UNDERSTANDING HUMAN SEXUALITY 14th edition Hyde Test Bank

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Chapter 02
Test Bank

1. *Sociobiology* is defined as the application of _____ biology to understanding the social behavior of animals, including humans.
A. normative
B. quantum
C. evolutionary
D. sociocultural

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Explain the evolutionary theories of human sexuality.
Topic: Sociobiology

Feedback: *Sociobiology*

2. Which of the following is true of sociobiology?
A. It creates a framework within which the economic stratification of society can be studied.
B. It is based on the assumption that human sexuality is the result of culture alone.
C. It tries to explain why certain patterns of sexual behavior have evolved in humans.
D. It assumes that people are entirely free and responsible for developing their own potential.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain the evolutionary theories of human sexuality.
Topic: Sociobiology

Feedback: *Sociobiology*

3. _____ is a theory that all living things have acquired their present forms through gradual changes in their genetic endowment over successive generations.
A. Existentialism
B. Positivism
C. Evolution
D. Structuralism

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
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Topic: Sociobiology

Feedback: *Sociobiology*

4. Evolution occurs via _____, the process by which the animals that are best adapted to their environment are more likely to survive, reproduce, and pass on their genes to the next generation.
A. cultural relativism
B. natural selection
C. existentialism
D. communal integration

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Explain the evolutionary theories of human sexuality.
Topic: Sociobiology

Feedback: *Sociobiology*

5. _____ is a process in nature resulting in greater rates of survival of those plants and animals that are adapted to their environment.
A. Natural selection
B. Existentialism
C. Structural functionalism
D. Environmentalism

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

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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Explain the evolutionary theories of human sexuality.
Topic: Sociobiology

Feedback: *Sociobiology*

6. Sociobiologists suggest that the characteristics used to judge a person's attractiveness are indicative of the health and vigor of an individual, which in turn are probably indicators of the person's
A. social status.
B. extrinsic values.
C. superego.
D. reproductive success.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Explain the evolutionary theories of human sexuality.
Topic: Sociobiology

Feedback: *Evolutionary Perspectives*

7. Which of the following is true of the attachment between an infant and a parent?
A. It has no significance in contemporary societies.
B. It is a biological mechanism that reduces infant vulnerability.
C. It has no impact upon the infant's chances of survival.
D. It applies only to parents belonging to Western cultures.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain the evolutionary theories of human sexuality.
Topic: Sociobiology

Feedback: *Sociobiology*

8. Which of the following is true of parental *investment*?
A. It is rarely beneficial to infants raised in Western societies.
B. It refers to the number of offspring that parents can produce each year.
C. It refers to the behavior and resources invested in offspring to ensure their survival.
D. It damages an infant's chances of survival in contemporary societies.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain the evolutionary theories of human sexuality.
Topic: Sociobiology

Feedback: *Sociobiology*

9. _____ is a specific type of selection identified by Darwin that creates differences between males and females.
A. Sexual selection
B. Ecological selection
C. Individual selection
D. Survival selection

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Explain the evolutionary theories of human sexuality.
Topic: Sociobiology

Feedback: *Sociobiology*

10. Which of the following is a criticism of sociobiology?
A. It includes the survival of the group in its analysis.
B. It does not consider the mating preferences of females.
C. It rests on an outmoded model of evolutionary theory.
D. It fails to value the importance of reproduction in survival.

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APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain the evolutionary theories of human sexuality.
Topic: Sociobiology

Feedback: *Sociobiology*

11. Which of the following does sociobiology ignore?
A. the survival of a group and a species
B. an individual's struggle for survival
C. the mating preferences of females
D. the mating preferences of males

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Explain the evolutionary theories of human sexuality.
Topic: Sociobiology

Feedback: *Sociobiology*

12. Sociobiology has been criticized because
A. it believes that humans are ruled by their unconscious minds.
B. it assumes that reproduction is the central function of sex.
C. it ignores the competition among members of one gender for mating access to members of the other gender.
D. it does not study the mating preferences of females.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain the evolutionary theories of human sexuality.
Topic: Sociobiology

Feedback: *Sociobiology*

13. According to research analyzing waist-to-hip ratios across a large number of cultures, which of the following is true?
A. The .70 hip-to-waist ratio is most common in societies where women are financially independent.
B. The .70 hip-to-waist ratio is most common in societies where women are economically dependent on men.
C. The preference for a .70 hip-to-waist ratio by men has been proven to exist across all cultures.
D. The preference for a .70 hip-to-waist ratio by men is hardwired into their brains by evolution.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Explain the evolutionary theories of human sexuality.
Topic: Sociobiology

Feedback: *Sociobiology*

14. _____ is the study of the psychological mechanisms that have been shaped by natural selection.
A. Environmental psychology
B. Cultural relativism
C. Evolutionary psychology
D. Structural functionalism

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Explain the evolutionary theories of human sexuality.
Topic: Evolutionary Psychology

Feedback: *Evolutionary Psychology*

15. Which of the following is true of evolutionary psychology?
A. It allows for the fact that some traits displayed by humans may be simply "design flaws."
B. It believes that human cognitive structures evolved over the years just as human behavior did.
C. It believes that men and women are identical when it comes to their mating preferences.
D. It does not recognize that every observable human characteristic has adaptive significance.

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APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain the evolutionary theories of human sexuality.
Topic: Evolutionary Psychology

Feedback: *Evolutionary Psychology*

16. Evolutionary psychology has been criticized because
A. it believes that men and women are identical when it comes to their mating preferences.
B. it does not give weight to the fact that emotional structures have evolved like human behavior.
C. it allows for the fact that some traits displayed by humans may be simply "design flaws."
D. it assumes that every characteristic that we observe must have some adaptive significance.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain the evolutionary theories of human sexuality.
Topic: Evolutionary Psychology

Feedback: *Evolutionary Psychology*

17. Psychoanalytic theory was proposed by
A. B. F. Skinner.
B. Sigmund Freud.
C. Edward Thorndike.
D. Ivan Pavlov.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

18. Freud's term for sex drive or sex energy is
A. *libido.*
B. *id*.
C. *thanatos.*
D. *superego*.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Bloom's: Remember
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Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

19. Freud's term for the death instinct is
A. *fatalism.*
B. *determinism.*
C. *thanatos.*
D. *anima.*

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Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

20. Freud believed that the two major forces motivating human behavior are
A. ego and superego.

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B. libido and *thanatos*.
C. the Oedipus complex and Electra complex.
D. id and ego.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Difficulty: Easy
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Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

21. According to Freud, which component of human personality operates on the pleasure principle?
A. ego
B. libido
C. id
D. superego

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

22. Which of the following is true of the id, according to Freud?
A. It operates on the reality principle.
B. It operates on idealism.
C. It is present only during adulthood.
D. It is a reservoir of psychic energy.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

23. According to Freud, which component of the human personality operates on the reality principle?
A. *thanatos*
B. id
C. ego
D. superego

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Bloom's: Remember
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Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

24. Which of the following is true of the ego, according to Freud?
A. It operates on the pleasure principle.
B. It tries to keep the id in line.
C. It is a reservoir of psychic energy.
D. It prevents people from being rational.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
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Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

25. According to Freud, which component of the human personality operates on idealism?
A. *thanatos*
B. id
C. ego
D. superego

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

26. Which of the following is true of the superego, according to Freud?
A. It operates on the reality principle.
B. It is present only during infancy.
C. It operates on the pleasure principle.
D. It is the conscience.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

27. According to Freud, which of the following is true of the three major parts of human personality?
A. The superego persuades the ego to strive for moral goals.
B. The ego is the reservoir of psychic energy.
C. The id operates on idealism.
D. The id focuses on rational, realistic interactions.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

28. Within the Freudian framework, a nun who takes a vow of celibacy and devotes her life to helping the poor is most likely to have a
A. weak ego.
B. strong id.
C. strong superego.
D. weak superego.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

29. Within the Freudian framework, a married man who has an extramarital affair even though he believes it is immoral is most likely to have a
A. strong superego.
B. weak id.
C. strong id.
D. strong ego.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

30. Mary is on a business trip and meets an old friend she dated in college. She finds that she is still attracted to him, and something inside her tells her, "Go ahead. Invite him to your room and kiss him." However, Mary is happily married with two young and adorable children. Mary and her old friend end up chatting for a while and then go their separate ways. According to the Freudian framework, which of the following parts of Mary's personality is most likely to have prevailed in this situation?
A. *thanatos*
B. libido
C. id
D. superego

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

31. According to Freud, the id, ego, and superego
A. develop simultaneously.
B. are present only in males.
C. develop sequentially.
D. are functional from birth.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

32. Which of the following is true of erogenous zones?
A. They are areas of the body that are completely insensate.
B. They are areas of the body that give pleasure when touched.
C. They are present only in males, not in females.
D. They are present only in females, not in males.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

33. According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the first stage of psychosexual development a child goes through is the _____ stage.
A. phallic
B. oral
C. genital
D. anal

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
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Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

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34. According to Freud, during the _____ stage of psychosexual development, a child's interest is focused on elimination.
A. oral
B. phallic
C. anal
D. latent

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

35. Freud believed that a child passes through a sequence of stages of psychosexual development. The stage in which boys and girls have considerably different experiences is the _____ stage.
A. anal
B. oral
C. phallic
D. rectal

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

36. The phallic stage
A. occurs before the oral stage.
B. is marked by the Oedipus complex.
C. is marked by oral fixation.
D. is experienced only by girls.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

37. According to Freud, which of the following is true of the phallic stage?
A. It is the stage during which a boy displays hostility toward his mother.
B. It is the stage during which a boy feels castration anxiety.
C. It is the stage during which a girl displays hostility toward her father.
D. It is the stage during which a child is focused on elimination.

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Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
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Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

38. The Oedipus complex
A. is resolved at the end of the oral stage.
B. is resolved at the end of the phallic stage.
C. occurs during the oral stage.
D. occurs before the oral stage.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

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Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

39. According to Freud, the _____ complex is the sexual attraction of a little girl for her father.
A. superego
B. Oedipus
C. Electra
D. *thanatos*

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
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Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

40. According to Freud, during the phallic stage of development a girl is likely to experience _____, which is part of the Electra complex.
A. penis envy
B. oral fixation
C. anal envy
D. castration anxiety

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

41. According to Freud, a boy shifts to identifying with his father, taking on the father's gender role and acquiring the characteristics expected of males by society, during the _____ stage of psychosexual development.
A. anal
B. rectal
C. phallic
D. oral

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

42. According to psychoanalytic theory, after the resolution of the Oedipus or Electra complex, children pass into a prolonged stage known as
A. cadency.
B. potency.
C. the genital stage.
D. latency.

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

43. According to Freud, during the _____, sexual impulses are repressed or are in a quiescent state.
A. phallic stage
B. latency period
C. refractory period

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D. genital stage

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Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

44. What does contemporary research say about Freud's theory of latency?
A. Modern research shows that children continue to engage in behavior with sexual components during this period.
B. Modern research shows that children repress their sexual curiosity during this period.
C. Modern research shows that this period occurs during approximately the second year of life.
D. Modern research shows that this period immediately follows the oral stage of psychosexual development.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

45. According to Freud, with puberty sexual urges reawaken and a child moves into the _____ stage of psychosexual development.
A. phallic
B. oral
C. anal
D. genital

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

46. According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory, a person who is addicted to smoking cigarettes is most likely to be fixated at the _____ stage.
A. oral
B. latency
C. anal
D. phallic

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
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Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

47. From a scientific point of view, one of the major problems with psychoanalytic theory is that
A. it is applicable only to women and not to men.
B. most of its concepts cannot be evaluated scientifically to see if they are accurate.
C. it does not take the sexuality of children into account.
D. it assumes that men are inferior to women, since they lack wombs.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
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48. Freud was criticized by feminists because
A. he believed that boys were hostile toward their mothers during the phallic stage.
B. he assumed women to be biologically inferior to men.
C. he believed that girls were fixated on their mothers during the phallic stage.
D. he studied the sexual desires and preferences of women and not men.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
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Bloom's: Understand
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Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Psychoanalytic Theory*

49. The concept _____ was coined by Karen Horney to describe men's wishful feelings about women's reproductive capacity.
A. womb envy
B. labian anxiety
C. castration anxiety
D. penis envy

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

50. One of Freud's major contributions to the study of human behavior was
A. his teaching that libido is an important part of personality.
B. his assertion that the environment influenced people more than biological determinants.
C. his discovery that children displayed no sexual curiosity until puberty.
D. his discovery that boys experienced womb envy during the phallic stage.

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

51. How are psychoanalytic and sociobiological theories similar?
A. They are both based on the notion that human sexual behavior is biologically controlled.
B. They both place excessive emphasis on the role that learning plays in shaping behavior.
C. They both focus on the sexuality and survival of the group, instead of that of the individual.
D. They both ignore the role that sex plays in the development of personality.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Sociobiology

Feedback: *Learning Theory*

52. _____ is a learning process in which a previously neutral stimulus is repeatedly paired with an unconditioned stimulus that reflexively elicits an unconditioned response. Eventually, the conditioned stimulus itself will evoke the response.
A. Operant conditioning
B. Classical conditioning
C. The Oedipus complex
D. The Electra complex

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.

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UNDERSTANDING HUMAN SEXUALITY 14th edition Hyde Test Bank

Topic: Learning Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Learning Theory*

53. Leah's boyfriend always wears a particular brand of cologne during their dates and sexual encounters. Now, whenever she meets a man wearing the same cologne, she feels sexually aroused. This process of learning is an example of
A. operant conditioning.
B. the Electra complex.
C. classical conditioning.
D. the Oedipus complex.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Learning Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Learning Theory*

54. _____ conditioning is the process of changing the frequency of a behavior by following it with positive reinforcement (which will make the behavior more frequent in the future) or punishment (which should make the behavior less frequent in the future).
A. Oedipus
B. Climacteric
C. Operant
D. Sociobiological

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Learning Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Learning Theory*

55. A woman with a vaginal infection repeatedly experienced pain during intercourse, leading her to eventually stop having sexual intercourse. This is an example of
A. classical conditioning.
B. operant conditioning.
C. the Electra complex.
D. relative conditioning.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Learning Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Learning Theory*

56. Studies on operant conditioning suggest that
A. delayed punishments are more effective at eliminating behavior than immediate punishments.
B. punishments are not very effective in shaping behavior, as compared with rewards.
C. delayed positive reinforcements are more effective than immediate positive reinforcements in shaping behavior.
D. punishments are more effective shapers of our behavior than rewards.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Learning Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Learning Theory*

57. Which of the following is a major difference between psychoanalytic theory and learning theory?
A. Unlike learning theorists, psychoanalytic theorists believe that the determinants of human sexual behavior occur in early childhood.
B. Unlike psychoanalytic theorists, learning theorists believe that the determinants of human sexual behavior occur in early childhood.

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C. Unlike learning theorists, psychoanalytic theorists believe that sexual behavior can be learned and changed at any time in one's lifespan.
D. Unlike psychoanalytic theorists, learning theorists believe that the determinants of sexual behavior have been hardwired by evolution.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Learning Theory
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Learning Theory*

58. _____ theorists believe that sexual behavior can be changed at any time in one's lifespan.
A. Learning
B. Deterministic
C. Psychoanalytic
D. Sociobiological

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Learning Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Learning Theory*

59. Which of the following statements holds true for behavior modification?
A. It is based on the principle of *thanatos*.
B. It necessitates a detailed analysis of a person's personality.
C. It is based on the principles of operant conditioning.
D. It is ineffective in the treatment of sexual disorders.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Learning Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Learning Theory*

60. Behavior modification
A. does not necessitate a detailed analysis of a person's personality.
B. is ineffective in the treatment of sexual disorders.
C. focuses on what unconscious forces motivate undesirable behavior.
D. cannot be used to treat children and adolescents.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Learning Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Learning Theory*

61. Which of the following is a behavior modification method based on the principles of classical and operant conditioning that is used to reduce or stop a person's problematic sexual behavior?
A. neurostimulation
B. homeopathic therapy
C. olfactory aversion therapy
D. psychoanalysis

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Learning Theory

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UNDERSTANDING HUMAN SEXUALITY 14th edition Hyde Test Bank

Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Learning Theory*

62. In _____, behavior is punished using an unpleasant odor.
A. olfactory aversion therapy
B. electroconvulsive therapy
C. homeopathic therapy
D. neurostimulation therapy

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Learning Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Learning Theory*

63. Which of the following is true of olfactory aversion therapy?
A. The patient perceives the problematic behavior to be under their control.
B. The aversive stimulus is ineffective if administered by the patient.
C. The method cannot be used to treat deviant sexual behavior in adults.
D. The method mimics aromatherapy and releases fragrances that soothe the mind.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Learning Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Learning Theory*

64. Which of the following is true of social learning theory?
A. It states that sexual behavior is innate and cannot be cultivated.
B. It proves conclusively that media have little or no influence on young children.
C. It recognizes the processes of imitation and observational learning.
D. It proves conclusively that the environment plays no role in shaping a person's behavior.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Learning Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Learning Theory*

65. According to social learning theory, the two processes that are useful in explaining the development of gender-stereotyped behaviors are
A. idealism and realism.
B. existentialism and determinism.
C. positivism and negativism.
D. imitation and observational learning.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Learning Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Learning Theory*

66. _____ is based on the principle of reinforcement and assumes that people will choose actions that maximize rewards and minimize costs.
A. Social stratification theory
B. Existentialism
C. Social exchange theory
D. Positivism

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

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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Social Exchange Theory*

67. Which of the following is true of social exchange theory?
A. It uses the concept of reinforcement to explain stability and change in relationships between people.
B. It assumes that we have no freedom of choice and that all events in life are predetermined.
C. It states that humans are essentially altruistic, putting their own needs after those of others.
D. It refutes the theory that humans are hedonistic in nature.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Social Exchange Theory*

68. Steve regularly surprises his wife, Marcie, with flowers and gifts. He always tries to make her feel special by taking her out to fancy restaurants and on holidays. Marcie often takes Steve for granted, however, and does not truly appreciate what he does for her. According to social exchange theory, which of the following is most likely to be true?
A. Steve's rewards are greater than Marcie's rewards.
B. Steve's rewards are greater than his costs.
C. Steve's costs are less than Marcie's costs.
D. Steve's costs are greater than his rewards.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Social Exchange Theory*

69. Social exchange theory
A. assumes that we have no freedom of choice and that all events in life are predetermined.
B. does not take the needs and obligations of people into account.
C. applies only to primitive, tribal societies and not contemporary, urban societies.
D. can predict conditions under which people try to change their relationships.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Social Exchange Theory*

70. According to social exchange theory, a state of _____ exists when participants in a relationship believe that the rewards they receive from it are proportional to the costs they bear.
A. existentialism
B. equity
C. fatalism
D. disequilibrium

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Social Exchange Theory*

71. In the context of the *matching hypothesis*, which of the following reflects the operation of matching?
A. Unattractive people do not have partners.
B. People at all levels of attractiveness find partners.

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C. People look for the most attractive mate.
D. Attractiveness equals health and fertility.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories

Feedback: *Social Exchange Theory*

72. Social exchange theory has been criticized because
A. it gives weight to concepts like altruism and martyrdom.
B. it applies the concept of rewards and costs to romantic relationships.
C. it does not take the equity of relationships into account.
D. it applies only to men and not to women.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Social Exchange Theory*

73. Which of the following is a shortcoming of social exchange theory?
A. It applies only to women and not to men.
B. It cannot explain selfless behavior such as altruism and martyrdom.
C. It does not take the equity of relationships into account.
D. It applies only to people from primitive, tribal societies.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Social Exchange Theory*

74. Which of the following is true of cognitive psychology?
A. It insists that psychologists should study only behaviors that can be directly observed.
B. It insists that people's perception and evaluation of events is unimportant.
C. It believes that it is very important to study people's thoughts.
D. It believes that people's thoughts are insignificant because their actions are predetermined.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Cognitive Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Cognitive Theories*

75. A(n) _____ is defined as a general knowledge framework that a person has about a particular topic.
A. schema
B. *thanatos*
C. animus
D. anime

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Cognitive Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Cognitive Theories*

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76. A(n) _____ theory was proposed by psychologist Sandra Bem to explain gender-role development and the impact of gender on people's daily lives and thinking.
A. geopolitical
B. Oedipus
C. equilibrium
D. schema

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Cognitive Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Cognitive Theories*

77. Which of the following is true regarding gender schemas?
A. Our gender schema allows us to process information without the influence of gender stereotypes.
B. Our gender schema predisposes us to process information based on gender.
C. Our gender schema helps us analyze information that contradicts gender stereotypes.
D. Our gender schema makes storing information contrary to gender stereotypes easy.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Cognitive Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Cognitive Theories*

78. Which of the following is most likely an example of schema-consistent information?
A. a male nurse
B. a female taxi driver
C. a female plumber
D. a male carpenter

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Cognitive Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Cognitive Theories*

79. Which of the following is most likely an example of schema-inconsistent information?
A. a male carpenter
B. a female bouncer
C. a female nurse
D. a male truck driver

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Cognitive Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

Feedback: *Cognitive Theories*

80. Upon what evidence is gender-neutral evolutionary theory based?
A. mathematical modeling and proofs
B. interviews and other field work
C. archaeological evidence
D. There is no evidence; it is a speculative theory.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

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UNDERSTANDING HUMAN SEXUALITY 14th edition Hyde Test Bank

Learning Objective: Explain the evolutionary theories of human sexuality.
Topic: Gender-Neutral Evolutionary Theory

Feedback: *Gender-Neutral Evolutionary Theory*

81. Based in feminist theory, _____ refers to ways in which we perofrm gender or sexuality based on society's norms.
A. intersectionality
B. symbolic action theory
C. heteronormativity
D. performativity

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare critical theories and their views on socially constructed categories.
Topic: Feminist Theory

Feedback: *Performativity*

82. Which of the following is a core argument of gender-neutral evolutionary theory?
A. The best way to deal with multiple, varied environments is the adoption of a fixed mating strategy.
B. Biology, though incredibly varied, is ultimately destiny.
C. Displaying fixed behaviors is not adaptive for humans.
D. Humans differ from other species in that the environments in which they operate differ enormously.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain the evolutionary theories of human sexuality.
Topic: Gender-Neutral Evolutionary Theory

Feedback: *Gender-Neutral Evolutionary Theory*

83. In which of the following ways does social cognitive theory differ from social learning theory?
A. It is not based on any principles of operant conditioning.
B. It lacks any components of imitation or observational learning.
C. It includes cognitive processes like self-efficacy.
D. It does not consider consequences relevant to the likelihood of a learned behavior being performed.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Learning Theory

Feedback: *Learning Theory*

84. Maria is an advocate of feminist theory, while Stefan is an advocate of Darwin's theory of evolution. They are discussing the theoretical perspectives on sexual phenomena. Which of the following statements is Maria most likely to offer in support of her argument?
A. Women's sexuality has been vividly expressed.
B. Rape is an expression of men's power over women.
C. Gender is a dimension of equality, just as race and social class are.
D. People are better off with gender roles.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare critical theories and their views on socially constructed categories.
Topic: Feminist Theory

Feedback: *Feminist Theory*

85. Which of the following is true of the law's influence on sexuality?
A. It tends to reinforce the dominant group's ideologies, including those regarding sexuality.
B. It largely exerts a micro-level influence on sexuality, concentrating on individual behavior.
C. Laws are mutable and thus largely incapable of performing as mechanisms of social control.
D. Sexual norms determine which laws are passed.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Social Institutions

Feedback: *Social Institutions*

86. Which of the following is an assertion of feminist theory?
A. Unlike race and social class, gender is a dimension of equality.
B. Women's sexuality has been repressed and depressed, but rarely expressed.
C. Women have greater status and power than men in a culture.
D. The experiences of all women and men are the same regardless of one's social class and sexual orientation.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare critical theories and their views on socially constructed categories.
Topic: Feminist Theory

Feedback: *Feminist Theory*

87. _____ is an approach that says that one should simultaneously consider a person's multiple group memberships and identities, including gender, race, social class, and sexual orientation.
A. Socialization
B. Homogeneity
C. Intersectionality
D. Heteronormativity

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Compare critical theories and their views on socially constructed categories.
Topic: Feminist Theory

Feedback: *Feminist Theory*

88. Which of the following is true of queer theory?
A. It assumes that heterosexuality is the only pattern of sexuality that is normal and natural in a society.
B. It supports the gender binary that separates people into male and female.
C. It argues that sexual identities are fixed for an individual.
D. It argues that social norms privilege heterosexuality and marginalize other sexual orientations.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare critical theories and their views on socially constructed categories.
Topic: Queer Theory

Feedback: *Queer Theory*

89. In the study of human sexuality, sociologists
A. learn by observing primitive societies, not by observing urban societies.
B. assume that human sexuality shapes society and not vice versa.
C. assume that the appropriateness or inappropriateness of a particular sexual behavior depends on the culture in which it occurs.
D. believe the sexuality of people in a society is unaffected by institutions like family and religion.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain the sociological perspectives of human sexuality.
Topic: Sociological Perspectives

Feedback: *Social Institutions*

90. When sociologists discuss the effects of religion and the economy on sexuality, their level of interest is at the _____ level.
A. small-scale
B. micro
C. basic
D. macro

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APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Explain the sociological perspectives of human sexuality.
Topic: Social Institutions
Topic: Sociological Perspectives

Feedback: *Social Institutions*

91. The _____ ideology is a basis for asserting that marriage is exclusively for a man and a woman, since only a heterosexual couple can reproduce.
A. bilinear
B. recreational
C. relational
D. procreational

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Explain the sociological perspectives of human sexuality.
Topic: Social Institutions
Topic: Sociological Perspectives

Feedback: *Social Institutions*

92. According to the _____ ideology, sex outside marriage and same-gender sex are permissible if they take place within the context of loving relationships.
A. relational
B. schematic
C. recreational
D. procreation

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Explain the sociological perspectives of human sexuality.
Topic: Social Institutions
Topic: Sociological Perspectives

Feedback: *Social Institutions*

93. Which of the following is true of how the family as an institution influences sexuality?
A. It is the only source of influence on sexuality for children.
B. It instructs children to live outside the framework of societal rules.
C. It involves teaching children appropriate norms for behavior.
D. It prevents the peer group from exerting any influence.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain the sociological perspectives of human sexuality.
Topic: Social Institutions
Topic: Sociological Perspectives

Feedback: *Social Institutions*

94. According to a _____ ideology, a wide range of individual and social problems require medical treatment.
A. symbolic
B. relational
C. religious
D. therapeutic

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Explain the sociological perspectives of human sexuality.
Topic: Social Institutions
Topic: Sociological Perspectives

Feedback: *Social Institutions*

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95. The idea that many people refrain from public nudity and exhibitionism for fear of arrest and incarceration best illustrates that the law
A. has no significant impact on people's behavior.
B. is the basis for the mechanisms of social control.
C. exerts influence on sexuality through socialization of children.
D. gives people the freedom to express their sexuality.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain the sociological perspectives of human sexuality.
Topic: Social Institutions
Topic: Sociological Perspectives

Feedback: *Social Institutions*

96. The _____ perspective focuses on how culture shapes and controls our sexual expression.
A. psychosomatic
B. sociological
C. geopolitical
D. sociobiological

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Explain the sociological perspectives of human sexuality.
Topic: Sociological Perspectives

Feedback: *Social Institutions*

97. _____ posits that people can communicate successfully with one another only to the extent that they ascribe similar meanings to objects and people.
A. Psychoanalysis
B. Symbolic interaction theory
C. Sociobiology
D. Geopolitical theory

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Explain the sociological perspectives of human sexuality.
Topic: Sociological Perspectives

Feedback: *Symbolic Interaction Theory*

98. Which of the following is a criticism of symbolic interaction theory?
A. It does not acknowledge the importance of symbolic communication.
B. It does not consider rational, conscious thought.
C. It portrays humans as other-directed individuals.
D. It overemphasizes the role of emotions in sexual interactions.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain the sociological perspectives of human sexuality.
Topic: Sociological Perspectives

Feedback: *Symbolic Interaction Theory*

99. Which of the following is true of sexual scripts?
A. Sexual scripts teach us an etiquette of sexual behavior.
B. The concept of sexual scripts suggests that most human sexual behavior occurs spontaneously.
C. Sexual scripts are enacted by all couples in exactly the same way.
D. Sexual scripts help us function independent of social norms.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain the sociological perspectives of human sexuality.
Topic: Sexual Scripts
Topic: Sociological Perspectives

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Feedback: *Sexual Scripts*

100. Sexual scripts
A. do not shape the sexual behavior of people.
B. have no significant impact on people's sexual expression.
C. tell us the meaning we should attach to a particular sexual event.
D. suggest that human sexual behavior is unpredictable and spontaneous.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain the sociological perspectives of human sexuality.
Topic: Sexual Scripts
Topic: Sociological Perspectives

Feedback: *Sexual Scripts*

101. Elaine, a professor, is giving a lecture on the theoretical perspectives on sexuality. She states that sexuality does not solely depend on one's gender. In addition to gender, an individual's sexuality varies by race, sexual orientation, and social class. In this scenario, which of the following concepts is Elaine most likely explaining to her students?
A. gender schema
B. microaggression
C. intersectionality
D. sexual selection

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Apply
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: Compare critical theories and their views on socially constructed categories.
Topic: Feminist Theory

Feedback: *Feminist Theory*

102. Critical theories that explain sexual phenomena most likely discuss
A. the role of genetics in describing human sexual behavior.
B. social interaction theory and sexual scripts.
C. various behaviors and types of people as social constructions.
D. Freud's psychoanalytic theory and learning theory.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare critical theories and their views on socially constructed categories.
Topic: Sociological Perspectives

Feedback: *Critical Theories*

103. Which of the following theories that explain sexual phenomena uses the social constructionist perspective?
A. feminist theory
B. learning theory
C. cognitive theory
D. psychoanalytic theory

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Compare critical theories and their views on socially constructed categories.
Topic: Feminist Theory

Feedback: *Feminist Theory*

104. In the context of the theoretical perspectives on sexuality, queer theory is based on the
A. social constructionist perspective.
B. social cognitive perspective.
C. biological perspective.
D. psychological perspective.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Compare critical theories and their views on socially constructed categories.
Topic: Queer Theory

Feedback: *Queer Theory*

105. In the context of the theoretical perspectives on sexuality, queer theory argues that
A. people fall into one of just two categories—male or female—based on the differences created by sexual selection.
B. people are either homosexual or heterosexual, and there are no other possibilities in between.
C. sexual identities are not fixed for an individual.
D. social norms privilege homosexuality.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare critical theories and their views on socially constructed categories.

Feedback: *Queer Theory*

106. In the context of the theoretical perspectives on sexuality, _____ questions the gender binary that separates people into male and female.
A. symbolic interaction theory
B. learning theory
C. queer theory
D. the theory of sexual strategies

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare critical theories and their views on socially constructed categories.
Topic: Sociological Perspectives

Feedback: *Queer Theory*

107. In the context of the theoretical perspectives on sexuality, feminist theorists argue that
A. the sexual experiences of all women are the same.
B. people are better off without gender roles.
C. the sexual experiences of all men are the same.
D. women should have greater status and power in society than men.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare critical theories and their views on socially constructed categories.
Topic: Feminist Theory

Feedback: Feminist Theory

108. What is sociobiology? How do humans choose mates, according to sociobiologists?

Sociobiology is defined as the application of evolutionary biology to understanding the social behavior of animals, including humans. Sexual behavior is a form of social behavior, and so sociobiologists try, often through observations of other species, to understand why certain patterns of sexual behavior have evolved in humans. Sociobiologists argue that many of the characteristics we evaluate in judging attractiveness—for example, physique and complexion—are indicative of the health and vigor of the individual. These in turn are probably related to the person's reproductive potential; the unhealthy are less likely to produce many vigorous offspring. Natural selection would favor individuals preferring mates who would have maximum reproductive success. Thus, perhaps our concern with physical attractiveness is a product of evolution and natural selection.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain the evolutionary theories of human sexuality.
Topic: Sociobiology

109. Explain the concept of parental investment. What does research say about parental investment by men in their stepchildren?

According to sociobiology, parents are most interested in the survival and reproductive success of their genetic offspring. *Parental investment* refers to the behavior and resources invested in offspring to achieve this end. Research indicates that fathers invest the most money on the genetic children of their current union and the least money on stepchildren from a past relationship. However, they spend an equal amount on their genetic children and the stepchildren of their current relationship, perhaps to cement the pair-bond with their current partner.

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APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain the evolutionary theories of human sexuality.
Topic: Sociobiology

110. According to Freud, what are the three components of the human personality?

Freud described the human personality as being divided into three major parts: the id, the ego, and the superego. The id is the basic part of personality and is present at birth. It is the reservoir of psychic energy and operates on the pleasure principle, thus making it pretty irrational. The ego operates on the reality principle and tries to keep the id in line. It functions to make a person have realistic, rational interactions with others. The superego is the conscience and it operates on idealism. Thus it aims to inhibit the impulses of the id and to persuade the ego to strive for moral goals rather than realistic ones.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

111. According to Freud, how does the Electra complex in girls differ from the Oedipus complex in boys?

The Oedipus complex and Electra complex are associated with the third stage of psychosexual devolvement—the phallic stage. According to Freud, the resolution of the Oedipus complex is a key factor in personality development as, once the castration anxiety becomes too much, the boy stops desiring his mother and starts identifying with his father. He starts taking on the gender roles and characteristics expected of males by society. In comparison, in the Electra complex, the girl suffers from penis envy over the fact that she does not have a penis. She begins to desire her father sexually and wishes to be impregnated by him to substitute for the unobtainable penis. Because she already lacks a penis, she does not experience castration anxiety as in the case of boys. Thus, the Electra complex in the girl is never completely resolved. Owing to this incomplete resolution, the girl remains somewhat immature compared with men.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

112. What were some of the criticisms leveled at Freud's psychoanalytic theory?

From a scientific point of view, one of the major problems with psychoanalytic theory is that most of its concepts cannot be evaluated scientifically to see whether they are accurate. Another criticism is that Freud derived his data almost exclusively from his work with patients who sought therapy from him. Thus, his theory may provide a view not so much of human personality as of disturbances in human personality. Feminists have also been critical of Freudian theory as a male-centered theory that may cause harm to women. They object to Freud's assumption that because women do not have a penis they are biologically inferior to men, and to his distinction between vaginal and clitoral orgasms. Finally, many modern psychologists feel that Freud overemphasized the biological determinants of behavior and instincts and that he gave insufficient recognition to the importance of the environment and learning.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Psychoanalytic Theories
Topic: Psychological Theories

113. Sexual behavior plays dual roles in learning theory. Explain.

According to operant conditioning, behaviors that are rewarded and reinforced are more likely to occur again, while those that are punished are less likely to be repeated. In learning theory, sexual behavior plays dual roles. It can be used as a reward or a positive reinforcer, as in the case of a person who frequents nightclubs because of the probability of "hooking up" with someone; and it can also be the behavior that is rewarded or punished, as in the case of a man who contracts a sexually transmitted disease (STD) after having unprotected sex.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Learning Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

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114. What is the matching hypothesis?

The matching hypothesis predicts that men and women will choose as mates people who match them on physical and social characteristics. People who match will provide each other with similar rewards on dimensions such as attractiveness, social status, and wealth. As such, people at all levels of attractiveness find partners, reflecting the operation of matching.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Learning Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

115. Explain the relationship between gender schema theory and stereotypes.

A gender schema predisposes individuals to process information on the basis of gender. It is comprised of the attributes that we generally associate with males and females, and in this way reinforces gender stereotypes. Gender schemas help us remember information that is consistent with the schema (and the stereotype), while they distort or filter out information that is schema- and stereotype-inconsistent. Owing to this, stereotypes—whether they are about males and females or about heterosexuals and homosexuals or other groups—may be very slow to change.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives relevant to sexuality.
Topic: Learning Theory
Topic: Psychological Theories

116. Briefly explain queer theory.

Queer theory is broader than just the topic of sexual orientation and includes other topics that have been considered "deviant," such as intersex and transgender. Queer theory questions the social categorization of sexuality and gender. It challenges binaries (the idea that people fall into one of just two categories), especially the sexual orientation binary—that is, the assumption that people are either homosexual or heterosexual and there are no other possibilities or spaces in between. Similarly, it questions the gender binary that separates people into male and female, as if they were opposites, with no recognition of similarities or other gender possibilities. It also argues that sexual identities are not fixed for the individual. That is, sexual identities may vary depending on the situation or time in one's life. Another definition of *queer* is peculiar or odd—that is, different from the norm. In this sense, queer theory questions what is categorized as peculiar and what is not. It questions norms. It uses this approach to challenge heteronormativity, the belief that heterosexuality is the only pattern of sexuality that is normal and natural. Queer theory argues that social norms privilege heterosexuality and marginalize other sexual orientations.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Compare critical theories and their views on socially constructed categories.
Topic: Queer Theory

117. What is meant by the *medicalization of sexuality*? Give some examples.

The increasing influence of medicine on sexuality has not been taken lying down. The domination of contemporary theory and research based on the biomedical model is referred to as the *medicalization of sexuality*. Medicalization has two components: Certain behaviors or conditions are defined in terms of health and illness, and problematic experiences or practices are given medical treatment. The medicalization of male sexuality is being hastened by the development of drugs to treat erectile dysfunction, and many physicians and pharmaceutical companies are seeking to medicalize female orgasmic dysfunction by finding a pill that will "cure" it.

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain the sociological perspectives of human sexuality.
Topic: Social Institutions
Topic: Sociological Perspectives

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