C) the fear that surveys may change the sexual orientation of the participants.
D) the attack on the value of sex research by some members of Congress and conservative groups.

Answer: D
Explanation: Contemporary Research Studies
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Research Studies
Learning Objective: Analyze the findings and the target populations of recent studies of sexuality.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

72) Which of the following statements is true about the results of the National Health and Social Life Survey regarding the earlier findings and beliefs about sex in America?
A) Americans are largely open to exploring new sexual partners.
B) The frequency of sex among American couples reduces to about once in 3 months after marriage.
C) Homosexuality is more prevalent than originally believed.
D) Orgasms appear to be the rule for men but the exception for women.

Answer: D
Explanation: Contemporary Research Studies
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: National Health and Social Life Survey
Learning Objective: Analyze the findings and the target populations of recent studies of sexuality.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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73) Which of the following statements is true according to Magnus Hirschfeld's research findings about homosexuality?
A) Homosexual men have a distinctive feminine quality.
B) Homosexuality is the result of the hormonal development of inborn traits.
C) Homosexuality is influenced by cultural and religious teachings.
D) Homosexual men and heterosexual men are similar in personality characteristics.

Answer: B
Explanation: Emerging Research Perspectives
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: LGBT Research
Learning Objective: Assess and critique the contributions of feminist and gay/ lesbian/bisexual/transgendered scholars, including directions for future research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

74) According to the National College Health Assessment, what percentage of respondents had used (or had a partner who had used) emergency contraception during the last year in school?
A) 6%
B) 11%
C) 16%
D) 21%

Answer: C
Explanation: Contemporary Research Studies
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: National College Health Assessment
Learning Objective: Analyze the findings and the target populations of recent studies of sexuality.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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75) The most expansive nationally representative study of sexual and sexual-health behaviors, published in 2010, is called
A) the National Sexual Health and Social Life Survey.
B) the National Assessment of Adolescent Sexual Health and Behavior.
C) the National Survey of Sexual Health and Behavior.
D) the National Survey of Family Growth.

Answer: C
Explanation: Contemporary Research Studies
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: National Survey of Sexual Health and Behavior
Learning Objective: Analyze the findings and the target populations of recent studies of sexuality.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

76) Feminist theorists attempt to understand the female experience in relation to
A) the hormonal differences between males and females.
B) the anatomical differences between males and females.
C) the social construction of gender asymmetry.
D) the religious teachings of Christianity.

Answer: C
Explanation: Emerging Research Perspectives
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Feminist Research
Learning Objective: Assess and critique the contributions of feminist and gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgendered scholars, including directions for future research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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77) Which of the following is true of feminist scholars?
A) They believe in the superiority of the female gender over male gender.
B) They believe power is a critical element in male-female relationships.
C) They believe that gender is not a significant variable in certain aspects of social life.
D) They believe that the female experience of sex has been overstated.

Answer: B
Explanation: Emerging Research Perspectives
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Feminist Research
Learning Objective: Assess and critique the contributions of feminist and gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgendered scholars, including directions for future research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

78) The terms "homosexuality" and "heterosexuality" were coined by
A) Evelyn Hooker.
B) Magnus Hirschfeld.
C) K. H. Ulrichs.
D) Karl Maria Kertbeny.

Answer: D
Explanation: Emerging Research Perspectives
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: LGBT Research
Learning Objective: Assess and critique the contributions of feminist and gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgendered scholars, including directions for future research.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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79) Why was the research of Evelyn Hooker important?
A) She demonstrated that women reached orgasms primarily through stimulation of the clitoris.
B) She emphasized the need for more research on the sexual behavior of ethnic minority groups.
C) She showed that gay men could not be distinguished from heterosexual men on the basis of personality characteristics.
D) She analyzed the power aspect of relationships between the sexes.

Answer: C
Explanation: Emerging Research Perspectives
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: LGBT Research
Learning Objective: Assess and critique the contributions of feminist and gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgendered scholars, including directions for future research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

80) Why was the 1973 removal of homosexuality from the *DSM-II (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders)* significant?
A) It meant that there was nothing wrong with homosexuality and there was no need for therapy to cure it.
B) It supported the idea that homosexuality was due to poor parenting and, therefore, was not a choice made by individuals.
C) It supported the theories of Ulrichs and Hirschfeld.
D) It demonstrated that the life experiences and values of homosexuals were no different from those of heterosexuals.

Answer: A
Explanation: Emerging Research Perspectives
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: LGBT Research
Learning Objective: Assess and critique the contributions of feminist and gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgendered scholars, including directions for future research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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81) The position of most major mental health organizations regarding "reparative" therapy for homosexuality is that it should
A) be initiated whenever consent is given by the individual.
B) not be done.
C) always be attempted.
D) be undertaken for gay men but not lesbian women.

Answer: B
Explanation: Emerging Research Perspectives
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: LGBT Research
Learning Objective: Assess and critique the contributions of feminist and gay/ lesbian/bisexual/transgendered scholars, including directions for future research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

82) Identify a correct statement about traditional Latinos regarding their views on sexuality.
A) They encourage adolescent males to refrain from sexuality.
B) They place a high value on female virginity.
C) They consider homosexuality as a healthy sexual behavior.
D) They encourage the practice of abortion in case of unplanned pregnancies.

Answer: B
Explanation: Ethnicity and Sexuality
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Latinos
Learning Objective: Describe emerging research on ethnicity and sexuality.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

83) Sociologists point out that sexual stereotyping is often used to justify discrimination.

Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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84) One is more likely to read and hear stories about the negative outcomes of sexual stereotyping than those of unusual sexual behaviors.

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Sex, Advice Columnists, and Pop Psychology
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Advice Columnists
Learning Objective: Analyze the sex information/advice genre, its function as entertainment, and how to evaluate it in conjunction with statistical data.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

85) Alfred C. Kinsey argued that sexual behaviors alone did not make a person gay, lesbian, bisexual, or heterosexual.

Answer: TRUE
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Alfred Kinsey
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Value Judgments
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 2.2: Demonstrate psychology information literacy
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

88) William Masters and Virginia Johnson's research findings upheld Sigmund Freud's work on vaginal and clitoral orgasm.

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: William Masters and Virginia Johnson
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

89) A personal leaning or inclination that reflects a prejudice in favor of or against a person, group, or thing in contrast to another is called a bias.

Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Opinions, Biases, and Stereotypes
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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90) Ethnocentrism has been increasingly evident because of the increased awareness of ethnicity.

Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Ethnocentric Fallacy
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

91) Efforts to adhere to Victorian ideology and represent pure morality were deemed by Black women to be necessary for protection and upward mobility and to attain respect and justice.

Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Ethnicity and Sexuality
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: African Americans
Learning Objective: Describe emerging research on ethnicity and sexuality.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

92) The "phallic fallacy" is the mistaken belief that one's experiences and values are shared by others.

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Thinking Objectively About Sexuality
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Egocentric Fallacy
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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93) With a random sample, information gathered from a small group cannot be used to make inferences about the larger group.

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Sampling
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Clinical Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: TRUE
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Alfred Kinsey
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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96) Dependent variables are those factors that an investigator manipulates in order to observe the effects on the independent variable.

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Experimental Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Sex Research Methods
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Correlational Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 2.2: Demonstrate psychology information literacy
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Sigmund Freud
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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99) Havelock Ellis believed that homosexuality was acquired through learning.

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Havelock Ellis
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Alfred Kinsey
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

101) By destroying the myth of the clitoral orgasm, William Masters and Virginia Johnson outlawed female masturbation.

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The Sex Researchers
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: William Masters and Virginia Johnson
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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102) Karl Ulrichs and Karl Maria Kertbeny held the same opinion about homosexuals.

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Emerging Research Perspectives
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: LGBT Research
Learning Objective: Assess and critique the contributions of feminist and gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgendered scholars, including directions for future research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

103) Acculturation is the process of adaptation of an ethnic group to the values, attitudes, and behaviors of the dominant culture.

Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Ethnicity and Sexuality
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Latinos
Learning Objective: Describe emerging research on ethnicity and sexuality.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Emerging Research Perspectives
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: LGBT Research
Learning Objective: Assess and critique the contributions of feminist and gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgendered scholars, including directions for future research.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Ethnicity and Sexuality
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Latinos
Learning Objective: Describe emerging research on ethnicity and sexuality.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

106) Compared with Asian Americans who were raised in the United States, those who were born and raised in their original homeland tend to adhere more closely to their culture's norms, customs, and values.

Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Ethnicity and Sexuality
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders
Learning Objective: Describe emerging research on ethnicity and sexuality.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Ethnicity and Sexuality
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Middle Eastern Americans
Learning Objective: Describe emerging research on ethnicity and sexuality.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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108) In reading or studying about sexual behavior, how can one tell the difference between objective information and value judgments?

Answer: Value judgments imply how a person ought to behave, whereas objective statements describe how people actually behave. Value judgments cannot be empirically validated, whereas objective statements can be. That is, the truth or accuracy of an objective statement can be measured and tested.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Value Judgments
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

109) Define and give an example of the ethnocentric fallacy.

Answer: The ethnocentric fallacy refers to the belief that one's ethnic group, nation, or culture is superior to that of others. For example, African Americans may view Whites as "too uptight" sexually, whereas Whites may view African Americans as "too loose" sexually.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Ethnocentric Fallacy
Learning Objective: List and describe critical thinking skills, including examples of value judgments and objectivity, opinions, biases, and stereotypes.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

110) Explain what is meant by the principle of informed consent.

Answer: The principle of informed consent requires that research participants have full knowledge of the purpose, potential risks, and benefits of participating in a research project. Under informed consent, people are free to decide, without coercion, whether to participate in a project. Studies involving children and other minors typically require parental consent. Once a study begins, participants have the right to withdraw at any time without penalty.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Ethical Issues
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 2.1: Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena; 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research; 2.2: Demonstrate psychology information literacy
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111) What are the advantages and disadvantages of the clinical research method?

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

Disadvantages: Its emphasis on pathological behaviors may reflect an unwarranted assumption about what is pathological (e.g., the Victorian attitude toward masturbation). Inferences of cause and effect cannot be drawn from clinical research.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Clinical Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 2.2: Demonstrate psychology information literacy
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

112) What is the difference between experimental research and correlational studies?

Answer: Experimental research systematically varies independent variables in order to observe the effects on the dependent variables. Correlational studies measure two or more naturally occurring variables to determine their relationship to each other. Experimental research is able to establish cause and effect relationships among variables; correlational studies cannot tell us which variable causes the other to change.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Experimental Research; Correlational Research
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 2.2: Demonstrate psychology information literacy
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: Krafft-Ebing's *Psychopathia Sexualis* documented a wide range of sexual behaviors that had never been described before. The "darker sides" of sexual behavior became available for study.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Richard von Krafft-Ebing
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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114) What are the two main reasons Freud's influence among sex researchers has dwindled?

Answer: His work lacks empiricism, and his description of female development is inadequate.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Sigmund Freud
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Remember
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

115) What was the view of Havelock Ellis on masturbation?

Answer: Havelock Ellis believed that masturbation was widespread, that it was not abnormal, that it was not linked to a mental or physical problem, and that it had a positive function: tension relief.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Havelock Ellis
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: Alfred Kinsey's study of human sexual behavior in America established the great discrepancy between public standards of sexual behavior and actual practice. It revealed an enormous diversity of sexual practices in men and women. He devised the Kinsey scale to represent a proportion of an individual's sexual behaviors with the same or other sex. He found that many people had same-sex sexual experiences, and he discovered that sexual preferences could change over the course of a person's lifetime.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Alfred Kinsey
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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117) What were the pioneering accomplishments of Masters and Johnson?

Answer: The pioneering accomplishments of Masters and Johnson were a systematic study of the physiological mechanisms involved in the human sexual response and the articulation of several key ideas: (1) They discovered that, physiologically, male and female sexual responses are very similar; and (2) they demonstrated that women achieve orgasm primarily through clitoral stimulation.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: William Masters and Virginia Johnson
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: First, a review board or human subject committee must approve the study for ethical concerns. Second, the group must determine how to obtain a representative sample from the population of interest. Third, they must be concerned with adequate representation or omission of ethnic groups and/or sexual minorities such as homosexuals. Fourth, they must be aware of the errors likely in self-reports of sexual behavior. Fifth, questionnaire creators must watch that their own biases do not affect question wording. Sixth, they need to be aware of how a researcher's gender may affect outcome. Seventh, they must be aware of the reluctance of some ethnic groups to respond to such questions. Finally, they must be careful about the generalizations they make from their study.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Sex Research Methods
Learning Objective: Describe and give the advantages and disadvantages of clinical, survey, observational, and experimental methods of sex research.
Bloom's: Apply
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
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119) Why was Havelock Ellis considered the "earliest important modern sexual theorist and scholar"? Summarize his contributions.

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

(1) Normalization of masturbation and other forms of autoeroticism

(2) Acceptance of female sexuality as normal and perhaps distinct from that of men (erogenous zones)

(3) A redefinition of normal behavior; Ellis saw abnormal behavior as an exaggeration of normal behavior

(4) A reevaluation of homosexuality as both congenital and harmless, and not immoral or criminal
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Havelock Ellis
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: Kinsey and Masters and Johnson took an empirical approach to understanding sexual behavior and were all pioneers in sex research. Masters and Johnson, as well as Kinsey, focused on actual sexual behavior rather than on value judgments regarding sexual behavior. Kinsey attempted to collect data on the frequency of different kinds of sexual behavior during the 1950s using the survey method. Masters and Johnson used laboratory observation and experimentation to discover physiological changes that occur during sexual activity. Masters and Johnson later wrote about therapeutic techniques for people with sexual problems.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Alfred Kinsey; William Masters and Virginia Johnson
Learning Objective: Differentiate and critique the contributions of key sex researchers.
Bloom's: Analyze
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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121) What is familismo, and what is its relationship to sexual practices?

Answer: Familismo is the trait of Latino life that describes the commitment to family and family members. Familismo can be a strong factor in reducing unsafe sexual practices with partners outside of primary relationships. For many Latino men who have sex with men, familismo and homophobia can create conflict because of families' negative feelings about homosexuality and their emphasis on the traditional heterosexual family.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Latinos
Learning Objective: Describe emerging research on ethnicity and sexuality.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: Traditional beliefs dictate that women should not learn about sexual relationships until marriage. Their primary source of sexuality education, besides the media, is married friends. Many messages these women receive are confusing and have resulted in a sense of self-worthlessness. Gender, birth order, family honor, religion, and traditional cultural values are highly regarded and are associated with lower status for women, male dominance, and discrimination against women.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Middle Eastern Americans
Learning Objective: Describe emerging research on ethnicity and sexuality.
Bloom's: Understand
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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