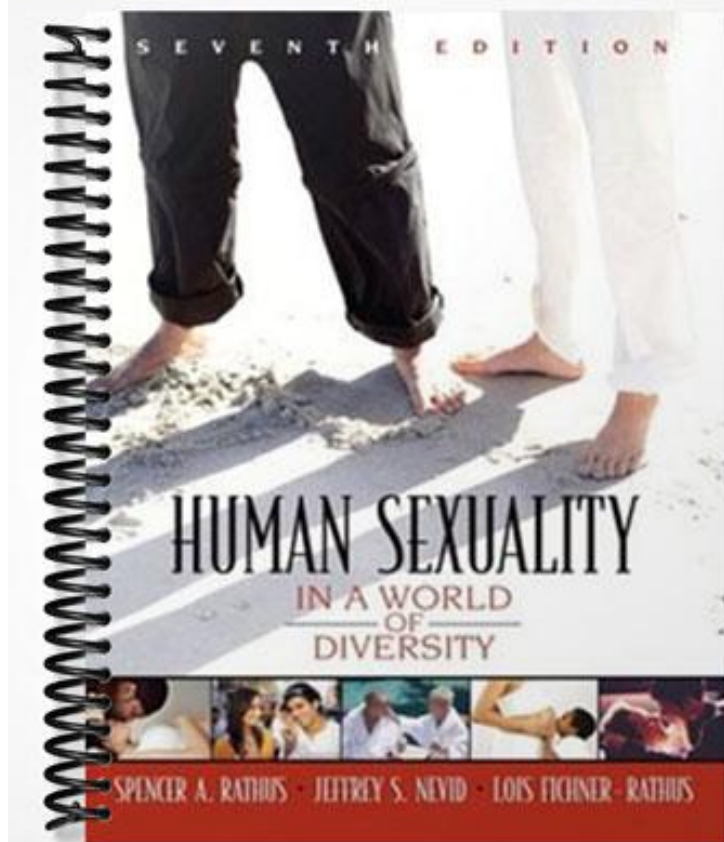


**TEST BANK**



## CHAPTER 2

- 5) The hypothesis is a
- A) grounded theory.
  - B) precise prediction.
  - C) controlled experimentation.
  - D) statement of truth.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 37

Skill: Factual

- 6) Marcelo wonders if people masturbate because they do not have partners available to have sex with. He predicts that people having frequent sex will masturbate less, and that people who have less sex will masturbate more due to their "deprivation." He creates a survey to ask people how frequently, currently, they have sex and masturbate. He finds the opposite of his prediction! Marcelo's experience is an example of
- A) why scientific methods can confuse our beliefs with inconsistent findings.
  - B) how scientific methods are inferior to intuition because people clearly masturbate when they do not have sexual partners available.
  - C) using scientific methods to test a hypothesis and gain information about sexuality
  - D) an incomplete use of the scientific method.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 37

Skill: Applied

- 7) Which of the following is NOT a goal of science?
- A) coercion
  - B) explain
  - C) predict
  - D) control events

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 38

Skill: Factual

- 8) Inference allows scientists to move from observations of events to
- A) an unbiased description.
  - B) models that help explain them.
  - C) controlling events.
  - D) results.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 36

Skill: Factual

9) In describing his dog's sexual behaviors, Frank says his dog is the "stud" of the local neighborhood, describing how his dog regularly visits nearby female dogs. Frank's explanation shows

- A) cultural relativism.
- B) empiricism.
- C) objective description.
- D) anthropomorphism.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 38

Skill: Applied

10) All of the following are examples of demographic variables EXCEPT

- A) the age of an individual.
- B) the individual's heart condition.
- C) the religious background of a respondent.
- D) where the respondent lives.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 38

Skill: Factual

11) In the goals of science, the concept of "controlling human behavior means

- A) coercing people to change a behavior.
- B) expanding people's sexual horizons.
- C) helping people to create goals and meet them.
- D) limiting personal sexual expression.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 38

Skill: Conceptual

12) In scientific research, a population is

- A) individuals in a research study.
- B) a representative sample.
- C) a complete group of organisms.
- D) a percentage of a large group.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 39

Skill: Factual

## CHAPTER 2

13) Why do researchers choose NOT to measure an entire population?

- A) The data are not as reliable as data from a sample.
- B) Populations are not representative of the sample.
- C) Many studies have already studied a population.
- D) It is often impossible to study all of a population.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 39

Skill: Conceptual

14) Individuals participating in a research study make up a

- A) sample.
- B) group.
- C) population.
- D) faction.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 39

Skill: Factual

15) A random sample is one in which

- A) every member of the target population has an equal chance of participating.
- B) people who happen to be available are used.
- C) no plan is used for recruiting participants.
- D) persons with required characteristics are selected.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 40

Skill: Factual

16) When subgroups of a population are represented in a sample in proportion to their numbers in the population, the sample is known as a

- A) random sample.
- B) stratified random sample.
- C) systematic area sample.
- D) proportional sample.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 40

Skill: Factual

- 17) Volunteer bias is a concern for researchers in human sexuality because
- A) researchers may have too many individuals who want to participate in their study.
  - B) volunteers may be secretive about their sexuality.
  - C) volunteers may differ from those who refuse to participate in the study.
  - D) participants may have been coerced to volunteer for the study.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 40

Skill: Conceptual

- 18) Researchers are likely to conduct case studies with the following methods EXCEPT
- A) interviewing people who know an individual.
  - B) interviews over a prolonged period of time.
  - C) examining public records.
  - D) in-depth questionnaires.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 41

Skill: Factual

- 19) A researcher would likely choose to use a case study methodology if
- A) the focus is on understanding a small group.
  - B) they want the study to be anonymous.
  - C) they have a study sample that is randomly selected.
  - D) they only have one opportunity to question their sample.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 41

Skill: Factual

- 20) Case studies often have been a method for
- A) reporting new treatments of sexual dysfunctions.
  - B) developing new sexual techniques.
  - C) recording ethnic differences in sexual response.
  - D) identifying social barriers reported by homosexuals.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 41

Skill: Conceptual

## CHAPTER 2

- 21) One disadvantage of the case-study method is
- A) rich and persuasive information on research participants.
  - B) the potential for observer bias.
  - C) too little contact time between subject and researcher.
  - D) the representation of too diverse a point of view.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 41

Skill: Conceptual

- 22) An advantage to using interviews instead of questionnaires is that
- A) interviews are more objective.
  - B) they take less time to administer.
  - C) they have fewer expenses.
  - D) interviewers can probe answers.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 42

Skill: Conceptual

- 23) All of the following are advantages of the survey method EXCEPT
- A) questionnaires are less expensive than interviews to develop.
  - B) they can be administered to many people at the same time.
  - C) questionnaires can be used by people who can read.
  - D) respondents can return them anonymously.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 42

Skill: Conceptual

- 24) The surveys used in research studies and in "pop" magazines are similar in that they
- A) generally represent the American population at large.
  - B) ask about intimate and private aspects of participants' lives.
  - C) usually are equally scientific in their methods and conclusions.
  - D) typically focus on the incidence of sexual activities.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 42

Skill: Conceptual

25) How did Kinsey and his colleagues obtain their sample?

- A) They started asking friends and family, then friends of those friends, and so on until they had a large sample.
- B) They contacted organizations or community groups, and attempted to get full participation from the group.
- C) They randomly called individuals using telephone books from across the country.
- D) They polled college students from most midwestern universities.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 42

Skill: Factual

26) In his studies, Kinsey used

- A) interviews.
- B) a case study method.
- C) group survey methods.
- D) mailed questionnaires.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 42

Skill: Factual

27) Because Kinsey's research participants were grouped from various organizations and communities, his sample was

- A) a stratified random sample.
- B) not embarrassed or uncomfortable.
- C) not representative of the general population.
- D) an accredited sample.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 42

Skill: Factual

28) Which of the following groups were underrepresented in Kinsey's studies?

- A) gays, lesbians, and urban populations
- B) elderly, upper class, and urban populations
- C) upper class, ethnic populations, and christians
- D) poor, ethnic, and rural populations

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 42

Skill: Factual

## CHAPTER 2

- 29) Even though Kinsey's population was underrepresentative of some groups, which of the following statements is generalizable?
- A) There is a positive link between level of education and participation in oral sex.
  - B) 37% of males reached orgasm through male–male sexual activity.
  - C) Catholic participants were uncomfortable discussing masturbation.
  - D) People in rural areas chose not to participate in Kinsey's study.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 42

Skill: Conceptual

- 30) All of the following were measures taken by Kinsey and colleagues to help urge honest answers, EXCEPT which of the following?
- A) They assured participants that their record would be kept confidential.
  - B) Interviewers trained and practiced being non-judgmental in the interview.
  - C) Interviewers practiced keeping a steady tone of voice and maintaining eye contact.
  - D) they used male interviewers for male participants, and female interviewers for female participants.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 43

Skill: Conceptual

- 31) In what ways did Kinsey encourage honesty in his subject?
- A) He assured subjects that their answers were confidential.
  - B) The interviewers were trained to be objective.
  - C) The subjects were assured that no judgment was being passed on their behavior.
  - D) all of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 43

Skill: Conceptual

- 32) If you tried to conduct a survey of sexual behavior, which of the following would encourage you that your participants were answering reliably?
- A) the frequency of behaviors that you participants report changes considerably when asking them again after 18 months
  - B) when interviewing spouses separately, they report very similar behaviors and frequencies of their sexual behaviors
  - C) participants' responses to your friendliest interviewer were more revealing than responses to your least friendly interviewer
  - D) the frequencies of sexual behavior reported in your sample are larger than in any other available study

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 43

Skill: Applied



33) How did Kinsey attempt to validate his subjects' responses?

- A) He compared the reports of husbands and wives.
- B) He assured participants that their responses would be confidential.
- C) He trained interviewers not to show emotional responses.
- D) He re-interviewed subjects eighteen months later.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 43

Skill: Factual

34) Kinsey checked the reliability of his data by

- A) recording interviews and checking them against the interviewers' notes.
- B) checking individual's responses against their partners response.
- C) reexamining interviewees after at least 18 months had passed.
- D) mailing out a questionnaire two weeks after the interview.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 43

Skill: Conceptual

35) In reliability studies done eighteen months after his original surveys, Kinsey found

- A) significant changes in the sexual behavior of his subjects.
- B) consistency in the frequency of sexual behavior reported by his subjects.
- C) consistency in the incidence of sexual behavior reported by his subjects.
- D) inconsistencies in the incidence of sexual behavior reported by his subjects.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 41

Skill: Factual

36) The National Health and Social Life Survey was

- A) conducted by the United States and French government.
- B) supported solely by US government funds.
- C) originally supported by US government funds, but then conducted under private funding.
- D) supported from the tobacco settlement funds.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 43

Skill: Factual

## CHAPTER 2

37) Which of the following ethnicities were best represented in The National Health and Social Life Survey?

- A) Latino and Latina Americans
- B) Asian Americans
- C) Native Americans
- D) Jewish Americans

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 44

Skill: Factual

38) All of the following are ways that The National Health and Social Life Survey encouraged completion of the questionnaire EXCEPT

- A) identities of participants were kept confidential.
- B) incentives up to \$100 were offered.
- C) a letter was sent to each household, then the interviewer visited 1 week later.
- D) participants were not initially aware of the sexual aspects in the survey.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 44

Skill: Factual

39) One of the best studies since Kinsey to offer an accurate picture of the sexual practice of the general population in the United States was the

- A) The National Health and Social Life Survey.
- B) Masters and Johnson.
- C) The Hite Report.
- D) The Playboy Foundation Survey.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 44

Skill: Factual

40) Which of the following surveys probably offered the most accurate picture of the sexual practices of the general population in the United States?

- A) The Kinsey Surveys
- B) The National Survey of Family Growth
- C) The Bell and Weinberg surveys
- D) The Playboy Foundation Survey

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 44

Skill: Applied

- 41) According to the results from the National Survey of Adolescents and Young Adults,
- A) the majority of adolescents believe in waiting until marriage to have sex, and believe most of their peers wait.
  - B) the majority of adolescents sampled said that they would like to have more information about STIs
  - C) the majority of adolescents correctly identified that condoms could offer protection from some STIs
  - D) most adolescents correctly identified that oral sex carries risks of transmitting some STIs

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 45

Skill: Factual

- 42) The major flaw in The Playboy Foundation Survey was
- A) prisoners were overrepresented.
  - B) rural populations were overrepresented.
  - C) volunteer bias.
  - D) people participated in small group discussions.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 45

Skill: Factual

- 43) Which of the following statements is true regarding surveys conducted by magazines such as Psychology Today, Redbook and Elle?
- A) The large sample size of these surveys make them meaningful contributions to sexology.
  - B) The sampling techniques in most of these surveys were scientific and unbiased.
  - C) These surveys give accurate insights to the attitudes of the magazines' readership.
  - D) These surveys use unscientific samples and cannot be generalized to a population.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 45

Skill: Applied

- 44) One of the *major* flaws in the Playboy foundation survey is that
- A) the survey was completed only by subscribers to *Playboy* magazine.
  - B) the survey was overrepresented by rural participants.
  - C) interviewers were not adequately trained.
  - D) 80% of the people contacted refused to participate.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 45

Skill: Conceptual

## CHAPTER 2

45) Which of the following statements about surveys is most accurate?

- A) Although surveys of the general population are useful, it can be valuable to target a particular, smaller population to better understand that group.
- B) Surveys that apply to broader populations are superior to surveys targeting groups.
- C) Large-scale surveys are better suited for testing questions about smaller groups in America.
- D) No survey method is better than any others, decisions of the size and scope of a survey typically reflect the biases of the researcher or the availability of funding.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 46

Skill: Conceptual

46) Which ethnic population was either not surveyed or was the underrepresented in The National Health and Social Life Survey, Kinsey's studies, and Wyatt's studies?

- A) Asian Americans
- B) Native Americans
- C) Latino and Latina Americans
- D) European Americans.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 46

Skill: Factual

47) According to the Wyatt Survey, when social-class differences between European American and African American women were taken into account, the age of first intercourse

- A) is older among European American women.
- B) is older among African American women.
- C) is quite similar between the groups.
- D) differs based on whether the intercourse is premarital.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 46

Skill: Conceptual

48) In the Wyatt Survey of European American and African American women, Wyatt reported that

- A) participants held attitudes toward sex that were similar to those in the Kinsey studies.
- B) 98% of women in the sample engaged in premarital intercourse by the age 20.
- C) African American women engaged in sexual intercourse at an earlier age than European American women.
- D) European American women engaged in sexual intercourse at an earlier age than African American women.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 46

Skill: Factual

- 49) In survey research, the problem of participants providing responses that they think are acceptable instead of honest responses is called
- A) social desirability
  - B) denial
  - C) contradiction
  - D) volunteer bias

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 47

Skill: Conceptual

- 50) What is it called when a researcher encounters a participant who feels pressured to answer a survey or interview question in a certain way?
- A) volunteer bias
  - B) observational desirability
  - C) social desirability
  - D) group aptness

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 47

Skill: Conceptual

- 51) In a sexual survey, a participant brags to the interviewer that he has had twelve different partners in the last year when, in actuality, he has had only two. This participant presents a research limitation called
- A) observer bias.
  - B) volunteer bias.
  - C) social desirability.
  - D) denial.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 47

Skill: Applied

- 52) When a survey respondent does not answer honestly, how are they probably forming responses?
- A) They probably are underreporting behaviors that are embarrassing or that could be illegal.
  - B) They are probably overreporting behaviors that are bizarre or extreme in order to invalidate the survey results.
  - C) They are probably randomly making responses to questions.
  - D) They may hide information that they either fear or are embarrassed to reveal, or they may exaggerate to get attention or to play with the survey.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 47

Skill: Conceptual

## CHAPTER 2

53) In sex research surveys, an unavoidable bias in the people who participate may be

- A) an overrepresentation of older adults.
- B) more permissive attitudes about sex.
- C) a lack of education.
- D) more conservative beliefs about premarital sex.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 46

Skill: Conceptual

54) In the naturalistic observation method,

- A) scientists directly observe the behavior of animals and humans where it happens.
- B) scientists study sexual behaviors and customs among ethnic groups.
- C) scientists send surveys or questionnaires directly to the participant's home.
- D) scientists participate in the behavior of the participants.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 47

Skill: Factual

55) Scientists are likely to do which of the following in naturalistic observation?

- A) Manipulate a variable and observe its effects on a second variable.
- B) Interview subjects about their attitudes and lifestyle.
- C) Learn about people's behavior by directly interacting with them.
- D) Watch the behavior of animals and humans where it happens.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 47

Skill: Factual

56) Scientists take precautions to keep naturalistic observations

- A) brief.
- B) unobtrusive.
- C) conspicuous.
- D) light-hearted.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 47

Skill: Factual

57) Which of the following is a likely behavior of a naturalistic observer that is conducting a research study?

- A) Inform authorities of illicit sexual behavior.
- B) Allow a sick animal to die.
- C) Report substance abuse to the authorities.
- D) Mend the broken arm of a puppy.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 49

Skill: Factual

58) In the ethnographic observation method,

- A) scientists directly observe the behavior of animals and humans where it happens.
- B) scientists study sexual behaviors and customs that occur among ethnic groups.
- C) scientists send surveys or questionnaires directly to the participant's home.
- D) scientists intervene and influence the behavior of the participants.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 49

Skill: Factual

59) Scientists from which of the following fields typically specialize and engage in ethnographic research?

- A) psychologist
- B) sociocultural theorists
- C) anthropologists
- D) cultural biologist

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 49

Skill: Factual

60) Anthropologist Margaret Mead reported on the customs of various people of New Guinea. The type of research she conducted was

- A) survey research.
- B) experimental research.
- C) laboratory observation.
- D) ethnographic research.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 49

Skill: Factual

## CHAPTER 2

- 61) When researchers in the past engaged in sexual intercourse at "swinging parties," the researchers claimed to be using what research method?
- A) ethnographic
  - B) participant observation
  - C) anthropological
  - D) naturalistic observation

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 49

Skill: Applied

- 62) Researchers studying mate-swapping in the 1970s, represented themselves as swingers seeking sexual relations. These researchers used a method called
- A) field observation.
  - B) ethnographic research.
  - C) anthropological research.
  - D) participant observation.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 49

Skill: Factual

- 63) The first researchers to report direct laboratory observations of couples engaged in sexual activity were
- A) Kinsey and his colleagues.
  - B) Masters and Johnson.
  - C) Ford and Beach.
  - D) Kinsey and Hunt.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 50

Skill: Factual

- 64) The first researchers to report direct laboratory observation of individuals and couples engaging in sexual acts were
- A) Masters and Johnson.
  - B) Mead and Malinowski.
  - C) Ford and Beach.
  - D) Kinsey and colleagues.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 50

Skill: Factual



65) Which of the following characterized initial public reactions to Masters and Johnson's research?

- A) Their first book revolutionized general medicine.
- B) There was a popular movement seeking more funding for sex research
- C) Their studies were denounced as immoral
- D) Masters received additional funding from his sponsoring institution.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 50

Skill: Factual

66) In sex research, laboratory observation is limited because

- A) people are reluctant to share their sexual histories before participating.
- B) it is always difficult to get people to participate in sex research.
- C) sexual activities are performed in a lab may differ from those in private.
- D) many people cannot perform the activities requested by researchers.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 50

Skill: Conceptual

67) In the laboratory observation method,

- A) scientists directly observe the behavior of animals in the laboratory, but set it up to reflect natural surroundings.
- B) scientists study sexual behaviors and customs that occur among ethnic groups.
- C) scientists bring individuals out of their natural settings into the laboratory.
- D) scientists learn about participants' behavior by interacting with them.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 50

Skill: Factual

68) The instruments in Masters and Johnson's study did not allow them to measure

- A) vasocongestion.
- B) physiological responses.
- C) myotonia.
- D) emotional responses.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 50

Skill: Factual

## CHAPTER 2

69) A penile strain gauge

- A) was used by Masters and Johnson to study changes in women's internal sex organs.
- B) measures a man's erectile response by recording changes in the length of the penis.
- C) indicates the level of blood congestion by measuring the amount of light reflected from the internal sex organs.
- D) measures a man's erectile response by recording changes in the circumference of the penis.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 50

Skill: Conceptual

70) Physiological measurement of sexual arousal in women is measured using a vaginal photoplethysmograph which

- A) indicates the level of blood congestion using a small, noninvasive biological camera.
- B) measures the amount of vaginal fluids secreted at various times of arousal.
- C) was used by Masters and Johnson to study changes in women's external sex organs.
- D) indicates the level of blood congestion using the amount of light reflected in the vaginal walls.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 50

Skill: Factual

71) Which of the following is true regarding Masters and Johnson's recruitment of participants for their studies?

- A) some participants were medical students or patients of the researchers
- B) participants were randomly selected using phone lists
- C) participants included men who attended strip clubs
- D) participants only included heterosexuals.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 51

Skill: Factual

72) How do measurements from plethysmography compare to subjective ratings of sexual arousal?

- A) It is not clear how to interpret results when they produce discrepant indications of sexual arousal.
- B) In general, subjective ratings of sexual arousal are more valid indicators of a person's true arousal.
- C) In general, plethysmography is more accurate at measuring sexual arousal than subjective ratings.
- D) Plethysmography typically produces identical results to subjective ratings of sexual arousal.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 51

Skill: Conceptual

- 73) The strength and direction of the relationship between two variables is expressed with a statistic called the
- A) central tendency.
  - B) correlation coefficient.
  - C) standard deviation.
  - D) selection factor.

Answer: B  
Diff: 2      Page Ref: 51  
Skill: Factual

- 74) The correlational method can be used for all of the following EXCEPT to
- A) determine positive or negative relationships.
  - B) show the strength or direction of the relationship.
  - C) show cause and effect.
  - D) make predictions.

Answer: C  
Diff: 1      Page Ref: 52  
Skill: Conceptual

- 75) If Karen is interested in the relationship between using Viagra and participating in risky sexual behaviors, which research method would she probably use?
- A) correlational research
  - B) laboratory observation
  - C) naturalistic observation
  - D) ethnography

Answer: A  
Diff: 1      Page Ref: 52  
Skill: Applied

- 76) Correlational research
- A) looks for margins of error between two variables.
  - B) investigates the causal relationship between two variables.
  - C) studies the effect of change in one variable on a second variable.
  - D) describes the relationship between two variables.

Answer: D  
Diff: 1      Page Ref: 51-52  
Skill: Conceptual

## CHAPTER 2

- 77) If a study shows that there is a positive correlation between frequency of masturbation and frequency of intercourse with partners, then this means that
- A) people who masturbate more also tend to have sex with partners more frequently.
  - B) people who masturbate more tend to have sex less frequently with partners.
  - C) masturbating more is a sign that people do not have frequent sex with partners.
  - D) masturbating leads people to be more sexual with their partners.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 52

Skill: Applied

- 78) A researcher finds that Variable A correlates with Variable B. Which of the following is a correct interpretation of this result?
- A) All of the following are possible explanations for the finding.
  - B) Variable A causes Variable B.
  - C) Variable B causes Variable A.
  - D) Some other variable causes both A and B.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 52

Skill: Applied

- 79) A correlation can be used for with of the following goals of science?
- A) prediction
  - B) explanation
  - C) inference
  - D) argument

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 53

Skill: Conceptual

- 80) Dr. McDermont wants to better predict which young women will likely be at risk of suffering from painful sexual intercourse. Which of the following methods would aid Dr. McDermont's prediction?
- A) astrology.
  - B) naturalistic observation.
  - C) correlational research.
  - D) participant observation.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 53

Skill: Applied

81) The best method for studying cause-and-effect relationships is the

- A) correlational method.
- B) experimental method.
- C) observational method.
- D) survey method.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 53

Skill: Conceptual

82) In experimental research, the treatment groups typically

- A) are levels of the dependent variable.
- B) are levels of the independent variable.
- C) reflect the values of the researcher.
- D) are control variables.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 53

Skill: Applied

83) In an experiment, the variable that is manipulated or controlled by the researcher is the

- A) dependent variable.
- B) control variable.
- C) independent variable.
- D) therapy variable.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

84) A researcher wants to study the effect of exercise on sexual responsiveness. She assigns individuals to two groups. One group participates in structured exercise four times a week. The other group does not participate in the exercise program. Each week, individuals complete a questionnaire regarding sexual responsiveness. What is the **dependent** variable in this study?

- A) no exercise
- B) exercise four times a week
- C) participants' sexual responsiveness
- D) the passage of time

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 53

Skill: Applied

## CHAPTER 2

85) An independent variable is \_\_\_\_\_ ; a dependent variable is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) the manipulated variable; the measured result
- B) the treatment; the manipulated variable
- C) the manipulated variable; the treatment
- D) the measured result; the manipulated variable.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

86) The variable manipulated by the researcher in an experimental study is the

- A) control variable.
- B) independent variable.
- C) placebo.
- D) dependent variable.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

87) An experimenter claims that going to church increases marital happiness. In order to make this claim, the experimenter must have used what type of research?

- A) observational study.
- B) experimental study.
- C) correlational study.
- D) survey study.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 53

Skill: Applied

88) In a study of the effects of sex education on teenage pregnancy,

- A) sex education would be the dependent variable.
- B) the incidence of sex among teenagers would be the dependent variable.
- C) the incidence of teenage pregnancy would be the independent variable.
- D) the incidence of teenage pregnancy would be the dependent variable.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 54

Skill: Applied

89) In an experiment, researchers can be reasonably confident that the treatment brought about the observed results if they use

- A) different geographic regions for their study.
- B) valid treatments in the study.
- C) random assignment of study participants to treatment groups.
- D) experimental groups in the study.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 53

Skill: Conceptual

90) A bias that may operate in research when people are allowed to determine whether or not they will receive a treatment is called a

- A) volunteer bias.
- B) treatment bias.
- C) selection factor.
- D) experimenter bias.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 54

Skill: Factual

91) Which of the following is a true statement regarding the use of the experimental method.

- A) experimenters cannot manipulate some variables of interest.
- B) experimenters must take care to advertise their sexual research as good science.
- C) experimenters are normally granted permission to manipulate a variable even if it would usually be against the law.
- D) experimenters can sometimes include unethical manipulations if they can demonstrate that the research serves the greater good.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 54

Skill: Conceptual

92) Which of the following topics could be tested ethically using the experimental method?

- A) The effects of cohabitation on the duration of college romances.
- B) The effects of a child seeing his/her parents having sex on later adult sexual functioning.
- C) The effects of exposure to hormones during pregnancy on adult sexual orientation.
- D) The effects of viagra on male sexual response.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 54

Skill: Applied

## CHAPTER 2

- 93) Before participating in a sexual research project, a participant reads a document that describes the nature of the study and the potential risk and benefits. This is called
- A) informed instruction.
  - B) biasing the research.
  - C) prior consent.
  - D) informed consent.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 55

Skill: Conceptual

- 94) A researcher cannot expose human fetuses to sex hormones to learn whether they cause a participant's sexual orientation because
- A) the mother may not protect the confidentiality of the fetus.
  - B) the fetus cannot consent.
  - C) of the controversy surrounding embryonic stem cell research.
  - D) the fetus may be subjected to physical harm.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 55

Skill: Conceptual

- 95) Which best describes what is normally included in informed consent?
- A) Once individuals agree to participate, they must complete the study.
  - B) Individuals are told about the incentives of the study.
  - C) Individuals are told about the benefits and risks of the study, not procedures.
  - D) Individuals are informed about procedures, risks and benefits of the study.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 55-56

Skill: Factual

- 96) When a researcher intentionally does not inform participants about the true purposes and methods of a research study, the researcher is using
- A) unethical procedures.
  - B) coercion.
  - C) deception.
  - D) a control group.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 56

Skill: Factual



97) The Tuskegee Syphilis Study is an example of which of the following?

- A) the need for ethical oversight of research
- B) the problem of including informed consent that is too detailed
- C) the research that aided the advancement of African American rights in the U.S.
- D) the potential harm that can come to participants when asked questions about sexuality.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 56-57

Skill: Conceptual

98) Which of the following ethical violations occurred during the Tuskegee Syphilis Study?

- A) All of the following ethical violations occurred during the study.
- B) The men were not protected from harm; rather, they were allowed to suffer
- C) The men were not given full informed consent over the course of the study
- D) The men had been misled as to the purposes of the study and the treatments they were given.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 56

Skill: Factual

99) A friend of yours tells you that he is interested in volunteering for a study on human sexuality. He is nervous that he might have to do things that he does not want to do. Given the information in the text, which of the following is the most accurate response to your friend's concern?

- A) "Sex research often includes embarrassing experiences, but that is what everyone who participates will go through."
- B) "Sex researchers will inform you of what is involved in the study, and you can choose whether you want to take part after knowing more fully what is involved in participating."
- C) "It is worth doing anything you have to do in the study so that you can say you took part in sex research."
- D) "Ethical violations sometimes happen, especially in sex research. You should hire a lawyer first."

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 55-57

Skill: Applied

100) Skepticism is central to the scientific approach.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 37

Skill: Factual

101) A hypothesis is a precise prediction about behavior that can be tested empirically.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 37

Skill: Factual

## CHAPTER 2

102) Any clearly stated question can be a scientific hypothesis

Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 37  
Skill: Conceptual

103) A failure to support a hypothesis means that the theory that was the framework for the hypothesis should be discarded.

Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 37-38  
Skill: Conceptual

104) To control behavior, sexologists tell people how they should behave.

Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 39  
Skill: Applied

105) The science of human sexuality tells people how they ought to behave.

Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 39  
Skill: Factual

106) The individuals who participate in research are said to compose the population of interest.

Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 39  
Skill: Factual

107) A sample of millions of americans would give an accurate picture of the sexual behavior of the general population.

Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 40  
Skill: Applied

108) A volunteer sample may be different from those people who refused to participate.

Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 40  
Skill: Factual

109) Researchers may conduct case studies by examining public records.

Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 41  
Skill: Factual

110) Case studies require that the subject be alive to be studied.

Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 41  
Skill: Conceptual

111) A case study can be conducted on an individual or on a small group.

Answer: TRUE  
 Diff: 1 Page Ref: 41  
 Skill: Factual

112) Because of the richness derived from case studies, they are as rigorous a research design as an experiment.

Answer: FALSE  
 Diff: 1 Page Ref: 41  
 Skill: Conceptual

113) Assuring anonymity to survey respondents may encourage them to disclosure intimate information.

Answer: TRUE  
 Diff: 1 Page Ref: 42  
 Skill: Conceptual

114) Kinsey's samples represented the general United States population during the 1940s.

Answer: FALSE  
 Diff: 1 Page Ref: 42  
 Skill: Factual

115) The National Health and Social Life Survey had federal funding blocked because due to claims that it was inappropriate for the government to support sex research.

Answer: TRUE  
 Diff: 1 Page Ref: 43  
 Skill: Factual

116) The National Health and Social Life Survey sampled the largest number of individuals of any survey of sexual topics.

Answer: FALSE  
 Diff: 3 Page Ref: 43-44  
 Skill: Factual

117) None of the national surveys on sexuality in the United States have included Americans under 18 years old.

Answer: FALSE  
 Diff: 2 Page Ref: 44  
 Skill: Factual

118) It is unethical for researchers to focus their research on a particular population.

Answer: FALSE  
 Diff: 2 Page Ref: 46  
 Skill: Conceptual

119) In some instances, respondents exaggerate to sabotage the survey's results.

Answer: TRUE  
 Diff: 1 Page Ref: 47  
 Skill: Conceptual

## CHAPTER 2

120) In sex studies, non-volunteers tend to be more sexually permissive than volunteers.

Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 47  
Skill: Conceptual

121) Some sex researchers have had sex with research participants.

Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 49  
Skill: Factual

122) Kinsey was among the first to report direct laboratory observations of individuals and couples engaged in sexual acts.

Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 50  
Skill: Factual

123) Vasocongestion is blood flow to the genitals and mytonia is muscle tension.

Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 50  
Skill: Factual

124) In correlational studies, there is evidence that Viagra causes risky sexual behavior.

Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 52  
Skill: Conceptual

125) Correlations can be used to make predictions.

Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 53  
Skill: Factual

126) In experimental studies, the variable that is hypothesized to have causal effect is manipulated by the researcher.

Answer: TRUE  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 53  
Skill: Factual

127) Participants in experimental groups do not receive the treatment.

Answer: FALSE  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 54  
Skill: Factual

128) List the four elements, or steps, of the scientific method.

Answer:  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 37  
Skill: Conceptual

129) Give an example of an anthropomorphism in explaining sexual behavior.

Answer:

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 38

Skill: Applied

130) Briefly describe the steps you would take to obtain a random sample for a study.

Answer:

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 40

Skill: Conceptual

131) Briefly describe two problems that may jeopardize the quality of information obtained in case studies.

Answer:

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 41

Skill: Conceptual

132) Name three researchers that have contributed to the scientific study of human sexuality.

Answer:

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 41-50

Skill: Conceptual

133) List three limitations of using surveys in research.

Answer:

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 46-47

Skill: Conceptual

134) What are two factors that may cause a socially desirable response from a participant.

Answer:

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 47

Skill: Conceptual

135) In what two pieces of information do correlational methods produce to help describe the relationship between two variables?

Answer:

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 51

Skill: Conceptual

136) Describe how the scientific method has helped to keep the study of human sexuality sound and objective?

Answer:

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 35-37

Skill: Conceptual

137) Of the methods of observation presented in the text, describe in detail three that you feel were most appropriate for the study of human sexuality. Explain why you chose those methods over others.

Answer:

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 41-51

Skill: Conceptual

## CHAPTER 2

138) Compare and contrast four ethical issues that are commonly raised concerning sex research.

Answer:

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 55-56

Skill: Conceptual

139) Concerning the Tuskegee Syphilis Study, what problems from that study are analogous to problems in sex research? Describe these similarities, elaborating on how this applies to the methodologies used in sex research.

Answer:

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 56-57

Skill: Conceptual

### Chapter 3 Female Sexual Anatomy and Physiology

1) Another term for the vulva is

- A) veneris.
- B) pudendum.
- C) vagina.
- D) labia.

Answer: B  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 63  
Skill: Factual

2) Which of the following is the technically correct way to refer to a woman's frontal genitalia?

- A) vagina
- B) vulva
- C) perineum
- D) enchanted castle

Answer: B  
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 63  
Skill: Applied

3) Which term for female genitals means "that which makes one ashamed?"

- A) mons veneris
- B) vagina
- C) vulva
- D) pudendum

Answer: D  
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 63  
Skill: Factual

4) Which of the following correctly lists the order of a woman's external genital structures from uppermost to lowermost (if the woman is seated)?

- A) perineum, clitoris, vaginal opening, urethral opening, prepuce
- B) prepuce, clitoris, vaginal opening, urethral opening, perineum
- C) mons veneris, clitoris, urethral opening, vaginal opening, prepuce
- D) mons veneris, clitoris, urethral opening, vaginal opening, perineum

Answer: D  
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 63  
Skill: Applied