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| 1. Psychologists define *sex* as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by which people define *male,* *female,* and *intersex.*   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavioral characteristics | |  | b. | culturally approved mating rituals | |  | c. | biologically influenced characteristics | |  | d. | levels of reproductive success |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 2. In psychology, *gender* refers to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that people associate with *boy, girl, man,* and *woman*.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | primary sex characteristics | |  | b. | secondary sex characteristics | |  | c. | genetically determined traits | |  | d. | behavioral characteristics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 3. Which example illustrates the variability of cultural gender norms over time?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Survival for long-ago men and women involved traveling long distances, and today, men and women finish ultralong-distance races with similar times. | |  | b. | A century ago, it was more common to dress baby girls in blue and baby boys in pink. | |  | c. | Various cultures define *gender* differently*.* | |  | d. | Globally, women are underrepresented in the STEM fields.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 4. Sofi, who is pregnant, is having an ultrasound. After performing an anatomy scan, the technician announces that Sofi is carrying a boy. This is referring to the baby's   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sex. | |  | b. | gender. | |  | c. | chromosomes. | |  | d. | unisex characteristics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 5. The fact that 45 of our 46 chromosomes are unisex indicates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | males are better than females on spatial tasks. | |  | b. | females are better than males at verbal skills and abilities. | |  | c. | males and females are more alike than different. | |  | d. | males and females are very different. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 6. What is meant by the term *intersex*?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | possessing both male and female biological sexual characteristics at birth | |  | b. | biologically influenced characteristics by which people define male or female | |  | c. | behavioral characteristics that people associate with boy, girl, man, and woman | |  | d. | body structures that make sexual reproduction possible |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 7. Andie was born with male and female biological sexual characteristics. Andie’s condition is referred to as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | menarche. | |  | b. | intersex. | |  | c. | spermarche. | |  | d. | unisex.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 8. Compared with the average man, the average woman is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more likely to be diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder. | |  | b. | more likely to die by suicide. | |  | c. | less likely to express emotions freely. | |  | d. | more vulnerable to depression and anxiety. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 9. Compared with women, men are more likely to be diagnosed with   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | depression. | |  | b. | attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. | |  | c. | anxiety. | |  | d. | an eating disorder. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 10. Maurice and Brenda are 15-year-olds who are friends from the same neighborhood. Research on gender differences would lead one to predict that Maurice is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vulnerable to developing anxiety and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vulnerable to color-deficient vision than Brenda is.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; more | |  | b. | less; less | |  | c. | more; less | |  | d. | less; more |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 11. When Eugene wants a book that his sister is reading, he simply grabs it from her, sometimes pushing her in a hurtful way. Eugene’s behavior is defined in psychology as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social power. | |  | b. | androgyny. | |  | c. | aggression. | |  | d. | a gender type. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 12. Based on research on gender differences in aggression, one would be correct to predict that men are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likely than women to commit a violent crime and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likely than women to be convicted of murder.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; no more | |  | b. | less; no more | |  | c. | more; more | |  | d. | less; more |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 13. Research on gender and aggression indicates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | women admit to feeling more hostility than do men. | |  | b. | in experiments, men and women are equally willing to blast people with what they believed was intense and prolonged noise. | |  | c. | throughout the world, men are more likely than women to support and engage in war. | |  | d. | all of these statements are true. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 14. *Relational aggression* refers to an act of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | physical aggression intended to enhance a person's social standing or relationship. | |  | b. | verbal aggression intended to enhance a person's social standing or relationship. | |  | c. | physical or verbal aggression intended to enhance a person's social standing or relationship. | |  | d. | physical or verbal aggression intended to harm a person's social standing or relationship. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 15. Women are slightly more likely than men to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | interrupt other people who are speaking. | |  | b. | develop alcohol use disorder. | |  | c. | commit acts of relational aggression. | |  | d. | experience high levels of self-esteem. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 16. Carmen doesn’t really care for Sarah and tells all of her friends lies about Sarah. This is an example of what is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aggression.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | physical | |  | b. | relational | |  | c. | emotional | |  | d. | verbal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 17. The greater aggressiveness of men than of women would be LEAST likely to involve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ another person.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | spreading false rumors about | |  | b. | physically hitting | |  | c. | poisoning | |  | d. | shooting |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 18. In 2020, a United Nations global survey found that nearly half of people believed men were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ political leaders, and more than 40 percent believed men were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ business executives.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | superior; superior | |  | b. | inferior; inferior | |  | c. | superior; inferior | |  | d. | inferior; superior |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 19. When males and females work as employees in the same companies, leadership tends to go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. When males and females serve together as members of juries, leadership tends to go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | males; females | |  | b. | females; males | |  | c. | males; males | |  | d. | females; females |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 20. Physicians who are female have received \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ salaries than their male colleagues. In academia, females who have applied for research grants have received \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quality of research ratings than have male applicants.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | higher; higher | |  | b. | higher; lower | |  | c. | lower; higher | |  | d. | lower; lower |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 21. Dr. Maureen Schneider is a professor at a large university. Her research examines environmental influences on gender identity development. She has recently submitted a grant application seeking funding for her research. Based on what you now know regarding gender bias in academia,   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | funding for her research is likely to be approved quickly. | |  | b. | her research funding proposal is likely to receive a higher rating for quality of research. | |  | c. | funding for her research is likely to be delayed, although eventually approved. | |  | d. | her research is less likely to be funded as compared with proposals submitted by male faculty. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 22. In a group discussion, women are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likely than men to express support for others' opinions. As group leaders, women are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likely than men to promote a democratic leadership style.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | less; more | |  | b. | more; more | |  | c. | less; less | |  | d. | more; less |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 23. Charles and Elissa are involved in a Facebook conversation. Research on gender differences in interaction styles indicates that as the discussion proceeds, Charles is more likely than Elissa to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | offer his own opinions on issues. | |  | b. | welcome other commenters' input on issues. | |  | c. | express support for other commenters' comments. | |  | d. | avoid direct engagement with other commenters. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 24. During a group conversation, men are more likely than women to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | stare at other group members. | |  | b. | smile. | |  | c. | apologize. | |  | d. | behave in all of these ways. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 25. During a dinner for company employees, Andrew is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likely than Carrie to interrupt others, and he is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likely than Carrie to initiate touching others.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; more | |  | b. | less; less | |  | c. | more; less | |  | d. | less; more |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 26. Gender bias in the workplace is most clearly influenced by gender differences in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | leadership style. | |  | b. | creativity. | |  | c. | happiness. | |  | d. | intelligence. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 27. In social interactions, men tend to smile \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than women, and they tend to apologize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than women.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; less | |  | b. | less; more | |  | c. | more; more | |  | d. | less; less |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 28. The phenomenon in which men are more likely than women to answer a question rather than admit that they do not know the answer is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | relational aggression. | |  | b. | tend and befriend. | |  | c. | Turner syndrome. | |  | d. | the male answer syndrome. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 29. Caleb was recently asked what causes schizophrenia. Rather than admit that he doesn’t know the answer, Caleb provided an explanation that has no basis in scientific research. Caleb is demonstrating   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the male answer syndrome. | |  | b. | relational aggression. | |  | c. | cultural influences on behavior. | |  | d. | collectivism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 30. Joan goes to a dealership to buy a new family car. She argues persuasively with the associate to convince him that the price he’s quoted her is too high, but the associate refuses to budge. The following week, Joan returns with her husband Jim, and the same associate agrees to lower the price of the car. Why might this be?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Men often have an advantage in negotiation outcomes. | |  | b. | Women are more likely than men to commit acts of relational aggression. | |  | c. | If they don’t know the answer to a question, men are more likely than women to hazard a guess. | |  | d. | Worldwide, men are viewed as more ambitious than women. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 31. Antonio goes to a book signing event for Ellen’s novel. When Ellen discusses her novel and invites questions, Antonio raises his hand and spends several minutes explaining that he believes the message of her book is very different from what she’s just described. “Are you an author?” she asks. “No, I’m a chef,” he replies. This illustrates the concept of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mansplaining. | |  | b. | relational aggression. | |  | c. | social power. | |  | d. | androgyny. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 32. Which of the following people is more likely to exhibit independent behavior?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Alan, who is 12 years old | |  | b. | Sheila, who is 3 years old | |  | c. | Rhodesia, who is 12 years old | |  | d. | Kristen, who is 15 years old |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 33. Brain scans suggest that a woman's brain, more often than a man's, is wired in a way that enables   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | creative problem solving. | |  | b. | happy moods. | |  | c. | social relationships. | |  | d. | quick reflexes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 34. Compared with males, females tend to show more   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender typing. | |  | b. | secondary sex characteristics. | |  | c. | interdependence. | |  | d. | self-esteem. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 35. Teen girls average \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ daily text messages than do teen boys. Girls' and women's friendships are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intimate.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; more | |  | b. | fewer; less | |  | c. | more; less | |  | d. | fewer; more |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 36. Compared with men, women are more likely to talk with others to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | solve problems. | |  | b. | explore relationships. | |  | c. | demonstrate leadership skills. | |  | d. | express their unique opinions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 37. Andrea recently met Anita and is scrolling through her Facebook posts. She most likely to see posts   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | including work-related words. | |  | b. | containing curse words. | |  | c. | depicting anger. | |  | d. | containing family-related words. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 38. Women report that their friendships with women are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enjoyable and intimate than their friendships with men. Men report that their friendships with men are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enjoyable and intimate than their friendships with women.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; less | |  | b. | less; more | |  | c. | more; more | |  | d. | less; less |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 39. Erica and Phil are both young adults who live in the same suburban town. Research on gender similarities and differences indicate that Erica’s friendships with women are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intimate and nurturing than her friendships with men. Phil’s friendships with men are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intimate and nurturing than his friendships with women.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; less | |  | b. | less; more | |  | c. | more; more | |  | d. | less; less |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 40. When stressed, women are more likely than men to turn to others for support, a tendency called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgyny. | |  | b. | tend and befriend. | |  | c. | gender typing. | |  | d. | gender identity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 41. When Debra learned that she had a serious illness, she turned to her female friends for comfort and support. Debra’s behavior best illustrates a predisposition to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | insecure attachments. | |  | b. | androgyny. | |  | c. | secondary sex characteristics. | |  | d. | tend and befriend. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 42. As they become teenagers, girls appear progressively \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ insecure and boys appear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dominant.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; less | |  | b. | less; more | |  | c. | more; more | |  | d. | less; less |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 43. Gender differences in social connectedness peak during   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | early and middle childhood. | |  | b. | late childhood and adolescence. | |  | c. | adolescence and early adulthood. | |  | d. | middle and late adulthood. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 44. Our gender psychology is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by biology.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | caused | |  | b. | created | |  | c. | dictated | |  | d. | influenced |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 45. Which of the following explains genetic differences between males and females?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They have different sex chromosomes. | |  | b. | They have different concentrations of sex chromosomes. | |  | c. | They look different physically. | |  | d. | They have different sex characteristics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 46. Which of the following explains physiological differences between males and females?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They have different sex chromosomes. | |  | b. | They have different concentrations of sex hormones. | |  | c. | They look different physically. | |  | d. | They have different levels of intelligence. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 47. The X chromosome is found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Y chromosome is found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | only in males; only in females | |  | b. | only in females; only in males | |  | c. | in both males and females; only in females | |  | d. | in both males and females; only in males |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 48. A baby girl receives a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Y chromosome from her father. | |  | b. | Y chromosome from her mother. | |  | c. | Y chromosome from both her father and mother. | |  | d. | X chromosome from both her father and mother. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 49. Melissa’s birth-assigned sex is female; she has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as her sex chromosomes. Juan’s birth-assigned sex is male; he has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as his sex chromosomes.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | XX; XX | |  | b. | YY; YY | |  | c. | XY; XX | |  | d. | XX; XY |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 50. A single gene on the Y chromosome throws a master switch at about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after conception. This triggers the subsequent development of the testes and their production of testosterone.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | one week | |  | b. | seven weeks | |  | c. | three months | |  | d. | six months |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 51. Tessa and Timmy are opposite-sex fraternal twin babies. The primary sex characteristics that differ between the two of them first began to develop   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | at their conception. | |  | b. | about seven weeks after their conception. | |  | c. | about the fourth month after their conception. | |  | d. | about the sixth month after their conception. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 52. The main androgen that promotes male sex organ development is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the Y chromosome. | |  | b. | spermarche. | |  | c. | menarche. | |  | d. | testosterone. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 53. Prenatal development of the external male sex organs is stimulated by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender schemas. | |  | b. | the X chromosome. | |  | c. | testosterone. | |  | d. | gender typing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 54. Estradiol is one of the major female hormones called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | testosterone. | |  | b. | estrogens. | |  | c. | X chromosomes. | |  | d. | Y chromosomes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 55. During her mother’s pregnancy, Geneva was exposed to unusually high levels of male hormones. As a result, Geneva may   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | have more male-typical interests. | |  | b. | experience early puberty. | |  | c. | have a Y chromosome. | |  | d. | not develop secondary sex characteristics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 56. The different male or female patterns in brain wiring during prenatal development result from   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender schemas. | |  | b. | secondary sex characteristics. | |  | c. | spermarche. | |  | d. | sex hormones. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 57. Puberty refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the prenatal development of primary sex characteristics. | |  | b. | the onset of sexual attraction toward members of the other or the same sex. | |  | c. | the period of sexual maturation during which a person becomes capable of reproducing. | |  | d. | the onset of a female's first menstrual period. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 58. At about age 10 in girls and age 12 in boys, a surge of sex hormones triggers the onset of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender typing. | |  | b. | puberty. | |  | c. | androgyny. | |  | d. | gender schemas. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 59. Martina, age 10, and Felipe, age 12, are brother and sister. Felipe has always been taller than Martina, until recently. Now, Martina is a little taller than her brother. Felipe is upset that his little sister is now taller than he is. What can you say to Felipe to help him understand what is happening?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | “You can expect your sister to be taller than you well into adulthood.” | |  | b. | “Evidently your parents treated both of you differently when you were little, which stunted your growth.” | |  | c. | “Your sister obviously is going to be exceptionally tall, like your dad. And, you’re going to be short like your mom.” | |  | d. | “Don’t worry about it. This is only temporary. By the time you’re 14 you’ll probably be taller than your sister again.” |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 60. Primary sex characteristics are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender schemas. | |  | b. | a person's sex chromosomes. | |  | c. | the roles that a culture expects from those defined as male and female. | |  | d. | the body structures that enable reproduction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 61. An example of a primary sex characteristic is a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | woman's ovaries. | |  | b. | man's larynx. | |  | c. | woman's breasts. | |  | d. | man's adrenal glands. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 62. The growth spurt in 12-year-old Julian’s reproductive organs 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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| 63. Nonreproductive sexual characteristics such as the deepened male voice and male facial hair are called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender roles. | |  | b. | secondary sex characteristics. | |  | c. | primary sex characteristics. | |  | d. | gender schemas. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 64. Secondary sex characteristics begin to emerge   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | during the 2-year period of rapid physical development associated with puberty. | |  | b. | after the teen experiences parental conflict at home. | |  | c. | during young adulthood, a few years after the completion of pubertal development. | |  | d. | during prenatal development. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 65. Lee is a teen and is going through puberty. His voice is changing, and he is developing body hair. Both of these changes are examples of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | primary sex characteristics. | |  | b. | secondary sex characteristics. | |  | c. | spermarche. | |  | d. | androgyny. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 66. A boy's first ejaculation is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender typing. | |  | b. | androgyny. | |  | c. | spermarche. | |  | d. | a secondary sex characteristic. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 67. At what age does spermarche usually occur in boys?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 10 | |  | b. | 12 | |  | c. | 14 | |  | d. | 16 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 68. Jacob, who is 14, recently experienced his first ejaculation while asleep. This event is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | menarche. | |  | b. | androgyny. | |  | c. | gender typing. | |  | d. | spermarche.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 69. The term *menarche* refers to the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | onset of male reproductive capacity. | |  | b. | first menstrual period. | |  | c. | development of secondary sex characteristics. | |  | d. | acquisition of a traditional masculine role. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 70. Francesca has just experienced menarche, her first menstrual period. This most clearly indicates that she has entered a developmental period known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgyny. | |  | b. | spermarche. | |  | c. | gender typing. | |  | d. | puberty. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 71. Jessica is now 8. Her father left the family when she was 4, and her mother has struggled to earn enough to feed, clothe, and house Jessica and her siblings ever since. For Jessica, this may trigger early   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgyny. | |  | b. | gender typing. | |  | c. | menarche. | |  | d. | intersex symptoms. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 72. Increased levels of body fat in females has been suggested as partially responsible for an early onset of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | spermarche. | |  | b. | gender typing. | |  | c. | androgyny. | |  | d. | puberty. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 73. People who are born with unusual combinations of male and female sex chromosomes, hormones, and anatomy are said to be   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | spermarche. | |  | b. | straight. | |  | c. | intersex. | |  | d. | bisexual. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 74. Unusual combinations of male and female sexual anatomy are characteristic of newborns who are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | transgender. | |  | b. | intersex. | |  | c. | bisexual. | |  | d. | asexual. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 75. A genetic male newborn whose primary sex characteristics are not typically male or female may be referred to as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | bisexual. | |  | b. | androgynous. | |  | c. | gender-typed. | |  | d. | intersex. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 76. A genetic male who is born with two X chromosomes and one Y chromosome has   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Klinefelter syndrome. | |  | b. | Turner syndrome. | |  | c. | a gender identity. | |  | d. | androgynous views. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 77. Horace was born with two X chromosomes and one Y chromosome. Horace was born with the condition known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Klinefelter syndrome. | |  | b. | Turner syndrome. | |  | c. | androgyny. | |  | d. | androgen insensitivity syndrome. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 78. Lori was born with a single X chromosome. As a result, she does not have menstrual periods, did not develop breasts, and is not able to have children without assistance. Lori was born with the condition known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Klinefelter syndrome. | |  | b. | Turner syndrome. | |  | c. | androgyny. | |  | d. | androgen insensitivity syndrome. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 79. Which of the following is true of a genetic female with Turner syndrome?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | She may not have menstrual periods. | |  | b. | She has two X chromosomes. | |  | c. | She has one X chromosome and one Y chromosome. | |  | d. | She is more capable of reproducing than most females without Turner syndrome. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 80. A male born with Klinefelter syndrome may struggle with his   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender identity. | |  | b. | gender role. | |  | c. | gender typing. | |  | d. | androgyny. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 81. In the past, medical professionals often recommended sex-reassignment surgery to create an unambiguous sex identity for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgynous | |  | b. | intersex | |  | c. | gender-typed | |  | d. | non-pubertal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 82. A set of expectations about a social position that define how those in that position are to behave is referred to as a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | schema. | |  | b. | role. | |  | c. | androgynous behavior. | |  | d. | gender expression. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 83. A set of expected behaviors, attitudes, and traits for men and for women is called a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender identity. | |  | b. | gender role. | |  | c. | gender schema. | |  | d. | gender type. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 84. When asked to draw a scientist in the 1960s and 1970s, less than 1 percent of U.S. children drew a woman. In recent studies, 28 percent did so. This reflects a shift in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender identity. | |  | b. | primary sex characteristics. | |  | c. | gender roles. | |  | d. | secondary sex characteristics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 85. Trevor is a graduate student conducting research on children’s understanding of gender roles. If he asks child participants to draw a scientist, he can expect that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the children will draw a woman as a scientist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | none | |  | b. | 1 percent | |  | c. | 28 percent | |  | d. | 50 percent |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 86. Nanette has always done all the housekeeping chores because she learned that this was expected of women. Her behavior best illustrates the influence of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sex chromosomes. | |  | b. | secondary sex characteristics. | |  | c. | androgyny. | |  | d. | gender roles. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 87. It is most likely that in many cultures women's leadership responsibilities have been limited by their   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgyny. | |  | b. | primary sex characteristics. | |  | c. | gender roles. | |  | d. | secondary sex characteristics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 88. Adults in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are most likely to agree that when jobs are scarce, men should have more rights to a job than women.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Spain | |  | b. | Sweden | |  | c. | Egypt | |  | d. | Both Spain and Sweden |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 89. During the COVID-19 pandemic, U.S. women were more likely than men to report   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | career disruption. | |  | b. | career enhancement. | |  | c. | altered gender identity. | |  | d. | secondary sex characteristics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 90. Sexual aggression involves   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgyny. | |  | b. | sexual harassment and sexual assault. | |  | c. | gender typing. | |  | d. | gender roles. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 91. Which of the following is defined as “any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs without the explicit consent of the recipient”?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sexual harassment | |  | b. | sexual assault | |  | c. | sexual aggression | |  | d. | sexual attitude |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 92. Floyd has experienced unwanted touching by his boss. He is experiencing sexual   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | harassment. | |  | b. | assault. | |  | c. | aggression. | |  | d. | attitude. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 93. The majority of rape victims are between the ages of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 13 and 20. | |  | b. | 11 and 24. | |  | c. | 15 and 20. | |  | d. | 20 and 30. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 94. Erum is a victim of sexual assault. In which of the following countries is she most likely to be viewed as “dishonoring” her family?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | India | |  | b. | Australia | |  | c. | Spain | |  | d. | Sweden |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 95. In the United States, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of women and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of men report having experienced sexual aggression in their lifetime.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 25; 67 | |  | b. | 43; 81 | |  | c. | 67; 25 | |  | d. | 81; 43 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 96. Which of the following is NOT a negative consequence associated with experiencing sexual aggression?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | reduced physical health | |  | b. | reduced depression | |  | c. | sleep disruption | |  | d. | increased anxiety |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 97. Which of the following strategies has NOT been effective in reducing sexual aggression?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | encouraging victims to report their experiences to authority figures and to share their experiences publicly | |  | b. | educating people about violence-preventing bystander intervention strategies | |  | c. | treating perpetrators of sexual aggression through psychotherapy | |  | d. | empowering victims to take control of their situations and refuse to let perpetrators dominate them |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 98. Our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female is our gender   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | identity. | |  | b. | role. | |  | c. | type. | |  | d. | schema. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 99. Binary gender identity is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as nonbinary gender identity is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | only two options; more than two options | |  | b. | biologically defined; socially defined | |  | c. | more than two options; only two options | |  | d. | socially defined; biologically defined |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 100. When binary, a person's sense of being male or female is his or her gender   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | identity. | |  | b. | role. | |  | c. | type. | |  | d. | schema. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 101. A person with a nonbinary gender identity may   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | take on a gender identity at an early age. | |  | b. | have several gender roles. | |  | c. | identify as some combination of male and female. | |  | d. | develop incorrect schemas about gender. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 102. Kaycee’s gender identity is fluid. On some days she identifies as female and on other days he identifies as male. Kaycee’s gender identity is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | binary. | |  | b. | secondary. | |  | c. | primary. | |  | d. | nonbinary. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 103. According to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, people acquire their gender identity by observing and imitating others' gender-linked behaviors and being rewarded or punished.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary psychology | |  | b. | collectivism | |  | c. | Freudian psychology | |  | d. | social learning theory |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 104. Which theory states that when Natalia acquires her gender identity by observing her mother making breakfast for the family every morning and then being praised by her father for making breakfast?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Freudian psychology | |  | b. | social learning theory | |  | c. | evolutionary psychology | |  | d. | behaviorism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 105. The acquisition of a traditional masculine or feminine role is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender typing. | |  | b. | gender identity. | |  | c. | androgyny. | |  | d. | gender role. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 106. When his daughter physically fights with a friend at school, Aaron scolds her and says, “Good girls don't fight!” When his son physically fights with a friend at school, Aaron asks “Did you win?” Aaron's comments are most likely to encourage   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | spermarche. | |  | b. | gender typing. | |  | c. | intersex development. | |  | d. | androgyny. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 107. Daria’s father has always done an equal share of the cleaning and cooking in her household. Marni’s father has never done any. Daria is more likely than Marni to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | be strongly gender-typed. | |  | b. | aspire to work outside the home. | |  | c. | have a nonbinary gender identity. | |  | d. | seek a partner who prefers not to do housework. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 108. People are most likely to be adaptable to a variety of different roles if they are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgynous. | |  | b. | heterosexual. | |  | c. | gender-typed. | |  | d. | asexual. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 109. Mae has always felt like a blend of male and female, and their gender expression combines traditionally male and female interests, behaviors, and clothing. Mae best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender typing. | |  | b. | androgyny. | |  | c. | secondary sex characteristics. | |  | d. | a bisexual orientation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 110. Parents with traditional gender schemas are especially likely to raise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children who share their expectations of how males and females should act.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgynous | |  | b. | gender-typed | |  | c. | intersex | |  | d. | nonbinary |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 111. In Tatiana and Ricky’s family, Ricky works outside of the home, controls the finances, and makes all of the family decisions. Tatiana cares for the children, does all of the housework, and considers Ricky the head of the household. Tatiana and Ricky are likely to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children who share their expectations about how males and females should act.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgynous | |  | b. | individualistic | |  | c. | gender-typed | |  | d. | cisgender |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 112. Dion is 4 years old and believes that boys should pretend to be race car drivers and girls should play house. His belief is an example of a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender role. | |  | b. | gender schema. | |  | c. | gender type. | |  | d. | gender identity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 113. Adults who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are often more adaptable and resilient.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | prefer androgyny | |  | b. | are bisexual | |  | c. | have been gender-typed | |  | d. | are asexual |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 114. Concepts that organize our experiences of male-female characteristics and help us think about our gender identity are called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender roles. | |  | b. | sexual orientations. | |  | c. | gender schemas. | |  | d. | primary sex characteristics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 115. The belief that girls are friendlier than boys is a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgyny. | |  | b. | gender schema. | |  | c. | sexual orientation. | |  | d. | secondary sex characteristic. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 116. The classification of certain occupations as masculine or feminine illustrates the impact of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgyny. | |  | b. | the X chromosome. | |  | c. | gender schemas. | |  | d. | secondary sex characteristics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 117. Maureen is 11 months old. With regard to her gender development, we can say that she   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | can differentiate between a male and female face. | |  | b. | can label items in her world as male or female. | |  | c. | has already developed a traditional female role. | |  | d. | understands what is considered acceptable behavior for girls in her culture. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 118. In every culture, people communicate their genders through various means of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender expression. | |  | b. | androgyny. | |  | c. | gender typing. | |  | d. | gender identity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 119. Children's tendency to classify clothing, interests, and possessions as either masculine or feminine reflects   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | androgyny. | |  | b. | secondary sex characteristics. | |  | c. | gender expression. | |  | d. | menarche. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 120. Which child has the most rigid gender stereotypes?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Aimee, who is 2 years old | |  | b. | Mike, who is 13 years old | |  | c. | Zach, who is 10 years old | |  | d. | Daniella, who is 5 years old |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 121. Margaret’s birth-assigned sex is female, and she identifies as female. Margaret is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cisgender. | |  | b. | transgender. | |  | c. | androgynous. | |  | d. | nonbinary. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 122. Some people are transgender, meaning that their gender identity or expression differs from that associated with their   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sexual orientation. | |  | b. | birth-assigned sex. | |  | c. | gender type. | |  | d. | gender schema. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 123. Ken’s birth-assigned sex is female, but he identifies as male and communicates this through his gender expression. Ken could best be described as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | intersex. | |  | b. | transgender. | |  | c. | androgynous. | |  | d. | gender-typed.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 124. Jackie's birth-assigned sex is male, but she has long identified as female and will soon undergo medical sex-reassignment. Jackie could best be described as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | bisexual. | |  | b. | gay. | |  | c. | transgender. | |  | d. | androgynous. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 125. To receive a diagnosis of gender dysphoria, a person must experience   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender identity confusion. | |  | b. | a gender identity that is not typically associated with their birth-assigned sex. | |  | c. | clinical levels of distress associated with their gender identity. | |  | d. | a gender identity that is typically associated with their birth-assigned sex. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 126. Some transgender people experience profound distress, increasing their risk of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender dysphoria. | |  | b. | gender identity. | |  | c. | gender typing. | |  | d. | androgyny. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 127. Kate, who is transgender, suffers harassment in her community and is now experiencing frequent distress associated with her gender identity. She may therefore meet the criteria for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gender dysphoria. | |  | b. | gender expression. | |  | c. | gender typing. | |  | d. | androgyny. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 128. Which of the following most clearly states the relationship between gender identity and sexual orientation?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Gender identity and sexual orientation are fundamentally the same. | |  | b. | Gender identity and sexual orientation both dictate the direction of our sexual attractions. | |  | c. | Our sexual orientation is dependent upon our gender identity. | |  | d. | Gender identity is distinct from sexual orientation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 129. In a recent study, researchers found that transgender children were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cisgender children.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | just as strongly gender-typed and gender identified as | |  | b. | far less strongly gender-typed and gender identified than | |  | c. | more committed to their gender identity than | |  | d. | more distressed about their gender identity than |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 130. Asexual is defined as having   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | no sexual attraction toward others. | |  | b. | a sexual attraction to our own sex. | |  | c. | male-female sexual attraction. | |  | d. | sexual attraction that is not restricted to any sex or gender identity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 131. Aaliyah is not sexually attracted to anyone and has never been in a sexual relationship. She can best be described as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | bisexual. | |  | b. | asexual. | |  | c. | heterosexual. | |  | d. | pansexual. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 132. Asexual people are sexually attracted to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | only those of their own sex. | |  | b. | only males or females. | |  | c. | those of any sex or gender identity. | |  | d. | no one at all. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 133. Rodrigo is a 42-year-old single male. He has never had a sexual encounter with nor felt any sexual attraction for another person. Rodrigo is best described as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | paraphilic. | |  | b. | habituated. | |  | c. | refractory. | |  | d. | asexual. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 134. Who pioneered the study of human sexuality?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Masters and Johnson | |  | b. | Kinsey | |  | c. | LeVay | |  | d. | Eagly and Wood |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 135. The main male sex hormone, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, influences sexual desire in both males and females.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | testosterone | |  | b. | estrogen | |  | c. | serotonin | |  | d. | norepinephrine |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 136. Hernando is an adolescent male who is going through puberty. Which hormone is likely to surge and have a main influence on his pubertal development?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | testosterone | |  | b. | estrogens | |  | c. | serotonin | |  | d. | norepinephrine |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 137. The main female sex hormone(s) is(are)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | testosterone. | |  | b. | estrogens. | |  | c. | serotonin. | |  | d. | norepinephrine. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 138. An important female sex hormone that contributes to female sex characteristics is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | serotonin. | |  | b. | estradiol. | |  | c. | HPV. | |  | d. | epinephrine. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 139. The main female sex hormones, the estrogens, peak during   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the refractory period. | |  | b. | the resolution stage. | |  | c. | menstruation. | |  | d. | ovulation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 140. Which of the following statements is true?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Women’s mating preferences do not change based on the timing of ovulation. | |  | b. | When estrogens and testosterone decline in women, their mating preferences change. | |  | c. | Researchers are exploring and debating whether women’s mating preferences change across the menstrual cycle. | |  | d. | Changes across the menstrual cycle do not affect women’s mating preferences. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 141. Studies find that women with mates have slightly higher sexual desire than usual at ovulation, when there is a rise of both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | testosterone; estrogens | |  | b. | prolactin; estrogens | |  | c. | estrogens; prolactin | |  | d. | testosterone; prolactin |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 142. Studies find that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increase during ovulation and that women with romantic partners experience \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sexual desire during ovulation.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | estrogens and testosterone; increased | |  | b. | prolactin and estrogens; increased | |  | c. | estradiol and testosterone; decreased | |  | d. | testosterone and prolactin; decreased |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 143. 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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| 144. Experiments with surgically or naturally menopausal women have demonstrated that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-replacement therapy helps restore diminished arousal, desire, and sexual activity.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | testosterone | |  | b. | prolactin | |  | c. | dopamine | |  | d. | serotonin |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 145. Fifty-year-old Nova has just begun menopause and her sex drive is now significantly lower. To help Nova increase her sex drive, her physician may recommend   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | estradiol-replacement therapy. | |  | b. | Viagra. | |  | c. | estrogen-replacement therapy. | |  | d. | testosterone-replacement therapy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 146. Research on sexual motivation indicates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the level of men's sex drive varies more over time than the level of women's sex drive. | |  | b. | normal hour-to-hour fluctuations in men's testosterone level have little effect on the level of their sex drive. | |  | c. | men's testosterone level varies more over time than does women's estrogen level. | |  | d. | variations in estrogen level over time have a greater impact on the sex drive of human females than on other mammalian females. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 147. Jeb, who is on his high-school football team, notices that a group of girls has stopped by to watch the team practice. He immediately tries some faster, riskier moves. If his hormone levels were checked at this time, we would most likely find a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | drop in his testosterone level. | |  | b. | increase in his testosterone level. | |  | c. | increase in his estrogen levels. | |  | d. | increase in his prolactin levels. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 148. Research on sex hormones and human sexual behavior indicates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the sexual desire of human females is somewhat lower at ovulation than at other times. | |  | b. | male sex offenders typically have lower-than-normal testosterone levels. | |  | c. | adult males who are castrated experience a decline in their sex drive. | |  | d. | sexual interests are aroused by decreased testosterone levels in women and increased testosterone levels in men. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 149. Dwayne, who is 65, experiences diminished sexual activity, arousal, and desire. What may be able to help him?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sexual response cycle therapy | |  | b. | therapy for male arousal disorder | |  | c. | Nothing can really help him as he is experiencing a sexual dysfunction. | |  | d. | testosterone-replacement therapy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 150. Marisol is going through menopause, which involves a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | decline in estrogen levels with age. | |  | b. | increase in testosterone levels with age. | |  | c. | increase in estrogen levels with age. | |  | d. | decrease in testosterone levels with age. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 151. Male sex offenders lose much of their sexual urge when taking   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | testosterone. | |  | b. | Viagra. | |  | c. | estrogen. | |  | d. | Depo-Provera. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 152. Male sex offenders lose much of their sexual urge when voluntarily taking a drug that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | increases their estrogen levels to that of prepubertal boys. | |  | b. | reduces their estrogen levels to that of prepubertal boys. | |  | c. | increases their testosterone levels to that of prepubertal boys. | |  | d. | reduces their testosterone levels to that of prepubertal boys. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 153. Who described the four stages of the sexual response cycle by observing more than 10,000 sexual “cycles”?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Masters and Johnson | |  | b. | Kinsey | |  | c. | LeVay | |  | d. | Wood |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 154. Masters and Johnson described the stages of the sexual response cycle. Based on their research, how many stages did they identify?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | two | |  | b. | three | |  | c. | four | |  | d. | six |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 155. The stage of the sexual response cycle in which the genitals become engorged, but peak arousal is not reached, is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | resolution. | |  | b. | plateau. | |  | c. | orgasm. | |  | d. | excitement. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 156. The sequence of events in a sexual response cycle includes the following:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the excitement stage immediately precedes orgasm. | |  | b. | orgasm immediately precedes the excitement stage. | |  | c. | the plateau stage immediately precedes orgasm. | |  | d. | the excitement stage immediately precedes the resolution stage. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 157. Research on the human sexual response cycle indicates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | blood pressure rates decrease during the plateau stage and increase during orgasm. | |  | b. | conception is not possible without the occurrence of male orgasm. | |  | c. | the same subcortical brain regions were active in men and women during orgasm. | |  | d. | the resolution stage of the female sexual response cycle is especially lengthy following multiple orgasms. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 158. Darren and Jan both experienced a complete sexual response cycle during intercourse. It is likely that each of them experienced the highest levels of blood pressure and heart rate during the stage of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | resolution. | |  | b. | plateau. | |  | c. | orgasm. | |  | d. | excitement. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 159. Which of the following is the fourth and last stage of the sexual response cycle?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | excitement | |  | b. | plateau | |  | c. | orgasm | |  | d. | resolution |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 160. Marla just engaged in sexual intercourse with her partner. Her body is now gradually returning to an unaroused state. Which stage of the sexual response cycle is she experiencing?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | excitement | |  | b. | resolution | |  | c. | plateau | |  | d. | orgasm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 161. The time after orgasm during which a person cannot experience another orgasm is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the plateau stage. | |  | b. | the excitement stage. | |  | c. | a paraphilia. | |  | d. | the refractory period. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 162. The male refractory period lasts anywhere from a few   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | seconds to a few minutes. | |  | b. | minutes to a couple of hours. | |  | c. | minutes to a day or more. | |  | d. | hours to a week or more. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 163. A problem that consistently impairs sexual arousal or functioning at any point in the sexual response cycle is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a paraphilia. | |  | b. | pedophilia. | |  | c. | a sexual dysfunction. | |  | d. | a refractory period. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 164. Which of the following is an example of a sexual dysfunction?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pedophilia | |  | b. | a refractory period | |  | c. | erectile disorder | |  | d. | erotic plasticity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 165. An inability to develop or maintain an erection may indicate   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erotic plasticity. | |  | b. | premature ejaculation. | |  | c. | a paraphilia. | |  | d. | erectile disorder. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 166. Premature ejaculation is one form of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | exhibitionism. | |  | b. | sexually transmitted infection. | |  | c. | erotic plasticity. | |  | d. | sexual dysfunction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 167. Erectile disorder is one form of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erotic plasticity. | |  | b. | sexually transmitted infection. | |  | c. | nocturnal emission. | |  | d. | sexual dysfunction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 168. Shawn finds it difficult to maintain an erection when he is engaging in sexual activity with his partner. He may be experiencing   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erectile disorder. | |  | b. | exhibitionism. | |  | c. | necrophilia. | |  | d. | premature ejaculation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 169. Lucas is distressed because he consistently experiences orgasm during intercourse much more quickly than he wants to. His difficulty may be   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erotic plasticity. | |  | b. | erectile disorder. | |  | c. | a paraphilia. | |  | d. | premature ejaculation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 170. Grace is upset because she is unable to experience orgasm during sexual intercourse. Her difficulty is most clearly an indication of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pedophilia. | |  | b. | erotic plasticity. | |  | c. | necrophilia. | |  | d. | female orgasmic disorder. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 171. Women who experience sexual distress usually relate it to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | their short refractory periods. | |  | b. | their own body image problems. | |  | c. | their emotional relationship with their partner during sex. | |  | d. | physical dysfunctions that prevent orgasm. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 172. Since 1998 erectile disorder has been routinely treated by taking   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Depo-Provera. | |  | b. | prolactin. | |  | c. | testosterone supplements. | |  | d. | Viagra. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 173. Viagra is routinely prescribed for the treatment of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | paraphilias. | |  | b. | female orgasmic disorder. | |  | c. | premature ejaculation. | |  | d. | erectile disorder. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 174. Jane suffers from female orgasmic disorder. Which of the following will help train Jane on how to reach orgasm?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | testosterone-replacement therapy | |  | b. | understanding the sexual response cycle | |  | c. | drug therapy | |  | d. | behaviorally oriented therapy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 175. Sexual behaviors that involve harm or risk of harm to others are an indication of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erotic plasticity. | |  | b. | a refractory period. | |  | c. | premature ejaculation. | |  | d. | a paraphilia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 176. A paraphilia may involve   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a problem that consistently impairs sexual arousal. | |  | b. | a lack of sexual energy and arousability. | |  | c. | experiencing sexual arousal from the suffering of others. | |  | d. | an inability to establish an emotional relationship with one's partner. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 177. Which of the following would most likely be described as a paraphilia?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a medical problem that consistently impairs sexual arousal | |  | b. | a lack of sexual energy and arousability | |  | c. | fantasizing about the suffering of others in order to become sexually aroused | |  | d. | an inability to establish a close emotional relationship with one's sexual partner |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 178. Unlike sexual dysfunctions, paraphilias often involve sexual behaviors that are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | medically treatable. | |  | b. | common only to females. | |  | c. | socially unacceptable. | |  | d. | not likely to cause any personal distress. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 179. Deriving pleasure by exposing oneself sexually to others without consent is most clearly an indication of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pedophilia. | |  | b. | erectile disorder. | |  | c. | necrophilia. | |  | d. | exhibitionism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 180. Dan has long been distressed by his frequent urges to view photos of women's undergarments online in order to become sexually aroused. His experience is most indicative of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erectile disorder. | |  | b. | an orgasmic disorder. | |  | c. | a refractory period. | |  | d. | a paraphilia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 181. Which of the following is an example of a paraphilia?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erectile disorder | |  | b. | female orgasmic disorder | |  | c. | premature ejaculation | |  | d. | exhibitionism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 182. Henry has been arrested a few times for exposing himself in front of a crowd of people waiting for a bus, which he finds sexually arousing. His behavior is most clearly indicative of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erectile disorder. | |  | b. | pedophilia. | |  | c. | a paraphilia. | |  | d. | necrophilia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 183. Borja frequently rubs his body against strangers in crowded public buses in order to become sexually aroused. His behavior is most clearly indicative of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erectile disorder. | |  | b. | exhibitionism. | |  | c. | a paraphilia. | |  | d. | necrophilia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 184. The American Psychiatric Association classifies unusual sexual desire as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if a person experiences distress or it entails harm or risk of harm to others.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | paraphilia | |  | b. | disorder | |  | c. | dysfunction | |  | d. | inappropriate response |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 185. Which of the following is NOT a common STI?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | chlamydia | |  | b. | HSV | |  | c. | gonorrhea | |  | d. | female orgasmic disorder |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 186. The age group that is at the highest risk of contracting a sexually transmitted infection includes people   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | between 15 and 24. | |  | b. | in late adulthood. | |  | c. | in early adolescence. | |  | d. | in middle adulthood. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 187. Condoms have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in preventing certain skin-to-skin STIs, such as herpes. Condoms have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in preventing transmission of HIV.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | of limited protective value; of limited protective value | |  | b. | about 80 percent effective; about 80 percent effective | |  | c. | about 80 percent effective; of limited protective value | |  | d. | of limited protective value; about 80 percent effective |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 188. The transmission of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from an infected sexual partner may result in AIDS.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | STI | |  | b. | HPV | |  | c. | STD | |  | d. | HIV |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 189. Jackson has a life-threatening condition that has depleted his immune system. The virus that caused this condition was transmitted to him sexually. Jackson likely has   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a paraphilia. | |  | b. | HPV. | |  | c. | erectile disorder. | |  | d. | AIDS. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 190. Which of the following is passed much more often from men to women than from women to men?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | HIV infections | |  | b. | refractory periods | |  | c. | orgasmic disorder | |  | d. | paraphilias |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 191. Worldwide, the proportion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with AIDS is growing.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | men | |  | b. | women | |  | c. | elderly individuals | |  | d. | nonhuman animals |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 192. Which of the following is considered the first step in preventing STIs?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | knowing one's status and sharing it with your partner | |  | b. | practicing safer sex | |  | c. | abstaining from sexual activity | |  | d. | using condoms when engaging in sexual activity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 193. An integrated understanding of sexual motivation in terms of sexual maturity, exposure to stimulating conditions, and religious values is most clearly provided by the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | biological approach. | |  | b. | biopsychosocial approach. | |  | c. | evolutionary perspective. | |  | d. | social-cultural perspective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 194. An understanding of human sexual behavior in terms of the interplay of cultural norms, sex hormones, and people's unique sexual values and motives is most clearly provided by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the fertile females theory. | |  | b. | cognitive psychology. | |  | c. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | d. | evolutionary psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 195. Dr. Bernard studies the effect of religious and personal values on college students’ sexual behavior. Dr. Bernard is focusing on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ influences on sexual behavior.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | biological | |  | b. | psychological | |  | c. | biopsychosocial | |  | d. | social-cultural |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 196. Mr. and Mrs. Gutteling are watching an erotic scene in a movie. This is most likely to increase   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | their levels of sexual arousal. | |  | b. | their feelings that sexual promiscuity is morally wrong. | |  | c. | Mr. Gutteling’s sexual arousal, while decreasing Mrs. Gutteling’s. | |  | d. | Mrs. Gutteling’s estrogen levels and decrease Mr. Gutteling’s testosterone levels. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 197. In the 1920s, when Western women's hemlines rose to the knee, viewing an exposed leg might have been an external stimulus for many. Today, most would hardly notice. This illustrates the impact of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erotic plasticity. | |  | b. | refractory periods. | |  | c. | habituation. | |  | d. | the older-brother effect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 198. Travis is a frequent pornography viewer. Over time, as his exposure to pornography increases, his response to the pornography will   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | habituate. | |  | b. | remain the same. | |  | c. | strengthen. | |  | d. | increase. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 199. Most pornographic material presents women as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | subservient sexual objects. | |  | b. | empowered. | |  | c. | strong. | |  | d. | sexually deviant. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 200. Research suggests that after 18-year-old Adam has viewed pornography featuring sexually attractive women, he will be   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more likely to perceive himself as attractive. | |  | b. | more likely to perceive his girlfriend as attractive. | |  | c. | less likely to perceive himself as attractive. | |  | d. | less likely to perceive his girlfriend as attractive. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 201. Mike views online pornography daily. Which of the following is he NOT likely to experience?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erectile problems | |  | b. | larger brain regions that aid sexual pleasure | |  | c. | lowered sexual desire | |  | d. | reduced brain activation in response to sexual imagery |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 202. Vincent views pornography frequently. Over time, this may result in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erectile problems. | |  | b. | increased sexual desire. | |  | c. | increased brain activation. | |  | d. | believing that rape is wrong. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 203. Some research has found that extensive online pornography exposure does all of the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | contribute to erectile problems. | |  | b. | increase sexual desire. | |  | c. | diminish brain activation to sexual images. | |  | d. | desensitize young adults to normal sexuality. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 204. Repeatedly viewing pornography may have the effect of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | reducing sexual satisfaction. | |  | b. | increasing brain activation in response to sexual stimuli. | |  | c. | desensitizing young adults to sexuality. | |  | d. | increasing relationship satisfaction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 205. Experiencing sexual fantasies can produce orgasms for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | most men. | |  | b. | most women. | |  | c. | a few men. | |  | d. | a few women. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 206. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tend to have more frequent, more physical, and more aggressive sexual fantasies.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Heterosexual women | |  | b. | Asexual women | |  | c. | Men, regardless of sexual orientation, | |  | d. | Heterosexual men |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 207. Men are more likely than women to experience   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | orgasm as a result of sexual fantasies alone. | |  | b. | more physical sexual fantasies. | |  | c. | sexually romantic fantasies. | |  | d. | more personal sexual fantasies. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 208. Craig and Ramona, as part of couples therapy, tell each other their sexual fantasies. Research indicates that Craig is likely to fantasize about sex \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ frequently and to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aggressive fantasies than Ramona.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; more | |  | b. | less; more | |  | c. | more; less | |  | d. | less; less |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 209. Sexually active unmarried teens are more likely to use contraceptives if they   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | underestimate their peers' sexual activity. | |  | b. | do not want to appear to be sexually promiscuous. | |  | c. | are in an exclusive sexual relationship involving open communication. | |  | d. | have been extensively exposed to TV shows in which unmarried people are having sex. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 210. Sometimes sexual passion can overwhelm the intentions of teens. This could result in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | contraception use. | |  | b. | adhering to social scripts related to sexual behavior. | |  | c. | change in sexual orientation. | |  | d. | unsafe sex and pregnancy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 211. Casual sexual encounters are higher among U.S. teens who   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | have college-educated rather than high school-educated parents. | |  | b. | frequently rather than seldom attend religious services. | |  | c. | earn high rather than low grades in school. | |  | d. | consume rather than abstain from alcohol. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 212. The popular media help write teens' social scripts, which are defined as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | an enduring sexual attraction toward members of one's own sex. | |  | b. | a problem that consistently impairs sexual arousal or functioning at any point in the sexual response cycle. | |  | c. | a resting period that occurs after orgasm. | |  | d. | a culturally modeled guide for how to act in various situations. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 213. Most movies and TV shows Allen watches involve drinking alcohol prior to having sex. Now Allen rarely initiates sex until he has had several drinks with his partner. The movies and TV shows may have influenced Allen's behavior by conveying a memorable   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | refractory period. | |  | b. | paraphilia. | |  | c. | social script. | |  | d. | erotic plasticity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 214. Partially nude or revealingly clothed depictions of female characters in video games most clearly lead to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | paraphilias. | |  | b. | erotic plasticity. | |  | c. | unrealistic expectations about sexuality. | |  | d. | a same-sex sexual orientation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 215. Marco is 17 years old and views sexual content frequently online, in movies, and in music videos and video games. He is likely to do all of the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | believe his friends are sexually active. | |  | b. | have sexually permissive attitudes. | |  | c. | engage in sexual intercourse at an early age. | |  | d. | use condoms consistently. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 216. The hypersexualization of female video game characters contributes to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | paraphilias. | |  | b. | erotic plasticity. | |  | c. | the early sexualization of girls. | |  | d. | a same-sex sexual orientation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 217. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teens more often reserve sexual activity for adulthood.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Impulsive | |  | b. | Bisexual | |  | c. | Actively religious | |  | d. | Uncommunicative |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 218. Which of the following teens is most likely to engage in risky sexual behavior?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Jenna, whose father lives in the home and is actively engaged in her life | |  | b. | Tasha, who is actively involved in her church | |  | c. | Monica, whose father is absent from the home | |  | d. | Tory, who attends two service learning programs a week |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 219. Compared with girls living in father-absent families, girls with fathers present are less likely to experience   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erotic plasticity. | |  | b. | female orgasmic disorder. | |  | c. | teen pregnancy. | |  | d. | the older-brother effect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 220. Both religious activity and participation in service learning programs are predictors of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a sexual dysfunction. | |  | b. | erotic plasticity. | |  | c. | reduced teen pregnancy risk. | |  | d. | paraphilias. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 221. The direction of our sexual attractions, as reflected in our longings and fantasies, is called our   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sexual response cycle. | |  | b. | social script. | |  | c. | erotic plasticity. | |  | d. | sexual orientation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 222. The terms *same-sex, heterosexual,* and *bisexual* refer to different   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sexual dysfunctions. | |  | b. | paraphilias. | |  | c. | sexual orientations. | |  | d. | sexual response cycles. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 223. Vicki, a 30-year-old physician’s assistant, is gay. Her friend Betsy, a 35-year-old nurse, is straight. Vicki and Betsy most clearly differ in their   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erotic plasticity. | |  | b. | refractory periods. | |  | c. | sexual response cycle. | |  | d. | sexual orientation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 224. Estimates based on more than a dozen national surveys in Europe and the United States suggest that about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of men and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of women have exclusively same-sex attractions.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 5 or 6; 1 | |  | b. | 3 or 4; 2 | |  | c. | 1 or 2; 2 | |  | d. | 7 or 8; 5 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 225. When a person’s sexual attraction is not restricted to any sex or gender identity, that person is said to have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sexual orientation.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | asexual | |  | b. | pansexual | |  | c. | same-sex | |  | d. | bisexual |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 226. Worldwide, attitudes toward same-sex attractions are becoming more accepting, especially among \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | women and older adults | |  | b. | women and younger, more educated adults | |  | c. | men and older adults | |  | d. | men and younger, more educated adults |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 227. As social acceptance has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the self-reported numbers of people who identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | increased; increased | |  | b. | decreased; decreased | |  | c. | increased; decreased | |  | d. | decreased; increased |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 228. Women are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likely than men to report having had some same-sex sexual contact, and they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likely to report having exclusively same-sex attractions.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; less | |  | b. | less; more | |  | c. | less; less | |  | d. | more; more |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 229. Research regarding those who identify as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is only just beginning.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | bisexual | |  | b. | having a same-sex sexual orientation | |  | c. | pansexual | |  | d. | heterosexual |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 230. Sexual orientation is viewed by today’s psychologists as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | equally likely among members of both sexes. | |  | b. | associated with a lack of clear gender identity. | |  | c. | neither willfully chosen nor willfully changed. | |  | d. | characteristic of more than 10 percent of U.S. males. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 231. Women’s sexual orientation tends to be less strongly felt than men’s. This best illustrates a gender difference in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sexual dysfunctions. | |  | b. | refractory periods. | |  | c. | erotic plasticity. | |  | d. | paraphilias. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 232. Gender differences in sexual orientation are best illustrated by the fact that women   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | have longer refractory periods than do men. | |  | b. | may have a more fluid sexual orientation than men. | |  | c. | are less likely than men to be equally aroused by male and female erotic stimuli. | |  | d. | become aware of their sexual orientation much earlier in life than do men. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 233. Across time, culture, education level, religious observance, and peer influence, men’s sexual drive and interests are reliably   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more flexible than women’s. | |  | b. | less flexible than women’s. | |  | c. | less strongly felt than women’s. | |  | d. | more variable than women’s. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 234. When shown erotic pictures of heterosexual couples, it can be expected that heterosexual men would tend to look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and heterosexual women would tend to look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mostly at the women; mostly at the men | |  | b. | mostly at the men; mostly at the women | |  | c. | at the men and women; mostly at the men | |  | d. | mostly at the women; at the men and women |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 235. In their responses to erotic videos, heterosexual women would likely exhibit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than do heterosexual men.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | less erotic plasticity | |  | b. | longer refractory periods | |  | c. | fewer sexual inhibitions | |  | d. | more arousal to both male and female stimuli |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 236. Many animal species have demonstrated same-sex sexual behavior. This suggests that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | environmental factors best account for same-sex attractions. | |  | b. | same-sex sexual behavior in animals is just as common as heterosexual behavior. | |  | c. | same-sex sexual behavior seems a natural part of the animal world. | |  | d. | cultural factors are responsible for same-sex sexual behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 237. Which researcher discovered that sections of the hypothalamus are reliably larger in straight men than in gay men?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | William Masters | |  | b. | Simon LeVay | |  | c. | Virginia Johnson | |  | d. | Alfred Kinsey |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 238. Evidence that brain anatomy differences account for variations in sexual orientation is provided by the fact that these brain differences   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | fully account for gender differences in erotic plasticity. | |  | b. | are triggered by the segregation of sexes at the time one's sex drive matures. | |  | c. | explain genetic variations between gay and straight people. | |  | d. | seem to develop soon after or even before birth. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 239. When exposed to a scent derived from men's sweat, gay and straight men responded differently in the area of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that governs sexual arousal.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cerebellum | |  | b. | hypothalamus | |  | c. | motor cortex | |  | d. | reticular formation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 240. Gay men and gay women have been found to score midway between straight men and straight women on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | media literacy assessments. | |  | b. | sexual dysfunction inventories. | |  | c. | mental rotation tasks. | |  | d. | self-esteem questionnaires. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 241. On mental rotation tasks, gay men perform   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | better than straight men and worse than straight women. | |  | b. | worse than straight men and better than straight women. | |  | c. | better than straight men and better than straight women. | |  | d. | worse than straight men and worse than straight women. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 242. Who is likely to perform better at mental rotation tasks?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | William, who has a heterosexual orientation | |  | b. | Rebecca, who has a heterosexual orientation | |  | c. | Danielle, who has a bisexual orientation | |  | d. | Juan, who has a same-sex orientation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 243. According to the research, how much variation in sexual orientation is due to genetic influences?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | roughly 33 percent | |  | b. | almost 50 percent | |  | c. | roughly 60 percent | |  | d. | Genes have no influence on sexual orientation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 244. Research on the origins of sexual orientation suggests that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | it is influenced by parental relationships. | |  | b. | in men, it results from levels of testosterone currently in the blood. | |  | c. | it is predicted by early childhood experiences. | |  | d. | it is influenced by genes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 245. Identical twins are somewhat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than fraternal twins to share a same-sex orientation; however, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more likely; sexual orientation is influenced less by heredity than by environment | |  | b. | less likely; sexual orientation is influenced less by heredity than by environment | |  | c. | more likely; because sexual orientation differs in many twin pairs, other factors are also at work | |  | d. | less likely; because sexual orientation differs in many twin pairs, other factors are also at work |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 246. Liza and Ella are sisters who are gay. Which of the following was a likely contributing factor to their sexual orientation?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | parental relationships | |  | b. | early sexual experiences | |  | c. | peer relationships | |  | d. | genes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 247. Which of the following may be related to identical twins having different sexual orientations in adulthood?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | habituation | |  | b. | desensitization | |  | c. | impulsivity | |  | d. | epigenetic marks |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 248. In search of genes that influence human sexual orientation, researchers have found links between sexual orientation and   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | two genes on chromosomes 13 and 14. | |  | b. | parental influence. | |  | c. | peer relationships. | |  | d. | childhood sexual experiences. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 249. Human traits are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which means that they are influenced by many genes having small effect.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hormonal | |  | b. | polygenic | |  | c. | epigenetic | |  | d. | asexual |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 250. Which of the following may be related to why “gay genes” exist in the human gene pool even though same-sex couples cannot naturally reproduce?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the biopsychosocial explanation of sexual orientation | |  | b. | kin selection | |  | c. | epigenetics | |  | d. | the fraternal birth-order effect |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 251. The idea that maternal genetics may explain the transmission of genes that promote a same-sex sexual orientation is expressed by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erotic plasticity. | |  | b. | the fertile females theory. | |  | c. | refractory periods. | |  | d. | sexual dysfunctions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 252. The fertile females theory has been used to explain the transmission of genes that promote   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | female orgasmic disorder. | |  | b. | a same-sex sexual orientation. | |  | c. | refractory periods. | |  | d. | erotic plasticity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 253. Seth and his two male cousins are gay. The two cousins are on his mother's side of the family, as would be predicted by a genetic explanation for a same-sex sexual orientation 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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| 254. Around the world, gay men have more gay relatives on their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ side of the family. And the maternal relatives of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ produce more offspring.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mother's rather than their father's; straight rather than of gay men | |  | b. | father's rather than their mother's; straight rather than of gay men | |  | c. | mother's rather than their father's; gay rather than of straight men | |  | d. | father's rather than their mother's; gay rather than of straight men |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 255. When pregnant sheep were injected with testosterone during a critical period of fetal development, their female offspring later demonstrated   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a sexual dysfunction. | |  | b. | male anatomical structures. | |  | c. | the older-brother effect. | |  | d. | same-sex sexual behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 256. Second-trimester female fetuses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exposed to testosterone appear most likely later to experience same-sex desires.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | most | |  | b. | least | |  | c. | occasionally | |  | d. | rarely |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 257. Compared with men who do not have older brothers, right-handed men who have older brothers are somewhat more likely to experience   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a paraphilia. | |  | b. | premature ejaculation. | |  | c. | a same-sex sexual orientation. | |  | d. | erectile disorder. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 258. A mother's immune system may have a defensive response to substances produced by male fetuses. This is most likely to contribute to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erotic plasticity. | |  | b. | female orgasmic disorder. | |  | c. | sexually transmitted infections. | |  | d. | the fraternal birth-order effect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 259. Arsan and Ana have four sons; one has a same-sex orientation. According to the fraternal birth-order effect, which of the four sons is most likely to be gay?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the oldest son | |  | b. | the second-oldest son | |  | c. | the youngest son | |  | d. | All are equally likely to be gay. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 260. The likelihood of a man having a same-sex sexual orientation increases with the number of older brothers he has if he   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | is left-handed. | |  | b. | is right-handed. | |  | c. | has gay relatives on his father’s side. | |  | d. | has at least one sister. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 261. Louis is gay, and his three older brothers are straight. Which of the following differences are you most likely to observe between Louis and his brothers?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sex drive | |  | b. | sex hormone levels | |  | c. | handedness | |  | d. | intelligence |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 262. Men and women are more alike than different, except in areas related to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | intelligence. | |  | b. | aptitude. | |  | c. | reproductive behaviors. | |  | d. | assertiveness. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 263. Compared with women, men are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likely to view pornography and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likely to think about sex.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | less; more | |  | b. | more; more | |  | c. | less; less | |  | d. | more; less |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 264. On average, who masturbates more, thinks more about sex, and has more sexual hook-ups?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | men | |  | b. | women | |  | c. | heterosexual couples | |  | d. | men and women equally |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 265. Compared with men, women are likely to masturbate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ frequently and view pornography \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ frequently.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | less; more | |  | b. | more; more | |  | c. | less; less | |  | d. | more; less |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 266. Lucas and Anita, both in their twenties, are in a committed sexual relationship. Research suggests that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the one who is most likely to view more pornography and that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the one who is most likely to think more about sex.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Lucas; Anita | |  | b. | Anita; Lucas | |  | c. | Lucas; Lucas | |  | d. | Anita; Anita |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 267. Cruz and Jim, a gay male couple, are having dinner with their friends Sarah and Laura, a gay female couple. Cruz and Jim are likely to report \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ concern with their partner's physical attractiveness and report having sex \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often than do Susie and Lynn.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; less | |  | b. | less; more | |  | c. | more; more | |  | d. | less; less |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 268. Recent research that questioned 65- to 80-year-old Americans found that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of women and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_percent of men reported being “very” or “extremely” interested in sex.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 8; 32 | |  | b. | 16; 8 | |  | c. | 45; 10 | |  | d. | 12; 50 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 269. Inherited traits that contribute to survival and reproductive success are most likely to be passed on to later generations. This idea is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erotic plasticity. | |  | b. | natural selection. | |  | c. | a social script. | |  | d. | the older-brother effect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 270. Which of the following is used by evolutionary psychologists to explain how males and females differ in mating-related domains?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | natural selection | |  | b. | adaptation | |  | c. | sex selection | |  | d. | mutations |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 271. Suppose that men leave their wives to marry other women more frequently than wives leave their husbands to marry other men. Evolutionary psychologists would be most likely to explain this in terms of sex differences in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social scripts. | |  | b. | reproductive capacity. | |  | c. | erotic plasticity. | |  | d. | refractory periods. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 272. Heterosexual women are most attracted to tall men with slim waists and broad shoulders. Evolutionary psychology most clearly attributes this preference to the fact that these physical characteristics are associated with   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the older-brother effect. | |  | b. | erotic plasticity. | |  | c. | reproductive success. | |  | d. | refractory periods. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 273. Jeanne finds Mel, who is financially secure, more attractive than Steven, who is usually unemployed. Evolutionary psychologists would most likely attribute Jeanne’s feelings to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | erotic plasticity. | |  | b. | genetic influences. | |  | c. | social scripts. | |  | d. | the older-brother effect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 274. Professor Gutierrez suggests that women are naturally choosier about their sexual partners than men are, because women have more at stake. The professor's suggestion best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social learning theory. | |  | b. | an evolutionary perspective. | |  | c. | erotic plasticity. | |  | d. | the older-brother effect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 275. Professor Morgan notes that across cultures, older men tend to be attracted to women younger than they are. She suggests this is because men are genetically predisposed to seek fertile partners. This suggestion best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social learning theory. | |  | b. | the sexual response cycle. | |  | c. | the older-brother effect. | |  | d. | an evolutionary perspective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 276. Evolutionary psychologists would most likely predict that a 50-year-old single man will want to marry a woman who is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than he is.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | less physically attractive | |  | b. | more sexually experienced | |  | c. | younger | |  | d. | more aggressive toward sexual rivals |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 277. Evolutionary psychologists are most likely to be criticized for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | working backward to provide after-the-fact explanations of human mating preferences. | |  | b. | overemphasizing humans' capacity to learn and adapt to a variety of environments. | |  | c. | underestimating gender differences in mate selection. | |  | d. | overestimating cultural differences in human sexual behaviors. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 278. Which approach is most likely to attribute gender differences in mating preferences to the impact of watching and imitating readily available social scripts?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary psychology | |  | b. | social learning theory | |  | c. | the fertile females theory | |  | d. | Freudian psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 279. According to social learning theory, a social script is a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random change in gene replication. | |  | b. | culturally modeled guide for how to act in a particular situation. | |  | c. | understood rule for accepted and expected behavior. | |  | d. | enduring behavior shared by a group of people and passed to the next generation.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 280. Darren mostly watches videos involving casual sex between strangers. He now tends to hook up with many different women, enjoying uncommitted sex. His behavior would best be attributed to the fact that the videos provided him with a memorable   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social script. | |  | b. | refractory period. | |  | c. | older-brother effect. | |  | d. | paraphilia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 281. Critics of evolutionary psychology would be most likely to suggest that it has difficulty accounting for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | differences in the behavior patterns of males and females. | |  | b. | similarities in the behavior patterns of males and females. | |  | c. | differences in the behavior patterns of Asians and Americans. | |  | d. | similarities in the behavior patterns of Asians and Americans. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 282. Greta did not engage in sexual activity until she was married, at the age of 25. Her husband also did not engage in sexual activity prior to marriage. Which of the following is likely?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | She is at an increased risk of getting divorced. | |  | b. | She is at an increased risk of contracting a sexually transmitted infection. | |  | c. | She is likely to experience less satisfaction in her marriage. | |  | d. | She is likely to experience greater satisfaction in her marriage. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 283. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ motivate(s) people to form intimate, committed relationships, which enable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Genetic predispositions; sexual desire | |  | b. | Genetic predispositions; successful reproduction | |  | c. | Satisfying sex; sexual desire | |  | d. | Sexual desire; satisfying sex |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 284. When sexual intercourse happens in a committed relationship rather than a one-night sexual hook-up, men and women are more likely to experience   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the older-brother effect. | |  | b. | erotic plasticity. | |  | c. | paraphilias. | |  | d. | orgasm. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 285. Elena and Caleb have been happily married for 4 years. After sex, both experience feelings of satisfaction and contentment. Studies have found that unlike couples who hook up for one night, Elena and Caleb will experience a surge of the hormone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which accounts for these feelings.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | prolactin | |  | b. | serotonin | |  | c. | estrogen | |  | d. | testosterone |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 286. Our genes influence cultural norms and gender roles, which in turn shape us. This demonstrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the interaction of genetic predispositions and surrounding environment. | |  | b. | natural selection. | |  | c. | heritability. | |  | d. | the combination of genes and chromosomes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 287. By insisting that humans are “nothing but” products of nature and nurture, we run the risk of underestimating the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | refractory periods. | |  | b. | individual choices. | |  | c. | natural selection. | |  | d. | sexual orientation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 288. Liliane, who is naturally gentle and quiet, belongs to a culture that expects women to be passive. Over the years, her family’s positive reactions to her personality have inclined her to become even more docile and to choose friends and activities that enhance these natural tendencies. Liliane has been shaped by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | X and Y chromosomes. | |  | b. | nature and nurture. | |  | c. | gender schemas and gender identity. | |  | d. | individualism and collectivism.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |