1. Which of the following statements most accurately describes Victorian-era attitudes toward marital sex and love?
   a. Sexual attraction and love are considered good foundations for marriage.
   b. Sex and love are considered separate human experiences.
   c. The ideal love includes sexual passion.
   d. Both sex and love are to be enjoyed outside the marital union.

2. During the Victorian era, a man who engaged in frequent sexual activity was considered
   a. physically and mentally unhealthy due to his habit of wasting semen.
   b. strong, healthy, and desirable as a marriage partner, as his virility was apparent.
   c. an ideal lover and husband for a virtuous and passive wife.
   d. someone to be admired, especially by other men.

3. What significant change in marriage manuals occurred in the early twentieth century?
   a. Frequent marital sexual activity came to be viewed as a sign of mental and physical degeneracy.
   b. Women’s sexuality came to be viewed as a dangerous force that must be controlled and contained.
   c. Pleasurable sexual activity came to be viewed as a way to express mutual love.
   d. Premarital and extramarital sexual expression came to be viewed as acceptable for males.

4. Social wars regarding sexuality education, television and advertising content, museums devoted to sexuality, and politically volatile issues such as abortion and gay marriage are examples of American
   a. agreement.
   b. ambivalence.
   c. compromise.
   d. harmony.

5. Research on sexual behavior in the United States indicates that since World War II
   a. changes have been very slight compared with those that occurred during the Victorian era.
   b. very significant changes in attitudes and behaviors have occurred.
   c. men’s sexual attitudes and behaviors have changed significantly; however, no similar change has occurred among women.
   d. changes in sexual attitudes and behaviors have occurred mainly among middle-class whites and have not spread to other groups.

6. Among the factors contributing to changes in sexual attitudes and behavior in the United States in the 1960s and 1970s were
   a. the counterculture’s questioning of social institutions and authority.
   b. the advertising industry’s emphasis on sex appeal and sexual freedom.
   c. shifting attitudes toward the roles of men and women.
   d. all of the above.

7. According to recent scientific surveys, most Americans
   a. have large numbers of sexual partners and a wide repertoire of sexual behaviors.
   b. pattern their lovemaking after what they observe in movies.
   c. have little interest in sex and are more concerned with money and power.
   d. engage in less frequent sex and a narrower range of activities than is commonly thought.

8. How has HIV changed American sexual behavior?
   a. Fear of HIV infection has resulted in more people abstaining from sex before marriage.
   b. Nonmarital sexual activity has declined.
   c. Awareness of the need to make sexual decisions with care has increased.
   d. Premarital sexual activity has increased dramatically among women but not among men.

9. A recent worldwide survey found the greatest concern about AIDS among
   a. elderly people.
   b. people 41 to 65 years old.
   c. people 25 to 40 years old.
   d. people 16 to 24 years old.

10. Which of the following sets of terms best describes the nature or nurture debate?
    a. Biological essentialism, genetics vs social constructionism, nature
    b. Biological essentialism, evolution vs social constructionism, physiological factors
    c. Biological essentialism, genetics vs social constructionism, cultural assumptions
    d. Biological essentialism, learning experiences vs social constructionism, nurture

11. Complex questions about the roots of human sexual traits are best answered by which of the following explanations?
1. Biological and social factors interact and are interdependent.
2. Genes act independently and are not influenced by environmental factors.
3. Individual characteristics are shaped by society without a genetic template.
4. A simple either-or model is the most reasonable explanation.

12. Politics and “traditional” values are intertwined with which of the following sexual issues?
   a. Abortion and access to contraception
   b. Funding for sex-related research
   c. Sexuality education
   d. All of the above

13. The predominant social attitude relating to human sexuality is
   a. nonexistent.
   b. procreational or traditional.
   c. recreational.
   d. relational.

14. Attitudes toward masturbation have historically been fear-based because of
   a. interpretation of biblical texts that spilling semen was sinful.
   b. confusion about the source of sex organ diseases.
   c. concern that mental illness was caused by sexual self-stimulation.
   d. all of the above.

15. Currently, the prevailing professional opinion about masturbation is that
   a. it should be restricted to adults and limited among children.
   b. it is a normal sexual expression common throughout the lifespan.
   c. too much masturbation should be avoided because of debilitating effects.
   d. it may limit sexual responsiveness and increase sexual tension.

16. Which of the following is not a tenet of biological essentialism?
   a. Sexual behaviors are shaped by learning experiences over the years of human development.
   b. Genetic and other physiological factors determine physical, sexual, and personality characteristics.
   c. Physiological factors determine gender roles and sexual attraction.
   d. Human traits are formed by inborn biological determinants such as genes and hormones.

17. According to Richard von Krafft-Ebing, the cause of insanity, sterility, and homosexuality is
   a. a brain disorder.
   b. childhood sexual abuse.
   c. masturbation.
   d. unconscious conflict.

18. Joan, a college student in the 1950s, tells her 16-year-old granddaughter that when she went to college many of her girlfriends were “technical virgins.” This means that
   a. they considered themselves to be virginal each time they engaged in intercourse with a different steady boyfriend.
   b. they engaged in sexual intercourse but never had an orgasm.
   c. they engaged in sexual intercourse but only with their fiancés.
   d. they engaged in sexual acts to orgasm but did not allow intercourse to take place.

19. Which statement most accurately describes Iwan Bloch’s contribution to our understanding of sexual behavior?
   a. Bloch carried out the first laboratory study of human sexual response.
   b. Bloch conducted the first scientific survey about then-current sexual practices.
   c. Bloch was the first to apply a historical approach to understanding sexual behavior.
   d. Bloch was the first to recognize that sexual problems were often at the root of mental illnesses.

20. Which statement most accurately describes the contributions of Richard von Krafft-Ebing to our understanding of human sexual behavior?
   a. Although his opinions and biases had no scientific basis, his views influenced medicine and psychiatry for a long time.
   b. He was the first to take a historical approach to understanding particular types of sexual behaviors.
   c. By studying sexual behavior across different cultures, he broadened our conception of what is acceptable sexual behavior.
   d. He was the first to apply the survey method to sex research.

21. The idea that sexuality is at the core of personality development and affects adult life and mental health is most associated with
   a. Henry Havelock Ellis.
   b. Sigmund Freud.
   c. Alfred Kinsey.
   d. Helena Wright.
22. Which of the following conclusions is not identified with researcher Henry Havelock Ellis?
   a. Masturbation is common among both men and women of all ages.
   b. Sexual orientation is a matter of degree.
   c. Sexual dysfunction is generally based on physical rather than psychological problems.
   d. A woman’s sexual desire may be as strong as a man’s.

23. Which of the following individuals made positive contributions toward liberating female sexual pleasure?
   a. Sigmund Freud
   b. Alfred Kinsey
   c. Richard von Krafft-Ebing
   d. Helena Wright

24. Alfred Kinsey contributed greatly to our understanding of sexual behavior by
   a. writing a marriage manual that opposed the restrictions of the Victorian age.
   b. developing a theory of psychosexual development that emphasized childhood sexuality.
   c. interviewing thousands of Americans about their sexual behavior and attitudes.
   d. collecting laboratory data on sexual responses.

25. Although Kinsey and his colleagues interviewed thousands of people for his groundbreaking studies, his results are considered flawed because his interviewees were
   a. a biased sample in terms of the age-group represented.
   b. a sample of convenience.
   c. encouraged to exaggerate the frequency and variety of their behaviors.
   d. still influenced by Victorian sexual attitudes.

26. Jack Smith was a research participant in Masters and Johnson’s research during the early 1950s. Most likely, what aspect of Jack’s sexuality was studied?
   a. The development of his gender identity and masculinity
   b. His attitudes toward behaviors such as masturbation and same-gender sexual behavior
   c. The frequency of his premarital and extramarital sexual activity
   d. His physiological responses during masturbation and coitus

27. Laura and Ken are having sexual difficulties and consult a sex therapist for help. The techniques this therapist might use are based on the research efforts of
   b. John Money.
   c. William Masters and Virginia Johnson.
   d. Philip Blumstein and Pepper Schwartz.

28. Why is the Hunt Report considered a flawed study of American sexual behavior?
   a. More women than men responded to the questionnaires used in the study.
   b. It excluded gay men and lesbians from the sample.
   c. Procedures for obtaining the sample and the low response rate make its findings questionable.
   d. The sample questioned consisted only of subscribers to Playboy magazine.

29. The Hite Report has been roundly criticized for
   a. excluding men from its sample.
   b. being unrepresentative and lacking sophisticated statistical analysis.
   c. including lesbians in its sample.
   d. its conclusions regarding female extramarital sexual activity.

30. In the 1980s, an important international study on childhood sexuality found that
   a. North American children were the least informed about sexual matters.
   b. across nations, boys were less informed about sexuality than were girls.
   c. Swedish children were the best informed about sexual behavior.
   d. universal support exists for the Freudian idea of a latency period.

31. The survey research of Bell, Weinberg, and Hammersmith was considered important because it
   a. had a sample population that was truly representative of American adults.
   b. applied sophisticated statistical analysis to the collected data.
   c. was the most in-depth study of gay males and lesbians conducted up to that time.
   d. surveyed gay, lesbian, and heterosexual couples.

32. Researchers who conducted large-scale studies in France, Britain, and the United States in the early 1990s found that
   a. a vast majority of respondents were using condoms in their sexual activities.
   b. younger people were much better informed about sexual matters than older individuals.
c. overall, women were better informed about sexual matters than were men.
d. rates of same-gender sexual activity were lower than earlier studies had suggested.

33. Which of the following was not one of the methodological approaches used by researchers in the National Health and Social Life Survey?
   a. They selected households with eligible subjects in randomly chosen areas of the country.
   b. They attempted to interview all eligible members of the household in each of the households selected.
   c. They gathered data through face-to-face interviews conducted by trained survey researchers.
   d. They sometimes returned to households several times to persuade all of the desired participants to cooperate with the interviews.

34. The recent study on American sexual behavior that is generally considered the most accurate is the
   c. Redbook survey.
   d. American Couples study.

35. Which of the following factors would be most critical to ensuring that a survey on condom use among students at your institution gave statistically reliable and generalizable results?
   a. Who conducted the study and when it was conducted during the academic year?
   b. The length of the questionnaire and how respondents returned it to the researchers.
   c. The representativeness of the sample and the response rate of the participants.
   d. Whether questions were multiple-choice or true/false and the reading level of the participants.

36. In conducting sex research, the best type of sample is a _____ sample.
   a. clinical
   b. naturally occurring
   c. random
   d. volunteer

37. To obtain an accurate measure of the number of students at your school who typically engage in oral-genital sexual activity, you should select a _____ sample.
   a. normal
   b. random
   c. sexually active
   d. volunteer

38. When it comes to sex surveys, the most studied population group in the U.S. is
   a. adolescents.
   b. college students.
   c. minority group members.
   d. young married couples.

39. A strength of the case study approach in sex research is that case studies
   a. provide an in-depth look at individual circumstances.
   b. can be easily generalized to other populations.
   c. generally involve atypical sexual behaviors.
   d. None of the above

40. Elsa is a participant in a study in which her blood flow, level of vaginal lubrication, and heart rate are monitored as she reads either nonerotic or erotic material. This study involves
   a. case study material.
   b. laboratory observation.
   c. field observation.
   d. ethnosexual data collection.

41. A researcher varies room temperature as groups of research subjects read erotic material. The researcher measures the effect on their level of sexual arousal. What research method is being employed here?
   a. Controlled laboratory experiment
   b. Ethnosexual field study
   c. Case study
   d. Observation in a natural setting

42. Before completing a questionnaire about her sexual attitudes and behavior, Nancy reads and signs a statement in which she agrees that she understands the purpose of the study and what will be expected of her as a participant. What ethical principle is involved here?
a. Evaluation of the value of the study versus risks to participants  
b. Confidentiality  
c. Protection from psychological and physical harm  
d. Informed consent  

43. Dr. Lawrence completes a proposal for a study of condom use by students at her university. To ensure that this study is ethical, she will  
a. have the proposal evaluated by her university’s human-research review committee.  
b. decide whether to use experimentation or the survey method.  
c. be sure to obtain a representative sample of participants.  
d. obtain consent for participation from the students’ parents.  

44. All of the following statements about sexuality education are true except  
a. Debate continues about what the content and philosophy of sexuality education should be.  
b. Comprehensive sexuality education is a lifelong process emphasizing communication and decision-making skills.  
c. Students who are part of the millennial generation (born after 1982) prefer to get health and sexuality education from electronic sources rather than from parents.  
d. Nearly every state recommends or requires sexuality education and most require HIV/AIDS education.  

45. One reason the use of penile plethysmography has been controversial is that  
a. blood flow patterns differ among various ethnic groups.  
b. some men can control their erectile responsiveness.  
c. volunteers for the research have unusually open and accepting sexual attitudes.  
d. the procedure may cause physical discomfort and harm to participants.  

46. A Eurocentric perspective is most accurately described as  
a. a nonjudgmental approach.  
b. one that allows for diversity.  
c. a viewpoint based on European culture.  
d. an egalitarian approach.  

47. Jason belongs to a religious group that sees the primary purpose of sexual activity to be the eventual birth of children. The sexual attitudes of this religious group are classified as  
a. procreational.  
b. relational.  
c. recreational.  
d. nontraditional.  

48. In Ravi’s society, it is recognized that love between two people often leads them to sexual activity both before and after marriage. The sexual attitudes of this group are classified as  
a. procreational.  
b. relational.  
c. interpersonal.  
d. recreational.  

49. Emma believes that any sexual activity between two consenting adults is acceptable as long as both individuals enjoy it. Her sexual attitude is classified as  
a. procreational.  
b. relational.  
c. recreational.  
d. educational.  

50. Helen wants to have sex with her boyfriend, Bob, as one more way of “having fun together.” Bob wants to know if Helen really cares for him before they begin being sexual with each other. Their conflict may be described as one that involves  
a. traditional versus nontraditional attitudes.  
b. Victorian versus modern attitudes.  
c. recreational versus relational attitudes.  
d. promiscuous versus cautious attitudes.  

51. Results of a questionnaire from the Cooperative Institutional Review Program indicate that among those entering college, approval of casual sex encounters  
a. reached an all-time high in 2001.  
b. peaked in 1966 and has been declining ever since.  
c. has decreased every year since 1987.  
d. was higher in 2001 than in 1998 but lower than its peak in 1987.
52. Among U.S. teenagers from 1980 to 2000,
   a. pregnancy rates, birthrates, and abortion rates declined.
   b. birthrates rose.
   c. abortion rates rose.
   d. pregnancy rates rose.

53. Which statement most accurately expresses the “conditional” double standard that appears prevalent among contemporary college students?
   a. College-educated individuals may have many more sexual partners than those with less education.
   b. Women should have sexual partners only within meaningful relationships and should have fewer sexual partners than men.
   c. Men should be experienced in all kinds of unusual sexual activities; women should not.
   d. Middle-class teenagers may engage in sexual activity; poor teenagers should exhibit greater self-control.

54. The current controversy surrounding sexuality education centers on
   a. the age at which individuals should begin to learn about sexuality.
   b. whether males and females should receive the same level of sexuality education.
   c. the appropriate standards and certifications for those who deliver sexuality education.
   d. the goals and content of sexuality education.

55. Japanese and African cultures generally share
   a. a reluctance to discuss sexual issues openly.
   b. a tradition of teaching sexual techniques to young children.
   c. a widespread willingness to talk openly about sexual issues.
   d. a competitive, goal-oriented approach to sexual activity.

56. ______________________ wrote Psychopathia Sexualis, in which the dangers of masturbation were emphasized.
57. ______________________ published A Thousand Marriages, based on reports of 5,200 women patients.

   Answer: Robert Latou Dickinson
   Type: Factual

58. _________________ conducted a survey on human sexual behavior commissioned by the Playboy Foundation.
59. According to Ronald and Juliette Goldman’s research on childhood sexuality, children from _________________ are the least informed about sex-related facts and issues.

   True/False
60. During the Victorian era, frequent male orgasms were seen as a cause of physical and mental illnesses.
61. Traditional Victorian attitudes toward female sexuality did not shift substantially until the 1980s.
62. Because attitudes toward nonmarital sex, teenage sexual activity, and same-gender sexual activity are inherently related to each other, cultures can be easily categorized as permissive or nonpermissive.
63. Rates of same-gender sexual activity are closely correlated with a culture’s racial makeup, affluence, and general developmental status.
64. A major problem in assessing the accuracy of survey research is that those who respond may be very different from those who do not.
65. Current techniques of sex therapy originated from the research of William Masters and Virginia Johnson.
66. Research based on individuals who seek treatment for a sexual problem is called experimentation.
67. Even though the popular terms metrosexual and retrosexual may not do justice to the wide range of masculinities in existence today, they do provide evidence of our shifting attitudes toward men’s roles.
68. The effect of particular genes depends in part on whether and how they are expressed, which may be influenced by many factors, from the environment of the genes to learning by the organism.
69. Research suggests that rates of sexual experimentation in the United States may have leveled off.

   Chapter 2
   Multiple Choice
1. The external female sex organs are collectively called the
   a. clitoris.
   b. glans.
2. The rounded pad of fatty tissue located over the female pubic bone is called the
   a. hymen.
   b. mons.
   c. shaft.
   d. urethra.

3. Which of the following female sex organs forms a sheath of skin at the top covering the clitoris?
   a. The labia majora
   b. The minor lips
   c. The vagina
   d. The vulva

4. Another name for the clitoral hood is the
   a. glans.
   b. introitus.
   c. labia.
   d. prepuce.

5. Tampons are inserted into the vagina at the
   a. hymen.
   b. introitus.
   c. prepuce.
   d. urethral opening

6. Which external female sex organ becomes hard and erect during arousal?
   a. The clitoris
   b. The prepuce
   c. The labia minora
   d. The vulva

7. During the late nineteenth century, some parents took their daughters to physicians for a clitoridectomy. This surgical procedure was supposed to cure
   a. infections caused by accumulations of smegma.
   b. infibulation.
   c. masturbation and prevent insanity.
   d. vaginismus.

8. In some sub-Saharan African and East Asian cultures, clitoridectomies are performed
   a. as a rite of passage to womanhood.
   b. to make childbirth as painful and difficult as possible.
   c. to prevent masturbation and the passing of sexually transmitted diseases.
   d. to protect against infibulation.

9. One result of clitoridectomy is to
   a. ease childbirth.
   b. increase fertility.
   c. increase sexual pleasure.
   d. reduce sexual pleasure.

10. The purpose of infibulation is to
    a. ensure that no intercourse will occur prior to marriage.
    b. increase the sexual pleasure of men during intercourse.
    c. prevent painful childbirth.
    d. reduce the possibility of masturbation.

11. Which statement most accurately describes the controversy that surrounds clitoridectomy and infibulation?
    Some see these procedures as ____________; others see them as ____________________.
    a. an economic investment; exploitative of children.
    b. good health measures; physically harmful.
    c. important traditions with which outsiders should not interfere; representing subjugation of women.
    d. protective of women; harmful to children.

12. Involuntary contraction of the sphincter vaginae and levator ani muscles is associated with
    a. endometriosis.

13. Ovaries.
b. infibulation.
c. vaginismus.
d. virginity.

13. Lisa is a teenager who sees the magazine ads for "women's hygiene" products and wants to know if she should douche regularly. What do sexological and medical experts advise?
a. No, douching is associated with increased risk of cancer.
b. No, douching is associated with increased risk of pelvic inflammatory disease.
c. Yes, she should douche after each menstrual period to clean out the vagina.
d. Yes, she should douche weekly in order to reduce the likelihood of vaginal infection.

14. Janice recently began menstruating. She has heard from her friends that she should not use tampons because that would make her lose her virginity. What information can you offer Janice?
a. A majority of females are born without hymens, so most likely using tampons will not be a problem.
b. If she has an imperforate hymen, she can use tampons. An annular hymen will interfere with use of tampons.
c. Most hymens have openings that will easily allow a tampon to be inserted. The presence or absence of a hymen is not an indicator of virginity.
d. The hymen protects the vagina from disease; thus she should not insert anything into the vagina. She should refrain from any vigorous activity that could rupture the hymen.

15. Which of the following is NOT a type of hymen?
   a. Annular
   b. Cribriform
   c. Prepuce
   d. Septate

16. Rose is a virgin who will be getting married in 3 months and is concerned about experiencing pain from tearing of her hymen. Of all the comments she receives from her girlfriends, the advice LEAST likely to be helpful is from
   a. Angie, who tells her not to worry about the pain because her use of tampons over the years has gotten rid of the hymen.
b. Beth, who tells her that she may want to spend some time prior to her wedding night inserting her fingers into the opening of the hymen.
c. Cari, who tells her that she could always get her doctor to cut the hymen or stretch it with dilators.
d. Dorle, who tells her that she should both encourage her husband to be careful and gentle and take responsibility for guiding her husband's penis and controlling the timing and depth of penetration.

17. The only way to determine if a woman has ever engaged in intercourse is to
   a. determine if the hymen is intact.
b. find sperm in the vagina shortly after intercourse.
c. inspect the condition of the labia minora.
d. observe if the glans clitoris retracts when aroused.

18. In conducting a genital self-examination, which of the following should NOT, by itself, be of concern to a woman?
   a. A change in odor or consistency of vaginal discharge
   b. An itchy rash around the vagina
   c. Unusual or new bumps, sores, or blisters
   d. Vaginal discharge

19. All of the following are sex-related risk factors associated with cervical cancer EXCEPT
   a. a history of pelvic inflammatory disease or a sexually transmitted disease.
b. a parent or close relative having cancer.
c. having 10 or more sex partners or a partner who has had multiple partners.
d. very early initiation of sexual intercourse.

20. The cervix is part of the
   a. fimbriae
   b. ovary.
c. uterus.
d. vagina.

21. The layer of the uterine wall that plays an important role in the menstrual cycle is the
   a. endometrium.
b. isthmus.
c. myometrium.
d. perimetrium.

22. The Pap smear is used to detect
a. cervical cancer.
b. endometriosis.
c. sexually transmitted disease.
d. vaginismus.

23. Which one of the following statements about the ovaries is NOT accurate?
   a. At birth, ovaries contain thousands of follicles, but only 400-500 mature ova are produced.
   b. Inside each follicle is an oocyte.
   c. The core area of the ovary is called the cortex.
   d. The ovaries secrete both estrogen and progesterone.

24. Where does fertilization usually take place?
   a. At the cervical os
   b. Near the fimbriae
   c. Within the fallopian tube
   d. Within the fundus

25. The hairlike projections that help move the ovum through the fallopian tubes are called
   a. cilia.
   b. fimbriae.
   c. mylin.
   d. os.

26. The condition called fibrous hymen can often cause
   a. cervical cancer.
   b. cystitis.
   c. dyspareunia.
   d. vaginal atrophy.

27. Which of the following hormones is involved in the production of breast milk after childbirth?
   a. Estrogen
   b. FSH
   c. Progesterone
   d. Prolactin

28. Karen is having difficulty breast-feeding her newborn infant. She appears to be producing lots of milk, but the milk is not being released or ejected from the breast. A physician may measure Karen's level of production of which hormone?
   a. Luteinizing hormone
   b. Oxytocin
   c. Prolactin
   d. Testosterone

29. About one-third of breast cancers that develop before age 30 appear to result from
   a. childhood trauma to the breast tissue.
   b. inadequate hygiene.
   c. inherited genetic mutation.
   d. sexual activity that begins in early adolescence.

30. To determine if she has the beginnings of breast cancer, Maria would undergo which procedure?
   a. ELISA test
   b. HRT
   c. Mammography
   d. Pap smear

31. Gina was diagnosed with breast cancer, and surgery has been recommended. Her left breast was removed in a procedure called
   a. infibulation.
   b. lumpectomy.
   c. mammography.
   d. mastectomy.

32. Which one of the following organs is NOT involved in regulating the menstrual cycle?
   a. The clitoris
   b. The hypothalamus
   c. The ovaries
   d. The pituitary gland

33. Which organ produces the hormones that stimulate the ovaries to produce estrogen and progesterone?
a. The adrenal glands  
b. The hypothalamus  
c. The pituitary gland  
d. The uterus

34. Which of the following is NOT a process characteristic of the follicular phase?  
a. Estrogen causes the endometrium to thicken.  
b. FSH results in the maturation of one or more ova.  
c. Production of FSH is inversely proportional to the bloodstream estrogen level.  
d. Production of LH by the pituitary decreases.

35. Which hormone is critical in the actual release or rupturing of a mature ovum from the ovary?  
a. Estrogen  
b. Follicular stimulating hormone  
c. Gonadotropin releasing hormone  
d. Luteinizing hormone

36. Which of the following substances is NOT contained in the menstrual flow?  
a. A few ounces of blood  
b. Endometrial cells from the uterus  
c. Smegma  
d. Various fluids

37. Helen visits her gynecologist because of severe pain during menstruation. In other words, Helen suffers from  
a. amenorrhea.  
b. dysmenorrhea  
c. phimosis.  
d. premenstrual syndrome.

38. Over-the-counter drugs that claim to reduce the symptoms of PMS act by  
a. counteracting the effects of prostaglandin.  
b. decreasing the impact of FSH on the ovaries.  
c. facilitating the release of luteinizing hormone from the pituitary.  
d. increasing progesterone levels in the blood.

39. Estrogen replacement therapy was first popularized as a way to  
a. maintain a keen mind and a sharp memory.  
b. reduce the risk of heart disease and bone loss.  
c. reduce the risk of uterine and breast cancer.  
d. stay youthful and feminine.

40. Anna has been diagnosed as having osteoporosis. Which of the following is NOT likely to be recommended to reduce further bone loss?  
a. Calcium supplements  
b. Increased exercise  
c. Injections of FSH and LH  
d. Vitamin D

41. Research on HRT shows all of the following effects EXCEPT  
a. decrease in menopausal symptoms such as hot flashes and night sweats.  
b. lower rates of breast cancer.  
c. more heart attacks, strokes, and blood clots.  
d. reduced rate of hip fractures and colon cancer.

42. As Victoria enters menopause, she is considering whether to begin HRT. What advice would you offer to her?  
a. Benefits of taking estrogen alone are substantial.  
b. HRT is essential if she wants to continue sexual activity.  
c. She should carefully weigh the potential risks of HRT against the benefits.  
d. Women's health and quality of life are likely to increase with HRT.

43. According to recent research, how are sexual interest and desire affected by menopause?  
a. For virtually all women, freedom from pregnancy increases sexual interest markedly.  
b. There is often a change, either an increase or a decrease, in sexual interest and desire, but it is temporary.  
c. Unless HRT is begun, sexual interest and desire decline markedly.  
d. Women are genetically programmed to lose interest in sex as soon as their reproductive abilities end.
Fill in the Blank
44. A common problem that is associated with pain in the vulvovaginal area and may interfere with sexual activity is ____________________.
45. The two inner folds of skin that join above the clitoris and extend along the sides of the vaginal and urethral openings are called the ____________________.
46. The most sexually sensitive female sex organ is the _____________________.
47. Body oil mixed with other secretions that forms a substance that may accumulate beneath the prepuce is called _____________________.
48. The most common type of hymen is _________________.
49. The muscular tube in the female important for reproduction and sexual pleasure is called the _____________________.
50. The os is the opening in the _________________.
51. The layer of the uterine wall that is rich in blood vessels and glands is the _____________________.
52. The fingerlike projections at the open end of each fallopian tube are called the _________________.
53. A rare, chronic bladder inflammation in women that can cause debilitating discomfort and interfere with sexual enjoyment is called _____________________.

True/False
54. Research indicates that there is no doubt that use of mammography reduces the overall number of deaths from breast cancer.
55. The external female sexual organs are called the clitoris and vagina.
56. During sexual arousal, the clitoris hardens and becomes erect.
57. When it is not aroused, the vagina assumes a flexible tubelike shape.
58. One muscle that has a role in female orgasmic response is the pubococcygeus muscle.
59. Because the muscular walls of the vagina are normally contracted except when something is inserted into the cavity, it is possible for the vaginal muscles to contract during intercourse to the extent that the penis can momentarily become trapped.
60. The second most common cancer among women is found in the vagina.
61. In a pelvic exam, a sample of cells from the fundus of the uterus is taken.
62. Pap smears can detect two stages of cervical cancer.
63. The outgrowth of uterine lining into organs surrounding the uterus is called endometriosis.
64. At the time of birth, women have 400 to 500 mature ova in their ovaries.
65. Prolactin and oxytocin are critical hormones for successful breast-feeding.
66. The pituitary gland stimulates other glands to produce hormones when it is stimulated by a signal from the hypothalamus.
67. Just before menstruation begins, there is a decline in progesterone levels and an increase in prostaglandin.

Chapter 3
Multiple Choice
1. At birth, the testes are normally contained in the
   a. abdominal cavity.
   b. epididymis.
   c. inguinal canal.
   d. scrotum.
2. Which of the following is NOT an aspect of male physiology for which the testes are directly or indirectly responsible?
   a. ICSH production
   b. Secondary sex characteristics
   c. Sperm production
   d. Testosterone production
3. In which of these sexual organs are sperm actually formed?
   a. Interstitial cells
   b. Seminiferous tubules
   c. The epididymis
   d. The inguinal canal
4. In which male sexual structure are immature sperm stored and readied for eventual emission?
   a. Epididymis
   b. Interstitial cells
   c. Vas deferens
   d. Seminal vesicle
5. Healthy sperm production should have a scrotal temperature that is
a. higher than body temperature.
b. independent of body temperature.
c. lower than body temperature.
d. the same as body temperature.

6. In which of the following situations would you predict a man's testes to hang low and away from his body?
   a. During a romantic dinner date
   b. During a typical college class
   c. While in a sauna
   d. While skiing

7. Which of the following statements about male sexual self-examination is NOT accurate?
   a. If detected early, the survival rate from testicular cancer is excellent.
   b. It is best to perform the self-examination after a hot shower or bath.
   c. Testicular cancer is relatively common among men aged over 50.
   d. Testicular lumps are typically painless.

8. If Nick is typical, he is probably most aroused by very gentle stimulation to the
   a. shaft of the penis.
   b. corpora cavernosa.
   c. epididymis.
   d. glans.

9. Which of the following is located within the scrotum?
   a. Corona
   b. Glans
   c. Frenulum
   d. Vas deferens

10. The two most sensitive areas of the penile glans are the
    a. corona and frenulum.
    b. foreskin and urethral opening.
    c. frenulum and foreskin.
    d. urethral opening and corona.

11. What physiological process underlies erection of the penis?
    a. Emptying of the epididymis
    b. Engorgement of the corpora cavernosa and corpus spongiosum
    c. Spasm of the cremasteric muscles
    d. The build-up of fluid in the urethra

12. After a serious automobile accident, Martin's spinal cord is severed. Will he be able to have an erection?
    a. No, erection depends on adequate levels of testosterone, and testosterone levels decline after trauma.
    b. No, the brain ultimately controls erection and therefore erection cannot occur.
    c. Yes, if he thinks about erotic subjects or sees an attractive partner.
    d. Yes, through physical penile stimulation, but he will not "feel" the erection.

13. How is nitric oxide involved in the process of erection?
    a. It increases blood flow to the corona and frenulum.
    b. It prevents blood from passing into the corpora cavernosa and spongiosum.
    c. It relaxes muscles to allow blood flow into the erectile tissues.
    d. It stimulates the cremasteric muscles.

14. What is meant by the "equalizing effect" of erections?
    a. All men enjoy the sensation of erection equally.
    b. No matter their normal social or economic status, men with longer penises have greater sexual abilities.
    c. Shorter and narrower flaccid penises gain more in length and circumference than do longer and wider penises.
    d. When erect, all penises are the same size.

15. In the locker room, Jim notes that his penis appears smaller and narrower than those of many of the other men. If Jim is typical, what will happen when he is sexually aroused?
    a. He is more likely to maintain an erection for a longer time compared to men with larger penises.
    b. He will become erect more quickly and be able to maintain his erection for a longer time.
    c. His smaller penis will be more sensitive than longer penises.
    d. His smaller penis will gain more in length and circumference than will penises that are larger in a flaccid state.

16. Why is penis size not a significant factor in a man's ability to satisfy a female partner?
a. As long as the penis can reach the cervix, female orgasm will occur.
b. During intercourse, the sensitive outer third of the vagina contracts around the penis
c. Men with larger penises are more at risk for sexual dysfunctions.
d. The introitus of the vagina is relatively insensitive to stimulation.

17. In male circumcision,
a. a minor surgical technique makes the penis appear fatter.
b. a small surgical incision is made in the frenulum.
c. phimosis occurs and the foreskin retracts.
d. the glans is exposed by surgically removing the foreskin.

18. If testicular cancer is treated by removal of a testis,
a. any problems in sexual functioning often improve with time and further treatment.
b. most men report an increase in sexual desire.
c. no change occurs in sexual functioning.
d. sexual functioning declines dramatically.

19. Further research on testosterone replacement therapy (TRT) is needed for all the following reasons EXCEPT
a. clinicians and patients have varied views on whether it is a miracle or a danger.
b. fertility in men might be extended into very old age with TRT.
c. since HRT for women has turned out to be controversial; TRT may also cause unintended harm.
d. The Institute of Medicine has recommended that several hundred older men be studied.

20. Semen contains all of the following substances EXCEPT
a. enzymes.
b. proteins.
c. smegma.
d. sperm.

21. Both the seminal vesicles and the prostate gland
a. are important in producing and maintaining erections.
b. contribute much of the fluid that makes up semen.
c. produce secretions that provide lubrication.
d. secrete alkalis to neutralize the acids in the urethra.

22. Which is the correct pathway for the sperm?
a. Testes, prostate, vas deferens, urethra
b. Testes, vas deferens, seminal vesicles, urethra
c. Testes, vas deferens, seminiferous tubules, urethra
d. Testes, vas deferens, ureter, urethra

23. When Antonio and Tamara make love, he often inserts his penis in her vagina until he feels that ejaculation is close. Then, he puts on a condom. Why is this behavior risky?
a. Preejaculatory fluids are meant to serve as a lubricant.
b. Preejaculatory secretions of the Cowper's glands often contain sperm.
c. Such behavior may cause semen to become thick and gelatinous.
d. The interruption in sexual arousal may reduce the motility of sperm.

24. In males, FSH works to stimulate
a. Cowper's glands to produce preejaculatory fluid.
b. spermatocytes to produce sperm.
c. the prostate gland to secrete fluid.
d. the testes to produce testosterone.

25. During intercourse, Nathan experiences orgasm, but no semen appears. His physician diagnoses his problem as retrograde ejaculation. This means that
a. muscles that normally close off the bladder fail to contract and semen enters the bladder.
b. no contractions have occurred in the muscles that surround the ejaculatory duct.
c. the erect penis has not sent a sufficient number of impulses to the ejaculatory center of the spinal cord.
d. the prostate and seminal vesicles fail to secrete their fluids, so no semen is created.

26. Which of the following factors has NOT been hypothesized as a possible cause of reduced sperm counts?
a. Chemical pollutants in the environment
b. Differing methods of sperm count analysis
c. Frequent masturbation
d. Tobacco smoking
27. Do men have mood changes based on cyclical changes in hormone levels?
   a. No, although there are clearly monthly mood changes, these are not related to hormone levels.
   b. Perhaps, but the evidence appears mixed and inconclusive.
   c. Yes, during the spring of each year, men experience improved mood and increased sexual interest.
   d. Yes, there is substantial evidence associating hormone levels with aggressive behavior on a cyclical basis.

28. The masculine version of menopause is called
   a. free testosterone syndrome.
   b. menarche.
   c. testosterone replacement syndrome.
   d. the male climacteric.

29. Increased psychological stress among middle-aged men has been associated with
   a. a decrease in FTIs.
   b. being married to a woman who is also experiencing the difficulties of midlife transition.
   c. tension-filled marriages and problems with adolescent children.
   d. testosterone replacement therapy.

30. Which of the following statements about midlife is NOT true?
   a. Men do not lose the ability to reproduce and usually continue to produce sperm cells throughout their lives.
   b. Men experience the equivalent of menopause, with predictable changes in hormonal levels that have effects comparable to those experienced by women.
   c. Stresses and physiological changes may feed into one another to produce the set of symptoms called the male climacteric.
   d. Testosterone levels decline.

Fill in the Blank

31. A condition in which the penile foreskin is too tight to retract easily is known as _________________.
   Answer: phimosis

32. Sperm are stored in a coiled tubing network folded against the back and top part of each testis called the ________________.

33. The duct that transports sperm up to the seminal vesicle is called the ________________.

34. A disorder in which both testes are completely lacking at birth is called ________________.

35. The function of Cowper's glands is to secrete ________________ fluid into the ________________.

36. The erectile cylinders in the shaft of the penis are called the ________________ and the ________________.

37. The surgical procedure in which the foreskin is removed is called ________________.

38. The development of tough, fibrous tissue around the corpora cavernosa within the penis is called ________________.

39. When semen enters the bladder instead of exiting through the penis, this is called a ________________.

40. Another term for the male midlife crisis is ________________.

True/False

41. The pituitary gland releases ICSH, which stimulates the testes to produce testosterone.

42. Testosterone is produced in the seminiferous tubules.

43. The interstitial cells produce FSH.

44. The vas deferens transport sperm to the epididymis.

45. The seminal vesicles secrete fluids that make up about 70 percent of semen.

46. Suction devices used to enlarge the penis are perfectly safe.

47. The medical problem known as phimosis is an unusually long and tight foreskin.

48. Erections generated solely by use of a pumping device or other mechanical means are indistinguishable from those generated by sexually arousing stimuli.

49. Regular prostate examinations are generally recommended only when men reach the age of 60.

50. ICSH helps to stimulate the sperm-producing cells in the linings of the seminiferous tubules to produce sperm.

Chapter 4

Multiple Choice

1. Tantric traditions of Hinduism and Buddhism typically portray sexual activity as
   a. a goal-oriented activity with reproduction as the primary aim.
   b. a goal-oriented activity with the physical satisfaction of orgasm as the primary aim.
an expression of spiritual energies.
d. unclean.

2. The most accurate information regarding how the body responds during sexual stimulation has been provided by
b. Margaret Mead.
c. Sigmund Freud.
d. William Masters and Virginia Johnson.

3. The phase of Masters and Johnson's sexual response cycle in which blood flow is concentrated in the pelvic region and the body begins to show signs of arousal is called
a. excitement.
b. plateau.
c. refraction.
d. resolution.

4. The sequence of phases in Masters and Johnson's model of sexual response is
a. excitement, orgasm, plateau, resolution.
b. excitement, plateau, orgasm, resolution.
c. plateau, excitement, orgasm, resolution.
d. plateau, orgasm, excitement, resolution.

5. Some sex scholars have suggested that an important flaw in the Masters and Johnson research on human sexual response is
a. the lack of gay males and lesbians in their original sample.
b. the unequal number of males and females in their sample.
c. their inclusion of only orgasmic subjects in their sample.
d. their over-reliance on verbal self-reports from their subjects.

6. Which of the following does NOT constitute a criticism or weakness of the Masters and Johnson model of sexual response?
   a. It may be more applicable to one sex than the other.
b. It was based on anecdotes and self-reports.
c. Research has not identified a clear distinction between the excitement and plateau phases among males.
d. The model may provide a narrow, incomplete perspective on sexual response, downplaying subjective aspects of that response.

7. Which statement most accurately describes Helen Singer Kaplan's model of sexual response?
   a. Males and females have distinct sexual response cycles, with females experiencing a lengthy plateau phase.
b. Sexual response begins with psychological desire, which then begins a physiological cycle of vasocongestion and eventually orgasmic release.
c. Sexual response is a fragile process and there may be dysfunctions at any of the stages of excitement, plateau, orgasm, or resolution.
d. While desire and vasocongestion appear to be human universals, orgasmic response is not.

8. A major difference between the Kaplan model of sexual response and the Masters and Johnson model is that the former model
   a. gives equal emphasis to male and female sexual patterns.
b. includes the psychological factor of desire.
c. is based on a more demographically balanced sample.
d. relies on laboratory observation rather than verbal reports.

9. Kaplan's model of sexual response emphasizes
   a. a neurological basis of sexual behavior.
b. gender differences in sexual response.
c. psychological factors in sexual motivation.
d. sexual responses during masturbation.

10. The correct sequence of Kaplan's model of sexual response is
    a. desire, vasocongestion, orgasm.
b. excitement, vasocongestion, orgasm.
c. plateau, vasocongestion, orgasm.
d. resolution, vasocongestion, orgasm.

11. Which of the following is NOT an assumption of the inner drive model of sexual motivation?
    a. Motivation for sexual activity is rooted in internal feelings of being valued by others and oneself.
b. Sexual pressure builds up to such high levels that the drive to release becomes very strong.
c. The longing for sexual interaction is innate.
d. There are adverse physical consequences of not releasing sexual pressure.

12. Kaplan's model of human sexual response has been especially useful in
a. distinguishing male and female sexual response cycles.
b. determining why some individuals do not experience orgasm.
c. understanding sexual dysfunctions.
d. understanding the brain systems that underlie all sexual response.

13. Frank sees a therapist because he believes his interest in sexual activity is well below that of an average male. According to the Kaplan model, Frank's problem involves which phase of the sexual response cycle?
   a. Desire
   b. Excitement
   c. Plateau
   d. Vasocongestion

14. Nick finds the idea of sexual activity to be repulsive. Even when he is with men or women he likes, sexual thoughts do not enter his mind. Helen Singer Kaplan would describe Nick's problem as one of
   a. desire.
   b. excitement.
   c. plateau.
   d. vasocongestion.

15. Jane almost always finds intercourse a painful experience because of inadequate lubrication. Helen Singer Kaplan would describe Jane's problem as involving
   a. desire.
   b. excitement.
   c. plateau.
   d. vasocongestion.

16. Many women tend to reach orgasm most quickly through
   a. heterosexual intercourse.
   b. lesbian sexual activity.
   c. masturbation.
   d. oral-genital stimulation.

17. During intercourse, men probably reach orgasm more quickly than women because
   a. men have higher levels of sexual desire.
   b. of the kind of stimulation and past learning.
   c. the vasocongestion that men experience is more concentrated in the genital area.
   d. their greater muscular development leads to faster orgasmic release of muscle tension.

18. Studies of individual differences in sexual response suggest that
   a. male orgasmic experiences are very varied.
   b. there is great variability in human sexual response.
   c. women consider sexual activity without orgasm rather unsatisfying.
   d. women typically fake orgasm.

19. Which of the following statements about male and female patterns of sexual response is NOT accurate?
   a. Both vasocongestion and muscular tension are more intense among men.
   b. During masturbation, females reach orgasm almost as quickly as males.
   c. The male orgasmic experience appears relatively standard, but orgasm is more varied among women.
   d. There are more similarities than differences in how males and females respond sexually.

20. A weakness of all well-known models of human sexual response is that they
   a. disagree regarding the basic nature of the human sex drive.
   b. fail to explain how sexual response is activated.
   c. ignore gender differences in sexual response patterns.
   d. tend to be very orgasm-oriented.

21. In terms of sexual arousal, the central arousal system
   a. is activated by an innate human sex drive.
   b. is located primarily in the emotional and pleasure centers of the brain.
   c. originates in the spinal cord and various nervous system mechanisms.
   d. responds more to romantic imagery than to explicit imagery.

22. In terms of sexual arousal, the peripheral arousal system
   a. is located in the emotional and pleasure centers of the brain.
   b. picks up cues from the skin, genitals, and other sense organs.
   c. responds to stimulation from our innate sex drive.
d. regulates the excitement phase but not the plateau phase.

23. Amanda often thinks about others in sexual terms. She responds sexually to many of the people and events around her. Her friend, Chris, seldom thinks about sex or responds to others in sexual terms. These two individuals may be said to differ
   a. in the functioning of their peripheral arousal system.
   b. in the intensity of their sex drive.
   c. in their orientation toward orgasm.
   d. in their sexual arousability.

24. People's perceptions of their sexual arousal
   a. are determined by the peripheral arousal system.
   b. determine their physiological responses.
   c. do not always coincide with the ways their sex organs are responding.
   d. mirror physiological conditions such as heart rate.

25. According to most theorists, the mental process of defining a response as sexual
   a. is important to sexual arousal for women but not for men.
   b. is irrelevant to sexual arousal.
   c. is part of sexual arousal.
   d. merely delays the sexual response.

26. Controlled processing of stimuli
   a. leads to easy activation of a sexual response.
   b. leads to rapid physiological responses such as erection.
   c. may involve emotions and negative interpretations of stimuli.
   d. shuts down the peripheral arousal system.

27. Which of the following statements does NOT represent a traditional stereotype about gender differences in sexual arousal?
   a. Men are generally less aware than women of their true levels of sexual arousal.
   b. Men become more sexually aroused by pictures of sexual acts than by the romantic aspects of relationships.
   c. Women are more aroused by the romantic aspects of loving relationships than by pictures of sexual acts.
   d. Women become sexually aroused less often than do men.

28. The general conclusion of researchers studying male and female responses to sexually oriented material is that
   a. controlled processes are weaker than automatic processes among females.
   b. females have been socialized not to respond positively to such materials.
   c. males have learned not to respond to pornographic images.
   d. the central arousal system of females is simply less responsive to visual imagery.

29. Recent research regarding gender differences in sexual arousal
   a. confirms old research findings that males are more easily and quickly aroused than females.
   b. indicates that women are more easily aroused than men.
   c. is confusing and contradictory and does not fully support old research.
   d. shows that there are no gender differences in arousal patterns.

30. In the research laboratory, groups of men and women read explicit stories while connected to vasocongestion recording devices. They are asked to report how aroused they feel while reading the stories. On the basis of previous research, what results would you expect?
   a. Men and women will report equal levels of arousal.
   b. Men will report higher levels of arousal than indicated by the measures of vasocongestion.
   c. Women and men will report higher levels of arousal than indicated by the measures of vasocongestion.
   d. Women will report lower levels of arousal than indicated by the measures of vasocongestion.

31. During sexual arousal, the first noticeable changes in the female body occur
   a. around the breasts.
   b. at the clitoris.
   c. in the vagina.
   d. on the skin.

32. Which of the following is NOT a typical physical change during the female excitement phase?
   a. Lengthening and enlargement of the inner part of the vagina
   b. Seepage of an alkaline fluid through the lining of the vagina
   c. Swelling and elongation of the clitoris
   d. Vasocongestion of the walls of the uterus

33. The term sex flush refers to
   a. darkening of the labia majora and minora.
   b. darkening of the skin of the neck, breasts, and upper abdomen.
c. pulling up of the uterus from its usual position.
d. vaginal lubrication flowing out to the clitoris.

34. The clitoris retracts under the clitoral hood during
   a. excitement.
   b. plateau.
   c. orgasm.
   d. resolution.

35. During which phase of sexual response does the outer third of the vaginal wall become swollen, narrowing the vagina?
   a. Desire
   b. Excitement
   c. Plateau
   d. Orgasm

36. While performing oral sex on his partner, Brad notices that her clitoris has retracted under the foreskin. This indicates that she
   a. has already had an orgasm.
   b. is becoming less aroused.
   c. is in the plateau stage.
   d. is in the resolution phase.

37. The term orgasmic platform refers to the
   a. expansion of the breasts and the extended erection of the nipples.
   b. increased tension created by the swelling of the outer vagina and minor lips.
   c. peak of flushing, muscular tension, and heart rate that occurs just before orgasm.
   d. retraction of the clitoris under the clitoral hood.

38. Orgasm in females is physiologically based on
   a. a sudden increase of tension in the vulva.
   b. increased vasocongestion of the clitoris and prepuce.
   c. muscular contractions of the outer vagina and anal area.
   d. rhythmical contractions of the ovaries.

39. In terms of female sexual response, which of the following is NOT characteristic of the orgasmic phase?
   a. A sensation of suspension of mental processes
   b. A sensation of throbbing in the lower pelvic area
   c. Rhythmic contractions in the vagina and anal area
   d. The sudden retraction of the glans clitoris

40. In females, the resolution phase is characterized by
   a. ballooning of the inner third of the vagina.
   b. redistribution of blood from the pelvic region.
   c. retraction of the glans clitoris.
   d. rising up of the uterus.

41. According to recent research, multiple orgasms among women appear to depend on
   a. how much love is felt for a partner.
   b. the level of previous sexual experience.
   c. the type of stimulation involved.
   d. whether the plateau phase lasts a long time.

42. Presenting single orgasms as the human norm is an example of
   a. a male-centered bias.
   b. a more Eastern approach to sexuality.
   c. our lack of knowledge regarding ejaculation.
   d. overapplication of the Masters and Johnson model of sexual response.

43. Some researchers believe that the various types of orgasms reported by women may result from the
   a. activity of the Bartholin's glands.
   b. age of the women.
   c. different nerve pathways that serve the genitals.
   d. presence or absence of a G spot.

44. An ongoing controversy that surrounds female orgasm is whether or not
   a. females of other species experience orgasm.
   b. female orgasms are more intense than those of males.
   c. several types of orgasm really exist.
d. women can really experience multiple orgasms.

45. During intercourse, Camille prefers really deep penetration that stimulates her cervix. Camille's resulting orgasmic experience is called
   a. a uterine orgasm.
   b. multiple orgasms.
   c. a blended orgasm.
   d. a vaginal orgasm.

46. What have researchers concluded regarding the existence of a G spot?
   a. Even during the initial stages of excitement, stimulation of this area of the vagina results in intense orgasm.
   b. The pudendal nerves that serve the vagina cannot produce the sensation of orgasm, so no G spot exists.
   c. There are nerves that connect the clitoris to the walls of the vagina, so clitoral stimulation creates the illusion of vaginal orgasm.
   d. There is clear evidence that many women respond to vaginal stimulation.

47. Which of the following statements best reflects current research regarding female ejaculation?
   a. Any release of fluids during orgasm is clearly urine expelled by a weakened bladder.
   b. It is not clear whether the liquid substance that some women expel during orgasm is urine or a semenlike secretion.
   c. Skene's glands clearly produce a semenlike substance that is released only during orgasm.
   d. The G spot constitutes a secretory gland during stimulation of the pelvic nerves.

48. There is some evidence that regular exercise of the pubococcygeal muscle
   a. can assist in locating and stimulating the Grafenberg spot.
   b. decreases the likelihood of menstrual discomfort.
   c. increases the likelihood of multiple orgasms among women.
   d. results in greater likelihood of orgasmic satisfaction.

49. To locate your pubococcygeal muscle, you should
   a. examine an anatomical chart.
   b. examine your genital area in a mirror.
   c. look at nude photographs.
   d. practice stopping and starting your urine flow.

50. During the excitement phase in males,
   a. a quickly disappearing sex flush is typically exhibited.
   b. secretions of Cowper's glands may occur.
   c. the inner diameter of the urethra decreases substantially.
   d. the testes quickly descend and remain there.

51. Which of the following does NOT occur during the plateau phase of sexual arousal in men?
   a. Elevation in heart rate, blood pressure, and respiration
   b. Increased muscular tension and involuntary body movements
   c. Shrinking of the testes
   d. Swelling and darkening of the glans penis

52. During lovemaking, Rick typically reaches a point when he feels he cannot keep orgasm from occurring. This point is called
   a. ejaculatory inevitability.
   b. ejaculatory refraction.
   c. pubococcygeal ejaculation.
   d. retrograde ejaculation.

53. Among men, orgasm can occur without ejaculation probably because
   a. both the penis and the anal area contract during orgasm.
   b. pelvic thrusting may interfere with the expulsion of semen.
   c. the testes are at their maximum elevation during orgasm.
   d. two different nerve pathways serve the glans and the base of the penis.

54. The term "refractory period" refers to the
   a. period of time during which men cannot be re-stimulated to ejaculation.
   b. relaxation and drowsiness that follow orgasm in men and often lead to sleep.
   c. result of resisting ejaculatory inevitability.
   d. urethra's returning to its normal diameter.

55. Tom masturbates to orgasm. He is able to do so again within 15 minutes. Which of the following is probably true of Tom?
   a. He does not experience ejaculatory inevitability.
   b. He is a teenager.
   c. He is taking drugs.
   d. He makes use of pornography.
56. Can men have multiple orgasms?
   a. No, the physiological processes involved in male orgasm and ejaculation make this impossible.
   b. No, these are myths supported by pornography.
   c. Yes, a small number can avoid ejaculating and thus have repeated orgasms.
   d. Yes, if they are truly motivated to please their partners.

57. In one study, levels of testosterone in saliva were evaluated both before and after men and women had intercourse. The researchers found that higher levels of testosterone
   a. led to more frequent intercourse.
   b. were associated with more pleasurable sex.
   c. were found after intercourse than before.
   d. were found among the women than among the men.

58. Recent research indicates that deficiencies of androgens in women
   a. are associated with a lack of interest in sex.
   b. are associated with abnormally high levels of sexual desire.
   c. are irrelevant to their sexual behavior.
   d. have the same effects as deficiencies of estrogen.

59. During fetal development, the presence of certain hormones leads to the formation of a penis rather than a clitoris. This is an example of the
   a. activating effects of hormones.
   b. arousing effects of hormones.
   c. interactive effects of hormones.
   d. organizing effects of hormones.

60. Carl responds sexually to the slightest touch and loves to read erotic materials. He has intercourse as often as he can. His best friend, Mike, states, "Judging from his behavior, Carl must have high levels of testosterone." Is Mike's statement accurate?
   a. No, although some testosterone is needed for minimal sexual motivation, higher levels do not seem to produce more sexual interest or activity.
   b. No, testosterone affects neither the central arousal system nor the peripheral arousal system and so is not at all related to sexual interest.
   c. Yes, high levels of testosterone are required for sexual interest and activity among both women and men.
   d. Yes, high levels of testosterone have been shown to have strong organizing and activating effects.

61. Usually, as women age, their physiological responses to sexual arousal
   a. are moderated.
   b. are unchanged, but sexual pleasure declines dramatically.
   c. cease.
   d. occur more quickly, but they are short-lived.

62. Which of the following is NOT associated with increasing age among women?
   a. Decrease in orgasmic ability among women who are not very active sexually
   b. Possible loss of the capacity for multiple orgasms
   c. Possible uterine cramping during and after orgasm
   d. Reduced lubrication that may lead to burning or itching after intercourse

63. Among women, the key factor in the relationship between aging and sexual vitality appears to be
   a. how many children were birthed.
   b. how sexually active they remain.
   c. testosterone levels during adulthood.
   d. their religious attitudes.

64. An important factor in the sexual response of aging men is
   a. their fear of erectile failure.
   b. their increased ability to have orgasm without ejaculation.
   c. the increasing sexual demands of their female partners.
   d. their lowered levels of testosterone.

65. How does the phrase "use it or lose it" apply to the relationship between aging and sexuality?
   a. Aging individuals envy younger people and their greater sexual responsiveness.
   b. Little sexual responsiveness and interest are lost over the lifespan.
   c. The loss of sexual responsiveness over the years often results in inappropriate or even dangerous sexual behavior among the aging.
d. Those who remain sexually active appear to retain their sexual capacity and responsiveness.

66. Which of the following is NOT a predictable change in the sexual response of aging males?
   a. Greater difficulty in regaining erection after partial loss
   b. Lengthening of the refractory period
   c. Longer time required to reach orgasm
   d. Quicker orgasmic response

**Fill in the Blank**

67. The phase of Masters and Johnson's sexual response cycle in which a stable state of arousal is maintained is the ________________ phase.

68. The phase of Masters and Johnson's sexual response cycle that lasts anywhere from a few seconds to slightly less than a minute is called the ________________ phase.

69. The phase of Masters and Johnson's sexual response cycle in which respiration, heart rate, and blood pressure reach peak intensity is the ________________ phase.

70. In females, the plateau phase is characterized by retraction of the ________________.

71. In Kaplan's three-phase model, the ________________ phase represents a psychological component that can lead to physical response.

72. The orgasmic platform occurs in the ________________ phase.

73. During the excitement phase, vaginal secretions function as a ________________ for sexual activity.

74. A mass of tissue in the anterior vagina that swells during sexual arousal has been called the ________________.

75. It has been hypothesized that ________________ glands may secrete a semenlike substance from the female's urethra.

76. Kegel exercises were developed to strengthen the ________________.

77. Testosterone is one of the classes of "male" hormones, produced by both males and females that are known as ________________.

**True/False**

78. The Masters and Johnson model offers a cyclical view of sexual responsiveness that is based on the assumption that orgasm is a built-in response programmed to repeat itself over and over during a person's lifetime.

79. According to the incentive motivation model, the desire for pleasurable sensations is sufficient to explain sexual motivation.

80. For many women, sexual desire requires feelings of emotional intimacy with a partner.

81. There are more physiological similarities than differences in the sexual responses of men and women.

82. In women, the orgasmic platform is created by the swelling of the minor lips and outer third of the vagina.

83. Female orgasm consists of muscular contractions in the uterus and inner third of the vagina.

84. Sexologists have consistently ignored solid scientific evidence regarding the existence of a highly sensitive area of the vagina whose stimulation brings about intense orgasms.

85. Different but interacting sets of nerves are involved in male orgasm depending on whether erection is generated by direct touching of the genitals or by psychological stimuli.

86. After orgasm, most males pass through a refractory period during which ejaculation is impossible.

87. Researchers are beginning to demonstrate some correlations between sexual arousal and levels of sex hormones.

---

**Chapter 5**

**Multiple Choice**

1. Which of the following terms does NOT refer primarily to the classification of individuals on the basis of anatomical characteristics?
   a. Androgyny
   b. Intersexuality
   c. Pseudohermaphrodites
   d. True hermaphrodites

2. A female pseudohermaphrodite possesses
   a. female external genitalia, but male internal structures.
   b. one ovary and one testis.
   c. two ovaries and some male genitals but no testes.
   d. two testes and some female genitals but no ovaries.

3. The terms *berdache* and *hijra* refer to
a. gender roles for a "third sex" recognized in particular societies.
b. individuals in various societies who have a same-sex sexual orientation.
c. malformed genitalia in newborn infants.
d. women who choose to live as males in their respective societies.

4. Which of the following best describes the traditional view of intersexuality in modern Western culture?
   a. Modern Western culture generally has welcomed intersexed individuals and created a special social role for them.
   b. Modern Western culture has generally embraced a one-sex model in which both females and intersexed individuals are considered less developed versions of males.
   c. Modern Western culture has tended to view intersexuality as a biological accident or disease.
   d. Unlike many other cultures, modern Western culture generally has been unconcerned with gender roles and the sexual categorization of individuals and so has not recognized intersexuality.

5. A person's genetic sex is determined
   a. at birth.
   b. at conception.
   c. during gestation.
   d. during the fetal period.

6. At birth, people are usually categorized on the basis of
   a. body sex.
   b. brain sex.
   c. genetic sex.
   d. social sex.

7. Anatomical structures at birth define a person's
   a. body sex.
   b. gender identity.
   c. gender role.
   d. sexual orientation.

8. Robin feels deep inside herself that she is female. In other words, she has a clear sense of her
   a. brain sex.
   b. gender identity.
   c. gender role.
   d. secondary sex characteristics.

9. Chris wears clothes and acts in ways identified as feminine in her society. Such behavior is one aspect of
   a. brain sex.
   b. gender identity.
   c. gender role.
   d. sexual orientation.

10. The process by which an embryo or fetus develops into a male, female, or intersexual organism is called
    a. gender identity development.
    b. gender role adherence.
    c. ongoing socialization.
    d. sexual differentiation.

11. Sexual differentiation is determined
    a. at birth by external genital structures.
    b. at puberty by hormones secreted by the gonads.
    c. before birth by the chromosomes.
    d. by an interaction of biological, sociocultural, and psychological factors.

12. If an individual has at least one X chromosome, that individual
    a. cannot be a boy.
    b. might be a boy.
    c. must be a boy.
    d. must be a girl.

13. The term SRY refers to
    a. factors during infancy and childhood that contribute to sexual differentiation.
    b. one of several chromosomal disorders that affect the gender assignment of the newborn.
    c. the region of the Y chromosome that seems to trigger the development of male sex organs.
    d. the sensitivity of the young child to factors that can influence gender role development.
14. Preliminary research focused on the DAX-1 gene suggests that
   a. genetic determinants of sex may be overturned during postnatal development.
   b. sexual differentiation begins during the middle fetal stage of development.
   c. the X chromosome may also carry a sex-determining gene.
   d. toxic substances ingested by the mother during fetal development may result in a chromosomal disorder.

15. Which of the following is characteristically present in individuals with Turner syndrome?
   a. Female external genitalia
   b. Female internal genitalia
   c. The XXX chromosome combination
   d. Traits of a true hermaphrodite

16. Which of the following genetic combinations has NOT been identified among humans?
   a. XO
   b. XXY
   c. XYY
   d. YO

17. Jane has a miscarriage during the sixth week of pregnancy. Which of the following statements about the embryo is true?
   a. Because chromosomal disorders are so common, it was probably an intersexual individual.
   b. It was more likely a girl than a boy because more girls are conceived.
   c. It would be impossible to tell the sex of the embryo by visually inspecting the embryo.
   d. The sex of the embryo would not have been determined until the twelfth week of gestation.

18. In fetal development, it is not possible to determine the sex of a human embryo by its appearance until at least
   a. 5 weeks.
   b. 8 weeks.
   c. 12 weeks.
   d. 16 weeks.

19. The embryonic structures that develop into ovaries are called the
   a. genital tubercles.
   b. Müllerian ducts.
   c. ovarian ducts.
   d. Wolffian ducts.

20. The embryonic structures that develop into testes and related reproductive structures are called the
   a. genital tubercles.
   b. H-Y antigens.
   c. Müllerian ducts.
   d. Wolffian ducts.

21. The chemical agent that helps change the fetal gonads into testes is called
   a. DAX-1.
   b. FSH.
   c. H-Y antigen.
   d. testosterone.

22. During fetal development, the SRY gene activates
   a. an increase in the level of DSS.
   b. expression of DAX-1.
   c. production of anti-Müllerian hormone (AMH).
   d. the development of the penis.

23. The higher incidence of mental retardation, learning disabilities, speech problems, and variant sexual behaviors among males is believed to be related to
   a. exposure to toxic chemicals produced by the pregnant woman who is experiencing undue stress.
   b. malfunction of the H-Y antigen during the first six weeks of fetal development.
   c. the complex genetic and biochemical interactions required for male sexual differentiation.
   d. the presence of the dosage-sensitive sex reversal gene during the embryonic stage.

24. If you were able to closely examine a 12-week-old fetus, you would
   a. be able to determine if DHT-deficiency syndrome is present.
   b. be able to distinguish male or female genitalia.
   c. be able to observe changes in the hypothalamus and pituitary gland.
   d. not be able to tell the sex of the fetus.
Recent research suggests that:

a. fetal sex hormones only affect the functioning of the peripheral nervous system.
b. fetal sex hormones affect the number and location of nerve synapses in the hypothalamus.
c. fetal sex hormones have an effect on behavior only after the organism has reached sexual maturity.
d. the presence of male hormones has an effect on brain development only after birth.

An early study of fetally androgenized females suggested that:

a. corrective surgery could override genetic sex.
b. exposure to masculinizing hormones prenatally was associated with boyish behavior during childhood.
c. in the absence of masculinizing hormones, sex and reproductive structures take on a female form.
d. prenatal sex hormones influence adult sexual orientation.

Recent studies of fetally androgenized females suggest that:

a. corrective surgery can override genetic sex in assigning a person to a particular gender.
b. fetal androgen exposure during the second three months of pregnancy is associated with a masculinizing of behavior.
c. in the absence of masculinizing hormones, sex and reproductive structures take on a female form.
d. prenatal sex hormones influence adult sexual orientation.

An important weakness of the early research on fetally androgenized females was that:

a. attempts at corrective surgery were ineffective in altering the masculine shapes of the external genitalia.
b. exposure to female hormones prenatally did not lead to feminization of DHT-deficient boys.
c. parental confusion regarding the girls' problems may have led to socialization of the behavior observed.
d. there was no control group.

Which of the following statements most accurately describes the core problem in AIS?

a. A build-up of androgenic hormones in XX females produces masculinized genitals and masculine traits.
b. Developing cells of XY males fail to respond normally to testosterone, and female genitals and incomplete female internal structures develop.
c. Prenatal exposure to synthetic testosterone results in greater aggression and individualism in both females and males.
d. The absence of DHT results in undescended testes and an underdeveloped penis.

Studies of DHT-deficient individuals in the Dominican Republic and New Guinea demonstrated:

a. how parents can influence the gender identity and sexual preferences of their children.
b. how socialization and hormonal factors interact in the development of gender identity.
c. that modern medical interventions can disrupt normal sexual differentiation.
d. that sex assignment at birth and the resulting gender identity cannot be altered at puberty.

Why are studies of abnormalities such as AIS, CAH, and DHT-deficiency syndrome so important?

a. They help us understand that genetic sex is the most important factor in determining the later preferences and behavior of any individual.
b. They help us understand the interaction of biological and environmental factors in determining gender-related behavior.
c. They remind us that the prenatal hormonal environment has little effect on sexual differentiation.
d. They suggest that compared with male differentiation, female sexual differentiation is more subject to variation and problems.

If you were to meet a fully matured person diagnosed with AIS, that person would appear to be:

a. androgynous.
b. female.
c. intersexual.
d. male.

Which statement most accurately reflects the concept of the multiplier effect?

a. Being genetically male can lead to a great many development-related problems.
b. Biological and socioenvironmental factors increasingly build on each other as a person grows up.
c. Genetic factors override hormonal factors in determining the shape of the external genitalia.
d. The presence of sex hormones during prenatal development influences a multitude of organs and functions.

Using different disciplinary techniques with girls and boys, interacting with boys more roughly than with girls, and selecting different types of toys for boys and girls are all examples of:

a. differential socialization.
b. secondary sexual characteristics.
c. sexual differentiation.
d. the multiplier effect.

The child's earliest sense of his or her own masculinity or femininity is his or her

a. core gender identity.
b. process of sexual differentiation.
c. socially assigned sex.
d. ultimate sexual orientation.

36. A child's core gender identity seems to develop at least by the age of
   a. 6 to 8 months.
   b. 12 to 14 months.
   c. 18 to 20 months.
   d. 24 to 26 months.

37. What factor precipitates adrenarche and then gonadarche?
   a. Establishing a core gender identity
   b. Reaching a certain age
   c. Reaching a certain body weight and skeletal maturation
   d. Stopping the secretion of various sex hormones

38. Which of the following does NOT describe gonadarche?
   a. During this stage, GnRH stimulates the pituitary to secrete gonadotropin, which then stimulates the sex glands.
   b. It involves the secretion of androgenic hormones by the adrenal glands.
   c. It occurs between ages 9 and 13.
   d. The release of sex hormones during this stage leads to the appearance of secondary sex characteristics.

39. In boys, puberty typically begins at around age
   a. 9.
   b. 11.
   c. 13.
   d. 15.

40. In girls, puberty typically begins at around age
   a. 9.
   b. 11.
   c. 13.
   d. 15.

41. What is gynecomastia?
   a. Delay in the onset of menstruation in females
   b. Development of an enlarged clitoris in females
   c. Failure of the male larynx to grow and deepen the voice
   d. Slight breast enlargement in males

42. Which of the following statements about puberty is NOT accurate?
   a. A complete male facial hair pattern does not occur until about three to five years after the onset of puberty.
   b. First menstruation usually occurs just before the beginning of the growth spurt.
   c. In both girls and boys, the sex glands produce both female and male hormones.
   d. In girls, the first sign of impending puberty is budding of the breasts.

43. Which of the following describes a qualitative difference between males and females?
   a. Females have long hair; males do not.
   b. Females produce breast milk; males do not.
   c. Females protect their young; males do not.
   d. Females respond to infant demands; males do not.

44. Harry believes that if he is aggressive, competitive, and brave in dangerous situations, he cannot also be conciliatory, cooperative, and fearful in dangerous situations. What model of masculinity/femininity does he appear to believe in?
   a. Androgynous
   b. Bipolar
   c. Oblique
   d. Orthogonal

45. A person who is both aggressive and cooperative, confrontational and nurturing, might be described as
   a. androgynous.
   b. oblique.
   c. orthogonal.
   d. undifferentiated.

46. In the __________ and __________ models, individuals may have varying levels of both masculine and feminine traits.
   a. bipolar; oblique
   b. bipolar; orthogonal
c. oblique; androgynous

d. orthogonal; oblique

47. If psychologist Sandra Bem was to give a talk at your school, a likely title for her talk might be
a. "Components of a Core Gender Identity."
b. "Defining and Measuring Androgyny."
c. "How Gender Role Predicts Sexual Orientation."
d. "The Bipolarity of Masculinity and Femininity."

48. Some research has suggested that androgynous individuals tend to be
a. more aggressive and competitive than others.
b. more dependent and passive than others.
c. more flexible and adaptable than others.
d. undifferentiated and confused regarding gender roles.

49. Even though professional views about the pathology of transgenderism are changing, a person who does not conform with a traditional male or female gender role would traditionally be diagnosed as displaying
a. androgyny.
b. gender dysphoria.
c. hypermasculinity.
d. same-sex sexual orientation.

50. Although he lives a fairly conventional masculine lifestyle, Louis feels he was born into the wrongly sexed body. He is seeking hormonal treatment and surgery in order to live as a woman. Louis would be considered a
a. cross-dresser.
b. homosexual.
c. transsexual.
d. transvestite.

51. An evolutionary psychologist would be most likely to say that
a. cross-genderism has a biological basis and is probably related to improper sexual differentiation during the prenatal period.
b. gender roles are social inventions that perpetuate themselves as a result of the urge to conform and their influence on our perceptions.
c. gender roles are used by the more powerful and aggressive to perpetuate their power and dominance.
d. gender roles evolved to ensure successful reproduction and survival of the species.

52. Gender differences in mechanical aptitude, mathematical reasoning, and writing ability are believed by some researchers to be due to
a. differences in the degree of cerebral lateralization.
b. differing unconscious motivations.
c. sociobiological forces.
d. the social construction of gender.

53. The theory of gender role development that includes concepts such as penis envy and castration anxieties is
a. cognitive-developmental theory.
b. gender schema theory.
c. psychoanalytic theory.
d. social learning theory.

54. Processes such as observation, imitation, and lifelong learning are important concepts in which theory of gender role development?
  a. Cognitive-developmental theory
  b. Gender schema theory
  c. Psychodynamic theory
  d. Social learning theory

55. Which of the following statements is NOT an assertion of the cognitive-developmental theory of gender role development?
  a. Boys and girls come to perceive the masculine gender role and male genitals as more powerful and desirable.
  b. Gender role development begins with the child's self-categorization as a boy or girl.
  c. The child comes to identify with the same-sex parent and becomes more attached to things related to that masculine or feminine model.
  d. The child comes to value things that are associated with his or her self-label as a boy or girl.

56. The complex cognitive network of associations and ideas through which the individual perceives and interprets information about gender is called a
  a. gender schema.
  b. gender stereotype.
  c. sex difference.
57. Nina, a six-year-old, states that she won't play softball, soldier, or explorer because they are boys' games. She will only play school, house, or ballet dancer, stating that these are girls' games. Nina could therefore be described as
a. androgynous.
b. gender aschematic.
c. gender schematic.
d. independent.

58. A group of boys and girls is placed in a setting where they can operate an "ice-cream store." They are told that girls do very well at this game. Another group of boys and girls is placed in the same setting. They are told that boys do very well at this game. Based on previous research, what would you predict about the outcome?
   a. In both settings, boys and girls will perform equally well.
   b. In both settings, boys will be more aggressive and competitive about taking over the games.
   c. In both settings, girls will be more submissive and become only the "customers."
   d. In both settings, the children in the "do well" group will, in fact, perform better.

59. Which of the following has NOT been a theme in the socialization of girls in U.S. society?
   a. Acceptance of dependence on others for a sense of self-worth
   b. Acceptance of dependence on others for comfort
   c. Rewards for compliant behavior
   d. Strong criticism for stepping out of the female gender role

60. Which of the following has NOT been a theme in the socialization of boys in U.S. society?
   b. Devaluing of female roles
   c. Criticism for not adhering to a narrow definition of their gender role
   c. Greater emphasis on obedience than achievement
   d. Pressure to become self-controlling and independent

61. An important finding of the AAUW survey of boys and girls at different ages was that
   a. although all adolescent girls developed lower self-esteem, this was especially true of African-American girls.
   b. girls expressed anger and all other emotions more frequently as they grew older.
   c. girls were strongly discouraged from pursuing athletic interests.
   d. the self-esteem of girls dropped significantly during adolescence, especially among White and Hispanic girls.

62. Aspects of the traditional male role that tend to make men uncomfortable include
   a. the male as competent worker and provider.
   b. the male as emotionally controlled stoic.
   c. the male as sexual aggressor and sexual educator of women.
   d. all of the above.

Fill in the Blank
63. Klinefelter syndrome is characterized by the chromosomal combination ______________________.
64. Turner syndrome is characterized by the chromosomal combination ______________________.
65. A genetic disorder that masculinizes chromosomal females and seems to lead to a masculinization of behavior is known as ______________________.
66. A condition in which cells of genetic males are unable to respond normally to testosterone secreted by the fetal testes is known as ______________________.
67. A condition in which a boy is born with undescended testes and an underdeveloped penis that may be mistaken for a clitoris is known as ______________________.
68. ______________________ theory suggests that gender identity results from social and cultural models and influences during the early years of development.
69. ______________________ is a term used to describe the presence of high levels of both masculine and feminine traits.
70. The most extreme form of transgenderism is ______________________.
71. ______________________ explain gender roles by describing how these roles might help the species reproduce itself and survive.
72. Fertilization of the ovum by a Y-bearing sperm produces an XY combination, resulting in a ______________________ child.

True/False
73. There is recent evidence that intersex children tend eventually to develop emotional and psychological problems.
74. Hermaphroditism is defined as the presence of high frequencies of both masculine and feminine behaviors and traits in the same individual.
75. Pseudohermaphrodites have both testes and ovaries.
76. Human beings have an inner sense of themselves as female, male, or a position between the two.
77. Transvestitism is a sociocultural expression of cross-genderism.
78. The gene that appears to trigger the development of male organs is called the DSS gene.
79. In females, the Müllerian ducts develop into the uterus, fallopian tubes, and part of the vagina.
80. Research has found gender differences in the number and location of nerve synapses in the hypothalamus.
81. Individuals diagnosed as having AIS are genetic males who have developed normal-appearing female genitals and incomplete internal organs.
82. Giving soft, cuddly toys to infant girls and hard, cold toys to infant boys is an example of differential socialization.
83. The term androgyny refers to a type of gender neutrality — that is, displaying neither traditionally feminine personality traits nor traditionally masculine ones.
84. Carol Gilligan's study in 1990 found that girls enter a repression phase during adolescence.
85. Feminists are women whose primary aim is to improve the status of feminine traits.
86. Because transgendered people cross socially determined barriers relating to gender expression, they may be met with harsh judgment and prejudice.