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| 1. Which of the following terms refers to the biologically influenced characteristics by which people define *male,* *female,* and *intersex*?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender | |  | b. | mating | |  | c. | sex | |  | d. | androgyny  ​  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 2. When Damaris was conceived, his mother contributed an X chromosome and his father contributed a Y chromosome, which defined his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. As he grew up, he experienced himself as a boy and then a man, which defined his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | primary sex characteristics; secondary sex characteristics | |  | b. | gender schema; sexual orientation | |  | c. | intersex condition; secondary sex characteristics | |  | d. | sex; gender |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 3. In contrast to *sex,* which involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ characteristics, *gender* involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ characteristics.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | genital; chromosomal | |  | b. | primary sex; secondary sex | |  | c. | biologically influenced; behavioral | |  | d. | hormonal; genital |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 4. Unlike the concept of *gender,* the concept of *sex* is based on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cultural expectations. | |  | b. | biologically influenced traits. | |  | c. | behavioral characteristics. | |  | d. | social relationships. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 5. A century ago, it was more common to dress baby girls in blue and baby boys in pink. This tells us that cultural norms relating to gender   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | are subject to children’s preferences. | |  | b. | vary and change over time. | |  | c. | depend on our definitions of *gender* and *sex.* | |  | d. | are consistent across place and time.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 6. Which of the following terms refers to the behavioral characteristics that people associate with *boy, girl, man,* and *woman*?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | schema | |  | b. | gender | |  | c. | sexual orientation | |  | d. | Y chromosome |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to people who possess male and female biological sexual characteristics at birth.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Sexual orientation | |  | b. | Gender identity | |  | c. | Intersex | |  | d. | Gender schema  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 8. Most of us receive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosome(s) from our mother and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosome(s) from our father.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 23; 23 | |  | b. | 45; 1 | |  | c. | 10; 35 | |  | d. | 1; 45 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of our chromosomes are considered unisex.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 23 | |  | b. | 30 | |  | c. | 45 | |  | d. | 1 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 10. Our evolutionary ancestors needed to migrate long distances, and today, men and women run ultralong-distance races with similar finishing times. This illustrates the principle that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender differences vary across time and place. | |  | b. | men and women show few differences in general athletic ability. | |  | c. | we are in most ways identical to our evolutionary ancestors. | |  | d. | men’s and women’s similar biology helped our ancestors face similar adaptive challenges. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 11. In considering gender differences, you should remember that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | no gender difference is common to all human cultures. | |  | b. | gender similarities are much greater than gender differences. | |  | c. | genetic differences between the genders do not contribute to gender differences in behavior. | |  | d. | all of these answers are true. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 12. Compared with the average male, the average female is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spelling and reading.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | less skilled at | |  | b. | more self-conscious about | |  | c. | better at | |  | d. | similarly skilled at |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are at greater risk for depression, while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are at greater risk of dying by suicide.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Males; females | |  | b. | Females; males | |  | c. | People who are intersex; females | |  | d. | Males; people who are intersex |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 14. Compared with the average male, the average female experiences a greater risk of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | autism spectrum disorder. | |  | b. | color-deficient vision. | |  | c. | eating disorders. | |  | d. | antisocial personality disorder. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 15. Compared with the average female, the average male is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likely to suffer depression and is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likely to die by suicide.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; more | |  | b. | less; less | |  | c. | more; less | |  | d. | less; more |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 16. Men and women are most likely to differ in their levels of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | happiness. | |  | b. | intelligence. | |  | c. | creativity. | |  | d. | emotional expression. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 17. Bradley and Shauna are male-female fraternal twins. Research would lead one to anticipate that Bradley is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likely than Shauna to develop anxiety and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likely than Shauna to develop antisocial personality disorder.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; less | |  | b. | less; more | |  | c. | more; more | |  | d. | less; less |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 18. *Aggression* is defined in psychology as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | physical behavior intended to hurt someone. | |  | b. | any behavior that harms someone, whether it is intentional or unintentional. | |  | c. | physical or verbal behavior intended to hurt someone physically or emotionally. | |  | d. | verbally insulting someone, whether intentional or unintentional. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 19. Professor LeBlanc is embarking on a tour of 15 countries to study gender similarities and differences across cultures. What is Professor LeBlanc most likely to observe?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | men and women earning approximately the same salaries | |  | b. | more women than men holding elected offices | |  | c. | more men than women being physically aggressive | |  | d. | men and women sharing equally in the duties of child raising |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 20. Men have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ willing than women to blast people with noise in laboratory experiments, and they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likely than women to commit violent crimes.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; less | |  | b. | less; more | |  | c. | more; more | |  | d. | less; less |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 21. Which of the following people is most likely to behave aggressively?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Marla, who is in her thirties and is a single parent | |  | b. | Grace, who is in her late teens and has dropped out of high school | |  | c. | Shelly, who is in her early twenties and is a college student | |  | d. | Tom, who is in his thirties and works full time |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 22. Physical or verbal behavior intended to harm a person's social standing or relationship constitutes   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | solitary confinement. | |  | b. | androgyny. | |  | c. | spermarche. | |  | d. | relational aggression. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 23. Maria is telling all her friends that Alycia shoplifted a blouse when she knows that it’s not true. But she wants to harm Alycia’s reputation. Her behavior best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender typing. | |  | b. | relational aggression. | |  | c. | androgyny. | |  | d. | a pruning process. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 24. Ramone and Sally are being interviewed for the same position. During the interview, Ramone demonstrates self-confidence and independence, and maintains eye contact with the person conducting the interview. Sally makes less eye contact during her interview but is generally warm and welcoming. These differences demonstrate gender variations in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social power. | |  | b. | aggression. | |  | c. | intelligence. | |  | d. | social connectedness. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 25. Worldwide, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people believe that men make better political leaders than women.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 5 percent of | |  | b. | nearly 10 percent of | |  | c. | nearly 50 percent of | |  | d. | most |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 26. Most political leaders are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Among male and female politicians who seem power-hungry, women are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ successful than men.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | women; less | |  | b. | women; more | |  | c. | men; more | |  | d. | men; less |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 27. Valentina has decided to enter her town’s race for mayor. She has very definite and strong opinions about what is best for the community. Alejandro is also running for mayor with similarly strong opinions. Between Valentina and Alejandro, who is likely to be seen as power-hungry?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Valentina | |  | b. | Alejandro | |  | c. | neither Valentina nor Alejandro | |  | d. | both Valentina and Alejandro |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 28. Which of the following is a social norm that has contributed to gender bias in the workplace?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Men exercise a more democratic leadership style than women. | |  | b. | Men more readily apologize for being impolite than women. | |  | c. | Men place more emphasis on achievement and power than women. | |  | d. | Men more readily express support for others' opinions than women. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 29. When juries form, leadership tends to go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. When salaries are paid, women in traditionally male occupations receive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than their male colleagues.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | females; less | |  | b. | males; less | |  | c. | females; more | |  | d. | males; more |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 30. With respect to their leadership style, men tend to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ directive and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ democratic than women.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; more | |  | b. | less; less | |  | c. | more; less | |  | d. | less; more |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 31. Carmen and Antonio both work in the marketing department for a large appliance store. Carmen is more likely than Antonio to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | be driven by money. | |  | b. | want to achieve high status. | |  | c. | smile and apologize often. | |  | d. | have a directive leadership style. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 32. Both Dr. Cherice Bogart and Dr. Branson Smith are practicing physicians. Considering the gender differences in compensation, it can be expected that Dr. Smith will earn roughly \_\_\_\_\_ more than Dr. Bogart each year.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | $10,000 | |  | b. | $25,000 | |  | c. | $70,000 | |  | d. | $80,000 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 33. Carla works in engineering, a traditionally male occupation. Like most women in such industries, her salary is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than that of her male colleagues. Felicia, who is a student at Environmental University, submitted an application to receive funding for her research. Like most female research grant applicants, she received \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “quality of researcher” ratings from those who reviewed her application than did the average male applicant.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | higher; higher | |  | b. | lower; lower | |  | c. | higher; lower | |  | d. | lower; higher |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 34. Mothers in the United States typically engage in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ child care as fathers.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the same amount of | |  | b. | nearly twice as much | |  | c. | nearly four times as much | |  | d. | six times as much |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 35. In everyday life and in the workplace, men are more likely than women to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | smile at others. | |  | b. | apologize to others. | |  | c. | interrupt others. | |  | d. | express support for others. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 36. Marcia, Ida, and Derrick are talking about neighborhood conditions. Which of the following events is most likely to occur?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Derrick interrupts Marcia. | |  | b. | Marcia interrupts Ida. | |  | c. | Ida interrupts Derrick. | |  | d. | All of these events are equally likely to occur.  ​  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 37. Robert and Mia are high-performing financial advisors at the same bank. At their annual review with their boss, each argues for a higher salary. In the end, only Robert gets a raise. Why might this be?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Men are more likely than women to guess at an answer rather than admit they don’t know. | |  | b. | Women are more likely than men to commit acts of relational aggression. | |  | c. | Men often have an advantage in negotiation outcomes. | |  | d. | Worldwide, half of people believe men are superior political leaders. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 38. Men’s tendency to expound on a topic about which they have little knowledge is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | individualism. | |  | b. | gender typing. | |  | c. | relational aggression. | |  | d. | the male answer syndrome. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 39. Frank’s teen son has asked him, “How do we know that the earth is not flat?” Frank proceeds to answer the question, even though he is not an expert in this area, rather than admit to his son that he isn’t sure. This phenomenon, which is more common among males, is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | relational aggression. | |  | b. | interdependence. | |  | c. | the male answer syndrome. | |  | d. | androgyny. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 40. Russ, a carpenter, is having coffee with Bettina, a professional stock trader. He spends half an hour providing Bettina with an inaccurate description of how the stock market works, then offers his own critiques of the advice she has recently given her clients. This is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mansplaining. | |  | b. | relational aggression. | |  | c. | social power. | |  | d. | androgyny. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 41. Large play groups are to \_\_\_\_\_ as small play groups are to \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | independent; interdependent | |  | b. | interdependent; independent | |  | c. | physical aggression; relational aggression | |  | d. | relational aggression; physical aggression |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 42. A lack of intimate discussion is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as imitating social relationships is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | independent; interdependent | |  | b. | interdependent; independent | |  | c. | physical aggression; relational aggression | |  | d. | relational aggression; physical aggression |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 43. Compared with adult women, adult men more often use conversation to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | explore relationships. | |  | b. | solve problems. | |  | c. | obtain feedback on their views. | |  | d. | offer support. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 44. Marta and Dave are discussing some recent difficulties in their marriage. Marta’s comments tend to explore different aspects of their relationship, while Dave’s comments focus on how to solve their problems. This illustrates a gender difference in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | schemas. | |  | b. | primary sex characteristics. | |  | c. | social connectedness. | |  | d. | secondary sex characteristics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 45. Girls typically play in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups than do boys and, during their teens, girls spend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time with friends than do boys.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | larger; more | |  | b. | smaller; less | |  | c. | larger; less | |  | d. | smaller; more |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 46. Compared with boys, girls are more likely to play in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | small | |  | b. | competitive | |  | c. | mixed-age | |  | d. | unsupervised |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 47. In late adolescence, teen girls spend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time than boys on social media and average \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ daily text messages than boys.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | less; less | |  | b. | more; more | |  | c. | less; more | |  | d. | more; less |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 48. When looking for someone in whom they can confide their personal worries, women usually turn to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and men usually turn to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | men; men | |  | b. | women; men | |  | c. | women; women | |  | d. | men; women |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 49. Selma and James both have highly stressful careers. Research on gender similarities and differences suggests that when they are looking for someone in whom they can confide their personal worries, Selma is likely to turn to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and James is likely to turn to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | men; men | |  | b. | women; men | |  | c. | women; women | |  | d. | men; women |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 50. The concept of tend and befriend refers to the fact that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | men are more likely than women to turn to others for support. | |  | b. | women are more likely than men to turn to others for support. | |  | c. | men and women turn to others for support equally. | |  | d. | turning to others for support is ineffective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 51. Women are more likely than men to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | stare at people who make them angry. | |  | b. | interrupt others while they are talking. | |  | c. | refuse to apologize when angry. | |  | d. | tend and befriend as a way to cope with stress. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 52. Nora is highly stressed because of the strict deadlines she is facing at work, so she turns to her best friend Myra for support. Nora’s behavior is referred to as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | relational aggression. | |  | b. | a social norm. | |  | c. | tend and befriend. | |  | d. | gender bias. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 53. During middle and late adulthood, women become progressively \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ assertive and men become progressively \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ domineering.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; more | |  | b. | less; less | |  | c. | more; less | |  | d. | less; more |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 54. How does biology influence gender?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | genetically | |  | b. | physiologically | |  | c. | both genetically and physiologically | |  | d. | neither genetically nor physiologically |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 55. The sex chromosome found in both males and females is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosome.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | X | |  | b. | Y | |  | c. | bisexual | |  | d. | asexual |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 56. Males have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and females have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | one X chromosome; one Y chromosome | |  | b. | one Y chromosome; one X chromosome | |  | c. | one X chromosome; two X chromosomes | |  | d. | one Y chromosome; two Y chromosomes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 57. A mother's contribution to an offspring's two sex chromosomes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosome and a father's contribution to an offspring's two sex chromosomes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosome.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a Y; either an X or a Y | |  | b. | either an X or a Y; an X | |  | c. | an X; either an X or a Y | |  | d. | either an X or a Y; a Y |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 58. A human egg contains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosome and a human sperm contains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosome.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a Y; either an X or a Y | |  | b. | either an X or a Y; an X | |  | c. | an X; either an X or a Y | |  | d. | either an X or a Y; a Y |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 59. Kerry’s birth-assigned sex is male. This means that his father contributed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during prenatal development.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | an X chromosome | |  | b. | a Y chromosome | |  | c. | two X chromosomes | |  | d. | two Y chromosomes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 60. The most important androgen (male sex hormone) is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | menarche. | |  | b. | estradiol. | |  | c. | estrogen. | |  | d. | testosterone. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 61. The birth-assigned sex of Eleanor’s infant-to-be is male. Eleanor has researched how the fetus develops and so knows that about seven weeks after conception the Y chromosome triggers the testes to develop and to produce   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | estrogen. | |  | b. | testosterone. | |  | c. | estradiol. | |  | d. | menarche. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 62. Which of the following is (are) the main female sex hormone(s)?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | testosterone | |  | b. | estrogens | |  | c. | the X chromosome | |  | d. | the Y chromosome |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 63. Candice is a genetic female. Which of the following contributes to the development of her sex characteristics?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | testosterone | |  | b. | estrogen | |  | c. | the X chromosome | |  | d. | the Y chromosome |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 64. During prenatal development, females who are exposed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tend to grow up with more male-typical interests.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | high levels of estradiol | |  | b. | high levels of testosterone | |  | c. | lower levels of testosterone | |  | d. | high levels of estrogens |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 65. During the fourth and fifth months of prenatal development, sex hormones influence fetal   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | menarche. | |  | b. | secondary sex characteristics. | |  | c. | gender schemas. | |  | d. | brain wiring. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 66. The period of sexual maturation during which a person becomes capable of reproducing is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgyny. | |  | b. | puberty. | |  | c. | gender typing. | |  | d. | sexual orientation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 67. Hannah is 12 years old and has just had her first menstrual period, which means she is now capable of reproducing. Hannah has entered the period of sexual maturation called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgyny. | |  | b. | puberty. | |  | c. | gender typing. | |  | d. | sexual orientation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 68. The body structures that enable reproduction are the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | primary sex characteristics. | |  | b. | secondary sex characteristics. | |  | c. | gender schemas. | |  | d. | adrenal glands. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 69. During puberty, Pia experienced her first menstrual period. This best illustrates adolescent development of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender typing. | |  | b. | primary sex characteristics. | |  | c. | sexual orientation. | |  | d. | secondary sex characteristics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 70. For 11-year-old Marlene, puberty means that she will experience several physical changes, such as the development of her ovaries and her first menstrual period. This best illustrates adolescent development of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender typing. | |  | b. | primary sex characteristics. | |  | c. | sexual orientation. | |  | d. | secondary sex characteristics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 71. Which of the following is NOT considered a primary sex characteristic?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ovaries | |  | b. | testes | |  | c. | external genitalia | |  | d. | breasts |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 72. The first appearance of secondary sex characteristics is most likely to be associated with the onset of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgyny. | |  | b. | gender identity. | |  | c. | the X chromosome. | |  | d. | puberty. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 73. Which of the following is an example of a secondary sex characteristic?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | female ovaries | |  | b. | male facial hair | |  | c. | gender typing | |  | d. | spermarche |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 74. When Andrew was 14 years old, his larynx enlarged and his voice deepened. This change represents   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | spermarche. | |  | b. | a primary sex characteristic. | |  | c. | androgyny. | |  | d. | a secondary sex characteristic. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 75. Primary sex characteristics are to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as secondary sex characteristics are to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | male testes; adrenal glands | |  | b. | female ovaries; deepened male voice | |  | c. | male testes; female ovaries | |  | d. | adrenal glands; underarm hair |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 76. The term *spermarche* refers to the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | development of secondary sex characteristics. | |  | b. | acquisition of gender identity. | |  | c. | display of both masculine and feminine traits. | |  | d. | first ejaculation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 77. While he was asleep last night, Oliver experienced his first ejaculation, which occurred during sleep as a “wet dream.” This represents a major landmark of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | menarche. | |  | b. | androgyny. | |  | c. | puberty. | |  | d. | gender typing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 78. During a “wet dream” last night, PedMig experienced his first ejaculation, which is referred to as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | menarche. | |  | b. | spermarche. | |  | c. | puberty. | |  | d. | testosterone. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 79. The first menstrual period is referred to as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | menarche. | |  | b. | puberty. | |  | c. | spermarche. | |  | d. | estrogen. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 80. Puberty is most closely related to the onset of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgyny. | |  | b. | menarche. | |  | c. | gender identity. | |  | d. | gender typing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 81. The first ejaculation is to an adolescent boy as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to an adolescent girl.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | secondary sex characteristics | |  | b. | gender typing | |  | c. | menarche | |  | d. | androgyny |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 82. Within a year of age 12½, females typically experience   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | menarche. | |  | b. | puberty. | |  | c. | spermarche. | |  | d. | estrogen. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 83. Clarissa is a preteen whose primary and secondary sex characteristics are just beginning to develop. When will she most likely experience menarche?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | age 9 to 11 | |  | b. | age 10.5 to 11.5 | |  | c. | age 10 | |  | d. | age 11.5 to 13.5 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 84. During pubertal development, a surge of hormones triggers a variety of visible physical changes. For instance, the pituitary gland releases hormones that stimulate the adrenal glands. The adrenal glands then release hormones that stimulate all of the following in females, EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | underarm hair growth. | |  | b. | breast development. | |  | c. | larynx enlargement. | |  | d. | pubic hair growth. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 85. Girls who have experienced stress related to poverty, father absence, or sexual abuse may experience earlier-than-average   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender identity. | |  | b. | androgyny. | |  | c. | gender typing. | |  | d. | menarche. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 86. Diets laden with hormone-mimicking chemicals are suspected of contributing to girls' earlier experience of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgyny. | |  | b. | gender identity. | |  | c. | menarche. | |  | d. | gender schemas. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 87. People who are intersex may be born with unusual combinations of their   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sexual orientation. | |  | b. | gender identity. | |  | c. | male and female chromosomes, hormones, and anatomy. | |  | d. | gender schemas.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 88. Those who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may be born with unusual combinations of male and female chromosomes, hormones, and anatomy.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | are intersex | |  | b. | experience menarche | |  | c. | experience spermarche | |  | d. | have secondary sex characteristics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 89. Warren was born with both male and female biological sexual characteristics. This means that Warren is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | male. | |  | b. | female. | |  | c. | intersex. | |  | d. | androgynous. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 90. Klinefelter syndrome and Turner syndrome both involve unusual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that impact sexual development.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sex chromosome combinations | |  | b. | gender schemas | |  | c. | primary sex characteristics | |  | d. | secondary sex characteristics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 91. A genetic male who was born with two or more X chromosomes as well as a Y chromosome, resulting in small testes and sterility, has the condition known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Klinefelter syndrome. | |  | b. | Turner syndrome. | |  | c. | a gender identity. | |  | d. | androgyny. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 92. Blaine has small testes and is sterile as a result of a genetic condition known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Klinefelter syndrome. | |  | b. | Turner syndrome. | |  | c. | gonadal dysgenesis. | |  | d. | androgen insensitivity syndrome. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 93. Bryson is a genetic male who was born with two X chromosomes and one Y chromosome. This is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Turner syndrome. | |  | b. | Klinefelter syndrome. | |  | c. | androgyny. | |  | d. | his gender identity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 94. Genetic females who are born with only one X chromosome have a condition known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Klinefelter syndrome. | |  | b. | Turner syndrome. | |  | c. | gonadal dysgenesis. | |  | d. | androgen insensitivity syndrome. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 95. Mihaela is a genetic female with only one X chromosome. She does not have menstrual periods and has not developed breasts, as a result of a genetic condition known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Klinefelter syndrome. | |  | b. | Turner syndrome. | |  | c. | gonadal dysgenesis. | |  | d. | androgen insensitivity syndrome. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 96. People who are intersex may   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | struggle with their gender identity. | |  | b. | experience concern regarding pubertal development. | |  | c. | miss the two-year rapid physical growth that occurs during puberty. | |  | d. | adopt aspects of various gender roles. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 97. In a famous case, an infant boy was raised as a girl following a botched circumcision. During adolescence, the child \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boys and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the assigned female identity.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | wanted to kiss; accepted | |  | b. | wanted to kiss; did not accept | |  | c. | wanted no part of kissing; accepted | |  | d. | wanted no part of kissing; did not accept |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 98. Today, most experts recommend postponing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until a child’s naturally developing physical appearance and gender identity become clear.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgyny | |  | b. | sex-reassignment surgery | |  | c. | gender typing | |  | d. | asexuality |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 99. Three-month-old Shaun, a genetic male, has a condition in which his anatomy is neither typically male nor typically female. His parents believe it would be better for Shaun if they raised him as a girl, and they would like him to undergo sex-reassignment surgery. A physician would likely tell Shaun’s parents to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | wait until Shaun’s naturally developing physical appearance and gender identity become clear before considering surgery. | |  | b. | proceed with surgery to enable Shaun to develop a gender identity. | |  | c. | begin hormone therapy now, and consider surgery when Shaun reaches puberty. | |  | d. | wait until Shaun is at least 5 years old. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 100. A *role* is defined as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | our sense of being male, female, or some combination of the two. | |  | b. | the acquisition of a traditional masculine or feminine identity. | |  | c. | a set of expectations about a social position that define how those in that position are to behave. | |  | d. | a set of expected behaviors, attitudes, and traits for males and for females. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 101. Behaviors expected of those who occupy a particular social position define a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | class. | |  | b. | role. | |  | c. | schema. | |  | d. | syndrome. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 102. A gender role refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | one's biological sex. | |  | b. | a sense of being male, female, or some combination of the two. | |  | c. | a set of expected behaviors, attitudes, and traits for men or for women. | |  | d. | the development of secondary sex characteristics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 103. At the beginning of the twentieth century, only one country in the world granted women the right to vote. By 2015, that right existed in all countries. This illustrates a dramatic shift in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender roles. | |  | b. | sexual orientation. | |  | c. | gender identity. | |  | d. | secondary sex characteristics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 104. When Julia teases her younger brother Henry, he does not cry, because he has learned that boys should never cry. Henry’s behavior best illustrates the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | secondary sex characteristics. | |  | b. | gender roles. | |  | c. | testosterone. | |  | d. | menarche. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 105. Which of the following demonstrates a recent shift in gender roles in the United States?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Women have recently been given the right to vote in national elections. | |  | b. | As compared with men, women earn higher college grades and more college degrees and show equal competence in science and math. | |  | c. | Women are less likely to work outside the home today than they were in the past. | |  | d. | Women typically work in fields to gather food while men herd livestock. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 106. Children in agricultural societies typically assume more distinct gender roles than do children in nomadic societies. This illustrates a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ influence on gender roles.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cultural | |  | b. | relational | |  | c. | secondary | |  | d. | natural |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 107. The gender roles assigned to women and men   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | are virtually the same in all cultures. | |  | b. | have been virtually the same in all historical periods. | |  | c. | differ across cultures. | |  | d. | differ across historical periods but not across cultures. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 108. Early in the COVID-19 pandemic, U.S. women were more likely than men to report career disruption and reduced work hours. This likely resulted from a difference in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender roles. | |  | b. | gender identity. | |  | c. | cultural identity. | |  | d. | sexual development. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 109. *Sexual aggression* is defined as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sexual desire expressed in an unusual way. | |  | b. | any physical or verbal behavior of a sexual nature that is intended to harm someone physically or emotionally. | |  | c. | a problem that consistently impairs sexual arousal or functioning. | |  | d. | distress over infrequently or never experiencing orgasm. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 110. Making unwanted sexual advances, obscene remarks, or requests for sexual favors is the definition of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sexual harassment. | |  | b. | sexual assault. | |  | c. | relational aggression. | |  | d. | sexual attitude. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 111. Christy is an intern who has been the target of unwanted sexual advances and obscene remarks at work. She is experiencing   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sexual harassment. | |  | b. | sexual assault. | |  | c. | relational aggression. | |  | d. | sexual attitude. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 112. Which of the following is NOT an example of sexual assault?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | unwanted touching | |  | b. | attempted rape | |  | c. | molestation | |  | d. | obscene remarks |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 113. By one estimate, about how many women are killed each year by male family members in India and Pakistan for “dishonoring” their families by being a victim of sexual aggression?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 500 | |  | b. | 1000 | |  | c. | 5000 | |  | d. | 10,000 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 114. The first significant studies of rape victim blaming occurred in the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 1950s. | |  | b. | 1960s. | |  | c. | 1970s. | |  | d. | 1980s. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 115. Rape victims between the ages of 11 and 24.4 represent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of all rape victims.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 30 | |  | b. | 50 | |  | c. | 70 | |  | d. | 90 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 116. By 2019, the #MeToo movement was active in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | only one nation. | |  | b. | 10 nations. | |  | c. | around 50 nations. | |  | d. | more than 85 nations. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 117. Which of these measures has NOT effectively reduced sexual aggression?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | encouraging victims to report their experiences to authority figures | |  | b. | adjusting social norms so victims feel safe reporting their experiences | |  | c. | educating people about preventative bystander intervention measures | |  | d. | providing therapy to treat sexual aggressors |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 118. Gender identity refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a person’s birth-assigned sex. | |  | b. | the sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female. | |  | c. | the set of expected behaviors, attitudes, and traits for men and for women. | |  | d. | a person’s degree of displayed masculinity or femininity.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 119. Considering oneself to be a female is to gender \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as behaving in a manner to align with social expectations for females is to gender \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | identity; roles | |  | b. | typing; roles | |  | c. | roles; identity | |  | d. | identity; typing  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 120. Mark identifies as male. This means that his gender identity is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | binary. | |  | b. | secondary. | |  | c. | primary. | |  | d. | nonbinary. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 121. Amanda doesn’t feel female or male. Amanda’s gender identity is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | binary. | |  | b. | secondary. | |  | c. | primary. | |  | d. | nonbinary. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 122. A gender identity that involves some combination of male and female or neither male nor female is referred to as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | binary. | |  | b. | secondary. | |  | c. | primary. | |  | d. | nonbinary. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 123. Social learning theory emphasizes that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | observation and imitation play a crucial role in the development of gender identity. | |  | b. | children will exhibit only those gender-linked behaviors for which they themselves have been directly rewarded. | |  | c. | children will not develop a clear gender identity if the same-sex parent is absent from the home. | |  | d. | all of these statements are true. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 124. Social learning theory is the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | study of the evolution of behavior and the mind. | |  | b. | study of how the structure and function of genes interact with our environment to influence behavior. | |  | c. | study of the relative power and limits of genetic and environmental influences on behavior. | |  | d. | theory that we learn social behavior by observing and imitating others and by being rewarded or punished. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 125. Mr. Stern scolds his son when he cries but kisses his daughter when she cries. Mr. Stern’s contribution to the gender typing of his children would most likely be highlighted by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Freudian psychology. | |  | b. | social learning theory. | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | d. | evolutionary psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 126. Gender typing refers to the acquisition of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a gender identity. | |  | b. | a sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female. | |  | c. | a traditional masculine or feminine role. | |  | d. | secondary sex characteristics.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 127. A child who consistently exhibits traditionally masculine interests and behavior patterns demonstrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgyny. | |  | b. | spermarche. | |  | c. | secondary sex characteristics. | |  | d. | gender typing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 128. From the time she was a preschooler, Carlise has taken on a traditionally feminine role in her family. This illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the Y chromosome. | |  | b. | androgyny. | |  | c. | secondary sex characteristics. | |  | d. | gender typing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 129. Those who prefer to express a blend of traditionally masculine and traditionally feminine psychological characteristics demonstrate   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a bisexual orientation. | |  | b. | a transgender identity. | |  | c. | heterosexuality. | |  | d. | androgyny. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 130. Those who are androgynous are often more   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | adaptable. | |  | b. | gender-typed. | |  | c. | socially aware. | |  | d. | motivated. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 131. In her behavior and appearance, Lacey feels most comfortable blending typically male and typically female characteristics. This is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | binary gender identity. | |  | b. | bisexuality. | |  | c. | asexuality. | |  | d. | androgyny. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 132. Tania’s mother handles the finances for the family, while her father deals with household maintenance tasks. They both feel that their sharing of tasks is equitable. As a result, Tania may have higher aspirations for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender typing. | |  | b. | a career outside the home. | |  | c. | androgyny. | |  | d. | a non-binary gender identity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 133. Our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organize our experiences of male-female characteristics and help us think about our gender identity.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender types | |  | b. | gender expressions | |  | c. | gender roles | |  | d. | gender schemas |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 134. The belief that boys have shorter hair than girls is a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender role. | |  | b. | gender schema. | |  | c. | sexual orientation. | |  | d. | secondary sex characteristic. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 135. The belief that boys are more independent than girls is a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender role. | |  | b. | gender identity. | |  | c. | gender schema. | |  | d. | gender type. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 136. Children tend to organize their worlds into male and female categories. This best illustrates their use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | secondary sex characteristics. | |  | b. | sexual orientation. | |  | c. | gender schemas. | |  | d. | relational aggression. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 137. Categorizing baby clothing as either masculine-looking or feminine-looking best illustrates the functioning of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgyny. | |  | b. | a bisexual orientation. | |  | c. | secondary sex characteristics. | |  | d. | a gender schema. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 138. When his mother offers to jump rope with him, Nico protests, “No way. That’s for girls!” Nico's reaction reflects his   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgyny. | |  | b. | gender schemas. | |  | c. | sexual orientation. | |  | d. | secondary sex characteristics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 139. Six-year-old Lindsay is shopping for clothes with her grandmother. “No,” she protests when her grandmother holds up a pair of pants, running instead toward a rack of lacy dresses. “I want to look like a *girl*.” Lindsay's preference is an example of her gender   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | role. | |  | b. | expression. | |  | c. | type. | |  | d. | identity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 140. Two-year-old Alvin is learning how to talk. Through language, he will begin to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | communicate variations in gender identity. | |  | b. | label the world in terms of gender. | |  | c. | learn expected behaviors associated with his gender. | |  | d. | take on a traditionally male role. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 141. Clothing choices, interests, possessions, and language can all be used as a means of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender role. | |  | b. | gender expression. | |  | c. | gender type. | |  | d. | gender identity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 142. Gender stereotypes are most rigid around ages   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 2 or 3. | |  | b. | 3 or 4. | |  | c. | 5 or 6. | |  | d. | 9 or 10. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 143. A person whose gender corresponds with birth-assigned sex identifies as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | binary. | |  | b. | cisgender. | |  | c. | transgender. | |  | d. | nonbinary. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 144. Norman’s birth-assigned sex is male, and he identifies as a man. This means that Norman identifies as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | binary. | |  | b. | cisgender. | |  | c. | transgender. | |  | d. | nonbinary. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 145. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person’s gender identity or expression differs from that associated with their birth-assigned sex.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | transgender | |  | b. | bisexual | |  | c. | gay | |  | d. | asexual |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 146. Niki, whose birth-assigned sex is male, has always had a female gender identity. She has begun living her everyday life as a woman and will soon undergo sex-reassignment surgery. Niki could be best described as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | bisexual. | |  | b. | intersex. | |  | c. | transgender. | |  | d. | interdependent. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 147. When comparing “early transitioning” transgender children to cisgender children, one study found that the transgender children were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gender-typed and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gender identified.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | equally; equally | |  | b. | less; more | |  | c. | more; less | |  | d. | equally; less |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 148. Brain scans have shown that those seeking sex-reassignment surgery have some neural tracts that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ those whose gender identity matches their birth-assigned sex.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | are identical to | |  | b. | differ from | |  | c. | are twice as likely to be present in | |  | d. | are also present in |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 149. Research has shown, by using brain imaging techniques, that those who seek medical sex-reassignment have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when compared with those whose gender identity matches their birth-assigned sex.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | similar brain structures | |  | b. | similar gender typing characteristics | |  | c. | some different neural tracts | |  | d. | similar gender role expectations |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 150. In one large survey of transgender Americans, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent reported being verbally harassed in the last year.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 10 | |  | b. | 22 | |  | c. | 46 | |  | d. | 83 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 151. Gender-affirming medical procedures have been found to reduce all of the following for those who are transgender EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | risk for suicide. | |  | b. | depression. | |  | c. | anxiety. | |  | d. | posttraumatic stress. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 152. Some transgender people are at increased risk of a gender dysphoria diagnosis because they   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | were gender-typed at a very early age. | |  | b. | identify as androgynous. | |  | c. | experience clinical level distress associated with their gender identity. | |  | d. | have been diagnosed with Klinefelter syndrome. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 153. Jack has received a diagnosis of gender dysphoria. This means that Jack experiences   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender identity confusion. | |  | b. | a gender identity that is not consistent with their birth-assigned sex. | |  | c. | clinical levels of distress associated with their gender identity. | |  | d. | a gender identity that matches their birth-assigned sex. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 154. Adele, who is transgender, feels like a combination of male and female. This is common, as roughly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of those not identifying with their birth-assigned sex have a nonbinary gender identity.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 10 | |  | b. | 20 | |  | c. | 30 | |  | d. | 50 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 155. Our sexuality can best be described as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the direction of our sexual attractions, as reflected in our longings and fantasies. | |  | b. | our thoughts, feelings, and actions related to our physical attraction to another. | |  | c. | our attitudes toward both our own sexual attractions and those of others. | |  | d. | the personal role that our physical attractions play in our life. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 156. Having no sexual attraction to others is referred to as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | bisexual. | |  | b. | asexual. | |  | c. | heterosexual. | |  | d. | pansexual. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 157. Thirty-year-old Kami is among the 1 percent of people who have never felt sexually attracted to another person. Kami can best be described as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | bisexual. | |  | b. | intersex. | |  | c. | transgender. | |  | d. | asexual. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 158. Which of the following is NOT actually a need?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hunger | |  | b. | thirst | |  | c. | sex | |  | d. | security |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 159. A sex hormone secreted in greater amounts by females than by males is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | estradiol. | |  | b. | testosterone. | |  | c. | HPV. | |  | d. | serotonin. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 160. What is the main male sex hormone?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | estrogen | |  | b. | testosterone | |  | c. | serotonin | |  | d. | estradiol |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 161. At what points in the life span are sex hormones most likely to influence us?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | throughout the life span | |  | b. | during early childhood | |  | c. | during both prenatal and pubertal development | |  | d. | in young adulthood and old age |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 162. Maurice is learning about how hormones affect development through the life span. He has learned that, for him, his hormones have influenced specific periods of development. Which of the following is NOT one of these periods?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | prenatal development | |  | b. | childhood | |  | c. | puberty | |  | d. | adulthood |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 163. Fifteen-year-old Juan is experiencing an increase in the hormone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which causes his sexual arousal to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | estrogen; increase | |  | b. | estrogen; decrease | |  | c. | testosterone; increase | |  | d. | testosterone; decrease |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 164. By injecting female animals with estrogens, researchers can increase the animals'   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | testosterone. | |  | b. | refractory period. | |  | c. | sexual receptiveness. | |  | d. | habituation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 165. In most nonhuman mammals, female sexual receptivity is greatest when   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | testosterone levels are lowest. | |  | b. | testosterone levels are highest. | |  | c. | estrogen levels are lowest. | |  | d. | estrogen levels are highest. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 166. Male hamsters that have their testes surgically removed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much of their interest in receptive females. These same hamsters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sexual interest if injected with testosterone.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | retain; show excessively high levels of | |  | b. | gradually lose; slowly regain | |  | c. | retain; show no change in | |  | d. | gradually lose; fail to regain |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 167. Isaboo, a 5-year-old female Sphynx cat whose estrogen levels have peaked, is sexually receptive. Based on the text discussion, we would be correct in understanding that Isaboo is experiencing   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a sexual dysfunction. | |  | b. | a refractory period. | |  | c. | ovulation. | |  | d. | plateau. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 168. Human sexual behavior is influenced by hormones \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other mammals.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | in the same manner as in | |  | b. | at higher levels than | |  | c. | more loosely than | |  | d. | in a different manner than |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 169. Some evidence suggests that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sexual desire rises slightly at ovulation among women with mates. | |  | b. | adult men whose testes have been removed show virtually no reduction in sex drive. | |  | c. | sexual interests are aroused by decreased testosterone levels in women and increased testosterone levels in men. | |  | d. | male sex offenders typically experience lower-than-normal testosterone levels. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 170. Thea, who is in a romantic relationship with Morgan, is ovulating. Some evidence suggests Thea may experience a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in sexual desire at this time.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | significant increase | |  | b. | slight increase | |  | c. | slight decrease | |  | d. | significant decrease |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 171. More than in other mammalian females, the sexual drive in human females is responsive to their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ levels.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | estradiol | |  | b. | estrogen | |  | c. | serotonin | |  | d. | testosterone |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 172. Which of the following would result in a reduction in testosterone levels for women, leading to reduced sexual activity, arousal, and desire?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | menopause | |  | b. | estrogen injections | |  | c. | hormone replacement therapy | |  | d. | delayed ovulation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 173. Sixty-year-old Skylar has been married for 30 years. She is happy in her marriage, but since menopause, she has been feeling much less interest in sexual activities. Her lack of sexual desire might be caused by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a drop in her testosterone level. | |  | b. | an increase in her testosterone level. | |  | c. | an increase in estrogen levels. | |  | d. | an increase in prolactin levels. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 174. Seventeen-year-old Bradley is on his high school diving team. While they are practicing, a group of girls from the swim team stops by. Bradley immediately tries increasingly risky dives while the girls watch. If Bradley’s hormone levels were checked at that time, we would probably find   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a drop in his testosterone level. | |  | b. | an increase in his testosterone level. | |  | c. | an increase in estrogen levels. | |  | d. | an increase in serotonin levels. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 175. Kurt has abnormally low testosterone levels. His doctor advises him that testosterone-replacement therapy would likely lead to a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | increase in sexual desire and energy. | |  | b. | increase in sexual desire but a decrease in energy. | |  | c. | decrease in sexual desire and energy. | |  | d. | decrease in sexual desire but an increase in energy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 176. Which of the following best describes the relationship between male sexual arousal and testosterone levels?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Decreased testosterone levels can be a cause and a consequence of sexual activity. | |  | b. | Increased sexual arousal is related to fluctuations in testosterone levels. | |  | c. | Decreased sexual activity is directly related to variations in testosterone levels of men only. | |  | d. | Sexual arousal can be a cause and a consequence of increased testosterone levels. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 177. During the 1600s and 1700s, prepubertal boys were castrated to preserve their soprano voices. As a result, their sex characteristics and sexual desire   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | did not develop normally. | |  | b. | developed at an early age. | |  | c. | developed in the same way as did boys who were not castrated. | |  | d. | showed an increase in testosterone levels. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 178. As estrogen and testosterone levels fall in later life, the frequency of intercourse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the frequency of sexual fantasies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | decreases; decreases | |  | b. | decreases; remains the same | |  | c. | remains the same; decreases | |  | d. | remains the same; remains the same |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 179. Adult men who are castrated typically experience \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_testosterone levels, and adult male sex offenders who take Depo-Provera typically experience \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ testosterone levels.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | decreased; increased | |  | b. | normal; increased | |  | c. | decreased; decreased | |  | d. | normal; decreased |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 180. Researchers have found that male sex offenders who were given \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lost much of their sexual urge because of reduced testosterone levels.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | estradiol | |  | b. | Depo-Provera | |  | c. | serotonin | |  | d. | estrogen |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 181. Who recorded the physiological responses of volunteers who came to their research lab to either masturbate or have intercourse?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Masters and Johnson | |  | b. | Kinsey | |  | c. | LeVay | |  | d. | Eagly and Wood |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 182. In their effort to describe the stages of the human sexual response, researchers Masters and Johnson   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | observed chimps and monkeys engaging in sex. | |  | b. | interviewed married couples who were randomly selected from the U.S. population. | |  | c. | interviewed only married couples who had regular sex. | |  | d. | directly observed people engaging in sex in their laboratories. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 183. According to Masters and Johnson, the correct order of the stages of the sexual response cycle is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | plateau, excitement, orgasm, and resolution. | |  | b. | resolution, excitement, plateau, and orgasm. | |  | c. | excitement, plateau, orgasm, and resolution. | |  | d. | orgasm, excitement, plateau, and resolution. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 184. The first stage of the sexual response cycle is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a refractory period. | |  | b. | an excitement stage. | |  | c. | a plateau stage. | |  | d. | orgasm. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 185. During \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the genital areas become engorged with blood.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the plateau stage | |  | b. | the resolution stage | |  | c. | the excitement stage | |  | d. | orgasm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 186. During \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, excitement peaks as breathing, pulse, and blood pressure rates continue to increase.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the plateau stage | |  | b. | the resolution stage | |  | c. | the excitement stage | |  | d. | orgasm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 187. Reagan and Miranda are engaging in sexual intercourse. Their excitement has peaked and breathing, pulse, and blood pressure have increased. Which stage of the sexual response cycle are they in?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | excitement | |  | b. | plateau | |  | c. | orgasm | |  | d. | resolution |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 188. Research on the sexual response cycle indicates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | men and women experience an equally long refractory period following orgasm. | |  | b. | women undergo a decrease in physiological arousal more slowly if they have experienced orgasm than if they have not. | |  | c. | enough sperm may be released prior to male orgasm to enable conception. | |  | d. | during the resolution stage, sexual excitement increases in women but decreases in men. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 189. Masters and Johnson identified orgasm as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage of the sexual response cycle.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | first | |  | b. | second | |  | c. | third | |  | d. | fourth |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 190. Which stage of the sexual response cycle involves muscle contractions all over the body, accompanied by an increase in breathing, pulse, and blood pressure?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | excitement | |  | b. | plateau | |  | c. | orgasm | |  | d. | resolution |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 191. The descriptions of orgasm written by men and women are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the subcortical brain regions active in men and women during orgasm are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | different; the same | |  | b. | similar; different | |  | c. | different; different | |  | d. | similar; the same |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 192. During the resolution stage of the sexual response cycle, people are most likely to experience a rapid decrease in arousal if   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | they have just experienced orgasm. | |  | b. | they have not used contraceptives. | |  | c. | their refractory period is unusually short. | |  | d. | their sexual interaction has not resulted in conception. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 193. Following orgasm, Nora’s body gradually returns to its unaroused state. Nora is in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the sexual response cycle.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | plateau stage. | |  | b. | resolution stage. | |  | c. | excitement stage. | |  | d. | orgasm. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 194. The refractory period is the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | moment before orgasm during which sexual arousal is maintained at a fairly high level. | |  | b. | stage of the sexual response cycle during which sexual excitation reaches its climax. | |  | c. | span of the monthly female reproductive cycle during which ovulation occurs. | |  | d. | period after orgasm during which a person cannot achieve another orgasm. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 195. Unlike men, women are capable of experiencing more orgasms during or shortly after resolution because of their   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | female orgasmic disorder. | |  | b. | more romantic fantasies. | |  | c. | briefer refractory periods. | |  | d. | differences in the sexual response cycle. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 196. David and Laura have just shared a fulfilling sexual experience. Unlike Laura, David won't be able to experience another orgasm for some time. This stage of the sexual response cycle is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the plateau stage. | |  | b. | orgasm. | |  | c. | the resolution stage. | |  | d. | the excitement stage. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 197. A problem that consistently impairs arousal or functioning at any point in the sexual response cycle is called a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | STI. | |  | b. | paraphilia. | |  | c. | sexual dysfunction. | |  | d. | refractory period. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 198. At his annual physical, Damian mentions that he has been having difficulty maintaining an erection. Damian is likely experiencing   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | premature ejaculation. | |  | b. | HPV. | |  | c. | a sexual dysfunction. | |  | d. | a paraphilia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 199. A man who consistently reaches a sexual climax before he or his sexual partner wishes is experiencing   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erectile disorder. | |  | b. | a paraphilia. | |  | c. | premature ejaculation. | |  | d. | orgasmic disorder. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 200. Female orgasmic disorder is one form of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erotic plasticity. | |  | b. | paraphilia. | |  | c. | refractory period. | |  | d. | sexual dysfunction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 201. Mia is distressed because she experiences recurrent pain that interferes with sexual intercourse. Her difficulty best illustrates a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | refractory period. | |  | b. | sexual dysfunction. | |  | c. | paraphilia. | |  | d. | erotic plasticity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 202. A woman who experiences distress due to a persistent inability to reach a sexual climax is most likely suffering from   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a paraphilia. | |  | b. | a refractory period. | |  | c. | erotic plasticity. | |  | d. | female orgasmic disorder. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 203. Maverick, a 42-year-old engineer, experiences premature ejaculation. He would most likely learn to minimize his problem through behaviorally oriented therapy, which helps him by having him   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | engage in sexual activity less frequently. | |  | b. | eliminate his high level of sexual guilt. | |  | c. | uncover the unconscious fears that underlie his problem. | |  | d. | learn ways to control his urge to ejaculate. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 204. For over 20 years, Viagra has been a successful treatment for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | female orgasmic disorder. | |  | b. | premature ejaculation. | |  | c. | erectile disorder. | |  | d. | paraphilias. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 205. Recurrent sexually arousing fantasies and behaviors involving nonhuman objects is an indication of a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | refractory period. | |  | b. | sexual dysfunction. | |  | c. | erectile disorder. | |  | d. | paraphilia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 206. People with paraphilias experience sexual desire that is directed in unusual ways. For example, in necrophilia, the person   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | has a sexual attraction to corpses. | |  | b. | experiences sexual arousal toward young children. | |  | c. | has a constant urge to ejaculate. | |  | d. | derives pleasure from self-exposure. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 207. Despite being arrested for exhibitionism, Doug continues to experience the urge to sexually expose himself to unconsenting strangers. This best illustrates a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | refractory period. | |  | b. | STI. | |  | c. | sexual dysfunction. | |  | d. | paraphilia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 208. Pedophilia is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a paraphilia. | |  | b. | an erectile disorder. | |  | c. | premature ejaculation. | |  | d. | a sexual dysfunction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 209. Yolanda reveals to her therapist that she has some unusual sexual interests and behaviors; however, they do not distress her or entail harm or risk of harm to others. Her therapist would probably   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | classify Yolanda’s behavior as disordered, since she directs her sexual desire in unusual ways. | |  | b. | not classify Yolanda’s behavior as disordered, since it neither distresses her nor places anyone at risk. | |  | c. | suggest that Yolanda be evaluated for a sexual dysfunction. | |  | d. | suggest that Yolanda undergo psychological and medical therapy to overcome these behaviors. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 210. Which of the following is an STI?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | herpes | |  | b. | pedophilia | |  | c. | premature ejaculation | |  | d. | female orgasmic disorder |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 211. Teenage girls are especially vulnerable to STIs because of their   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | shorter refractory periods. | |  | b. | high estrogen levels. | |  | c. | longer resolution periods. | |  | d. | lower levels of protective antibodies. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 212. Condoms are most helpful in protecting against   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | herpes transmission. | |  | b. | paraphilias. | |  | c. | HIV transmission. | |  | d. | erectile dysfunction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 213. During an appointment at the university health center, Victor’s doctor asks if he would like to be tested for STIs. “No,” he replies. “I'm safe. I always use condoms.” What advice would the doctor most likely offer to Victor?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Condoms offer only limited protection against certain skin-to-skin sexually transmitted infections. | |  | b. | Condoms have been only 30 percent effective in preventing transmission of HIV. | |  | c. | Condoms provide better protection to women than to men. | |  | d. | Condoms provide better protection to older adults than to younger adults. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 214. Human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, is the virus that causes   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | HSV. | |  | b. | HPV. | |  | c. | STIs. | |  | d. | AIDS. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 215. Lily is living with AIDS, which she contracted sexually. This means her partner was infected with   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | HSV. | |  | b. | HPV. | |  | c. | chlamydia. | |  | d. | HIV. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 216. Which of the following is true of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It is usually transmitted via needle sharing during drug use. | |  | b. | It is usually transmitted sexually. | |  | c. | Condoms have been 30 percent effective in preventing its transmission. | |  | d. | It is transmitted more easily from women to men. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 217. One example of the biopsychosocial approach to the study of human sexuality is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a study of men’s sexual orientation in cultures that expect same-sex sexual behavior in all boys before marriage. | |  | b. | an integrated understanding of sexual motivation in terms of sex hormones, sexual fantasies, and personal values. | |  | c. | a medical therapy used to help men and women overcome sexual dysfunctions. | |  | d. | a refuted explanation for the development of sexual orientations. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 218. Professor Wharton emphasizes that gender similarities and differences result from the interplay of genetically predisposed traits, exposure to stimulating conditions, and culturally shaped roles. The professor's emphasis best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a social script. | |  | b. | a sexual orientation. | |  | c. | the sexual response cycle. | |  | d. | a biopsychosocial approach. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 219. Dr. Khan’s research examines the ways in which external stimuli, mass media norms, and sex hormones together influence premature sexual activity among high school students. Dr. Khan’s research relies on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | an evolutionary perspective. | |  | b. | a social script. | |  | c. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | d. | erotic plasticity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 220. Dr. Orama hypothesizes that teenage boys who experience early sexual intercourse are influenced by pornography and graphic video games that involve sexual behaviors. Dr. Orama’s research examines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on sexuality.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | biological influences | |  | b. | social-cultural influences | |  | c. | imagined stimuli influences | |  | d. | psychological influences |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 221. Dr. Feng studies the role of sex hormones and sexual maturity in adolescent sexual behavior. Dr. Feng is interested in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ influences on sexual behavior.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | biological | |  | b. | social-cultural | |  | c. | external | |  | d. | psychological |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 222. Dr. Nicholas is studying the ways in which religious and personal values influence sexual behavior in midlife. Dr. Nicholas is examining \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ influences on sexual behavior.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | biological | |  | b. | social-cultural | |  | c. | internal | |  | d. | psychological |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 223. With repeated exposure to any erotic stimulus, our emotional response often lessens. This illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the fraternal birth-order effect. | |  | b. | the biopsychosocial approach. | |  | c. | habituation. | |  | d. | paraphilia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 224. Oliver often watches pornographic movies that depict women being sexually coerced and appearing to enjoy it. This may increase Oliver’s   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | perception of himself as sexually inadequate. | |  | b. | willingness to hurt women. | |  | c. | certainty about his gender identity. | |  | d. | conviction that sexual promiscuity is morally wrong. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 225. After viewing erotic films of sexually attractive women and men, people have judged their own partner to be   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more attractive. | |  | b. | more sexually active. | |  | c. | less attractive. | |  | d. | less sexually active. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 226. Research indicates that extensive online pornography exposure may   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | make sexual aggression seem less acceptable. | |  | b. | increase sexual desire. | |  | c. | heighten brain activation to sexual images. | |  | d. | desensitize young men to normal sexuality. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 227. It has been said that the most significant sex organ is the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | skin. | |  | b. | genitalia. | |  | c. | secondary sex characteristics. | |  | d. | brain. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 228. Men tend to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ frequent and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ physical sexual fantasies than do women.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; more | |  | b. | less; less | |  | c. | more; less | |  | d. | less; more |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 229. Which of the following is NOT true about sexual fantasizing?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Our imagination can influence our sexual arousal and desire. | |  | b. | In some women sexual fantasies can lead to sexual orgasm. | |  | c. | Men fantasize about sex more often than women. | |  | d. | Fantasizing about sex indicates a sexual dysfunction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 230. Because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sexual activity, U.S. teen pregnancy rates among are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | increasing; increased | |  | b. | decreasing; decreased | |  | c. | increasing; decreased | |  | d. | decreasing; increased |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 231. Which of the following contributes to teens’ sexual risk-taking?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They are more willing to purchase contraception than were teens in the past. | |  | b. | They are often uncomfortable discussing contraception with their sexual partner. | |  | c. | Sex education courses have discouraged contraceptive use. | |  | d. | All of these factors contribute. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 232. Teens who use alcohol prior to sexual intercourse experience   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | enhanced self-awareness and are less likely to use condoms. | |  | b. | reduced self-awareness and are more likely to use condoms. | |  | c. | enhanced self-awareness and are more likely to use condoms. | |  | d. | reduced self-awareness and are less likely to use condoms. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 233. Researchers have found that teens who consume alcohol are less likely to use condoms if they engage in sexual intercourse. This is true because alcohol consumption   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | reduces communication with parents about birth control. | |  | b. | is related to father absence. | |  | c. | is related to lower intelligence among teens. | |  | d. | affects the ability to control judgment and inhibition. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 234. Fifteen-year-old Adriana is in her third month of pregnancy. Which of the following most likely contributed to her unplanned pregnancy?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sensitivity to the need for birth control | |  | b. | excess communication with her parents about birth control | |  | c. | alcohol use | |  | d. | high levels of estrogen |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 235. A culturally modeled guide for how to act in particular situations is called a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavioral trait. | |  | b. | social script. | |  | c. | paraphilia. | |  | d. | natural selection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 236. Mass media scenarios that shape our expectations about how to develop a sexual relationship are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | paraphilias. | |  | b. | social scripts. | |  | c. | sexual response cycles. | |  | d. | refractory periods. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 237. Seventeen-year-old Sari, who watches a lot of sexual content on TV and in movies, believes that most of the students in her school are sexually active and that she, too, should become sexually active. Her behavior could be attributed to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provided by the media she consumes.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social scripts | |  | b. | erotic plasticity | |  | c. | refractory period | |  | d. | sexual dysfunction |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 238. The more sexual content adolescents view on TV and in movies, the more likely they are to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | perceive their peers as sexually active. | |  | b. | talk with their parents about contraception. | |  | c. | view their own sexual partners as attractive. | |  | d. | avoid premature sexual intercourse. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 239. In the process of portraying women as “hypersexualized,” video games are most likely to promote   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | safe contraceptive use. | |  | b. | erotic plasticity. | |  | c. | the early sexualization of girls. | |  | d. | sexual abstinence. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 240. Teens are more likely to delay sex if they have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ levels of intelligence and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ levels of religious engagement.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | higher; lower | |  | b. | lower; higher | |  | c. | higher; higher | |  | d. | lower; lower |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 241. Lower rates of pregnancy have been observed among U.S. teens who have   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | smaller families. | |  | b. | smaller friend groups. | |  | c. | watched a higher-than-average amount of prime-time television. | |  | d. | participated in a service learning program as tutors or teachers' aides. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 242. Our sexual orientation refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female. | |  | b. | a set of expected behaviors for men and for women. | |  | c. | the direction of our sexual attractions. | |  | d. | all of these. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 243. Our sexual orientation refers to a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that is either heterosexual, same-sex, bisexual, asexual, or pansexual.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sexual response | |  | b. | environmental influence | |  | c. | sexual attraction | |  | d. | social script |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 244. David, a 26-year-old medical student, is attracted to females; his brother Samuel, a 20-year-old college junior, is attracted to males. The brothers differ in their   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erotic plasticity. | |  | b. | sexual response cycle. | |  | c. | sexual orientation. | |  | d. | refractory period. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 245. Attitudes toward same-sex attractions are becoming more\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worldwide.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | accepting | |  | b. | rigid | |  | c. | varied | |  | d. | negative |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 246. More than a dozen national surveys in Europe and the United States indicate that about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of men and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of women have exclusively same-sex attractions.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 3 or 4; 2 | |  | b. | 2; 3 or 4 | |  | c. | 10; 5 or 6 | |  | d. | 5 or 6; 10 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 247. Tim is gay. He is most likely to conceal his sexual orientation when he is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | in a liberal area. | |  | b. | in a less tolerant area. | |  | c. | in a majority same-sex culture. | |  | d. | confused about his sexual orientation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 248. In surveys of U.S. high schoolers, gay and lesbian youth have been more likely to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | express less anxiety. | |  | b. | experience decreased depression. | |  | c. | have seriously considered attempting suicide. | |  | d. | tell only their closest friends about their sexual orientation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 249. Arnold, who is gay, lives in a region where same-sex attractions are largely condemned. As a result, Arnold conceals his orientation from his family and friends. This may have the effect of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | increasing Arnold’s self-esteem. | |  | b. | harming Arnold’s mental health. | |  | c. | altering Arnold’s sexual orientation. | |  | d. | strengthening Arnold’s social network. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 250. Sexual orientation is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | prone to change at several key points in the life cycle. | |  | b. | mainly dependent upon sex hormone levels. | |  | c. | neither willfully chosen nor willfully changed. | |  | d. | less strongly felt in men. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 251. Women’s more flexible sexual drive and interests are called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the sexual response cycle. | |  | b. | their sexual orientation. | |  | c. | the refractory period. | |  | d. | erotic plasticity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 252. Gender differences in erotic plasticity are best illustrated by the fact that heterosexual women   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | have longer refractory periods than do men. | |  | b. | may experience arousal to either male or female sexual stimuli. | |  | c. | are less likely than men to be aroused by both male and female sexual stimuli. | |  | d. | become aware of their sexual orientation much earlier in life than do men. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 253. Leah, unlike her husband Damian, prefers to alternate periods of high sexual activity with periods of very little sexual activity. This best illustrates gender differences in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sexual dysfunctions. | |  | b. | erotic plasticity. | |  | c. | refractory periods. | |  | d. | paraphilias. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 254. Women's sexual orientation may be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strongly felt and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fluid than that of men.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; less | |  | b. | less; more | |  | c. | more; more | |  | d. | less; less |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 255. More women than men report having had some same-sex sexual contact during their lives. This is best explained by women’s greater   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | asexuality. | |  | b. | gender typing. | |  | c. | refractory periods. | |  | d. | erotic plasticity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 256. Which of the following is true of men’s and women’s sexual drive and interests?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | In more repressive cultures, men’s and women’s sexual drive and interests are more inflexible and unchanging. | |  | b. | Men with greater levels of education have a more flexible sexual drive and interests. | |  | c. | Historically, women’s sexual drive and interests were more rigid than they are today. | |  | d. | Across time, culture, and education level, men’s sexual drive and interests are less flexible than women’s. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 257. Research on the environmental conditions that influence sexual orientation indicates that gay and lesbian people   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | are more likely than straight people to have protective mothers. | |  | b. | are more likely than straight people to have absent fathers. | |  | c. | are more likely than straight people to raise children with same-sex sexual attractions. | |  | d. | are no more likely than straight people to have protective mothers, absent fathers, or children with same-sex sexual attractions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 258. Gay men are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likely to have been smothered by maternal love than heterosexual men. Boys growing up in a father-absent home are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likely to be gay than boys growing up with their father present in the home.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; no more | |  | b. | no more; more | |  | c. | more; more | |  | d. | no more; no more |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 259. Which of the following is true with respect to sexual orientation?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | About a tenth of variation in sexual orientation is attributable to genetic influences. | |  | b. | Researchers have been unable to pin down specific environmental factors that influence sexual orientation. | |  | c. | Researchers have not found significant differences in brain structure and function between gay and straight people. | |  | d. | Same-sex attraction is unique to mammals. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 260. Andrew is growing up in a household with two mothers. Based on research of outcomes for children raised by gay parents, all of the following can be expected of Andrew EXCEPT that he will   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | likely display gender-typical behavior. | |  | b. | likely be heterosexual. | |  | c. | experience emotional well-being similar to children with straight parents. | |  | d. | experience more depression than children with straight parents. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 261. Evidence of a biological influence on same-sex orientation includes   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | same-sex sexual behaviors in several hundred different animal species. | |  | b. | an increase in same-sex attractions among women with fraternal twin brothers. | |  | c. | similarities in functioning between gay and straight brains. | |  | d. | a link between sexual orientation and the levels of sex hormones currently in a person's blood. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 262. Simon LeVay discovered that a cell cluster located in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was larger in straight men than in gay men.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cerebellum | |  | b. | amygdala | |  | c. | hypothalamus | |  | d. | medulla |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 263. The area in the hypothalamus that governs sexual arousal becomes active when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are given a whiff of scent derived from men's sweat.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gay women and gay men | |  | b. | gay women and straight men | |  | c. | straight women and straight men | |  | d. | straight women and gay men |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 264. On mental rotation tasks, straight men perform   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | better than straight women. | |  | b. | worse than straight women. | |  | c. | worse than gay men and gay women. | |  | d. | similarly to gay men and gay women. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 265. On mental rotation tasks, gay men and gay women tend to score \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than heterosexual men and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than heterosexual women.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | higher; higher | |  | b. | lower; lower | |  | c. | higher; lower | |  | d. | lower; higher |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 266. Who is likely to be the LEAST skilled at remembering an object’s spatial location in memory game tasks?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Maury, a straight man | |  | b. | Ian, a gay man | |  | c. | Claire, a gay woman | |  | d. | Stephanie, a straight woman |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 267. Identical twins are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than fraternal twins to share a same-sex orientation.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | significantly more likely | |  | b. | somewhat more likely | |  | c. | no more likely | |  | d. | somewhat less likely |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 268. Which of the following can help distinguish straight and gay identical twins?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | environmental experiences related to the development of sexual orientation | |  | b. | specific genes that are associated with the development of sexual orientation | |  | c. | epigenetic marks that may be related to the development of sexual orientation | |  | d. | paternally transmitted genes that are associated with the development of sexual orientation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 269. Which of the following has an impact on genetic influences on sexual orientation?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | habituation | |  | b. | desensitization | |  | c. | impulsivity | |  | d. | epigenetic marks |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 270. By manipulating a single gene, scientists have been able to control sexual orientation in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humans. | |  | b. | chimpanzees. | |  | c. | fruit flies. | |  | d. | all of these organisms. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 271. Joshua and his brother are both gay. Based on research with more than 400 gay brothers, it is likely that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Joshua and his brother are both gay by chance. | |  | b. | Joshua and his brother inherited from their father at least one chromosome that may be related to sexual orientation. | |  | c. | Joshua and his brother experienced the same environmental influences that related to the development of a same-sex orientation. | |  | d. | Joshua and his brother inherited at least one gene that may be related to sexual orientation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 272. The idea that gay people’s genes live on through their supporting the survival and reproductive success of their relatives is basic to the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erotic plasticity theory. | |  | b. | gender identity theory. | |  | c. | kin selection theory. | |  | d. | older-brother theory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 273. The fertile females theory has been proposed to explain the transmission of genes that predispose   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | female orgasmic disorder. | |  | b. | a same-sex orientation. | |  | c. | refractory periods. | |  | d. | erotic plasticity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 274. Sam has a same-sex orientation. Based on the fertile females theory, he is more likely to have family members who are also gay on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | his mother’s side of the family. | |  | b. | his father’s side of the family. | |  | c. | both sides of the family. | |  | d. | neither side of the family. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 275. Gay men tend to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gay relatives on their mother's side of the family than on their father's side. The maternal relatives of gay men on the mother's side of the family produce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ offspring than do the maternal relatives of straight men on the mother's side of the family.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; fewer | |  | b. | fewer; more | |  | c. | more; more | |  | d. | fewer; fewer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 276. Gay men’s relatives on their mother’s side produce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ offspring than the maternal relatives of straight men, and men’s same-sex orientation is more likely to be transmitted by genes from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ side of the family.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; mother's | |  | b. | fewer; father's | |  | c. | fewer; mother's | |  | d. | more; father's |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 277. Jackson’s psychology instructor notes that men with a same-sex orientation tend to have more relatives with a same-sex orientation on their mother’s side than on their father’s, which supports a genetic basis for same-sex sexual behaviors. The position explained by Jackson’s instructor is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the fertile females theory. | |  | b. | the fraternal birth-order effect. | |  | c. | the older-brother effect. | |  | d. | erotic plasticity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 278. Your father-in-law thinks that a same-sex orientation is a choice people make. “Genetics has nothing to do with it,” he insists. To persuade him, you would be best advised to note that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a same-sex orientation does not appear to run in families. | |  | b. | identical twins are no more likely than fraternal twins to share their twin's same-sex orientation. | |  | c. | same-sex sexual behaviors have been observed exclusively in humans. | |  | d. | gay men tend to have more gay relatives on their mother's side of the family than on their father's side of the family. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 279. Researchers have found links between sexual orientation and two genes on chromosomes 13 and 14. One influences a brain area that varies in size based on sexual orientation. The other influences   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | thyroid function. | |  | b. | epigenetic marks. | |  | c. | level of intelligence. | |  | d. | spatial abilities. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 280. Sex hormone levels experienced during the second trimester of prenatal development are most likely to influence sexual orientation in later life because of their impact on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the X chromosome. | |  | b. | the Y chromosome. | |  | c. | brain development. | |  | d. | trait differences. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 281. Who proposed that male fetuses may stimulate maternal antibody production, contributing to same-sex orientation in adulthood?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Ray Blanchard | |  | b. | Simon LeVay | |  | c. | William Masters | |  | d. | Virginia Johnson |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 282. Research has found that an animal's sexual behaviors can be altered by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | manipulation of prenatal hormone conditions. | |  | b. | exposure only to animals of the same sex. | |  | c. | injections of sex hormones in early adulthood. | |  | d. | destruction of the hippocampus. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 283. When pregnant sheep were injected with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during a critical period of prenatal development, their female offspring later showed same-sex sexual behavior.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | estrogen | |  | b. | estradiol | |  | c. | HPV | |  | d. | testosterone |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 284. The rate of same-sex attraction has been found to be slightly higher among   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | physicians. | |  | b. | professional athletes. | |  | c. | residents of small villages. | |  | d. | men who have older brothers. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 285. Aaron has three older brothers. He is also the only one who has a same-sex orientation. This may be explained by the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | fraternal birth-order effect. | |  | b. | younger brother birth-order effect. | |  | c. | fertile females theory. | |  | d. | biopsychosocial model of sexual orientation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 286. It has been suggested that the fraternal birth-order effect is a result of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erotic plasticity. | |  | b. | refractory periods. | |  | c. | a maternal immune response. | |  | d. | mass-media norms. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 287. The fraternal birth-order effect does NOT apply to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | men who have several older brothers. | |  | b. | men who are right-handed. | |  | c. | women who have older sisters. | |  | d. | brothers born to the same mother. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 288. A birth-order effect seems to play a role in sexual orientation among   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | men who are right-handed. | |  | b. | women who are right-handed. | |  | c. | men who are not right-handed. | |  | d. | both men and women who are not right-handed. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 289. Bella and Joshua have two sons. Bella is pregnant with another son. Research indicates that the chances of their third son having a same-sex sexual orientation is about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 1 | |  | b. | 2.5 | |  | c. | 3.5 | |  | d. | 4  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 290. Trevor has three older brothers and one older sister. There is an increased likelihood of him having a same-sex orientation if he   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | is left-handed. | |  | b. | is right-handed. | |  | c. | is ambidextrous. | |  | d. | was born during the summer. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 291. Dan is the only one of four brothers who is gay. In which of the following traits are Dan and his brothers LEAST likely to differ?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | walking style | |  | b. | physical aggression | |  | c. | handedness | |  | d. | intelligence |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 292. Which of the following is NOT a trait in which gay people and straight people tend to differ?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | fingerprint ridge counts | |  | b. | handedness | |  | c. | occupational preferences | |  | d. | sociability |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 293. When looking for a mate, humans generally   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | prize very different traits. | |  | b. | avoid close genetic relatives. | |  | c. | prioritize physical attractiveness at the expense of other traits. | |  | d. | seek out those who have faced adaptive challenges. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 294. According to evolutionary psychologists, gender differences exist   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | when men and women are faced with different adaptive challenges, such as reproduction. | |  | b. | prenatally and continue throughout life. | |  | c. | when men and women are faced with varying social situations and cultural expectations. | |  | d. | in all aspects of life. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 295. Compared with women, men are more likely to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | engage in sexual hook-ups. | |  | b. | think more about sex. | |  | c. | view more pornography. | |  | d. | behave in all of these ways. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 296. As compared with Amber, David is more likely to do all of the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | engage in sexual hook-ups. | |  | b. | masturbate. | |  | c. | seek wealth in a partner. | |  | d. | view pornography. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 297. Martin and Jenny, both in their late twenties, are at the beginning of a romantic relationship. Research suggests that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the one who is most likely to report being extremely interested in sex and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the one who has a more accepting attitude toward uncommitted sex.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Martin; Jenny | |  | b. | Jenny; Martin | |  | c. | Martin; Martin | |  | d. | Jenny; Jenny |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 298. Gender similarities and differences related to sexuality are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | only evident in heterosexuals. | |  | b. | evident regardless of one’s sexual orientation. | |  | c. | not evident in gay men. | |  | d. | nonexistent. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 299. Compared with gay women, gay men report \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interest in uncommitted sex and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interest in their partner's physical attractiveness.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; less | |  | b. | less; more | |  | c. | more; more | |  | d. | less; less |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 300. Both gay and straight men are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ responsive to visual sexual stimuli and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ concerned with their partner’s physical attractiveness.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | less; more | |  | b. | more; less | |  | c. | less; less | |  | d. | more; more |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 301. Christopher is a gay man. Based on his gender alone, we can expect he will do all of the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | experience increased responsiveness to visual sexual stimuli. | |  | b. | not have a very active sex life with his partner. | |  | c. | be concerned with his partner’s physical attractiveness. | |  | d. | be interested in uncommitted sex. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 302. The reproductive advantage enjoyed by organisms best suited to a particular environment is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erotic plasticity. | |  | b. | exhibitionism. | |  | c. | natural selection. | |  | d. | the older-brother effect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 303. Isa’s chances of survival and reproductive success have increased because she has inherited a tendency to be sexually attracted to robust-looking men. As a result, this trait will likely be passed on to her offspring. This illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the fertile females theory. | |  | b. | the sexual response cycle. | |  | c. | erotic plasticity. | |  | d. | natural selection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 304. “Men pair widely; women pair wisely.” This statement best illustrates the logic of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary psychology. | |  | b. | social learning theory. | |  | c. | the fertile females theory. | |  | d. | the fraternal birth-order effect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 305. Evolutionary psychologists would most likely say that the differences between men and women in their attitudes toward uncommitted sex are because men have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than women do.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more sexually liberal social scripts | |  | b. | greater awareness of their own sex | |  | c. | a more universal moral grammar | |  | d. | greater reproductive potential  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 306. In a study of hundreds of Welsh pedestrians, women rated a man as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if he was pictured at the wheel of a swanky Bentley rather than a humble Ford Fiesta. Men rated a woman as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if she was pictured at the wheel of the expensive car rather than the inexpensive car.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | less attractive; more attractive | |  | b. | more attractive; no more attractive | |  | c. | no more attractive; more attractive | |  | d. | less attractive; no more attractive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 307. Straight women are most likely to be sexually attracted to men who appear to be   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | shy. | |  | b. | asexual. | |  | c. | uncommitted. | |  | d. | affluent. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 308. Simone is heterosexual and is looking for a romantic partner. She is most likely to seek a partner who   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | is protective. | |  | b. | is wealthy. | |  | c. | is supportive. | |  | d. | has all of these characteristics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 309. Heterosexual men, regardless of time and place, tend to prefer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in potential romantic partners.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | smooth skin | |  | b. | a youthful shape | |  | c. | both smooth skin and a youthful shape | |  | d. | neither smooth skin nor a youthful shape |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 310. Maddox spends most of his money on fancy suits and expensive jewelry to win the affections of women he finds attractive. Evolutionary psychologists would be most likely to attribute his behavior to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social scripts. | |  | b. | erotic plasticity. | |  | c. | the older-brother effect. | |  | d. | genetic predispositions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 311. Jon is a straight male and is looking for a partner. He is most likely to prefer women who have all of the following characteristics EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | smooth skin. | |  | b. | a youthful shape. | |  | c. | wealth. | |  | d. | a waist that is roughly a third narrower than their hips. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 312. Straight men tend to prefer women who have a youthful appearance, and straight women are generally attracted to tall men. Both of these preferences can be explained by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | an epigenetic mark. | |  | b. | an interaction. | |  | c. | natural selection. | |  | d. | adaptive flexibility. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 313. Men in their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are most likely to be sexually attracted to women who are several years older rather than several years younger than themselves.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | teens | |  | b. | twenties | |  | c. | thirties | |  | d. | forties |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 314. Men and women working for an experimenter asked strangers of the opposite sex: “Would you go to bed with me tonight?” Their invitations were accepted by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more than half of the men but no women. | |  | b. | almost half of the men but no women. | |  | c. | more than half of the men and almost half of the women. | |  | d. | almost half of the men and almost half of the women. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 315. Evolutionary theory is often criticized for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | working backward to explain what happened. | |  | b. | the use of natural selection. | |  | c. | views regarding sexual preferences. | |  | d. | explanations for sexual behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 316. Critics of evolutionary psychology are most likely to suggest that it underestimates the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | impact of genetic predispositions on human sexual behavior. | |  | b. | impact of cultural expectations on human sexual behavior. | |  | c. | variety of traits that contribute to reproductively successful behaviors. | |  | d. | extent to which certain gender differences in sexual behavior are common to all cultures. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 317. The impact of cultural expectations on men's and women's mating preferences is most clearly emphasized by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the fertile females theory. | |  | b. | kin selection theory. | |  | c. | social learning theory. | |  | d. | evolutionary psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 318. Which theoretical perspective is most likely to be criticized for overemphasizing humans’ capacity to learn and adapt to a variety of environments?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary theory | |  | b. | social learning theory | |  | c. | biopsychosocial theory | |  | d. | group identification theory |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 319. Which theoretical perspective can explain why behavior differences between men and women are smaller in cultures with greater gender equality?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary theory | |  | b. | social learning theory | |  | c. | biopsychosocial theory | |  | d. | fertile females theory |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 320. On Sanja’s favorite TV series, the main character ultimately derives more satisfaction from a committed relationship than from casual sex. This may affect Sanja’s behavior by teaching her   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erotic plasticity. | |  | b. | a sexual dysfunction. | |  | c. | a social script. | |  | d. | a social learning theory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 321. Social learning theory is the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | study of the evolution of behavior and the mind. | |  | b. | study of how the structure and function of genes interact with our environment to influence behavior. | |  | c. | study of the relative power and limits of genetic and environmental influences on behavior. | |  | d. | theory that we learn social behavior by observing and imitating others. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 322. Those who defend evolutionary psychology against criticism are most likely to suggest that evolutionary principles   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | generate testable predictions. | |  | b. | are intended to be descriptive but not explanatory. | |  | c. | are more applicable to men than to women. | |  | d. | are more applicable to humans than to nonhuman animal species. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 323. When a couple engages in sex within the context of a loving relationship rather than as a brief sexual hook-up, they are more likely to experience   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the older-brother effect. | |  | b. | erotic plasticity. | |  | c. | paraphilias. | |  | d. | greater satisfaction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 324. Jeremiah and Jordan have been in a committed, monogamous relationship for six years; Miles and Sophie had a brief sexual hook-up last night. After sex, Jeremiah and Jordan are more likely to experience a surge in the hormone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while Miles and Sophie will secrete less of this hormone. This hormone is related to sexual satiety and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after orgasm with a loved one.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | testosterone; satisfaction | |  | b. | estrogen; anxiety | |  | c. | prolactin; satisfaction | |  | d. | prolactin; regret |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 325. Those who suggest that the choices we make today determine what our future will be like are emphasizing the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | paraphilias. | |  | b. | human responsibility. | |  | c. | social scripts. | |  | d. | erotic plasticity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |