Study Guide
Exam 2 (Chapters 5 – 10)
PSYC 3100 - Human Sexuality

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. XY
   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.

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. Recent studies of fetally androgenized females suggest that
   a. corrective surgery can override genetic sex in assigning a person to a particular gender.
   b. fet al 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.

28. 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.

29. 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.

30. 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.
31. 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.

32. 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.

33. 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.

34. 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.

35. 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.
   d. sex role.

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?
   a. Devaluing of female roles
   b. 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.
Chapter 6

Multiple Choice

1. The process of forming our own conceptions and expressions of sexuality is called
   a. psychosexual development.
   b. sexual differentiation.
   c. sexual orientation.
   d. sociocultural development.

2. If you believe that human beings possess an innate sex drive that builds up and must be expressed from time to time, then you agree, at least in part, with the approach to human sexuality known as
   a. developmental theory.
   b. instinct theory.
   c. libido theory.
   d. social learning theory.

3. Which of the following is NOT a concept identified primarily with psychodynamic theory?
   a. Libido
   b. Reinforcement
   c. The oral stage
   d. The unconscious mind

4. According to Sigmund Freud, psychosexual development is based on
   a. patterns learned through the positive and negative consequences of particular behaviors.
   b. successful solutions to various psychosocial tasks all through life.
   c. the libido and unconscious processes.
   d. the triumph of natural sexual behaviors over unnatural sexual behaviors.

5. What did Freud mean when he described infants as "polymorphously perverse"?
   a. He believed that the innate sexual energy of infants is undifferentiated and indiscriminate.
   b. He thought that all through life, we must complete various sexuality-related tasks.
   c. He was describing the basis for later definitions of natural and unnatural sexual behavior.
   d. He was emphasizing his belief that sexual interests and behaviors could be rewarded or punished by the environment.

6. Which statement most accurately reflects Freud's concept of a latency period?
   a. As we grow, we observe many aspects of sexuality, and we later perform those behaviors which have been reinforced.
   b. During this period, sexual energies lie dormant, while social and intellectual development continues.
   c. Libido is focused on the sex organs, and this results in loving heterosexual relationships.
   d. Three important strands of development lie at rest during the years just before puberty.

7. According to conditioning and social learning theory, our sexual expression is formed by
   a. integration of gender identity, sexual response, and the ability to form intimate relationships.
   b. interaction of the libido with unconscious processes.
   c. patterns of reinforcement, generalization, and discrimination as well as by social learning through observation and identification.
   d. sexual instincts that are channeled into socially acceptable forms.

8. During childhood, Lisa was encouraged to pay attention to masculine musculature. As an adult, she is aroused by the sight of flexed muscles, especially on athletes and bodybuilders. Her adult responses are an example of
   a. discrimination.
   b. generalization.
   c. modeling.
   d. reinforcement.

9. Which of the following is NOT an important concept in the conditioning and social learning approach to psychosexual development?
   a. Discrimination
   b. Generalization
   c. Reinforcement
   d. Sexual scripts

10. As a boy, Roger loved action movies in which the male hero had very superficial sexual relationships with various women. As an adult, Roger keeps his relationships with women very sexual and very superficial. Which theory of sexuality appears to apply here?
    a. Developmental theory
    b. Instinct theory
    c. Psychodynamic theory
    d. Social learning theory
11. According to Erik Erikson, what important psychosocial task must be faced and accomplished during adolescence and early adulthood?
   a. Achieving a sense of intimacy with others
   b. Developing an individual sexual script
   c. Discriminating between socially acceptable and unacceptable sexual stimuli
   d. Identifying with significant childhood models

12. Which of the following is NOT one of the principal "strands" in John Bancroft's unified theory of psychosexual development?
   a. Development of the capacity for intimate dyadic relationships
   b. Establishment of gender identity
   c. Generalization and discrimination
   d. Sexual response and understanding one's sexual orientation

13. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the approach of John Bancroft to psychosexual development?
   a. Gender identity, sexual response, and the capacity for intimate relationships provide the foundation of adult sexuality.
   b. Individuals form their own sexual scripts based on normative social and cultural scripts.
   c. Psychosexual development consists of the successful negotiation of eight psychosocial crises that occur through the life span.
   d. The processes of reinforcement, observation, and modeling combine to help us form our sexuality.

14. The sense of oneself as a boy or girl constitutes one's
   a. gender identity.
   b. sexual orientation.
   c. sex role.
   d. sexual script.

15. The processes of prelabeling, self-labeling, and social labeling are associated with the development of
   a. gender identity.
   b. intimate relating.
   c. sexual orientation.
   d. sexual scripting.

16. When an adolescent compares his or her own feelings and responses to those that are prescribed by the society and culture, this is the __________ stage in the development of sexual orientation.
   a. peer labeling
   b. prelabeling
   c. self-labeling
   d. social labeling

17. Gagnon and Simon's script theory
   a. attempts to explain how sexual behavior is socially constructed.
   b. emphasizes the effects of childhood sexual patterns on later development.
   c. holds that sexual preferences and behaviors are learned through the pairing of stimuli with sexual responses.
   d. supports the importance of our internal sex drive.

18. In Ramu's society, the women typically travel to towns with their produce and sell it. It is well known that while there, they may initiate casual sexual relationships with the local young men. These behaviors constitute a(n)
   a. cultural scenario.
   b. interpersonal script.
   c. psychosexual crisis.
   d. social labeling process.

19. Harry initiates the first date with Sally. He initiates their first sexual encounter, and Sally initiates discussion of contraceptive use. Sally initiates discussion of their living together, and Harry proposes that they marry in two years. These behaviors constitute
   a. a common cultural scenario.
   b. a process of social labeling.
   c. each person's intrapsychic script.
   d. this couple's interpersonal script.

20. The theory that attempts to explain sexual decision making in terms of economic principles such as cost-benefit analysis and risk management is known as
   a. choice theory.
   b. commodities theory.
   c. sexual script theory.
   d. social network theory.
21. Which statement most accurately summarizes the findings of researchers regarding sexual responses during infancy?
   a. As early as age 2, babies will respond to visual erotic imagery.
   b. Genital responsiveness has been observed in male infants still in the uterus and in both male and female infants at birth.
   c. Maternal hormones in the bodies of both male and female infants lead to behavior that mimics the sexual responsiveness of women.
   d. Sexual responsiveness begins with the onset of puberty because of the action of the pituitary gland and sex hormones.

22. A part of the body that is sensitive to sensual stimulation that leads to sexual arousal is called a(n)
   a. erogenous zone.
   b. erotic zone.
   c. sensory zone.
   d. sexual response zone.

23. In Western culture at least, researchers have evidence that the foundations for our capacities for sensuality and intimacy are
   a. determined by learning during middle childhood.
   b. determined during late adolescence and early adulthood.
   c. established by adolescent experiences.
   d. established during infancy.

24. Children begin to touch their genitals as early as
   a. 2 months.
   b. 6 months.
   c. 2 years.
   d. 4 years.

25. A researcher asks a 3-year-old boy, "How do you know Laura is a girl?" The child replies, "Because she wears dresses and ribbons." What can we conclude about this 3-year-old?
   a. He has been punished for masturbating.
   b. He has yet to discover masturbation.
   c. He is confused about gender identity.
   d. His thinking about gender is quite normal for his age.

26. Common forms of sex-related behavior during childhood are
   a. coercive acts and frequent masturbation.
   b. frequent nudity and seeking out erotic pictures.
   c. genital display and repeated attempts to insert objects into the rectum.
   d. masturbation and displaying the genitals to other children.

27. Which of the following behaviors is NOT considered a sign of possible sexual abuse?
   a. Aggressive sexual behavior toward other children
   b. Attempts at oral-genital contact
   c. Inserting objects into the rectum
   d. Self-manipulation of the genitals

28. A father observes his 4-year-old daughter touching her genitals. What response do sexual development researchers suggest?
   a. Ask her to show her mother what she does and ask if it is okay.
   b. Explain that this, like bathing or using the toilet, is done in private.
   c. Punish her and tell her she will go blind if she continues this behavior.
   d. Suggest that other parents won't let her play with their children if they learn that she does this.

29. Many sexual development researchers suggest that a suitable form of sexual education for very young children is
   a. allowing them to observe nude adults.
   b. explaining how "babies are made."
   c. showing them pictures of nude children and adults.
   d. teaching them proper names for all parts of the body.

30. When comparing 1991 to 2001, researchers have found that
   a. differences in the sexual behavior of U.S. teenagers in different economic groups have increased.
   b. differences in the sexual behavior of U.S. teenagers in different racial groups have increased.
   c. the percentage of U.S. high school students who report that they have experienced intercourse has dropped.
   d. the percentage of U.S. high school students who report that they have experienced intercourse has increased.

31. Teenagers who choose not to have sexual intercourse typically cite the following reasons EXCEPT
   a. fear of pregnancy.
   b. feeling as though they aren't mature enough.
   c. parental disapproval.
   d. religious values.
32. Researchers studying the effects of adolescent sexual intercourse after age 15 have found that those with such sexual experience have
   a. higher levels of self-esteem than those who are inexperienced.
   b. resulting fear about pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.
   c. shown no effect on social and emotional development.
   d. typically damaged self-concept.
33. For young people, the primary sources of information about sex are
   a. friends of the same sex and independent reading.
   b. parents.
   c. sex education courses.
   d. television and movies.
34. When does the first ejaculation of semen typically occur for boys?
   a. Between 5 and 10 years of age
   b. Between 8 and 21 years of age
   c. Between 11 and 15 years of age
   d. It is unpredictable.
35. The term nocturnal emission refers to
   a. ejaculations that occur while sleeping.
   b. nighttime dreams about engaging in sexual activity.
   c. spontaneous orgasms in response to fantasy.
   d. the first ejaculation that occurs during masturbation.
36. What have researchers learned about the capacity for "spontaneous orgasms"?
   a. Spontaneous orgasms occur among boys in response to visual stimulation and among girls in response to auditory stimulation.
   b. The idea of spontaneous orgasms is a myth.
   c. By late adolescence, this ability is lost among males but is maintained by a few women.
   d. With continued practice, this is an ability that can be maintained by both men and women.
37. Which of the following statements about girls during early adolescence is NOT accurate?
   a. Girls at this age exhibit a somewhat lower incidence of heterosexual experimentation than boys.
   b. Girls at this age exhibit about the same incidence of masturbation and same-gender sexual activity as boys.
   c. Girls become sexually active somewhat later than boys.
   d. Girls who have older boyfriends are likely to begin having intercourse earlier than other girls.
38. Experiencing erotic fantasies appears to be an important step in helping early adolescents learn to be sexual because they
   a. achieve physical and emotional maturity.
   b. avoid unprotected sexual activities.
   c. learn about one's own sexual preferences.
   d. understand intimate relationships.
39. Regarding masturbation, the general pattern is that
   a. both boys and girls masturbate less when they become sexually active.
   b. boys begin masturbation earlier and that it is more widespread and frequent than among girls.
   c. girls who masturbate do so more frequently than boys who masturbate, although fewer girls than boys masturbate.
   d. more girls than boys masturbate, but they are very secretive about it.
40. How frequently adults masturbate is related to
   a. social factors such as education and ethnicity.
   b. their age.
   c. their exposure to erotic materials.
   d. whether they have a regular sex partner.
41. Paula notes that Carol and Ramon have not "been around lately." Her friend Steve states, "Since they've become a pair, they're seldom available." Steve is describing the phenomenon of
   a. adolescent fantasy.
   b. commitment in relationships.
   c. dyadic withdrawal.
   d. in loco parentis.
42. An apparent difference in the pattern of same-gender sexual activity is that
   a. boys are more likely to report several same-gender encounters, whereas girls typically report only one.
   b. girls report less same-gender activity in later adolescence, whereas boys report more.
   c. girls report same-gender activity with peers, whereas boys report that such activity usually occurs with older men.
   d. girls report strong disapproval of their activity from their peers, whereas boys report little.

43. One gender difference between gay and lesbian adolescents is that
   a. gay males usually begin sexual activity with older males; lesbians typically become active with peers.
   b. lesbians who masturbate more frequently typically begin their same-gender sexual behavior earlier than gay males.
   c. more lesbians begin their same-gender sexual activity in groups; gay males begin in a dyadic relationship.
   d. most gay males report that their first same-gender experience occurred by age 14; lesbians report that it occurred later.

44. Gay, lesbian, and bisexual adolescents are
   a. about 15 percent of the population of U.S. adolescents.
   b. at greater risk than other adolescents for psychological distress, dropping out of school, and running away from home.
   c. most likely to have been aware of their sexual orientation for many years.
   d. typically more mature than other adolescents in terms of emotional and social development.

45. One recent trend in adolescent heterosexual activity has been an increase in
   a. fetishistic activities.
   b. mutual masturbation.
   c. oral-genital contacts.
   d. rates of both pregnancy and abortion.

46. Which of the following most accurately describes changes in teenage pregnancy rates since 1980?
   a. Pregnancy rates have declined.
   b. Pregnancy rates have increased as more teenagers have become sexually active and fewer have been using contraceptives.
   c. Pregnancy rates have not changed, although birth rates have declined.
   d. While pregnancy rates have increased among sexually active teenage women, they have declined among adolescent women as a whole.

47. Adolescent women are most likely to use contraception
   a. during their first experience of sexual intercourse.
   b. if they already have one baby.
   c. if they have been involved in a steady relationship.
   d. if they have just met their sexual partners.

48. Assessments of programs designed to prevent teenage pregnancies have found that
   a. adolescent males have developed increasingly positive attitudes toward abortion.
   b. these programs have contributed to a recent increase in abortion rates.
   c. these programs have had no measurable impact.
   d. those programs that provide access to contraception are most effective in decreasing the proportion of adolescents who become pregnant.

49. Adolescents who are more likely than the general adolescent population to engage in high-risk sexual activities without the protection of condoms include
   a. homeless or runaway teens.
   b. students with low grades.
   c. those with a history of substance abuse.
   d. all of the above.

50. A survey of attitudes toward sexual health in the late 1990s found that
   a. financial security and sexual satisfaction were equally important in determining a couple’s satisfaction with a relationship.
   b. sexual satisfaction was more important than religious or spiritual concerns in determining satisfaction with a relationship.
   c. sexual satisfaction was rated as less important than family relationships, financial security, and religious or spiritual life.
   d. sexual satisfaction was the key factor in determining general satisfaction with a relationship.

51. Strong sexual attraction, romance, and mutual exploration are aspects of which stage of the coupling process?
   a. Commitment
   b. Contraction
   c. Expansive
   d. Joining

52. The tendency toward equal status contact means
   a. that extramarital sexual activity is most likely to occur between people of equal status.
   b. that people tend to initiate and maintain relationships with people who have similar social characteristics.
   c. that when people have frequent contact, differences in their status diminish.
   d. all of the above.
53. A hypothesis of evolutionary psychology supported by cross-cultural research holds that
   a. cultural differences prevent meaningful generalizations about mating strategies.
   b. females place a higher value on the attractiveness of potential mates than on their status.
   c. males and females have different sexual strategies.
   d. the mating behaviors of males and females are guided by the same goals.

54. What is the relationship between cohabitation and later marriage?
   a. A majority of cohabiting couples later marry each other.
   b. Fewer than 5 percent of cohabiting couples later marry each other.
   c. Less than 25 percent of cohabiting couples later marry each other.
   d. Virtually all couples that cohabit later marry each other.

55. Which of the following groups has been found to engage in partnered sexual activity most frequently?
   a. Adolescents
   b. Married and cohabiting couples
   c. Single people
   d. The elderly

56. Jennie and Vin have been married for several years. If they are similar to most U.S. couples,
   a. Jennie will have a more positive view of their sex life than will Vin, but Vin will have a more positive view of married life in general.
   b. the frequency of their sexual activity will be decreasing with the length of their relationship.
   c. they will say that they receive great sexual pleasure and emotional satisfaction from their sex lives.
   d. all of the above will be true.

57. Research on sexual fidelity in the United States indicates that
   a. compared with married couples, unmarried cohabiting couples have a dramatically higher rate of extrarelational sex.
   b. extramarital sex is usually motivated by a desire for sexual excitement.
   c. sexual infidelity is high among those who had high levels of sexual activity before marriage.
   d. the vast majority of couples tend to be sexually faithful to their spouses.

58. All of the following represent prevalent myths about old age EXCEPT
   a. loving and sexual feelings are experienced only during youth.
   b. most widowed individuals seek remarriage and are encouraged to do so.
   c. older men remain more sexually interesting to younger partners than do older women.
   d. sex is primarily for reproduction and thus not important for older people.

59. Which of the following is a true statement about sexuality among older people?
   a. Individuals with a low level of sexual interest during their young adult years often experience increased sexual interest during their older adult years.
   b. Older people in institutional settings often retain an interest in sex but lack the privacy to engage in it.
   c. Sexual dysfunctions due to medical treatments among older people can rarely be overcome.
   d. There is generally no decline in sexual behavior as people age.

60. Which of the following is a false stereotype about sex and aging?
   a. A loss of interest in sexual intimacy is a natural part of the aging process for most people.
   b. It is more difficult for older women to find potential sexual partners than it is for older men.
   c. Many medications given to older people decrease sexual desire.
   d. The level of sexual interest shown by elderly adults correlates with the level of sexual interest they showed as young adults.

**Fill in the Blank**

61. The term ___________________ was used by Freud to refer to the sex drive.

62. According to Freud, children go through a __________________ during which sexual energy is dormant.

63. According to conditioning theory, the process of generalization is kept in check by the process of ___________________.

64. ________________ proposed eight key tasks or crises that shape the nature of a person’s psychosexual development from birth to death.

65. The approach to psychosexual development that focuses on the social context of sexual activity is known as ________________ theory.

66. A two-person partnership is sometimes called a _____________________.

67. In the ____________________ stage of coupling, there is a burst of romance, sexual attraction, and exploration.
68. According to some evolutionary psychologists, three primary emotional systems lead to mating, reproduction, and parenting: (a) craving for sexual gratification, (b) attraction focused on a particular potential mate, and (c) _____________________ to that mate.
69. The practice in which men have more than one wife is known as ________________.
70. The practice in which women take more than one husband is known as ________________.
71. A ________________’s dissatisfaction with a relationship is one of the most potent predictors that divorce is a likely possibility.

True/False
72. Freud saw psychosexual development as the movement of the focus of libido to different parts of the body.
73. The modeling of observed behavior is a core concept of the social learning approach to psychosexual development.
74. Sexual scripts contain cultural, interpersonal, and intrapsychic elements.
75. There is insufficient cross-cultural data to determine whether patterns of sexual development observed in Western societies apply universally.
76. Sensitive areas of the skin that, when stimulated, result in sexual arousal are called erotic zones.
77. At times during adolescence, the human sex drive becomes barely controllable in most individuals.
78. There is evidence that high school and college students who engage in oral sex do not consider themselves to be "having sex."
79. Adolescent sexual fantasies are considered helpful in allowing individuals to identify their sexual preferences.
80. Statistics on same-gender sexual activity are inconclusive and are not based on random samples.
81. Gay males typically have their first same-gender experience somewhat earlier than lesbians do.
82. Adolescent males with higher self-esteem are less likely to be sexually active than are males with lower self-esteem.
83. Data indicates that teenagers are presently more attentive to safety during sex than in the past.
84. Adolescent pregnancy rates seem to be decreasing all over the industrialized world.
85. Race, religion, and education do not seem to have much influence on the frequency of sex during adulthood.
86. Adults who have more than one sexual partner available report greater sexual satisfaction than those who have one partner.
87. Research indicates that premarital counseling prevents divorce.
88. Fifty percent of sexual dysfunctions among individuals over 40 may be due to physiological changes and illnesses.
89. A stage of contraction and betrayal is normal in the process of building an intimate relationship during adulthood.
90. Short-term sex partners are more important to women than to men.
Chapter 7

Multiple Choice
1. The categories that scientists use to understand the world are
   a. abstract, intellectual tools without practical, concrete effects.
   b. artificial and ever changing.
   c. determined by evolution.
   d. innate.

2. The labels applied by scientists to sexual behavior
   a. are attempts to shape human behavior.
   b. are simply names free of value judgments.
   c. have no effect beyond aiding communication.
   d. may reflect the values of their own societies.

3. The contemporary consensus in medicine and psychology holds that masturbation is a(n)
   a. immature way of obtaining sexual pleasure and gratification.
   b. major cause of sexual dysfunctions and deviations.
   c. marginally acceptable alternative to normal sexual expression.
   d. widespread and generally harmless form of sexual expression.

4. Self-pleasuring is a label often used in current books about sex to refer to
   a. any sexual act undertaken for the sake of self-gratification.
   b. heterosexual intercourse.
   c. masturbation.
   d. unsafe sexual practices.

5. The term deviation is
   a. no longer used because the term refers to conditions that no longer exist.
   b. no longer widely used by sexologists because the term took on negative connotations.
   c. widely used by scientists to refer to sexual behaviors that are considered politically incorrect.
   d. widely used by sexologists to refer to unusual sexual behaviors.

6. A paraphilia is a
   a. dependence on sexual behaviors or sexual fantasies involving stimuli that are considered unusual or unacceptable.
   b. love of sexual activity.
   c. person who is addicted to sexual activities.
   d. person who pursues pleasure relentlessly.

7. Mitchell can experience orgasm only if he is wearing and touching leather garments. This behavior is an example of
   a. a paraphilia.
   b. a psychosis.
   c. biphobia.
   d. foreplay.

8. The terms deviation, variation, and paraphilia all
   a. imply some aberration from an accepted sexual standard.
   b. imply the existence of an absolute standard of behavior.
   c. refer to an outdated way of viewing the world.
   d. refer to criminal behaviors.

9. Sexual activities that precede vaginal penetration by the penis are called
   a. foreplay.
   b. onanism.
   c. paraphiliias.
   d. self-pleasuring.

10. Heterosexual standard, coital standard, orgasmic standard, and two-person standard are labels that describe
    a. key laws governing sexual behavior in the United States.
    b. key norms established by psychologists to evaluate sexual behavior.
    c. several universal norms of sexual behavior.
    d. some of the values regarding sexual behavior that have permeated Western culture.
11. Which of the following has NOT been a sexual standard in traditional Western culture?
   a. Exclusively heterosexual attractions
   b. Orgasm as the ultimate goal
   c. Sex intertwined with romance
   d. Sexual behavior as a spiritual ideal

12. In one society, some individuals engage in sexually arousing activities for extended periods in order to achieve spiritual transformation by extended arousal. This practice conflicts with the traditional Western standard called the
   a. deviation standard.
   b. heterosexual standard.
   c. orgasmic standard.
   d. safe sex standard.

13. Which of the following is an accurate description of the Universal Declaration of Sexual Rights?
   a. It was adopted by the World Association for Sexology.
   b. It was a document proposed by the U.S. Department of State.
   c. It was a proposal submitted by the Democratic Party.
   d. It was a resolution passed by the United Nations.

14. The Universal Declaration of Sexual Rights includes
   a. rights to sexual autonomy, sexual equity, and responsible reproductive choices.
   b. rights to sexual freedom, sexual pleasure, and sexual health care.
   c. rights to sexual integrity, sexual privacy, and comprehensive sexual education.
   d. all of the above.

15. The tendency to assume that one's own sexual values and behaviors are superior to others is called
   a. egocentricity.
   b. erotocentricity.
   c. self-centeredness.
   d. the continuum of normalcy.

16. If you decide that masturbation or oral-genital sex is normal because a vast majority of the population engages in the behavior, you are judging normality in terms of
   a. legal normalcy.
   b. moral normalcy.
   c. normalcy by expert opinion.
   d. statistical normalcy.

17. Louise and Marty prefer to center their sexual activity around the use of various sexual “toys.” They never have intercourse, but both feel satisfied. If you evaluate their behavior as normal because it is safe, exploits no one, and is consensual, then you are using which approach to normalcy?
   a. A continuum of normalcy
   b. Moral normalcy
   c. Normalcy by expert opinion
   d. Statistical normalcy

18. As professionals use the term today, a person's sexual orientation
   a. can be determined by analyzing the levels of various hormones in a person's bloodstream.
   b. includes their sexual behavior, affectional preferences, and self-identification, along with other variables.
   c. is defined by their sexual activities.
   d. is determined only by which people a person finds sexually attractive.

19. The term sexual individuality refers to
   a. all of the ways in which our sexual characteristics vary from the norm.
   b. our gender roles and sources of sexual attraction.
   c. our sexual needs, sexual activities, gender identity, sources of arousal, sexual preferences, and sexual fantasies and dreams.
   d. sexual characteristics that are determined at birth.

20. Research indicates that a person's sexual attractions are
   a. influenced to some extent by his or her parents.
   b. not affected by his or her parents.
   c. to a great extent shaped by identification with his or her parents.
   d. to a great extent shaped by the relationship with his or her parents.
21. The sexual preferences expressed by adults
   a. are very fluid until middle age.
   b. can be predicted on the basis of their parents' preferences.
   c. often are rooted in a single important event.
   d. tend to be a continuation and confirmation of earlier sexual feelings.

22. Research indicates that social networks
   a. are extremely significant in shaping sexual attitudes and behaviors.
   b. have some influence on sexual behavior, but the influence is not likely to be profound.
   c. influence sexual attitudes but not sexual behavior.
   d. influence the sexual attitudes and behavior of adolescents but not the attitudes or behavior of adults.

23. Which of the following is NOT one of the basic variables in Klein's system for describing a person's sexual identity?
   a. Emotional preference
   b. Moral values
   c. Self-identification
   d. Sexual attraction

24. An important shortcoming of Klein's original model of sexual identity was that it
   a. failed to consider how factors might change over time.
   b. neglected parental influences during childhood.
   c. omitted factors such as emotional and social preferences.
   d. overlooked the physiological basis of sexual identity.

25. Analysis of the National Health and Social Life Survey (NHSLS) found that almost half of the population believed that sex should be part of a loving relationship and did not condemn premarital sex. This group was labeled
   a. libertarian.
   b. recreational.
   c. relational.
   d. traditional.

26. Among those who believed that sex and love did not need to be connected, the NHSLS researchers identified two subgroups, which they labeled
   a. pro-choice and conventional.
   b. pro-life and libertarian.
   c. recreational and libertarian.
   d. relational and contemporary.

27. The NHSLS research indicated that
   a. a majority of the American public are libertarians.
   b. few Americans accept premarital sex within a loving relationship.
   c. more men than women hold traditional attitudes.
   d. there is no clear-cut system of American attitudes toward sexuality.

28. According to the NHSLS research, which factor was associated with a greater likelihood of traditional sexual attitudes?
   a. Geographic region
   b. Greater religiousness
   c. Higher educational attainment
   d. Membership in an ethnic minority group

29. According to the NHSLS, frequency of sexual activity
   a. declined greatly among those with traditional attitudes.
   b. did not seem to be linked with an attitudinal group.
   c. was clearly linked to recreational attitudes.
   d. was lowest among those in the conventional subgroup.

30. Kevin believes that sexual values are a reflection of the needs of a particular society at a particular time and thus may change over time. Kevin's beliefs are closest to which perspective?
   a. Ascetic
   b. Essentialist
   c. Situational
   d. Social constructionist
31. When it comes to sexual ethics, Gloria is an essentialist. She would agree that
   a. it is up to each individual to establish a set of moral principles to guide his or her life.
   b. moral values change as human needs and behaviors change.
   c. pleasure is a basic good that outweighs religious considerations.
   d. there are clearly defined, divinely inspired prescriptions for sexual behavior.

32. Judging a sexual behavior as right or wrong depending on its motivations and consequences is characteristic of which approach to sexual morality?
   a. Asceticism
   b. Hedonism
   c. Recreational
   d. Situation ethics

33. Situation ethics emphasizes the
   b. changing nature of human needs and values.
   c. inherent good of pleasure.
   d. unique context of each decision.

34. Asceticism emphasizes
   a. analysis of context.
   b. discipline and self-denial.
   c. pursuit of emotional well-being.
   d. pursuit of physical pleasure.

35. Research has found correlations between a strong religious orientation and all of the following EXCEPT
   a. greater conservatism in sexual attitudes.
   b. reduced likelihood of engaging in risky sexual behaviors.
   c. reduced likelihood of premarital sex.
   d. reduced tendency to be aggressive in reaching sexual goals.

36. Two important theorists in the area of the moral development of children are
   a. Freud and Watson.
   b. Klein and Coleman.
   c. Money and Gagnon.
   d. Piaget and Kohlberg.

37. According to Piaget and Kohlberg, when children are 8 to 10 years old, they typically progress from obeying rules in order to satisfy their own needs to
   a. avoid punishment.
   b. be perceived as good people.
   c. contribute to the betterment of society.
   d. live up to their own standards.

38. Which of the following is NOT widely accepted in U.S. society as a principle of sexual morality?
   a. Noncoercion
   b. Nondeceit
   c. Respect for the beliefs of others
   d. Treatment of people as means

39. Which of the following is NOT a recommended step in establishing healthy sexual values?
   a. Consider your responsibility to other people.
   b. Find values that will not create conflicts with your peers.
   c. Recognize that communication is important in any sexual relationship.
   d. Think ahead about sexual situations and issues.

40. One limitation of sexuality education in the U.S. is that
   a. a majority of Americans are opposed to such efforts.
   b. it promotes sexual experimentation at earlier ages.
   c. many educators are not adequately prepared to provide such instruction.
   d. most teenagers already possess more knowledge than these classes offer.

41. To date, research indicates that current sexuality education programs based on abstinence tend to
   a. omit information about contraception or emphasize the unreliability of birth control.
   b. provide inaccurate information about medical aspects of abortion and sexually transmitted diseases.
   c. rely on scare tactics and shame in order to discourage sexual activity.
   d. feature all of the above characteristics.
42. Larry is worried about whether the curvature in his erect penis is a normal variation. In deciding whom to ask about his concern, he should be aware that
   a. many health professionals are not well trained in human sexuality.
   b. medical students receive extensive training regarding sexuality.
   c. peers are the most reliable source for information regarding such problems.
   d. such questions may lead to his being labeled as a deviant.

43. Stan is visually impaired. What materials are available to help him learn about male and female anatomy?
   a. Audiotapes
   b. Captioning services
   c. Life-size plastic models
   d. Oral instruction

44. Spinal cord injuries interfere with sexual functioning
   a. only insofar as they cause depression, which decreases sexual desire.
   b. to a degree that depends on the location and extent of the injury.
   c. to the extent that male victims are incapable of sexual responses.
   d. to the extent that victims are incapable of sexual sensations.

Fill in the Blank
45. The view that sexual intercourse between a man and a woman is the ultimate sexual act is known as the __________________ standard.
46. Using one's own culture to judge others and assuming that it is superior to all others is known as ________________________.
47. The form of ethnocentricity that assumes that one's own sexual values, standards, and activities are best is called ____________________.
48. The standard reference work that includes descriptions and classifications of those sexual activities which American psychiatrists consider psychological disorders is the ________________________.
49. The term ____________________ refers to females who have a predominantly same-gender sexual orientation and identity.
50. NHLS researchers gave the label ____________________ to describe the attitudes of those who do not believe that sex and love need to be connected.
51. Prejudice toward transgender individuals has been called ____________________.
52. Two organizations that were instrumental in the development of sexuality education programs in the U. S. were ____________________ and ____________________.
53. As sexuality education programs have broadened to include the development of decision-making skills and clarification of values, the label ____________________ has gained popularity as a replacement for "sex education."
54. People who move beyond cultural sensitivity and acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to communicate effectively with people of varying cultural backgrounds are said to have ____________________ ____________________.

Answer: cultural competence

True/False
55. As the term is currently defined, a paraphilia interferes with an individual's life and is at least somewhat pathological.
56. Research indicates that people who have sex with members of their own gender are remarkably similar to heterosexuals.
57. Parents and parental relationships are much less important in determining sexual orientation than is commonly believed.
58. It seems most likely that inborn factors create predispositions that influence sexual orientation and sexual preferences.
59. Social networks appear to be very important in shaping and maintaining sexual attitudes and behaviors.
60. Cognitive, behavioral, and self-perceptive factors combine in forming a person's sexual orientation.
61. The NHLS found that over half the population do not feel that love and sex need to be connected.
62. The NHLS research clearly indicates that people's attitudes have little effect on their behavior and that most people do not have firmly held attitudes regarding sex.
63. College athletics is one area of American life in which homophobia has been largely eradicated.
64. Participating in sexual activities that are contrary to one's values typically results in conflict and guilt.
65. The essentialist view of sexual ethics holds that there are clear, divinely inspired rules for right and wrong sexual behavior.
66. Sexuality programs that advocate abstinence are recognized as a source of the most accurate information regarding contraception, abortion, and sexually transmitted diseases.
67. Most of the popular abstinence-based sexuality education programs are produced by organizations or individuals tied to particular religious views.
68. Most disabling conditions affect an individual's sexual needs and ability to function sexually.
69. Brain scans of women with spinal cord injuries suggest that genital stimulation may create signals that bypass the injury and travel directly to the brain.
Chapter 8

Multiple Choice

1. Words provide
   a. a hindrance to subtler, nonverbal forms of intimate communication.
   b. an important ingredient of communication.
   c. an unambiguous basis for communication.
   d. precise messages that should be interpreted independently of nonverbal cues.

2. In order to reduce miscommunication, it is best to interact in the presence of
   a. a feedback system.
   b. a highly emotionally charged situation.
   c. an audience.
   d. many distractions.

3. The year is 1915 and John is happily announcing his impending fatherhood to coworkers. The term he is least likely to use is
   a. expecting.
   b. in a family way.
   c. in confinement.
   d. pregnant.

4. A study found that when describing the penis, men were more likely than women to use words that suggested
   a. cuteness.
   b. intimacy.
   c. power.
   d. reproductive function.

5. When it comes to terms for sex-related things or ideas,
   a. college students tend to use terms that follow the norms of their parents.
   b. men tend to use more negative terms for male than for female sexual organs.
   c. people are more likely to use slang terms rather than scientific terms.
   d. women tend to use far more specific terms than men.

6. Which of the following is NOT a contemporary myth about communication?
   a. An impressive conversationalist never permits any dead air.
   b. Strongly held, confident opinions turn people off.
   c. The rational mind is the only basis for effective communication.
   d. Using the right line will convince a partner to have sex.

7. One of the most difficult aspects of conversation can be
   a. dealing with silence.
   b. expressing opinions.
   c. talking rather than listening.
   d. trying to persuade another person.

8. Rhonda believes that if she lets Derek believe she is interested in being sexual with him, he is more likely to ask her to go with him to an upcoming big event. As she gets ready for her date, she rehearses how she will cleverly drop hints about this. Such strategies are usually perceived as
   a. awkward.
   b. convincing and inviting.
   c. direct communication.
   d. manipulative.

9. An individual who believes in communication myths is likely to have relationships that are
   a. dangerous.
   b. highly sexual.
   c. intimate.
   d. superficial.

10. Because sexual activity often involves vulnerability, it is an area in which many individuals act out their
    a. aggressive fantasies.
    b. best communication skills.
    c. power needs.
    d. preoccupation with everyday concerns.
11. Susan grew up in a family in which preparations for every major event were preceded by a major argument after which each family member “proved his or her love” by attending the event in spite of bad feelings. Susan repeats this pattern with her boyfriend Tom. This is an example of how individuals
   a. are frightened by the silences in conversation.
   b. exert their power in sexual encounters.
   c. stifle communication.
   d. unknowingly play relationship games.

12. One all-too-common “game” that gets in the way of real communication is
   a. acknowledging one’s vulnerability to criticism.
   b. basing opinions on little or no solid information.
   c. confronting difficult problems directly.
   d. pushing for resolution of a conflict prematurely.

13. One of the most important elements in a full and satisfying sexual relationship is
   a. effective mutual communication.
   b. equality of experience.
   c. knowledge of various sexual techniques.
   d. the availability of a variety of partners.

14. A difficult conversation about intimate sexual issues is a little easier to have if
   a. both partners are feeling equally upset about the issue.
   b. both partners are very committed to the relationship.
   c. it is structured around traditional gender roles of authority and submission.
   d. one partner possesses more sexual knowledge than does the other.

15. Which of the following is NOT a useful ground rule for effective communication?
   a. Be clear about your own sexual values.
   b. Concentrate on expressing your needs rather than listening.
   c. Maintain equality of needs and power between the partners.
   d. Select a good location for the conversation.

16. Pam says to Jack, “Every time we make love, you always rush to get inside me. I would prefer that we take more time before getting to that point.” This honest communication could be improved by
   a. avoiding “all-ness” words.
   b. beginning the conversation with, “I don’t want to hurt you, but. . . .”
   c. being less direct.
   d. using humor.

17. Which of the following words or phrases is most likely to undermine the effectiveness of intimate communication?
   a. “I feel. . . .”
   b. “It hard for me to. . . .”
   c. “Sometimes. . . .”
   d. “You always. . . .”

18. Empathy is
   a. expressing one’s true feelings.
   b. having a deep love for another person.
   c. listening carefully.
   d. putting oneself temporarily in the other person’s place.

19. As Nathan and Beth’s relationship becomes more intense, they have a long conversation about becoming sexual with each other. At one point, Nathan says, “Let’s see if I understand. You would like for us to both be tested for HIV before we have sex.” What is Nathan doing?
   a. Asking for clarification
   b. Empathizing
   c. Making “all-ness” statements
   d. Using self-talk effectively

20. Denise enjoys placing a condom on her partner, Darryl, as part of foreplay. Darryl is uncomfortable about this. As they talk about this sensitive issue, there are several silences. Such silences
   a. are a sign of unequal commitment.
   b. can be calming and a sign of intimacy.
   c. indicate serious problems in the relationship.
   d. suggest that both partners are ignorant of their own values and limits.
21. Luis is embarrassed about a jagged scar on his abdomen. During lovemaking, his partner kisses it, and he thinks, "She must love me just the way I am. Maybe I really am okay." Luis is
   a. asking for clarification.
   b. empathizing.
   c. engaging in self-talk.
   d. making snap judgments.

22. Jill "comes to life" whenever she is in a group. She becomes more energized, funny, and creative. On the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI), she is likely to score high on
   a. abstraction.
   b. emotionality.
   c. extroversion.
   d. spontaneity.

23. On a vacation trip, Larry sees a billboard describing a local attraction. He wants to take three hours to see it. Moira points out that if they do that, they'll get to their motel well past midnight, and they have to get up at 5 A.M. to arrive at the next day's destination. According to the MBTI, this is most likely a conflict between which two types of people?
   a. Concrete and abstract
   b. Genuine and empathetic
   c. Introverted and extroverted
   d. Spontaneous and scheduled

24. According to Tannen and Glass, which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the communication patterns of girls?
   a. Face-to-face interaction
   b. Formation of small groups or pairs
   c. Highly hierarchical structure
   d. Mediation to preserve harmony

25. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the communication patterns of boys as described by Tannen and Glass?
   a. Attempts to solve conflict through insistence and threat
   b. Preference for not looking at each other directly
   c. Preference for playing in pairs or small groups
   d. Struggles to maintain status within a group

26. Harriet tells her younger brother, Michael, "There are just some things about men's sexuality that I just don't know and can't explain to you. Wouldn't it help if you spoke to your friend Jim? He seems very knowledgeable." If Michael is unwilling to do this, it is most likely because
   a. being vulnerable with a male friend would place Michael in a "one-down" position.
   b. men usually don't know how to listen to each other.
   c. Michael believes that only women can help men with their sexual problems.
   d. Michael sees only close relatives as appropriate for discussing sensitive issues.

27. John Gottman advises couples who are troubled by quarrels to begin to communicate more effectively by first
   a. learning to be quiet and listen attentively.
   b. learning to speak and listen nondefensively.
   c. overlearning quarrelling techniques.
   d. validating each other.

28. According to recent research on close relationships, quarreling
   a. indicates inequality in the partners' levels of commitment to the relationship.
   b. invigorates relationships, and both partners should initiate such interchanges.
   c. is a sign of dissatisfaction and unhappiness.
   d. is inevitable and, if done constructively, can improve relationships.

29. Which of the following is NOT a constructive way of addressing conflicts in relationships?
   a. Backing up accusations with evidence
   b. Expressing anger freely but without escalating
   c. Listening to each other carefully
   d. Working toward negotiation and compromise
30. During quarrels, men typically
   a. appease.
   b. confront.
   c. initiate.
   d. withdraw.

31. Because women are usually the "emotional managers" in relationships, they are
   a. less likely than men to express anger or hurt.
   b. less likely than men to pay attention to problems.
   c. more likely than men to attempt to avoid conflicts and disagreements.
   d. more likely than men to bring up difficult issues.

32. Almost every discussion about the purchase of their first house deteriorates into a terrible quarrel. Bob soon withdraws into silence and Carol gets even angrier and feels abandoned. This pattern is referred to as the
   a. confrontation/withdrawal impasse.
   b. dread/anger impasse.
   c. power-over/power-with impasse.
   d. product/process impasse.

33. Both sets of parents have invited Michelle and Peter for Christmas dinner. Michelle wants to have an extended talk about all the factors they should consider in deciding where to go. Peter wants to make a quick decision and then deal with how to communicate their decision. A fight results. This scenario is an example of the
   a. dread/anger impasse.
   b. product/process impasse.
   c. talking/listening impasse.

34. Melissa is offered a very desirable job and salary increase in another city. She wants to talk this over with her husband. Jerome expresses anger at having to move and change his job, and an extended quarrel begins. This scenario may be an example of the
   a. dread/anger impasse.
   b. product/process impasse.
   c. self/other impasse.

35. Which of the following strategies for resolving impasses appears to be more effective than the others?
   a. Dominating
   b. Integrating
   c. Obliging
   d. Submitting

36. Effective resolution of relational impasses is associated with
   a. appealing to logic and reason.
   b. having good evidence to back up accusations.
   c. referring to an outside authority.
   d. shifting to mutuality.

37. In attempting to resolve relational impasses, which of the following might be an effective "I-message"?
   a. "I believe you are purposely trying to destroy our marriage."
   b. "I feel very frustrated when we try to talk about this."
   c. "I feel you are selfish and uncaring."
   d. "I feel you have a serious problem when it comes to quarreling constructively."

38. Why are "I-messages" effective in resolving impasses?
   a. They are a way of shifting the spotlight onto the self and away from the problem at hand.
   b. They convey that a partner is taking personal responsibility for communicating about a problem.
   c. They indicate that the partner is both talking and listening.
   d. They reflect a partner's willingness to back up statements with logical proof.

39. Which of the following is NOT a factor associated with long-term loving relationships according to John Gottman?
   a. An absence of quarrels
   b. An absence of strong gender differences in emotional expression
   c. Early confrontation of complaints and differences
   d. Positive memories about the beginning of a relationship
40. Ruth becomes very aroused when she can initiate sexual activity with her boyfriend. However, she is fearful that this violates a strong societal norm, so she feels controlled and resentful. Ruth's behavior is an example of
   a. confusing sex and romantic attachments.
   b. modeling her sexuality after external standards.
   c. not allowing herself to be vulnerable.
   d. remaining at a dread/anger impasse.

41. Compared with the West, Eastern cultures tend to be more clear-cut about
   a. avoiding emotional vulnerability.
   b. avoiding relational conflict.
   c. not confusing sexual attraction with long-term affectional attachment.
   d. using external standards to guide one's sexuality.

42. Before an individual can be vulnerable and deal with hurt, he or she needs to have
   a. a high level of sexual knowledge regarding pleasuring techniques.
   b. a willingness to depend on another to validate feelings.
   c. adequate self-esteem and self-confidence.
   d. sufficient sexual experience to impress a partner.

43. At Sylvia's suggestion, she and Rick experiment several times with using the rear vaginal entry position for intercourse. Rick decides he just does not like not seeing Sylvia's face during such intimate activity. What relational risk applies to this situation?
   a. Confusing romantic attachment with sexual attraction
   b. Dealing with doing something sexual that does not feel right
   c. Having low self-esteem and self-confidence
   d. Not allowing oneself to be vulnerable

44. Today, the force that typically brings people together to form and maintain relationships is
   a. cultural pressures to reproduce.
   b. economic need.
   c. social regulations.
   d. strong personal connections between individuals.

45. Which of the following serves today to bring people together and maintain relationships?
   a. Defined family, social, and community roles
   b. Economic necessity
   c. Fear of sexually transmitted diseases
   d. Quality of personal connection

46. Ed and Merrily have just fallen in love. They feel an intense desire to be close to each other and often promise each other they'll never break up. The stage of love they are in is often called
   a. attachment.
   b. being in love.
   c. infatuation.
   d. intimacy.

47. The stable and deeply committed stage of love is often called
   a. attraction.
   b. being in love.
   c. infatuation.
   d. intimacy.

48. According to recent research, which of the following is LEAST important in determining of a person's love-related attitudes and behaviors?
   a. cultural influences.
   b. human emotion-motivation systems.
   c. individual differences.
   d. unique relationship identity.

49. All of the following statements accurately reflect the mathematical models describing relationships developed by Gottman and associates EXCEPT
   a. Conflict avoiding couples have the least stable relationships.
   b. Couples with mismatched influence functions may have troubled relationships.
   c. The horizontal axis represents a range of verbal and facial expressions.
   d. The vertical axis represents the spouse's influence on the partner's behavior.
50. Which of the following is NOT a potential advantage of computer-mediated relating (CMR)?
   a. Frequent contact brings feelings of closeness and familiarity.
   b. People with unusual interests may feel less marginalized.
   c. Stresses and strains of face-to-face (FTF) relationships are avoided.
   d. The vast network helps locate people with similar characteristics and attitudes.

51. Fisher and others are investigating the impact of brain chemicals to explain
   a. conflict-avoiding, hostile detachment, and validating.
   b. intimacy, passion, and commitment.
   c. love and sex.
   d. lust, attraction, and attachment.

52. Predictable characteristics associated with the stages of romantic attraction include all of the following EXCEPT
   a. greater desire for sexual intimacy than for emotional intimacy.
   b. involuntary, even sometimes unwanted, feelings of romantic attraction.
   c. obsessive thinking about the loved one.
   d. reordering of priorities to spend time together.

53. Michelle's current love relationship has lasted a few weeks. She feels aroused by this partner and really enjoys their sexual relationship. She worries about her heartache if the relationship ends because they have little in common. According to Sternberg’s Triangular Theory of Love, the most dominant component of love for Michelle is
   a. a balance among all three components
   b. commitment.
   c. intimacy.
   d. passion.

54. In a personal posting on the Internet that received the most responses from interested men, the woman described herself as
   a. financially independent, successful, and ambitious.
   b. interested in developing a meaningful connection.
   c. well educated and employed.
   d. young and physically attractive.

55. Jan and Bob are both married to other people. However, several times a month they meet at a hotel room and engage in intense lovemaking. Afterwards, they typically order a meal to be brought to their room and make arrangements for their next meeting. This relationship appears to be high in
   a. commitment.
   b. companionship.
   c. intimacy.
   d. passion.

56. Jason and David have been partners for 25 years. They own a successful business together, jointly own property, have a network of close friends, and have helped raise an orphaned nephew. When David develops a serious heart condition, Jason retires in order to care for David. This relationship appears to be high in
   a. attraction.
   b. commitment.
   c. intimacy.
   d. passion.

57. A relationship in which both individuals feel very close to each other, support each other emotionally, and share a great deal would be described by Robert Sternberg as high in
   a. attachment.
   b. commitment.
   c. intimacy.
   d. passion.

58. What are pheromones?
   a. Endocrine secretions that guide the development of secondary sex characteristics
   b. Natural painkillers released by the brain
   c. Neurotransmitters that stimulate the hypothalamus and the pituitary gland
   d. Scents that function as sexual attractants
59. Ethan is passionately in love with Melissa. He seems ecstatic all the time. A brain chemist might say,
   a. "Ethan is releasing a lot of pheromones."
   b. "Ethan's love map resembles that of his relatives."
   c. "It looks like Ethan's brain is being stimulated by PEA."
   d. "While Ethan's levels of endorphins are dropping, it is clear his oxytocin is skyrocketing."

60. After a year of shared loving activities, Malik and Tawana feel very attached to each other and often experience a sense of tranquility when they are together. This state is associated with the production of
   a. endorphins.
   b. oxytocin.
   c. phenylethylamine.
   d. pheromones.

61. A loving couple should pay special attention to touching because
   a. sensual touching is an important basis for intimacy.
   b. skin senses are very related to hypothalamic activity.
   c. the sex flush occurs on the skin.
   d. touching is a way to induce sexual arousal.

62. What misconception do many people have about long-term relationships?
   a. Individuals expect that intense feelings of love and sexual passion will last.
   b. Love ultimately becomes a way of controlling another person.
   c. People who create the opportunity for sex don't really love each other.
   d. Romantic love is a pure and idealistic love.

63. Relationships that are created and maintained on the Internet
   a. are indistinguishable from face-to-face relationships.
   b. tend to develop very rapidly and can quickly become eroticized.
   c. tend to involve people with few common interests.
   d. tend to stagnate, never developing beyond a superficial level.

64. Which of the following is NOT one of the main styles of emotional bonding identified by attachment theory?
   a. Avoidant
   b. Indifferent
   c. Preoccupied
   d. Secure

**Fill in the Blank**

65. According to the MBTI, ________________ people tend to be energized by other people and the external environment, whereas ________________ people tend to draw their energy from inside themselves.

66. Compared with women, men tend to talk ________________ in public situations and ________________ at home.

67. Men tend to see conflict as a competitive contest in which the other person is attempting to gain control of them. This often results in the ________________ impasse.

68. The triangular theory of love—which focuses on the roles of intimacy, passion, and commitment—was proposed by ________________.

69. The chemical in male sweat with a dry musky smell that is appealing to women is ________________.

70. The chemical ________________ is produced during cuddling.

**True/False**

71. Slang terms applied to female genitals tend to be more vague than those applied to men's genitals.

72. In communicating about sexual matters, it is important to have a clear opinion on all matters.

73. People often use the sexual arena in their struggles for power.

74. In effective communication, careful listening can be more important than self-expression.

75. The MBTI is used to evaluate the love style of a relationship.

76. According to Tannen and Glass, when talking with the same gender, girls are more likely than boys to face each other, look directly at each other, and enjoy talking together.

77. Men spend much of their time in a social environment in which talking over problems may lead to put-downs.

78. Frequent quarrels in a relationship indicate a relative lack of love and commitment.

79. According to Gottman, to be successful, relationships must be emotionally expressive.

80. One researcher has found that a ratio of five positive behaviors to one negative behavior is associated with relationships that last.

81. There is evidence that prolactin is produced when orgasm occurs, and that it tends to suppress sexual desire for a time.

82. Research indicates that people who have a dismissing avoidant style of attachment experience the greatest difficulty when a relationship breaks up.
Chapter 9

Multiple Choice

1. Sperm deposited during the ____________ ovulation are most likely to lead to conception.
   a. 2 days following
   b. 4 days following
   c. 2 days preceding
   d. 6 days preceding

2. Research on the mechanisms of fertilization has demonstrated that
   a. almost all of the ejaculated sperm will reach the ovum.
   b. chemicals in sperm actively pull an ovum through the fallopian tubes.
   c. fertilization actually takes place in the uterus.
   d. sperm have molecules that are attracted to a chemical released by the egg.

3. Which statement most accurately describes the process of exocytosis?
   a. The fertilized ovum becomes a zygote.
   b. The ovum releases a sperm-attracting chemical.
   c. The sperm cell opens and its chromosomes are released into the ovum.
   d. The sperm release an enzyme that facilitates penetration of the zona pellucida.

4. Pat is female and has blue eyes. These traits were determined
   a. at ovulation.
   b. at the time of fertilization.
   c. during penetration of the zona pellucida.
   d. when exocytosis occurred.

5. The overall number of multiple births has increased over recent years largely as a result of
   a. improved male fertility and use of more varied coital positions.
   b. improved prenatal care among ethnic groups who are more prone to multiple births.
   c. intercourse at younger ages and a tendency for women to have more sex partners.
   d. more older women becoming pregnant and increased use of fertility drugs.

6. Which of the following is NOT a description that applies to identical twins?
   a. Formed from separation at the first cell division
   b. Formed from two ova and two sperm
   c. Monozygotic
   d. Result from a single process of fertilization

7. The technique of selective reduction is applied when
   a. an older woman already has several children.
   b. identical triplets are developing.
   c. large-multiple pregnancies develop as a result of fertility drugs.
   d. too many sperm have reached the unfertilized ovum.

8. The solid mass of cells formed after three days of zygotic cell division is called a(n)
   a. blastocyst.
   b. embryo.
   c. fetus.
   d. morula.

9. The mass of cells that implants itself in the endometrium is called the
   a. blastocyst.
   b. fetus.
   c. morula.
   d. zygote.

10. Juanita undergoes surgery for an ectopic pregnancy. The surgery will
    a. implant the blastocyst more securely into the endometrium.
    b. remove the blastocyst from the fallopian tubes or abdominal cavity.
    c. remove the morula from the uterus before it develops into a blastocyst.
    d. repair the amnion and chorion.
11. Which statement most accurately describes the function of the amnion?
   a. It develops into the umbilical cord early in the pregnancy.
   b. It forms a fluid-filled sac to moisten and protect the embryo.
   c. It forms the placenta, which provides nourishment for the fetus.
   d. It produces villi, which become a major part of the placenta.

12. Which of the following is NOT an accurate statement about embryonic development?
   a. At 24 weeks, an embryo is considered a fetus.
   b. Nourishment and metabolic wastes pass through the umbilical cord.
   c. The chorion projects villi that become part of the placenta.
   d. The yolk sac and allantois become partly incorporated into the umbilical cord.

13. Scientists develop a new species of rice plant that is considered drought-resistant because each cell requires less water. It is most likely that this new type of rice was produced by
   a. gene therapy.
   b. genetic engineering.
   c. natural selection.
   d. random mutation.

14. To date, gene therapy
   a. has been found to be impossible in humans because of the complexity of the human genome.
   b. has proven an effective treatment for scores of human diseases.
   c. is expected to create a medical revolution within the next three to four decades.
   d. is illegal in the United States.

15. The Human Genome Project involves
   a. creating a map of the DNA of human cells.
   b. fertilizing ova outside a woman's body.
   c. increasing the rate of successful impregnation up to 90 percent.
   d. treating genetic diseases through gene therapy.

16. To date, the effort to map the human genome has
   a. been temporarily abandoned because of its complexity.
   b. generated information that is being used to develop tests and potential treatments for genetic diseases.
   c. produced successful treatments for scores of human diseases.
   d. unraveled the mystery behind genetic diseases.

17. Melissa has decided to become a single mother, and she seeks artificial insemination. In other words, Melissa will
   a. donate an ovum to a very fertile woman.
   b. have donated sperm placed in her vagina or uterus.
   c. have intercourse with a volunteer.
   d. undergo in vitro fertilization.

18. Which of the following is the most likely candidate for artificial insemination?
   a. A couple in which the husband has a very low sperm count
   b. A man who does not wish to have any more children
   c. A woman who has undergone a partial hysterectomy
   d. A woman who is beyond menopause

19. Dolores and her partner Nancy would like to have a child. One possibility would be for them to seek
   a. amniocentesis.
   b. artificial insemination.
   c. GIFT.
   d. IVF.

20. Which of the following statements most accurately describes IVF?
   a. A woman's ovum is surgically removed from the ovary, fertilized, and then placed in her prepared uterus.
   b. Donor sperm is placed inside a woman's uterus or vagina with a baster.
   c. Genetically altered DNA is injected into the ovaries of a woman who has a genetic disorder, and this procedure corrects that disorder.
   d. Ova are fertilized normally in the fallopian tubes, removed, and then frozen for implantation at a later date.

21. A problem associated with IVF procedures is the
   a. ensuing legal and ethical problems regarding inheritance rights.
   b. low rates of successful pregnancy.
   c. possibility of complete infertility later in life.
   d. unforeseen changes that occur in the DNA of both ova and sperm.
22. Stan and Kim visit the fertility clinic. Several ova are removed from Kim and fertilized by Stan's sperm. One of the fertilized ova is placed in Kim's uterus after she has been treated with hormones. This couple has undergone
   a. artificial embryonation.
   b. artificial insemination.
   c. GIFT.
   d. IVF.

23. A controversial ethical issue that has surrounded IVF involves the
   a. determination of parental rights.
   b. health of sperm obtained through masturbation.
   c. low success rate and high cost.
   d. modification of the natural prevalence of infertility.

24. A couple considering IVF should be aware that the
   a. frozen embryos may be chromosomally altered by the freezing process.
   b. health of the donor sperm cannot be clearly determined.
   c. process virtually guarantees that multiple births will result.
   d. success rate of births from IVF averages about 20 percent.

25. Which statement most accurately describes the GIFT procedure?
   a. A previously frozen embryo is placed in a woman's fallopian tube.
   b. A woman's ova are placed in her fallopian tube with concentrated sperm.
   c. Donor sperm is inserted directly into a woman's uterus.
   d. Ova and sperm are united outside the body and then implanted in the uterus.

26. A reproductive technique that involves placing a single sperm into a single ovum is called
   a. GIFT.
   b. ICSI.
   c. immature oocyte collection.
   d. IVF.

27. Which of the following describes what happens when computerized sperm selection is used?
   a. Only sperm carrying desirable genetic traits are injected into an ovum in the fallopian tube.
   b. Only sperm identified as free of mutations are used in a GIFT procedure.
   c. Only sperm that have survived a special freezing technique are used to artificially inseminate a woman.
   d. Only the sperm identified as most motile are used in an IVF procedure.

28. One of the most ethically controversial reproductive technologies involves
   a. assisting women over 55 to become pregnant.
   b. injecting sperm directly into an ovum.
   c. removing immature oocytes from the ovary and utilizing them in an IVF procedure.
   d. transferring sperm-producing cells from one animal into the testes of another.

29. How does artificial embryonation work?
   a. A 5-day-old embryo is removed and transferred to the uterus of another woman.
   b. Donor sperm is inserted directly into the uterus of a woman.
   c. Immature oocytes are fertilized and frozen for future use.
   d. Ova are fertilized outside the body and then implanted into the egg donor's body.

30. What is the "returning soldier effect"?
   a. Exposure to toxic substances tends to decrease sperm motility among soldiers.
   b. More males are born during and after major wars.
   c. Soldiers traumatized by battle tend to have little interest in fathering children.
   d. There is a high rate of male infertility among veterans of major wars.

31. What has been the effect of the one-child-only policy in China?
   a. A preference for complete childlessness has developed.
   b. Few couples seek to know the sex of their developing child.
   c. The proportion of females born has increased.
   d. The ratio of males to females born has increased, probably because females have been aborted.
32. How is a clone different from typical offspring?
   a. A clone develops from artificial embryonation.
   b. A clone develops outside a woman's uterus.
   c. A clone has the same genetic make-up as the cell donor.
   d. A clone resembles one parent much more than the other.

33. In the U. S., research on embryos
   a. can only be conducted on certain animals.
   b. is prohibited by federal law.
   c. is restricted by federal law and by National Institute of Health (NIH) research guidelines.
   d. was recently endorsed by the federal government and freed from special restrictions.

34. A husband and wife make a contract with a second woman to bear a child for them. The husband's sperm will be used via artificial insemination. The couple agrees to bear all medical costs and pay a fee for the second woman's services. This procedure is called
   a. artificial embryonation.
   b. gamete intra-fallopian transfer.
   c. gestational surrogacy.
   d. in vitro fertilization.

35. What was the significance of the "Baby M" case?
   a. It demonstrated the negative results of sex selection techniques.
   b. It resulted in changes in NIH guidelines regarding embryo research.
   c. It showed that the cloning of both animals and humans is possible.
   d. It tested legal and ethical issues surrounding gestational surrogacy.

36. For which of the following pregnant women is amniocentesis likely to be recommended?
   a. Dina, who is 38 years old
   b. Jean, who already has five children
   c. Leslie, who has previously had a miscarriage
   d. Maria, who lost a child in an automobile accident

37. Which statement most accurately describes the procedure known as amniocentesis?
   a. A sample of chorionic tissue is examined for abnormalities.
   b. An embryo is removed from the uterus, examined for problems, and then reimplanted.
   c. Fetal cells in the amniotic fluid are examined for abnormalities.
   d. Ultrasonic waves are used to generate an image of the fetus and surrounding structures.

38. A possible advantage of CVS over amniocentesis is that CVS
   a. can be performed as early as the eighth week of gestation.
   b. can be used to create "keepsake" images for the parents.
   c. does not cause a rise in temperature or jarring vibrations.
   d. does not involve the use of X rays, whereas amniocentesis does.

Some scientists attribute a possible increase in rates of infertility to
   a. clothing styles that reduce sperm counts.
   b. environmental pollutants.
   c. first intercourse occurring at an increasingly young age.
   d. more egalitarian gender roles.

40. Which of the following has NOT been implicated as a possible cause of increased infertility?
   a. A history of pelvic inflammatory disease
   b. Alcohol and tobacco use
   c. Injuries to the testes
   d. Regular use of condoms and spermicides

41. Sperm counts might be increased by
   a. avoiding ejaculation for 48 hours before intercourse.
   b. avoiding submersion in very warm water.
   c. having sex daily.
   d. both (a) and (b).

42. A very important step in preventing birth defects and low-birth-weight babies is
   a. ensuring that the parents really want a child.
   b. limiting the sexual activity of the mother-to-be.
   c. maintaining a regular program of prenatal care.
   d. using a physician rather than a midwife to deliver the infant.
43. The cause of the majority of birth defects is
   a. a history of STD.
   b. depletion of the ozone layer.
   c. drug and alcohol abuse by the father.
   d. unknown.

44. Antoine and Janine want a child, and they use a home pregnancy test. They are elated when the test indicates the presence of
   a. FSH.
   b. HCG.
   c. LH.
   d. PZD.

45. Patrick and Naomi are delighted when the results of a home pregnancy test are positive. Their next step should be to
   a. arrange for amniocentesis or CVS.
   b. have a laboratory pregnancy test to confirm the results.
   c. paint the nursery either green or yellow.
   d. wait for the onset of “morning sickness.”

46. Leonard and Jane mention that they do not have intercourse since they learned that Jane is pregnant. They are concerned that such vigorous activity could cause a miscarriage. What does research suggest about their concern?
   a. A somewhat higher rate of birth defects is associated with having intercourse during pregnancy.
   b. Except in the first trimester, intercourse is permissible during pregnancy.
   c. In the absence of a medical problem, intercourse may occur, as long as it is comfortable for both individuals.
   d. Multiple pregnancies could result from intercourse during pregnancy, so condoms should be used.

47. The most common sign that the birth process is beginning is
   a. expulsion of the mucus plug from the cervix.
   b. rupture of the amniotic sac.
   c. the fetus’s shifting to a lower position in the abdomen.
   d. uterine contractions.

48. Helen calls her best friend to say that she knows that labor has begun because she
   a. experienced several uterine contractions 15 to 20 minutes apart.
   b. felt the baby shift down low in her abdomen.
   c. felt her cervical opening expand.
   d. felt the fetus move in her abdomen.

49. Which of the following does NOT occur during the first stage of labor?
   a. Dilation of the cervical opening
   b. Increasing frequency and strength of uterine contractions
   c. Movement of the fetus through the vagina
   d. Thinning of the cervix

50. Traditionally, North American physicians have cut vaginal tissue during the birthing process. This procedure is called
   a. cesarian section.
   b. effacement.
   c. episiotomy.
   d. infibulation.

51. An older mother reports that after the birth of her last child, she experienced an infection at the site of a surgical scar in the lower part of her vagina. This left her with discomfort for several months after giving birth. Most likely, this woman underwent a(n)
   a. effacement.
   b. episiotomy.
   c. infibulation.
   d. partial zona dissection.

52. As labor proceeds, Marina is told that her baby appears to be in considerable distress. Marina may have to decide whether to undergo
   a. a cesarian section.
   b. an episiotomy.
   c. artificial embryonation.
   d. infibulation.
53. What contention is at the basis of the controversy that surrounds cesarian sections?
   a. This procedure can reduce the likelihood of future pregnancies.
   b. This procedure can result in pain and discomfort in the vaginal area long after a birth.
   c. This procedure is a violation of human rights.
   d. This procedure is unnecessary in many cases in which it is performed.

54. The third stage of childbirth involves
   a. complete effacement of the cervix.
   b. delivery of the afterbirth.
   c. fetal movement down the birth canal.
   d. passage of the head and shoulders out of the body.

55. Which of the following is NOT part of the afterbirth?
   a. Cervical plug
   b. Fetal membranes
   c. Placenta
   d. Umbilical cord

56. How has childbirth changed in recent years?
   a. Childbirth has become less medicalized and increasingly under the birth mother's control.
   b. Fathers have been less and less involved in the birthing process.
   c. There has been a great increase in gestation surrogacy arrangements.
   d. There has been increasing emphasis on childbirth as a major surgical intervention requiring the latest technology.

57. What is the social significance of the trend toward natural childbirth?
   a. Control of the birth process has been returned to women and their partners.
   b. Midwives are now viewed as the sole appropriate practitioners for childbirth.
   c. The relatives of the birth mother are no longer involved in the birth process.
   d. There has been a decrease in the number of episiotomies and cesarian births.

58. Martin and Stacy attend weekly classes in which Stacy learns various relaxation and breathing techniques for use during labor. Martin learns his role in the birthing room as coach and supporter for Stacy. This couple is learning the techniques for
   a. cesarian birth.
   b. induced labor.
   c. the Lamaze method.
   d. the Leboyer method.

59. Which of the following is NOT an aspect of the Lamaze method?
   a. Active participation by the mother in birthing her baby
   b. Coaching of the birth mother by her partner or another willing person
   c. Use of anesthesia to facilitate an enjoyable birth experience
   d. Use of different breathing and relaxation techniques all through the birthing process

60. Currently, the most commonly used pain-relieving intervention during childbirth involves
   a. deep breathing.
   b. epidural blocks.
   c. general anesthesia.
   d. hypnosis.

61. Vicky and Michael have a videotape of their family members visiting with them all through Vicky's labor and birthing of their son. The tape shows the family gathered in a comfortable, well-decorated room. This birth apparently took place
   a. before adequate medical help could be reached.
   b. in a birthing room.
   c. in a prenatal clinic.
   d. within a hospital delivery room.

62. Carla and Jim decide to use the Leboyer method for their baby's birth. This implies that their baby will be born
   a. at home, while friends and relatives are celebrating.
   b. in a cool, brightly lit hospital delivery room.
   c. in a quiet, dimly lit room, and that he or she will be gently bathed.
   d. via an incision in the mother's abdomen.
63. The highest rates of maternal death are found in
   a. Canada.
   b. Europe.
   c. South Asia.
   d. sub-Saharan Africa.

**Fill in the Blank**

64. When the chromosomes of an IVF embryo are examined for abnormalities before implantation in the uterus, the procedure is known as ____________________.

65. The prenatal diagnostic technique called ____________________ involves inserting a thin catheter through the cervix and removing a tissue sample for study.

66. Infertility is defined as a failure to become pregnant after at least ____________________ year(s) of intercourse without contraception.
   Answer: one

67. Heavy __________________ consumption during pregnancy can lead to ____________________, which is characterized by abnormal growth, neurological damage, and facial distortion.

**True/False**

68. Fertilization of the ovum must occur within one week after ovulation.
69. One reason for the increase in multiple births in the U. S. is an increase in the number of births to teenagers.
70. The mass of cells that attaches itself to the endometrium is called a morula.
71. The chorion plays an important role in the formation of the placenta.
72. Genetic engineering involves the creation of living matter from inert substances.
73. IVF refers to fertilization of an ovum outside the body.
74. There is a 60 percent likelihood that an IVF pregnancy will develop to full term.
75. Artificial embryonation involves the implantation of a developing embryo into the uterus of another woman.
76. Chorionic villi sampling can be done at the eighth week of pregnancy.
Chapter 10

Multiple Choice

1. Which statement most accurately describes the history of contraceptive knowledge in the West?
   a. Barrier methods and biological preparations were used as contraceptive techniques in ancient cultures.
   b. Beginning in the 1860s, the Comstock Laws made contraceptive information easily available in the U.S.
   c. Contraceptive knowledge became widespread during the Renaissance.
   d. Until modern times, only abstinence and withdrawal were used as contraceptive techniques.

2. Which of the following has NOT been used as a folk method of contraception?
   a. Crocodile dung
   b. Crushed rose petals
   c. Queen Anne's lace seeds
   d. Silphium sap

3. The original purpose of condoms was to
   a. discourage men from having intercourse.
   b. increase the pleasure of intercourse by decreasing concern about pregnancy.
   c. prevent pregnancy.
   d. protect against disease.

4. The purpose of the Comstock Laws was to
   a. curtail the activities of prostitutes.
   b. encourage the use of condoms as contraceptives.
   c. limit the number of out-of-wedlock births.
   d. prevent the dissemination of contraceptive information.

5. What is the historical significance of the Comstock Laws?
   a. They allowed the legalization of abortion during the early stages of pregnancy.
   b. They indicated the government's sanction of abstinence as the only form of birth control.
   c. They suggest that women had increasing control over their own fertility as the twentieth century began.
   d. They were a sign of increasingly positive attitudes toward condom use.

6. The principal purpose of the Comstock Laws was to
   a. disseminate information about the benefits of condom use.
   b. encourage families to practice birth control.
   c. prevent abortions among married women.
   d. suppress information about contraception.

7. Why is Margaret Sanger an important person in the history of sexuality in the U.S.?
   a. She advocated passage of the Comstock Laws.
   b. She developed the surgical technique used in male sterilization.
   c. She fought the legal system to provide information on birth control to women.
   d. She pioneered the use of condoms as contraceptive devices.

8. Growth in the world's population is
   a. concentrated in the industrialized nations.
   b. expected to level off by 2010.
   c. expected to level off by 2030, when zero population growth should be achieved.
   d. mostly occurring in less developed countries, where local resources cannot support the increased number of people.

9. Which statement most accurately describes the status of children in the U.S.?
   a. The general increase in rates of infertility has led to an improvement in the status of children.
   b. The overall status of American children has been declining in recent years.
   c. The status of children has risen as the status of the elderly has declined.
   d. While the overall status of infants has declined, the overall status of older children has improved.

10. According to the World Health Organization, approximately what percentage of all pregnancies worldwide is unwanted?
    a. 15 percent
    b. 25 percent
    c. 35 percent
    d. 45 percent
11. Research on birth control indicates that among developed countries,
   a. rates of unintended pregnancy in Canada and the Netherlands are especially high.
   b. rates of unintended pregnancy vary very little.
   c. the rate of unintended pregnancy in the U. S. is above average.
   d. the rate of unintended pregnancy in the United States is lower than average.

12. Data from various studies on birth control in the U. S. indicate that
   a. about 12 to 13 percent of unmarried, noncohabiting individuals never use contraceptive devices.
   b. almost everyone who has access to a contraceptive uses it.
   c. compared with Canadians, U.S. adults report great trust in the effectiveness of birth control methods.
   d. compared with the Dutch, Americans report far lower rates of unplanned pregnancies.

13. According to recent research, most women choose their first method of birth control based on the method's
   a. acceptability to their partners.
   b. ease of use.
   c. effectiveness.
   d. possible health impact.

14. Use of the pill, condoms, diaphragms, IUDs, or similar birth control measures is discouraged by
   a. Islamic and Jewish teachings.
   b. most Christian denominations.
   c. the Roman Catholic Church and fundamentalist Muslim groups.
   d. all of the above.

15. In the U. S., family planning clinics
   a. are illegal.
   b. are run by state governments but do not receive federal funds.
   c. cannot receive any public funds directly or indirectly.
   d. often receive funds from federal health programs but are subject to restrictions that change as political power shifts.

16. The risks inherent in pregnancy are
   a. higher than those associated with any method of birth control.
   b. lower than those associated with taking oral contraceptives.
   c. lower than those associated with using a diaphragm.
   d. negligible.

17. One of the major obstacles in making effective contraceptive decisions is the belief that
   a. contraception is the man's responsibility.
   b. contraceptives do not prevent pregnancy.
   c. sex must be spontaneous.
   d. unmarried men and women are more likely to be infertile.

18. Individuals who feel guilty about their sexual activities tend to
   a. be perfectionists in their use of contraceptives.
   b. consult both religious and medical authorities about contraceptive use.
   c. ignore their partner's wishes regarding contraceptives.
   d. make poor contraceptive decisions.

19. Which of the following factors has NOT been shown to have a negative impact on decision making regarding contraception?
   a. A high level of interest in sexual activity
   b. Believing that contraception is a woman's problem
   c. Considering totally spontaneous sex to be the most desirable type
   d. Negative feelings about sexual expression, such as guilt or shame

20. How do feelings such as guilt, fear, or shame about sex influence contraceptive behavior?
   a. These feelings influence sexual behavior but have not been shown to influence the use of contraceptives.
   b. These feelings may interfere with gathering information and planning for intercourse.
   c. These feelings may lead to overuse of birth control techniques, resulting in later infertility.
   d. These feelings typically lead to promiscuity among women and inhibition among men.

21. Men are less likely to use contraceptives if they are
   a. good problem solvers.
   b. not very assertive or good at solving problems.
   c. self-confident.
   d. very assertive.
22. Which of the following is NOT a step necessary in order to avoid unwanted pregnancy if one is sexually active?
   a. Acknowledging that sexual activity could lead to pregnancy
   b. Douching or bathing immediately after intercourse
   c. Obtaining adequate information about contraceptive techniques
   d. Using a contraceptive technique consistently and properly

23. Comparisons of types of birth control indicate that
   a. a woman's age should not influence the choice of method.
   b. the failure rates of all methods rise with age.
   c. the progestin-only pill has particular advantages for young women.
   d. vaginal barrier methods are less effective for young women than for older women.

24. Sexually active individuals should understand that contraceptives
   a. can be relied upon only if they have a high theoretical failure rate.
   b. can only reduce the risk of pregnancy, not eliminate it.
   c. of all types interfere with sexual spontaneity.
   d. that require regular medical supervision have the lowest typical failure rate.

25. The theoretical failure rate of a contraceptive refers to the
   a. effectiveness rate observed among actual people.
   b. expected failure rate if the method is used perfectly.
   c. failure rate based on psychological theories or models.
   d. level of effectiveness desired by scientists and researchers.

26. Which of the following statements is true of the typical failure rate of a contraceptive?
   a. It assumes that the method is used correctly and consistently.
   b. It depends on the quality control used in its manufacture.
   c. It is usually much lower than the theoretical failure rate.
   d. It takes human error and carelessness into consideration.

27. Most researchers agree that a key step needed in order to bring overpopulation under control is
   a. for men to share fully in family planning.
   b. to improve the typical failure rate for condoms.
   c. to increase emphasis on withdrawal as a contraceptive technique.
   d. to increase the sterilization of unmarried individuals.

28. Sexual activities such as mutual masturbation and oral sex are examples of
   a. immature sexual expression.
   b. outercourse.
   c. safe sex.
   d. sexual variations.

29. Which statement most accurately describes coitus interruptus?
   a. A diaphragm is placed over the head of the penis before ejaculation.
   b. The penis is squeezed between the woman's thighs.
   c. The penis is withdrawn from the vagina just before ejaculation.
   d. Two partners engage in extended mutual masturbation.

30. The major reason for the high failure rate for coitus interruptus is that
   a. only very sexually experienced men know when they are about to ejaculate.
   b. sperm may be present in pre-ejaculatory secretions.
   c. vaginal contractions may squeeze out semen before ejaculation.
   d. vaginismus may prevent the penis from being withdrawn.

31. Which of the following statements about withdrawal is accurate?
   a. It is a relatively effective technique of contraception for young men.
   b. It is more effective if the couple has intercourse frequently.
   c. It is more effective if the woman controls the moment of withdrawal.
   d. It is somewhat more effective than no contraceptive technique at all.

32. The most commonly used oral contraceptive is the
   a. combination pill.
   b. inert pill.
   c. minipill.
   d. progestin-only pill.
33. When Pam and Brett begin a regular sexual relationship, they agree that oral contraceptives make the most sense for them. After a physical examination and history, which type of oral contraceptive is most likely to be prescribed?
   a. A combination pill
   b. A minipill
   c. A placebo pill
   d. A progestin-only pill

34. Greg and Gina rush off to begin their week's vacation. In all the excitement, they forget Gina's contraceptive pills. They should
   a. have sex as usual because the pills are effective for a week after she stops taking them.
   b. purchase and use minipills to tide them over the week.
   c. use a different position for intercourse to reduce the likelihood of impregnation.
   d. use an alternative method of contraception for the rest of her present cycle.

35. Basically, oral contraceptives work by
   a. blocking passage of the ovum into the uterus.
   b. interfering with normal patterns of ovulation and implantation.
   c. keeping sperm away from the unfertilized ovum.
   d. preventing uterine implantation of the zygote.

36. Which of the following women is most likely to be prescribed the progestin-only pill?
   a. Sarah, who will be breast-feeding her baby for the next several months
   b. Theresa, who wants to become pregnant
   c. Veronica, who has just begun a sexual relationship with Derek
   d. Wendy, who is going through menopause

37. Which of the following is NOT a favorable side effect that oral contraceptives have for many women?
   a. Decreased incidence of breast and ovarian cysts
   b. Increased bone mass among women in their twenties
   c. Increased effectiveness of antibiotics
   d. Increased menstrual regularity

38. High blood pressure or a history of a blood-clotting disorder
   a. indicates that a woman should not use the combination pill for more than one year.
   b. indicates that low doses of the combination pill should be prescribed.
   c. indicates that oral contraceptives should not be prescribed.
   d. should not discourage women from using combination birth control pills.

39. Which of the following is NOT a warning signal associated with the use of a birth control pill?
   a. Abdominal or chest pain
   b. Changes in vision
   c. Headaches
   d. Lack of ovulation

40. The effectiveness of oral contraceptives may be reduced when women
   a. are underweight.
   b. fail to exercise sufficiently.
   c. take certain antibiotics.
   d. use vitamins regularly.

41. In basic terms, hormonal contraceptives work by
   a. destroying sperm in the fallopian tubes.
   b. preventing cell division in the zygote.
   c. preventing ovulation and causing cervical mucus to thicken.
   d. preventing uterine implantation.

42. A major advantage of the patch, the vaginal ring, and injections of progestin compared with oral contraceptives is that they
   a. are free of side effects.
   b. can be obtained without a prescription.
   c. do not interfere with the normal ovulatory cycle.
   d. do not need attention every day.

43. Yesterday, Yolanda decided to begin using a contraceptive patch. How often must she replace it?
   a. after 21 days
   b. daily
   c. monthly
   d. weekly
44. Which of the following is NOT an accurate statement about contraceptive implants?
   a. They contained a steroid called levonorgestrel, a form of progestin.
   b. They have been taken off the market because of cost and side effects among other reasons.
   c. They were effective for six months before replacement was needed.
   d. They worked by preventing ovulation and thickening the cervical mucus.

45. The greatest disadvantage of hormonal contraceptives is the
   a. fact that they do not protect against disease and cannot be safely used by many women.
   b. number of medical check-ups required.
   c. side effects and low level of effectiveness.
   d. time it takes for fertility to return to normal.

46. Contraceptive implants and Depo-Provera both
   a. are based on forms of progestin.
   b. can be used by a woman without medical involvement.
   c. create a barrier between sperm and ovum.
   d. destroy sperm in the vagina.

47. A disadvantage of spermicides is that they
   a. are not very effective if used alone and may irritate the vagina.
   b. are very expensive and difficult to find.
   c. require considerable motivation and planning.
   d. require medical administration and supervision.

48. Even when used with another method, a disadvantage of the contraceptive suppository is that it
   a. increases the motility of sperm.
   b. increases the risk of TSS.
   c. requires medical supervision for insertion.
   d. requires up to a half hour to melt completely.

49. The latex cup that fits over the cervix is called the
   a. diaphragm.
   b. female condom.
   c. IUD.
   d. vaginal pouch.

50. Jessica is looking forward to a romantic evening of dining, dancing, and spending the night making love with Phil. To increase spontaneity, she inserts her diaphragm with spermicide before leaving her home at 7 P.M. She expects to arrive at Phil's house well past midnight. What should Jessica know?
   a. Dancing and heavy meals can dislodge the diaphragm from its required location.
   b. Diaphragms begin to dissolve if left in the vagina longer than two hours.
   c. Only a physician can insert the diaphragm properly before each use.
   d. The spermicide will protect against pregnancy for only two hours after insertion.

51. A risk factor involved with the use of cervical caps and diaphragms is
   a. a greater possibility of STD infection.
   b. increased risk of developing TSS.
   c. increased vulnerability to PID.
   d. permanent interference with normal ovulation.

52. Harry wants to buy the most effective condom available. Which of the following is NOT a feature that he should look for in the condoms?
   a. They should be lubricated with a spermicide.
   b. They should be made of latex.
   c. They should be made from natural materials.
   d. They should have a small nipple at the tip.

53. The female condom
   a. consists of a single ring
   b. is inserted into the vagina.
   c. is made from animal membrane.
   d. prevents penetration into the vagina.
54. Current evidence indicates that IUDs prevent pregnancy by
   a. interfering with implantation.
   b. interfering with ovulation.
   c. preventing fertilization.
   d. secreting a spermicide.

55. Which of the following contraceptive techniques has the highest failure rate?
   a. Diaphragms used with spermicide
   b. Fertility awareness method
   c. Intrauterine devices
   d. Use of a condom alone

56. Which of the following methods of contraception is NOT a type of VSC?
   a. Cutting of the vas deferens
   b. Gossypol injection
   c. Tubal ligation
   d. Vasectomy

57. Which of the following individuals is most likely to consider VSC as a method of contraception?
   a. Adam, age 29, who recently married and has no children
   b. Barbara, age 30, who recently divorced and has no children
   c. Chuck, age 40, who has been married for ten years and has three children
   d. Debra, age 52, who was recently widowed and has two children

58. In general, for which of the following women are oral contraceptives probably the best choice as a contraceptive method?
   a. Anne, age 18, who is sexually active and smokes
   b. Betty, age 22, who is cohabiting with Aaron and does not smoke
   c. Carla, age 35, who is the mother of three children
   d. Doris, age 45, who is recently divorced

59. Don and Donna are married military officers whose jobs keep them apart for months at a time. They have no children but are considering having children in the future. Which of the following contraceptive methods would NOT be suitable for them?
   a. Barrier methods
   b. Hormonal patch, pill, or ring
   c. IUD
   d. Vasectomy

60. Carol and Lewis are seasonal workers with a very low income. They have very limited access to medical services. What contraceptive method is likely to be most suitable and effective for them?
   a. Condoms
   b. Contraceptive pill
   c. IUD
   d. Withdrawal

61. Which of the following contraceptives has the fewest health-related side effects?
   a. Condoms
   b. Contraceptive pill
   c. Hormonal patch
   d. IUD

62. How does RU 486 work?
   a. It decreases the motility of sperm in the uterus and fallopian tubes.
   b. It delays release of the ovum during a normal cycle.
   c. It interferes with preparation or maintenance of the uterine lining for implantation.
   d. It involves the introduction of a copper wire into the uterus to prevent implantation.

63. A new method of male contraception that is being researched involves
   a. receiving testosterone injections or implants.
   b. spreading gossypol ointment on the penis.
   c. taking a daily pill that reduces HCG.
   d. taking progestin orally each day.
64. The method of abortion most often used during the second trimester of pregnancy is
   a. dilation and evacuation.
   b. mifepristone-induced abortion.
   c. saline-induced abortion.
   d. vacuum curettage.

65. Having two or more abortions has been linked to an increased risk of
   a. ectopic pregnancy and miscarriages in later pregnancies.
   b. infertility.
   c. reduced fertility.
   d. none of the above.

Fill in the Blank
66. The dramatic increase in the U.S. birthrate after World War II is referred to as the _____________.
67. The _________________ failure rate is a measure of how often a birth control method can be expected to fail when used without error or technical failure.
68. The _________________ failure rate is a measure of how often a birth control method can be expected to fail when human error and technical failure are considered.
69. An infection caused by leaving contraceptive devices such as diaphragms and cervical caps in the vagina for long periods is _________________.
70. Substances that cause termination of a pregnancy are called _________________.
71. Spontaneous abortion is another term for a _________________.

True/False
72. Individuals who have negative attitudes toward sexual activity tend to be very careful and consistent in their use of contraceptives.
73. The typical failure rate of a contraceptive is higher than its theoretical failure rate.
74. College students often do not consider engaging in outercourse to count as "having sex."
75. Oral contraceptives work by interfering with the normal ovulatory cycle.
76. Contraceptive patches and rings work hormonally by preventing ovulation.
77. Ortho Evra is a patch placed on the skin that releases hormones and has side effects similar to those of the pill.
78. The spermicide nonoxynol-9 has the advantage of reducing the risk of HIV infection.
79. According to one recent survey, most young adults favor both a woman's right to choose abortion and a mandatory waiting period.
80. The Supreme Court case that legalized abortion in the United States was Griswold v. Connecticut.
81. About 70 percent of abortions in the United States are performed during the first twelve weeks of pregnancy.
82. The most commonly used technique of abortion is vacuum aspiration.