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Correct answers located at the end of the chapter.

1) When the term sex is used by the authors of your text, they are referring both to behaviour that leads to sexual arousal as well as the gender someone is assigned at birth based on their biological sex characteristics.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

2) At least until about 100 years ago, most information that people used in interpreting sex and sexuality came from religion (and rumour).
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

3) Fortunately, in today's world, most of the information that we have about sexuality comes from science and is relatively unaffected by religious thought.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

4) Contributions to the systematic understanding of sexuality in the modern sense began with a number of researchers during the Victorian era.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

5) The early sex researchers were so successful in their efforts because they were not significantly influenced by the society and culture in which they lived.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

6) The average person is much more likely to accept the findings of science rather than the images presented in the mass media.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

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7) The World Health Organization (WHO) definition of sexual health, adopted in 2002, includes both negative and positive rights.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

8) Parents in Quebec are more likely to agree that teens should be allowed to spend the night together in their home with their sex partner compared to the rest of Canada.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

9) Humans are the only mammals who masturbate on a regular basis.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

10) One fact that makes humans unique in sexuality is the use of sex for non-sexual purposes.
   - ◎ true
   - ◎ false

11) Which of the following is **NOT** a definition of sex according to the text?
   - A) behaviour that increases the likelihood of gametic union
   - B) being male or female
   - C) behaviour that leads to orgasm
   - D) behaviour that produces arousal

12) Which of the following is NOT a definition of sex according to the text?
   - A) behaviour that increases the likelihood of gametic union
   - B) being male or female
   - C) behaviour that leads to orgasm
   - D) behaviour that produces arousal

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13) ____ defined sex as behaviour that leads to orgasm.

A) Oskar Hertwig
B) Anton van Leeuwenhoek
C) Alfred Kinsey
D) Henry Havelock Ellis

14) Your textbook defines the state of being cis-male, cis-female, or non-binary as ____.

A) sexual anatomy
B) gender
C) sexual behaviour
D) sex

15) As recent as the last 100 years, most of the information people had about sex was from ____.

A) religion and rumour
B) erotic pictures
C) illegal sex manuals
D) paintings and sculpture

16) Fifteenth-century Christians believed that "wet dreams" resulted from intercourse with ____.

A) heterosexual fantasies
B) tiny spiritual creatures
C) homosexual fantasies
D) sexual lust

17) Tiny spiritual creatures called *incubi* and *succubi*, are associated with ____.

A) Oskar Hertwig's poetry
B) erotic dances that lead to orgasm
C) erotic pictures
D) nocturnal emissions

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18) What became the official manual of the Inquisition, in which people, particularly women, were tried as witches?
A) a 15th-century papal bull
B) Malleus Maleficarum
C) the Bible

19) When did the scientific study of sex begin?
A) 15th century
B) 16th century
C) 19th century
D) 20th century

20) A synonym for "wet dream" is ____.
A) nocturnal emission
B) incubus
C) succubus
D) dream dew

21) According to 15th-century Christians, wet dreams were caused by ____.
A) witchcraft and tiny spiritual creatures
B) lust
C) puberty
D) mental illness

22) Which religion taught that sexual pleasure was one of the finest pleasures of life?
A) Christianity
B) Islam
C) Catholicism
D) Protestantism

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23) Some conservative Christians still use the Bible to ____.
A) justify homosexuality
B) justify sexual pleasure
C) condemn homosexuality
D) condemn pleasure

24) The early sex researchers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries began their research in a cultural context, which is best described as ____.
A) rigid and oppressive
B) pleasure seeking
C) liberal
D) politically correct

25) Which statement best describes sexual attitudes in Victorian English society?
A) Middle class men were hypocrites and kept mistresses.
B) Women were either wives or prostitutes.
C) Society was uniformly repressive.
D) Society as a whole was sexually repressed but individuals could and did deviate.

26) You are interested in studying the male ejaculation process. Your professor, therefore, suggests you start your research by examining the work of the scientist who first discovered sperm swimming in human semen? Who do you investigate?
A) Anton van Leeuwenhoek
B) Oskar Hertwig
C) Bronislaw Malinowski
D) Richard von Krafft-Ebing

27) Your professor asked you to write a research paper on a Victorian Era sex researcher. Which researcher would you **NOT** investigate?
A) Richard von Krafft-Ebing
B) Dr. Clelia Mosher
C) Henry Havelock Ellis
D) Alfred Kinsey

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28) Who is considered the forerunner of modern sex research?
A) Magnus Hirschfeld
B) Richard von Krafft-Ebing
C) Bronislaw Malinowski
D) Henry Havelock Ellis

29) Who administered the first large-scale sex survey, obtaining data from 10,000 people on a 130-item questionnaire?
A) Magnus Hirschfeld
B) Richard von Krafft-Ebing
C) Havelock Ellis
D) Clelia Mosher

30) The first institute of sexual research was founded by ____.
A) Magnus Hirschfeld
B) Richard von Krafft-Ebing
C) Havelock Ellis
D) Alfred Kinsey

31) What type of sexuality did Richard von Krafft-Ebing have a special interest in?
A) normative sexuality
B) adolescent sexuality
C) pathological sexuality
D) female sexuality

32) Which early sex researcher introduced the terms sadism, masochism, heterosexuality, and homosexuality?
A) Alfred Kinsey
B) Richard von Krafft-Ebing
C) Henry Havelock Ellis
D) Clelia Mosher

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33) The work of Henry Havelock Ellis, published in *Studies in the Psychology of Sex*, is described as ____ compared to that of Richard von Krafft-Ebing's work in *Psychopathia Sexualis*.
A) subjective and intolerant
B) pathological
C) objective and tolerant
D) important

34) Which early sex researcher's work was destroyed by the Nazi Government?
A) Richard von Krafft-Ebing
B) Sigmund Freud
C) Magnus Hirschfeld
D) Alfred Kinsey

35) Who conducted the first investigations into the physiology of sexual response?
A) Alfred Kinsey
B) Masters and Johnson
C) Magnus Hirschfeld
D) Richard von Krafft-Ebing

36) Jody declares at a family reunion that they began their sexuality studies during the decade that saw a significant increase in research on sexuality in close relationships. Which decade did Jody start their studies?
A) 1960s
B) 1970s
C) 1980s
D) 1990s

37) The terms *heterosexuality* and *homosexuality* entered the English language in the 1892 translation of ____.
A) Alfred Kinsey's book
B) Richard von Krafft-Ebing's book
C) Havelock Ellis' book
D) Sigmund Freud's book

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38) What is Alfred Kinsey most known for?
A) coining the term homosexuality
B) investigating the sexual response cycle
C) opening the first sex institute
D) conducting massive numbers of surveys on human sexual behaviour in the United States

39) In Mosher's survey of Victorian women, approximately ____ indicated that they experienced orgasm.
A) 20 percent
B) 37 percent
C) 52 percent
D) 72 percent

40) According to your textbook, the terms of potency of influence, the mass media in North America today may play the same role that ____ did in previous centuries.
A) poetry
B) paintings and sculpture
C) religion
D) folklore

41) In 2020, what percentage of Canadian adults were online for personal, non-business reasons?
A) 64 percent
B) 74 percent
C) 84 percent
D) 94 percent

42) When comparing sexual attitudes of Canadians and Americans, which statement is correct?
A) Canadians hold more permissive attitudes.
B) Canadians hold more traditional attitudes.
C) They have similar attitudes.
D) More Americans than Canadians approve of premarital sex.

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43) Which of the following is **NOT** true about sex across cultures?
A) All societies regulate sexual behaviour in some way.
B) Incest is permitted in most ancient societies.
C) There is a great deal of variety in sexual regulations across cultures.
D) Rape is condemned in most, if not all, societies.

44) How would the incest taboo be understood?
A) nearly universal
B) common only in Western countries
C) weaker now than a century ago
D) stronger now than a century ago

45) Which of the following is the best definition of ethnocentrism?
A) tendency to think the norms and behaviour of one's own society are the only "natural" ones
B) sexual repression
C) an ethnic group which does not have contact with any other ethnic groups
D) fear of change

46) Before colonization, most First Nations populations were considered sexually ____ by European standards.
A) oppressive
B) permissive
C) dictatorial
D) arbitrary

47) In the 1990s ____, Indigenous men became cultural icons for vanishing standards of masculinity—handsome and virile yet tender and vulnerable and magnificent lovers for white women.
A) film industry
B) romance novels
C) expressive art exhibitions
D) magazine pictorials

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48) According to research by Maticka-Tyndale et al. (2016) described in your textbook, in which Canadian communities are girls often **NOT** allowed to date?
   A) South Asian
   B) European
   C) Northern African continent countries and Southern African continent countries
   D) Southern African continent countries

49) What is a major lesson we can learn from examining sexual behaviour in other cultures?
   A) All societies regulate the sexual behaviour of women in some way, but not that of men.
   B) Culture and learning are the biggest determinants of human sexual behaviour.
   C) Realizing for the most part that there is relatively little variation across societies in human sexual behaviour which demonstrates the key importance of instinct and drive in human sexual behaviour.
   D) Evidence from other societies and cultures show that we differ significantly from other species of mammals.

50) A 2016 report on the status of the LGBTQ+ people in China, completed with the cooperation with the United Nations, reported that ____ percent of sexual and gender minority people are willing to live their diversity openly.
   A) 5
   B) 15
   C) 20
   D) 25

51) Attitudes toward masturbation vary in most societies, but there are some consistencies. For example, most societies ____.
   A) recommend masturbation be taught to children
   B) encourage masturbation during childhood and adolescence
   C) condemn masturbation at any age
   D) express some disapproval of adult masturbation

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52) When sexual behaviour is examined across cultures, which is the most strictly forbidden type of sexual contact?
A) homosexual
B) incest
C) extramarital
D) premarital

53) Which of the following statements about same-sex sexual behaviour is **FALSE**?
A) Same-sex sexuality is found universally in all societies.
B) Some societies strongly disapprove of same-sex sexual behaviour for people of any age.
C) Same-sex behaviour is never the predominant form of sexual behaviour for adults in any society.
D) Same-sex sexual behaviour is accepted today by all societies.

54) Among the Nawa women of Africa, it is considered attractive to have what done to the labia majora?
A) surgically removed
B) left hairy
C) elongated
D) tattooed

55) According to your textbook, which of the following described what most cultures consider to be standard of attractiveness?
A) An attractive woman is a thin woman.
B) An attractive woman is a curvy woman.
C) An attractive woman has large breasts and lips.
D) An attractive woman has small ears and nose.

56) Which one of the following standards for attractiveness is found in North American society but is rarely found in the rest of the world?
A) attractive buttocks (tight buns)
B) the size and shape of the external genitalia of both females and males
C) emphasis on facial features—lips and eyes
D) low body weight for women

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57) Which statement regarding sexual attitudes of people living in Quebec is **FALSE**?
A) Same-sex relationships are considered morally acceptable.
B) Teenagers can engage in sexual activity.
C) Engaging in sexual relationships outside of marriage is immoral.
D) It is acceptable for married men and women to have extramarital affairs.

58) Which of the following is an accurate summary of the variations in sexual attitudes and behaviours across Canadian provinces?
A) inconsistencies in results suggest that there are more commonalities than differences across provinces
B) wide and consistent differences in sexual behaviours but not in sexual attitudes across provinces
C) wide and consistent differences in sexual attitudes but not in sexual behaviours across provinces
D) Quebecers are different on all sexual attitudes and behaviours from the rest of Canada

59) Which of the following is **FALSE** when comparing Canadians and Americans?
A) Canadians have lower rates of adolescent pregnancy.
B) Canadians have lower rates of sexually transmitted infections.
C) Canadians have lower rates of breast-feeding.
D) Canadians have higher rates of approval of premarital sex.

60) Before colonization, how could Indigenous populations be described?
A) permissive in their sexual attitudes compared to European standards
B) restrictive in their sexual attitudes compared to European standards
C) no different from Europeans in their attitudes about sexuality
D) living with no sexual rules

61) Before colonization, Indigenous women were ____ to take initiative in sexual matters.
A) encouraged
B) discouraged
C) forbidden by their traditions
D) required by their traditions

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62) Which of the following has **NOT** been cited as having influenced the sexual behaviour of most Indigenous communities?

A) exposure to the Judeo-Christian tradition
B) poor economic conditions
C) abusive experiences in residential schools
D) improved living conditions on the reservation

63) Same-sex sexual behaviour (homosexuality) is ____.

A) found only among humans
B) found only in primates
C) found in many species
D) very rare among humans and other species

64) Which of the following was **NOT** identified in the text as an important reason to do cross-cultural research on human sexuality?

A) It provides a notion of the variation that exists in human sexual behaviour.
B) It helps put one's own behaviour and attitudes in perspective.
C) The studies provide evidence about the importance of culture in shaping sexual behaviour.
D) It provides information about the many exotic people in this world and their exotic sexual behaviours.

65) What do cross-cultural studies of human sexual behaviour show?

A) There is a great variation in behaviour across cultures.
B) There is virtually no variation in behaviour across cultures.
C) Variation in behaviour across cultures can be attributed to different biological makeups.
D) Variation in behaviour can be explained by how modern the society is.

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66) There are a number of species of mammals where the males often mount other males. The most accurate explanation of this behaviour is that ____.
   A) there is a relatively large amount of actual homosexual behaviour among most species of mammals
   B) this behaviour is a reflection of the dominance hierarchy in the respective group
   C) this behaviour is a consequence of a scarcity of females in the group
   D) it shows bisexual impulses in primates

67) Female masturbation is found among many species besides humans. According to your textbook, which species holds one end of a stick in her paws and walks around while straddling the stick as it vibrates against her genitals?
   A) lions
   B) hogs
   C) porcupines
   D) rhesus monkeys

68) Compared to more cognitively complex species, the best description of less cognitively complex species' sexual behaviour is ____.
   A) more hormonally controlled
   B) less elaborate
   C) more frequent
   D) less pleasurable

69) An example of sexual behaviour used for nonsexual purposes would be ____.
   A) wanting to increase social status
   B) engaging in sexual activity as an end in and of itself
   C) renting a movie on a Sunday afternoon in to become stimulated so that the result is sexual intercourse
   D) engaging in sexual intercourse only when the female is potentially fertile

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70) Throughout most of the animal kingdom, females engage in sexual behaviour ____.
A) about once a week
B) only when they are in estrus
C) only when the male initiates it
D) at regular intervals which are determined primarily by the availability of mature males

71) A researcher observes that female dogs engage in sexual activity only when she is in heat by allowing the male dog to mount her. The same researcher also observes that female monkeys engage in sexual activity with male monkeys and by rubbing their own genitals. What do these behaviours suggest in terms of animal sexual behaviour?
A) Monkeys masturbate but dogs do not.
B) Mounting is the only sexual behaviour observed in dogs.
C) Lower-order species' sexual behaviour is driven by sex hormones.
D) Higher-order species' sexual behaviour is driven by sex hormones.

72) Which of the following is an example of positive sexual rights?
A) Anti-discrimination laws based on sexual orientation.
B) Presence of Gay Pride activities.
C) Deterrence of the over-the-counter access to the morning-after pill.
D) Limited access to reproductive choices.

73) Where do sexual rights stem from?
A) biological capacity
B) sexual education
C) basic human rights
D) feminist research

74) Bobbi has decided to start a social marketing campaign on campus to encourage students to get tested for sexually transmitted infections. What perspective of sexuality does Bobbi's work best fall under?
A) sexual health
B) scientific
C) media influence
D) regional influence

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75) Of the three major religions in China, which is the only true Indigenous one that advocated for the cultivation of sexual techniques?
A) Confucianism
B) Taoism
C) Buddhism

76) Which is **NOT** considered a benefit of masturbation?
A) It carries virtually no risk of pregnancy or STIs.
B) It can increase sexual functioning later in life.
C) It can improve self-esteem.
D) It can help you lose weight.

77) Which is **NOT** an example of extradyadic sex?
A) attending a swingers event
B) having an affair
C) having sex outdoors with your spouse
D) a man having multiple female partners

78) Which of the following does **NOT** fall under the umbrella of sexual well-being?
A) implementation of comprehensive sex education curricula
B) public health efforts to prevent HIV and chlamydia infection
C) programs to promote reproductive rights
D) exercise and nutrition programs

79) Which is **NOT** an example of positive sexual freedoms?
A) access to abortion services
B) being able to buy sex toys
C) freedom from sexual violence
D) marriage equality

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80) How does your textbook define sexual behaviour?
A) behaviour that leads to orgasm
B) behaviour that produces or is intended to produce arousal
C) intercourse involving penis and vagina
D) mating rituals

81) What is the primary purpose for sexuality according to Islam?
A) reproduction
B) dominance and control
C) pleasure
D) sexuality is not considered in Muslim culture

82) Why was microscopist Anton van Leeuwenhoek reluctant to share his findings about sperm swimming in human semen?
A) He thought it was disgusting.
B) He was worried he would be accused of acquiring the samples by sinful contrivance.
C) He didn't have a platform to share this information.

83) Discuss what is meant by sex and gender. Why are the differences between the two terms important?

84) Discuss two early sex researchers in terms of who they were and the kind of work they did.

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85) What are the main findings of the Victorian Sex Survey described by the authors of your text? What do these findings tell us about the sexual life of Victorian women?

86) What are some of the consistencies in sexuality across cultures? Why do these consistencies exist?

87) Indigenous women have been less visible in the popular media. When they are, generally how are they portrayed?

88) It is essential to recognize the cultural context in which early sex researchers crafted their research and writing. Identify two early sex researchers, and describe what they contributed that advanced our present-day knowledge.

89) What did the study done by Canadian researcher Eleanor Maticka Tyndale explore, and what lessons can be learned from her findings?

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90) Discuss the expectations regarding adolescent dating and sexual behaviour in the ethnocultural communities in Canada. How are these adolescents influenced by the dominant Canadian culture?

91) How have the sexual attitudes and behaviour of Indigenous people been affected by colonization?

92) What aspects of sexuality do we know are unique about human sexuality? Explain.

93) In all human societies, what is considered attractive is relatively constant across cultures; however, there are some distinctions to note. Please describe the differences.

94) Discuss some non-sexual uses of sexuality. Explain why sex is not just for sex.

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95) Compare and contrast the behaviours of humans and animals with respect to:

a. masturbation
b. oral sex
c. homosexual behaviours
d. female orgasm
e. the non-sexual uses of sexual behaviour

96) Describe three ways the media can influence a person's view of sexuality.

97) Contrast the typical Western view of sexual identity with that of other cultures.

98) Explain how sexual health and sexual rights relate to each other.

99) How does historical trauma impact sexual health? Provide examples.

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100) How has the emergence of the internet impacted sexuality? Do you think this impact has been positive or negative? Explain your answer.

101) Describe the tension that can result between parents and children who have immigrated to Canada regarding sexuality.

102) Although wide variation exists in attitudes toward same-sex sexual activity, what are two general rules that seem to occur?

103) Do you believe humans are unique from animals in sexual behaviour? Provide examples for why or why not.

104) Describe an example of an animal using sexual behaviour for non-sexual purposes and an example of a human using sexual behaviour for non-sexual purposes.

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105) Explain the difference between positive sexual rights and negative sexual rights, and provide an example of each.

106) Describe the broader perspective to sexual well-being that allows us to capture the dimensions more reflective of our lives?

107) Which marginalized groups are still not well-protected when it comes to their sexual rights?

108) Describe the issue with Alfred Kinsey's definition of sex being "behaviour that leads to orgasm."

109) Describe some ways that ancient Greeks and Romans depicted sexual behaviour.

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110) What stereotype regarding female sexuality did Clelia Mosher's research contradict? What did she find?

111) Describe why Henry Havelock Ellis is considered the forerunner of modern sex research. What were his major contributions to the field?

112) Why is it important to include Indigenous Elders and Indigenous understandings of health and sexuality in comprehensive sex education?

113) How has globalization impacted human sexual behaviour?

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Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 01

1) FALSE
2) TRUE
3) FALSE
4) TRUE
5) FALSE
6) FALSE
7) TRUE
8) TRUE
9) FALSE
10) FALSE
11) B
12) B
13) C
14) B
15) A
16) B
17) D
18) B
19) C
20) A
21) A
22) B
23) C
24) A
25) D
26) A
27) D
28) D
29) A
30) A
31) C
32) B
33) C
34) C
35) B
36) D
37) B

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38) D
39) D
40) C
41) D
42) A
43) B
44) A
45) A
46) B
47) B
48) A
49) B
50) A
51) D
52) B
53) D
54) C
55) B
56) D
57) C
58) A
59) C
60) A
61) A
62) D
63) C
64) D
65) A
66) B
67) C
68) A
69) A
70) B
71) C
72) B
73) C
74) A
75) B
76) D
77) C

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78) D
79) C
80) B
81) C
82) B
83) Short Answer
84) Short Answer
85) Short Answer
86) Short Answer
87) Short Answer
88) Short Answer
89) Short Answer
90) Short Answer
91) Short Answer
92) Short Answer
93) Short Answer
94) Short Answer
95) Short Answer
96) Short Answer
97) Short Answer
98) Short Answer
99) Short Answer
100) Short Answer
101) Short Answer
102) Short Answer
103) Short Answer
104) Short Answer
105) Short Answer
106) Short Answer
107) Short Answer
108) Short Answer
109) Short Answer
110) Short Answer
111) Short Answer
112) Short Answer
113) Short Answer

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