

Chapter 02 Theoretical Perspectives on Sexuality

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (p. 24) Sociobiologists study the _____ aspect of human sexual behavior.
- A. sociocultural
 - B. normative
 - C. evolutionary**
 - D. quantum

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

2. (p. 24) Which of the following is true of sociobiology?
- A. It is based on the assumption that human sexuality is the result of culture alone.
 - B. It tries to explain why certain patterns of behavior have evolved in humans.**
 - C. It assumes that people are entirely free and responsible for developing their own potential.
 - D. It creates a framework within which the economic stratification of society can be studied.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

3. (p. 24) _____ is the biological theory which states that all living things have acquired their present forms through gradual changes in their genetic endowment over successive generations.
- A. Existentialism
 - B. Positivism
 - C. Evolution**
 - D. Structuralism

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

4. (p. 24) Evolution occurs via _____, the process by which the animals that are best adapted to their environment are more likely to survive, reproduce, and pass on their genes to the next generation.

- A. existentialism
- B. cultural relativism
- C. communal integration
- D.** natural selection

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

5. (p. 24) _____ is a process in nature resulting in the survival of only those animals and persons that are best adapted to their environment.

- A. Existentialism
- B.** Natural selection
- C. Structural functionalism
- D. Environmentalism

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

6. (p. 24) Which of the following is true of natural selection?

- A. It applies only to plants.
- B. It applies only to humans.
- C. It applies to all inanimate objects found in nature.
- D.** It applies to all living organisms found in nature.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Easy

7. (p. 24) Sociobiologists suggest that the characteristics used to judge a person's attractiveness, like their physique and complexion, are related to the person's _____.

- A. social status
- B. superego
- C. extrinsic values
- D. reproductive potential**

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

8. (p. 25) According to sociobiologists, which of the following is true of the pair-bond?

- A. The pair-bond has no significance in contemporary societies.
- B. The pair-bond exists only between humans in primitive societies.
- C. If strong, the pair-bond between the offspring's parents increases its chances of survival.**
- D. If weak, the pair-bond between the offspring's parents increases its chances of survival.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

9. (p. 25) Which of the following is true of the attachment between an infant and a parent?

- A. It has no significance in contemporary societies.
- B. It is a biological mechanism that reduces infant vulnerability.**
- C. It applies only to parents belonging to primitive societies.
- D. It has no impact upon the infant's chances of survival.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

10. (p. 25-26) Parental investment:

- A. is rarely beneficial to infants raised in primitive societies.
- B. damages an infant's chances of survival in contemporary societies.
- C. refers to the number of offspring that parents can produce each year.
- D. refers to the resources committed to offspring to ensure their survival.**

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

11. (p. 26) _____ is the mechanism identified by Darwin which explains how males and females chose their mates.

- A.** Sexual selection
- B. Environmentalism
- C. Gender relativism
- D. Structural functionalism

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

12. (p. 26) Which of the following is the most commonly observed process of sexual selection?

- A. Females competing amongst themselves to bear the most number of offspring.
- B. Males selecting certain females to mate with while refusing to do so with others.
- C.** Males competing with each other for the right to access and mate with females.
- D. Females competing with each other for the right to access and mate with males.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

13. (p. 26) Which of the following is a shortcoming of sociobiology?

- A.** It rests on an outmoded model of evolutionary theory.
- B. It includes the survival of the group in its analysis.
- C. It fails to value the importance of reproduction in survival.
- D. it doesn't study the mating preferences of females.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

14. (p. 26) Which of the following does sociobiology ignore?

- A.** The role played by the group in survival.
- B. The mating preferences of males.
- C. The individual's struggle in survival.
- D. The mating preferences of females.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

15. (p. 26) Sociobiology has been criticized because:
- A. it doesn't take the evolution of mankind into account.
 - B.** it assumes that reproduction is the central function of sex.
 - C. it believes that humans are ruled by their unconscious minds.
 - D. it doesn't study the mating preferences of females.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

16. (p. 26) Which of the following is true about a woman's hip-to-waist ratio?
- A. The preference for a 0.7 hip-to-waist ratio by men is hardwired into their brains by evolution.
 - B. The preference for a 0.7 hip-to-waist ratio by men has been proven to exist across all cultures.
 - C.** The 0.7 hip-to-waist ratio is most common in societies where women are economically dependent on men.
 - D. The 0.7 hip-to-waist ratio is most common in societies where women are financially sustainable.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

17. (p. 26) _____ is the study of the psychological mechanisms that have been shaped by natural selection.
- A. Environmental psychology
 - B. Structural functionalism
 - C.** Evolutionary psychology
 - D. Cultural relativism

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

18. (p. 26) Which of the following is true of evolutionary psychology?

- A. It doesn't recognize that every observable human characteristic has adaptive significance.
- B. It allows for the fact that some traits displayed by humans may be simply "design flaws".
- C. It believes that human cognitive structures evolved over the years just as human behavior did.**
- D. It believes that men and women are identical when it comes to their mating preferences.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

19. (p. 27) Evolutionary psychology has been criticized because:

- A. it doesn't give weight to the fact that emotional structures have evolved like human behavior.
- B. it assumes that every characteristic that we observe must have some adaptive significance.**
- C. it allows for the fact that some traits displayed by humans may be simply "design flaws".
- D. it believes that men and women are identical when it comes to their mating preferences.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

20. (p. 27) The psychoanalytic theory was proposed by _____.

- A. Sigmund Freud**
- B. B. F. Skinner
- C. Ivan Pavlov
- D. Edward Thorndike

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

21. (p. 27) Freud's term for sex drive or sex energy is _____.

- A. thanatos
- B. superego
- C. id
- D. libido**

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

Chapter 02 - Theoretical Perspectives on Sexuality

22. (p. 27) Freud's term for the death instinct is _____.

- A.** thanatos
- B. fatalism
- C. determinism
- D. anima

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

23. (p. 27) Freud believed that the two major forces of motivating human behavior are the:

- A.** libido and thanatos.
- B. id and ego.
- C. ego and superego.
- D. Oedipal and Electra complex.

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

24. (p. 27) According to Freud, which component of human personality operates on the pleasure principle?

- A. Ego
- B.** Id
- C. Superego
- D. Libido

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

25. (p. 27) Which of the following is true of the id according to Freud?

- A. It operates on the reality principle.
- B. It operates on idealism.
- C. It is present only during adulthood.
- D.** It is a reservoir of psychic energy.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

Chapter 02 - Theoretical Perspectives on Sexuality

26. (p. 27) According to Freud, which component of the human personality operates on the reality principle?

- A. Ego
- B. Id
- C. Superego
- D. Thanatos

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

27. (p. 27) Which of the following is true of the ego according to Freud?

- A. It operates on the pleasure principle.
- B. It keeps the id in check.
- C. It prevents people from being rational.
- D. It is a reservoir of psychic energy.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

28. (p. 27) According to Freud, which component of the human personality operates on idealism?

- A. Ego
- B. Id
- C. Superego
- D. Thanatos

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

29. (p. 27) Which of the following is true of the superego according to Freud?

- A. It operates on the reality principle.
- B. It operates on the pleasure principle.
- C. It is present only during infancy.
- D. It functions as the conscience.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

Chapter 02 - Theoretical Perspectives on Sexuality

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

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

31. (p. 27) Within the Freudian framework, a nun who takes a vow of celibacy and devotes her life to helping the poor has a:
- A. weak ego.
 - B. strong id.
 - C. weak superego.
 - D.** strong superego.

Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium

32. (p. 27) Within the Freudian framework, a married man who has an extramarital affair even though he believes it is immoral has:
- A.** a strong id.
 - B. a strong ego.
 - C. a strong superego.
 - D. a weak id.

Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium

33. (p. 27) Mary is on a business trip and meets an old friend she dated in college. She finds that she is still attracted to him, and something inside her tells her "Go ahead. Invite him up to your room and ravish him." However, Mary is happily married with two young and adorable children. Mary and her old friend end up chatting for a while and then go their separate ways. Which part of Mary's personality prevailed in this situation?

- A. Id
- B. Thanatos
- C. Superego**
- D. Libido

Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium

34. (p. 27) According to Freud, the id, ego, and superego:

- A. develop sequentially.**
- B. develop simultaneously.
- C. are functional from birth.
- D. are present only in males.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

35. (p. 28) Which of the following is true of erogenous zones?

- A. They are areas of the body that are completely insensate.
- B. They are areas of the body that give pleasure when touched.**
- C. They are present only in males but not in females.
- D. They are present only in females but not in males.

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

Chapter 02 - Theoretical Perspectives on Sexuality

36. (p. 28) According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the first stage of psychosexual development a child goes through is the _____ stage.

- A. phallic
- B. anal
- C. oral**
- D. genital

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

37. (p. 28) According to Freud, during the _____ stage of psychosexual development, the child's interest is focused on elimination.

- A. latent
- B. phallic
- C. anal**
- D. oral

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

38. (p. 28) Freud believed that a child passes through a sequence of stages of psychosexual development. The stage where boys and girls have considerably different experiences is the _____ stage.

- A. oral
- B. anal
- C. phallic**
- D. rectal

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

Chapter 02 - Theoretical Perspectives on Sexuality

39. (p. 28) The phallic stage:

- A. occurs before the oral stage.
- B. is experienced only by girls.
- C.** is marked by the Oedipal complex.
- D. is marked by oral fixation.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

40. (p. 28) According to Freud, which of the following is true of the phallic stage?

- A. It is the stage during which a child is focused on elimination.
- B.** It is the stage during which a boy feels castration anxiety.
- C. It is the stage during which a girl displays hostility toward her father.
- D. It is the stage during which a boy displays hostility toward his mother.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

41. (p. 28) The Oedipal Complex:

- A.** is resolved at the end of the phallic stage.
- B. occurs before the oral stage.
- C. is resolved at the end of the oral stage.
- D. occurs during the oral stage.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

42. (p. 28) According to Freud, the _____ complex is the sexual attraction of a little girl for her father.

- A. Oedipal
- B.** Electra
- C. Thanatos
- D. Superego

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

Chapter 02 - Theoretical Perspectives on Sexuality

43. (p. 28) According to Freud, during the phallic stage of development, a girl is likely to experience _____, which is part of the Electra complex.

- A.** penis envy
- B. castration anxiety
- C. oral fixation
- D. anal envy

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

44. (p. 28) According to Freud, identification with the same-gender parent occurs at the conclusion of the _____ stage of psychosexual development.

- A. anal
- B. oral
- C. rectal
- D.** phallic

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

45. (p. 28) After the resolution of the Oedipus or Electra complex, children pass into a prolonged stage known as _____.

- A. cadency
- B.** latency
- C. potency
- D. exigency

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

Chapter 02 - Theoretical Perspectives on Sexuality

46. (p. 28) According to Freud, during the _____, sexual impulses are repressed or are in a quiescent stage.
- A. phallic stage
 - B. genital stage
 - C. refractory period
 - D.** latency period

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

47. (p. 28) What does contemporary research say about Freud's theory of latency?
- A. Modern research shows that girls become father-fixated during this period.
 - B. Modern research shows that boys become mother-fixated during this period.
 - C. Modern research shows that children repress their sexual curiosity during this period.
 - D.** Modern research shows that children continue to express sexual curiosity during this period.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

48. (p. 28) According to Freud, with puberty, sexual urges reawaken and the child moves into the _____ stage of psychosexual development.
- A.** genital
 - B. oral
 - C. anal
 - D. phallic

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

Chapter 02 - Theoretical Perspectives on Sexuality

49. (p. 28) According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory, a person who is addicted to smoking cigarettes is fixated at the _____ stage.

- A. phallic
- B. anal
- C. oral**
- D. latency

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

50. (p. 28) From a scientific point of view, one of the major problems with the psychoanalytic theory is that:

- A. it doesn't take the sexuality of children into account.
- B. most of its concepts cannot be evaluated empirically.**
- C. it assumes that men are inferior to women, since they lack wombs.
- D. it is applicable only to women and not to men.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

51. (p. 29) Freud was criticized by feminists because:

- A. he believed that girls were fixated on their mothers during the phallic stage.
- B. he considered women to be biologically inferior to men.**
- C. he studied the sexual desires and preferences of women and not men.
- D. he believed that boys were hostile toward their mothers during the phallic stage.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

52. (p. 29) The concept " _____ " was coined by Karen Horney to describe men's wishful feelings about women's reproductive capacity.

- A. castration anxiety
- B. penis envy
- C. labian anxiety
- D. womb envy**

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

53. (p. 29) One of Freud's major contributions to the study of sexuality was:

- A. his discovery that boys experienced womb envy during the phallic stage.
- B. his recognition that humans pass through stages of psychological development.**
- C. his discovery that children displayed no sexual curiosity until puberty.
- D. his assertion that the environment influenced people more than biological determinants.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

54. (p. 29) How are the psychoanalytic and sociobiological theories similar?

- A. They are both based on the notion that human sexual behavior is biologically controlled.**
- B. They both place excessive emphasis on the role that learning plays in shaping behavior.
- C. They both focus on the sexuality and survival of the group, instead of the individual.
- D. They both ignore the role that sex plays in the propagation of species.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

55. (p. 30) Since the stimulation of the clitoris and penis are automatically pleasurable, an orgasm that results from such a stimulation is classified as a(n):

- A. conditioned response.
- B. unconditioned response.**
- C. unconditioned stimulus.
- D. conditioned stimulus.

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium

56. (p. 30) Leah's boyfriend always wears a particular brand of cologne during their dates and sexual encounters. Now, whenever she meets a man wearing the same cologne, she feels sexually aroused. This learning is an example of:

- A.** classical conditioning.
- B. operant conditioning.
- C. the Oedipus complex.
- D. the Electra complex.

Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium

57. (p. 30) _____ conditioning is the process of changing the frequency of certain behavior by following it with positive reinforcement (which will make the behavior more frequent in the future) or punishment (which should make the behavior less frequent in the future).

- A. Sociobiological
- B.** Operant
- C. Oedipal
- D. Climacteric

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

58. (p. 30) A woman with a vaginal infection repeatedly experienced pain during penetration, leading her to eventually stop having sexual intercourse. This is an example of _____.

- A. relative conditioning
- B.** operant conditioning
- C. the Oedipus complex
- D. the Electra complex

Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium

59. (p. 31) Studies on operant conditioning suggest that:

- A. punishments are more effective shapers of our behavior than rewards.
- B.** rewards are more effective shapers of our behavior than punishments.
- C. delayed punishments are highly effective if the behavior elicits an immediate reward.
- D. delayed punishments are more effective at eliminating behavior than immediate punishments.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

60. (p. 31) Which of the following is a major difference between the psychoanalytic and the learning theories?

- A.** Unlike learning theorists, psychoanalytic theorists believe that the determinants of human sexual behavior occur in early childhood.
- B. Unlike learning theorists, psychoanalytic theorists believe that sexual behavior can be learned and changed at any time in one's lifespan.
- C. Unlike psychoanalytic theorists, learning theorists believe that the determinants of human sexual behavior occur in early childhood.
- D. Unlike psychoanalytic theorists, learning theorists believe that the determinants of sexual behavior have been hardwired into human brains by evolution.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

61. (p. 31) _____ theorists believe that sexual behavior can be changed at any time in one's lifespan.

- A. Psychoanalytic
- B. Sociobiologic
- C.** Learning
- D. Deterministic

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

62. (p. 31) Which of the following statements holds true for behavior modification?

- A. It is based on the pleasure principle and thanatos.
- B. It is ineffective in the treatment of sexual disorders.
- C. It necessitates an in-depth analysis of the person.
- D.** It is based on the principles of operant conditioning.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

63. (p. 31) Behavior modification:

- A. focuses on what motivates undesirable behavior.
- B. cannot be used to treat children and adolescents.
- C.** does not necessitate an in-depth analysis of a person.
- D. is ineffective in the treatment of sexual disorders.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

64. (p. 31) Which of the following is a behavior modification method based on the principles of classical and operant conditioning that appears to be relatively effective in changing a person's problematic sexual behavior?

- A. Electroconvulsive therapy
- B.** Olfactory aversion therapy
- C. Homotherapy
- D. Aromatherapy

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium

65. (p. 31) In _____, behavior is punished using an unpleasant odor.

- A. aromatherapy
- B.** olfactory aversion therapy
- C. homotherapy
- D. electroconvulsive therapy

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium

66. (p. 31) _____ is the process of repeatedly pairing a behavior with an aversive stimulus, leading to a decline in the frequency of the behavior.

- A.** Extinction
- B. Refraction
- C. Relativism
- D. Positivism

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

67. (p. 31) Which of the following is true of olfactory aversion therapy?

- A.** The patient perceives the problematic behavior to be under his or her control.
- B. The aversive stimulus is ineffective if administered by the patient.
- C. The method cannot be used to treat deviant sexual behavior in adults.
- D. The method mimics aromatherapy and releases fragrances that soothe the mind.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

68. (p. 31) Which of the following is true of the social learning theory?

- A.** It recognizes the processes of imitation and identification.
- B. It states that sexual behavior is innate and cannot be cultivated.
- C. It proves conclusively that media has little or no influence upon young children.
- D. It proves conclusively that the environment plays no role in shaping a person's behavior.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

69. (p. 31) According to the social learning theory, the two processes which are useful in explaining the development of gender identity or one's sense of maleness or femaleness are:

- A. idealism and realism.
- B.** imitation and identification.
- C. existentialism and determinism.
- D. positivism and negativism.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

70. (p. 32) _____ is based on the principle of reinforcement and assumes that people will choose actions that maximize rewards and minimize costs.

- A.** Social exchange theory
- B. Social stratification theory
- C. Existentialism
- D. Positivism

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

71. (p. 32) Which of the following is true of the social exchange theory?

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

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

72. (p. 32) Steve regularly surprises his wife, Marcie, with flowers and gifts and always tries to make her feel special by taking her out to fancy restaurants and on holidays. However, Marcie often takes him for granted and does not truly appreciate what he does for her. According to the social exchange theory:

- A. Steve's rewards are greater than his costs.
- B.** Steve's costs are greater than his rewards.
- C. Steve's rewards are greater than Marcie's rewards.
- D. Steve's costs are less than Marcie's costs.

Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium

73. (p. 32) The social exchange theory:

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

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

74. (p. 32) According to social exchange theory, a state of _____ exists when participants in a relationship believe that the rewards they receive from it are proportional to the costs they bear.

- A. disequilibrium
- B. existentialism
- C. equity
- D. fatalism

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

75. (p. 32-33) The operation of matching reflects the fact that:

- A. people at all levels of attractiveness find partners.
- B. people look for the most attractive mate.
- C. unattractive people do not have partners.
- D. attractiveness equals health and fertility.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

76. (p. 33) Social exchange theory has been criticized because:

- A. it applies only to men and not to women.
- B. it doesn't take the equitableness of relationships into account.
- C. it applies the concept of rewards and costs to romantic relationships.
- D. it gives weight to concepts like altruism and martyrdom.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

77. (p. 33) Which of the following is a shortcoming of the social exchange theory?

- A. It applies only to people from primitive, tribal societies.
- B. It doesn't take concepts like altruism into account.**
- C. It applies only to women and not to men.
- D. It doesn't take the equity of relationships into account.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

78. (p. 34) Which of the following is true of cognitive psychology?

- A. It insists that psychologists should study only behaviors that can be directly observed.
- B. It believes that people's thoughts are insignificant because their actions are predetermined.
- C. It believes that it is very important to study people's thought processes.**
- D. It insists that people's perception and evaluation of events is unimportant.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

79. (p. 34) A(n) _____ is defined as a general knowledge framework that a person has about a particular topic.

- A. anime
- B. schema**
- C. anima
- D. thanatos

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

80. (p. 34) The _____ theory was proposed by psychologist Sandra Bem to explain gender-role development and the impact of gender on people's daily lives and thinking.

- A. Oedipal
- B. equilibrium
- C. schema**
- D. geopolitical

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

81. (p. 34) Which of the following is true of gender schema?

- A. Gender schema allows us to process information without the influence of gender stereotypes.
- B.** Gender schema predisposes us to process information based on gender.
- C. Gender schema helps us analyze information that contradicts gender stereotypes.
- D. Gender schema makes storing information contrary to gender stereotypes easy.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

82. (p. 34) Which of the following is an example of schema-consistent information?

- A.** A male carpenter
- B. A female plumber
- C. A female taxi driver
- D. A male nurse

Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium

83. (p. 34) Which of the following is an example of schema-inconsistent information?

- A. A female nurse
- B.** A female bouncer
- C. A male carpenter
- D. A male truck driver

Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium

84. (p. 35) Which of the following is the basic assumption with which sociologists approach the study of human sexuality?

- A. Most societies allow its members freedom when it comes to expressing their sexuality.
- B.** Every society regulates the sexuality of its members.
- C. The norms and traditions of a society do not shape the sexuality of its members.
- D. Most societies allow its women more sexual freedom than men.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

Chapter 02 - Theoretical Perspectives on Sexuality

85. (p. 35) In the study of human sexuality, sociologists:

- A. assume that human sexuality shapes society and not vice versa.
- B. believe the sexuality of members is indifferent to institutions like family and religion.
- C. learn by observing primitive societies not by observing urban societies.
- D.** assume that the culture in which sexual behavior occurs determines its appropriateness.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

86. (p. 35) When sociologists discuss the effects of religion and the economy on sexuality, their level of interest is at the _____ level.

- A.** macro
- B. micro
- C. subcultural
- D. individual

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

87. (p. 36) The institution in American society that is most responsible for norms and values relating to the prohibition of extramarital sex and homosexual sex is _____.

- A. the family
- B.** religion
- C. the economy
- D. mass media

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

Chapter 02 - Theoretical Perspectives on Sexuality

88. (p. 36) The _____ ideology is our basis for asserting that marriage is exclusively for a man and a woman, since only a heterosexual couple can reproduce.

- A. recreational
- B. relational
- C. procreational**
- D. bilinear

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

89. (p. 37) According to the _____ ideology, sex outside marriage and same-gender sex are permissible if they take place within the context of loving relationships.

- A. schematic
- B. micro
- C. recreational
- D. relational**

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

90. (p. 37) Which of the following is true of the socialization of children?

- A. It has no significant impact upon their sexuality.
- B. It involves teaching them appropriate norms for behavior.**
- C. It is transmitted solely through the pressure exerted by peers.
- D. It instructs them to live outside the framework of societal rules.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

Chapter 02 - Theoretical Perspectives on Sexuality

91. (p. 37) According to the _____ ideology, a wide range of individual and social problems require medical treatment.

- A. symbolic
- B. religious
- C. relational
- D.** therapeutic

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

92. (p. 37) Many people refrain from public nudity and exhibitionism for the fear of arrest and incarceration. This illustrates that the law:

- A.** is the basis for the mechanisms of social control.
- B. gives people the freedom to express their sexuality.
- C. creates the traditions and norms within a particular society.
- D. has no significant impact upon the behavior of people.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

93. (p. 37) The _____ perspective focuses on how culture shapes and controls our sexual expression.

- A. sociobiological
- B. geopolitical
- C. psychosomatic
- D.** sociological

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

94. (p. 38) _____ is based on the premise that human nature and the social order are products of communication among people.

- A. Sociobiology
- B. Geopolitical theory
- C. Psychoanalysis
- D.** Symbolic interaction theory

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

95. (p. 38) Which of the following is a criticism of symbolic interaction theory?

- A. It overemphasizes the role of emotions in sexual interactions.
- B. It does not acknowledge the importance of symbolic communication.
- C.** It portrays humans as other-directed individuals.
- D. It does not consider rational, conscious thought.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

96. (p. 38) Which of the following is true of sexual scripts?

- A. Sexual scripts suggest that most human sexual behavior occurs spontaneously.
- B. Sexual scripts are enacted by all couples in exactly the same way.
- C. Sexual scripts help us function independent of social norms.
- D.** Sexual scripts teach us the etiquette of sexual behavior.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

97. (p. 39) Sexual scripts:

- A.** tell us the meaning we should attach to a particular sexual event.
- B. have no significant impact upon the sexual expressions of people.
- C. do not shape the sexual behavior of people.
- D. suggest that most human sexual behavior is irregular and unpredictable.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

98. (p. 39) According to Reiss:

- A.** a sociological theory must account for both cross-cultural variations and cross-cultural universals.
- B. the belief that sexuality is important is not universal across societies.
- C. primitive societies see the link between reproduction and sexuality more clearly than urban societies.
- D. studying the sexual attitudes of societies isn't as effective as studying the genetic makeup of individuals.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

99. (p. 40) According to Reiss' sociological theory of human sexuality, which of the following explains the occurrence of sexual jealousy?

- A. The need to decrease fertility
- B. The need to socialize children
- C. The need to create a stable power structure
- D.** The need to maintain stable kinship systems

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

100. (p. 40) Which of the following is true of sexuality according to Reiss?

- A. Sexuality is never linked to the power structure of a society.
- B.** Sexuality is closely linked to the ideologies of a society.
- C. Sexuality cannot be studied in the social context.
- D. Sexuality is not held important across cultures.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer Questions

101. (p. 24) What is sociobiology? How do humans choose mates according to sociobiologists?

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

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium

102. (p. 25-26) Explain the concept of parental investment. What does research say about parental investment in non-genetic offspring?

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

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

103. (p. 27) What are the three components of human personality, according to Freud?

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

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium

104. (p. 28) How does the Electra complex in girls differ from the Oedipus complex in boys, as postulated by Freud?

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

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

105. (p. 28-29) What were some of the criticisms leveled at Freud?

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

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

106. (p. 30) Sexual behavior plays dual roles in the learning theory. Explain.

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

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

107. (p. 32-33) What is the matching hypothesis?

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

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

Chapter 02 - Theoretical Perspectives on Sexuality

108. (p. 34-35) Explain the relationship between gender schema theory and stereotypes.

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

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

109. (p. 37) What is meant by the medicalization of sexuality? Give some examples.

The medicalization of sexuality involves labeling certain sexual behaviors and conditions as either healthy or unhealthy and medically treating those practices or experiences that are considered problematic. The development of drugs to treat erectile dysfunction in men, the search for a "cure" for female orgasmic dysfunction, medical treatment for HIV and AIDS, and even caesarian births can be viewed as examples of the medicalization of sexuality.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

110. (p. 39-40) Why is sexuality important in all societies?

According to Reiss, sexuality is important in all societies for reasons beyond that of procreation. The universal importance of sexuality can be attributed to the fact that it is associated with great physical pleasure and self-disclosure of one's body, thoughts, and feelings. Humans find great value in the physical pleasure and psychic satisfaction associated with sex. These are also the basic elements of social bonding.

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium