

Chapter 02: Using Theory and Research to Understand Human Sexuality

Multiple Choice Questions

1. A(n) _____ can be defined as a set of ideas or concepts intended to explain something.

- A) hypothesis
- B) generalization
- C) correlation
- D) theory

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-01

Page-Reference: 35

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.1

Answer: D) theory

2. All scientific disciplines use _____ to formulate explanations, guide research, and interpret results.

- A) theories
- B) schemas
- C) experimental research
- D) case studies

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-02

Page-Reference: 35

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.1

Answer: A) theories

3. Some lizards have a colouration that allows them to blend in with their surrounds. These lizards are better able to escape predators, and thus live long enough to reproduce. This reflects the concept of

- A) natural selection.
- B) speciation.
- C) reductionism.
- D) sociobiology.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-03

Page-Reference: 36

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: A) natural selection.

4. **Some researchers have found that men who commit infidelity have different genes than men who are monogamous, and that these genes are traceable to ancestral humans. This idea reflects the concept of**

- A) speciation.
- B) reductionism.
- C) sociobiology.
- D) adaptation.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-04

Page-Reference: 36

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: C) sociobiology.

5. **Which of the following statements best reflects evolutionary theories of sex differences in reproductive strategy?**

- A) Women are genetically predisposed to be more promiscuous than men.
- B) Men and women usually look for similar attributes when finding partners.
- C) Women have to be more selective when it comes to dating partners.
- D) Men have less of an interest in short-term mating strategies than women.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-05

Page-Reference: 36–37

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: C) Women have to be more selective when it comes to dating partners.

6. **The sexual revolution was a significant cultural event that had a greater impact on sexual behaviour for women than it did for men. This observation best exemplifies**

- A) Freud's theory of psychosexual development.
- B) Darwin's theory of natural selection.
- C) Baumeister's concept of erotic plasticity.
- D) sociobiological accounts of female sexuality.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-06

Page-Reference: 37

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: C) Baumeister's concept of erotic plasticity.

7. **Becoming sexually aroused when your partner kisses your neck is an example of the concept of**

- A) erotic plasticity.
- B) sexual analogues.
- C) erogenous zones.
- D) reinforcement.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-07

Page-Reference: 37

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: C) erogenous zones.

8. A young child is severely punished for sexual exploration and, as a result, begins to associate sexual stimulation with feelings of guilt and anxiety. This scenario is most consistent with which theory?

- A) Behaviourism
- B) Social-cognitive theory
- C) Bio-psychosocial theory
- D) Psychoanalytic theory

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-08

Page-Reference: 38

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: A) Behaviourism

9. Martin observes that in movies, men are often depicted bringing flowers to their dates. His male peers also give flowers to their dates. Martin decides that instead of flowers, he will give his date a book. This act is an example of the influence of sexual scripts at a

- A) cultural level.
- B) societal level.
- C) interpersonal level.
- D) intrapsychic level.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-09

Page-Reference: 39

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: D) intrapsychic level.

10. Some women prefer to be asked out on a date by a man, rather than ask a man out on a date themselves. This preference is an example of

- A) social-cognitive theory.
- B) an evolved gender bias.
- C) a traditional sexual script.
- D) a defense mechanism.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-10

Page-Reference: 39

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: C) a traditional sexual script.

11. Jose often performs certain sexual behaviours that he does not enjoy, but that his partner likes. He also feels as though his partner never returns the favor. The interpersonal exchange model of sexual satisfaction predicts that Jose is likely to

- A) experience lower sexual satisfaction and may even leave the relationship.
- B) learn to enjoy these sexual activities and become sexually fulfilled.
- C) have a high level of sexual satisfaction with his current partner.
- D) require that his partner also perform the same behaviour.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-11

Page-Reference: 40

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: A) experience lower sexual satisfaction and may even leave the relationship.

12. Sofia has a headache but has sex with her husband anyway, despite not being in the mood. According to social exchange theory, Sofia would perceive this behaviour as a sexual

- A) reward.
- B) cost.
- C) compromise.
- D) obligation.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-12

Page-Reference: 40

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: B) cost.

13. Which of the following illustrates one of the common basic assumptions of feminist theory?

- A) Men evolved to possess an innate desire to control and subjugate women.
- B) Female biology leads women to assume a caretaker role in family and society.
- C) Women are less capable of overcoming psychological pressure than are men.
- D) Women's subordination and/or disadvantage can be effectively addressed through changes in law, social policies, and greater societal awareness and acceptance of the goal of gender equality.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-13

Page-Reference: 40-41

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: D) Women's subordination and/or disadvantage can be effectively addressed through changes in law, social policies, and greater societal awareness and acceptance of the goal of gender equality.

14. _____ theory examines sexuality from the standpoint of culturally learned scripts that specify how men and women should behave sexually, whereas according to _____ theory, there is genetic basis to sexual behaviour.

- A) Psychoanalytic; sexual script
- B) Sexual script; evolutionary
- C) Evolutionary; feminist
- D) Feminist; evolutionary

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-14

Page-Reference: 36–39

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: B) Sexual script; evolutionary

15. Which of the following statements exemplifies assertions of queer theory?

- A) Institutional structures and social norms are irrelevant when discussing sexuality.
- B) Gender and sexual identities are fluid and diverse.
- C) Gender and sexual identities are fixed and concrete categories. .
- D) Heterosexuality is superior to other sexual orientations.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-15

Page-Reference: 41

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: B) Gender and sexual identities are fluid and diverse.

16. An empirical approach to the study of human sexuality is based on

- A) research evidence.
- B) personal assumptions.
- C) intuition.
- D) subjective evidence.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-16

Page-Reference: 41

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: A) research evidence.

17. Growing up, Michael would masturbate using his mother's stockings. Now that he is an adult, he becomes aroused when in the hosiery section at the local department store. According to behaviourism, this association is a result of:

- A) classical conditioning.
- B) operant conditioning.
- C) sexual script theory.
- D) sociobiology.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-17

Page-Reference: 38

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: A) classical conditioning.

18. Amanda is a 10-year-old girl who is caught masturbating by her mother. In order to try and limit this behaviour, her mother punishes her by sending her to bed without a bedtime story. According to the textbook, Amanda

- A) will not be influenced by her mother's behaviour.
- B) will start to masturbate even more.
- C) may associate sexual stimulation with feelings of guilt or anxiety.
- D) will begin to question her mother's authority.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-18

Page-Reference: 38

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: C) may associate sexual stimulation with feelings of guilt or anxiety.

19. _____ describes learning as taking place through continuous interactions between behaviour, the environment, and cognition.

- A) Sociobiology
- B) Sexual script theory
- C) Social–cognitive theory
- D) Psychoanalytic theory

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-19

Page-Reference: 39

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: C) Social–cognitive theory

20. Williams et al. (2017) found that lower income and gender non- conforming participants reported more unmet healthcare needs and depression. This is an example of the role of

- A) social-cognitive theory.
- B) intersectionality.
- C) sociobiology.
- D) social exchange theory.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-20

Page-Reference: 42

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: C) sociobiology.

21. **The goal of human sexuality research is usually to _____ behaviour.**

- A) describe, explain, and predict
- B) dictate
- C) transcribe
- D) inhibit

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-21

Page-Reference: 43

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: A) describe, explain, and predict

22. **Before developing a hypothesis, a researcher should**

- A) draw some conclusions.
- B) formulate a research question.
- C) test the hypothesis.
- D) conduct an experiment.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-22

Page-Reference: 43

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.3

Answer: B) formulate a research question.

23. **Which of the following would be considered a psychological variable?**

- A) self-reported anxiety about the initiation of sexual activity
- B) the stiffness of a man's erection after consuming alcohol
- C) the number of sexual partners in relationship to one's age
- D) pupil dilation in response to viewing pornographic images

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-23

Page-Reference: 47

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.6

Answer: A) self-reported anxiety about the initiation of sexual activity

24. **Dr. Jones wants to answer the question of whether pet ownership increases one's attractiveness to the opposite sex. What would be the next step in finding a scientific answer to this question?**

- A) writing down all of his personal assumptions on the topic
- B) framing this research question in the form of a hypothesis
- C) obtaining experimental or survey evidence
- D) drawing conclusions from observation

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-24

Page-Reference: 43-44

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.3

Answer: B) framing this research question in the form of a hypothesis

25. **Dr. Jones predicts that women who are attracted to men are more attracted to those who own dogs than they are to men who own cats. What would be the next step in the scientific process for making this determination?**

- A) formulating a research question
- B) writing up a report about male pet ownership
- C) testing this hypothesis
- D) drawing conclusions

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-25

Page-Reference: 43-44

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.3

Answer: C) testing this hypothesis

26. **A hypothesis is a(n)**

- A) established theory.
- B) prediction of behaviour that is often derived from theory and past research.
- C) research question.
- D) conclusion based on evidence.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-26

Page-Reference: 43

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.3

Answer: B) prediction of behaviour that is often derived from theory and past research.

27. **The first step in the scientific method is**

- A) establishing a hypothesis.
- B) testing a hypothesis.
- C) formulating a research question.
- D) designing a method.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-27

Page-Reference: 43

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.3

Answer: C) formulating a research question.

28. Researchers use the term _____ to indicate that a difference or relationship between variables exists and that it is not occurring by chance.

- A) confidence interval
- B) statistical significance
- C) mixed methods
- D) correlation

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-28

Page-Reference: 44

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.4

Answer: B) statistical significance

29. What is usually the aim of qualitative research?

- A) to measure a phenomenon
- B) to measure the statistical significance between two variables
- C) to understand a phenomenon
- D) to determine relationships between two variables

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-29

Page-Reference: 44

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.4

Answer: C) to understand a phenomenon

30. Sparling-Skakoon, Cramer, & Shuper (2016) had participants come into the lab and watch sexually explicit and neutral video clips, and then had them read hypothetical romantic scenarios in which they were asked to make decisions about condom use. What was the main result of this study?

- A) Participants who were more sexually aroused were less likely to indicate that they would have sex without a condom.
- B) Sexual arousal did not have an effect on indication of condom use.
- C) Overall participants were unlikely to indicate that they would have sex with a condom.
- D) Participants who were more sexually aroused were more likely to indicate that they would have sex without a condom.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-30

Page-Reference: 50

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.4

Answer: D) Participants who were more sexually aroused were more likely to indicate that they would have sex without a condom.

31. An advantage to using interviews instead of questionnaires is that interviews

- A) are more objective.
- B) take less time to conduct.
- C) give researchers the opportunity to probe.
- D) are usually less expensive than questionnaires.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-31

Page-Reference: 45

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.4

Answer: C) give researchers the opportunity to probe.

32. In reliability studies done eighteen months after his original surveys, Kinsey found

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

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-32

Page-Reference: 45

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.4

Answer: C) consistency in the incidence of sexual behaviour reported by his subjects.

33. Researchers have found that sexual satisfaction varies with religious denomination. Here, religion is a _____ variable.

- A) demographic
- B) psychological
- C) physiological
- D) biological

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-33

Page-Reference: 47

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: A) demographic

34. A representative sample consists of individuals who accurately represent

- A) diverse populations.
- B) the different mainstream religions.
- C) all age groups equally.
- D) the population of interest.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-34

Page-Reference: 46

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: D) the population of interest.

35. **As a survey sample, the readers of Glamour magazine are likely to be**

- A) less educated than the average person.
- B) biased.
- C) overly compliant.
- D) non-compliant.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-35

Page-Reference: 46

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: B) biased.

36. **Julia can generalize the results of her survey to the population of interest if**

- A) her response rate is over 70%.
- B) her sample represents the target population.
- C) she used randomized sampling.
- D) low levels of volunteer bias were evident.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-36

Page-Reference: 46

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: B) her sample represents the target population.

37. **A group of researchers uses the Canada Census to determine that 51% of the Canadians are female. In their study of sexual practices in Canada, they make sure that 51% of their subjects are female. The researchers utilized a(n)**

- A) target population of females.
- B) stratified random sample of females.
- C) convenience sample of females.
- D) adjusted random sample of females.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-37

Page-Reference: 46

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: B) stratified random sample of females.

38. **When subgroups in a sample are represented in proportion to their membership in the population, the sample is called a(n)**

- A) stratified random sample.
- B) probability sample.
- C) convenience sample.
- D) adjusted random sample.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-38

Page-Reference: 46

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: A) stratified random sample.

39. Why do researchers usually choose to measure samples and not populations?

- A) the data are not as reliable as data from samples
- B) populations are not representative of selected samples
- C) data from populations can be skewed by deviant subjects
- D) it is virtually impossible to measure populations

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-39

Page-Reference: 45

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: D) it is virtually impossible to measure populations

40. To study frequency of intercourse after age 65, the publishers of 65 Plus magazine included a survey in their January issue; 25% of the subscribers returned the survey. What should the publishers tell their readers about this survey?

- A) the results can be generalized to the complete readership of 65 Plus
- B) the results cannot be generalized to the adult population over 65
- C) the response rate was high enough to represent the adult population over age 65
- D) the sample can be adjusted so that it represents a random sample of adults over age 65

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-40

Page-Reference: 46

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: B) the results cannot be generalized to the adult population over 65

41. In human sexuality research, a population is a

- A) representative sample.
- B) target group.
- C) percentage of a larger group.
- D) complete group of people.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-41

Page-Reference: 45

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: D) complete group of people.

42. **Convenience samples often consist of**

- A) older people from several ethnic groups.
- B) lower-class, urban youth.
- C) European-Canadian, middle-class university students
- D) middle-class, rural, middle-aged adults.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-42

Page-Reference: 47

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: C) European-Canadian, middle-class university students

43. **In a study investigating the relationship between alcohol use and contraception, researchers found that as individuals consumed more alcohol, they were less likely to use contraception. These researchers would likely conclude that there is**

- A) a negative correlation between alcohol use and contraceptive use.
- B) a causal relationship between alcohol use and contraceptive use.
- C) a positive correlation between alcohol use and contraceptive use.
- D) no conclusion that can be made from these results.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-43

Page-Reference: 48

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: A) a negative correlation between alcohol use and contraceptive use.

44. **The strength and direction of the relationship between two variables is expressed with a statistic called the**

- A) central tendency.
- B) correlation coefficient.
- C) standard deviation.
- D) selection factor.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-44

Page-Reference: 48

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: B) correlation coefficient.

45. **Correlational research**

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

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-45

Page-Reference: 47

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: D) describes the relationship between two variables.

46. The primary goal of correlational research is

- A) explanation.
- B) control.
- C) prediction.
- D) description.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-46

Page-Reference: 48

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.

Answer: D) description.

47. In many surveys of sexual behaviour, it is likely that respondents have been reluctant to disclose same-sex behaviour because they perceive a stigma attached to gay and lesbian sexuality. This is an example of

- A) poor locus of control.
- B) social desirability bias.
- C) researchers not adequately stressing the importance of being honest.
- D) a lack of randomization.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-47

Page-Reference: 48

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.6

Answer: B) social desirability bias.

48. A scale with good validity

- A) measures what it purports to measure.
- B) demonstrates incidence.
- C) is consistent and precise.
- D) results in a representative sample.

Difficulty: 3

QuestionID: 02-1-48

Page-Reference: 48

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.6

Answer: A) measures what it purports to measure.

49. In comparison to non-volunteers, volunteers for sex surveys tend to be

- A) more sexually restrictive and conservative-minded.
- B) more sexually permissive and liberal-minded.
- C) more likely to have sexual problems.
- D) less likely to have sexual problems.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-49

Page-Reference: 48

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.6

Answer: B) more sexually permissive and liberal-minded.

50. Reliability refers to

- A) a statistical measure of the relationship between two variables.
- B) the degree to which the results of a study can be generalized to other situations and people.
- C) the degree to which a test measures what it purports to measure.
- D) the consistency or accuracy of a measure.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-50

Page-Reference: 48

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.6

Answer: D) the consistency or accuracy of a measure.

51. A researcher can assess the reliability of a survey by

- A) checking the consistency of responses.
- B) asking focus groups for their opinion of the questionnaire.
- C) conducting tests for validity.
- D) using demographic variables.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-51

Page-Reference: 48

Skill: Applied / Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.6

Answer: A) checking the consistency of responses.

52. A young woman who perceives that frequent masturbation among females is looked upon with disapproval by her peers reports in a survey that she masturbates daily. Her response is an example of

- A) a respondent unaffected by social desirability bias.
- B) the influence of social desirability bias.
- C) social desirability bias sometimes leading to the overestimation of sexual behaviours.
- D) the need to use validity checks to control for social desirability bias.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-52

Page-Reference: 48

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.6

Answer: A) a respondent unaffected by social desirability bias.

53. In a sexual survey, Jas brags to the interviewer that they have had twelve different partners in the last year when, in actuality, they have had two. Jas is an example of a research limitation called

- A) observer bias.
- B) volunteer bias.
- C) social desirability.
- D) denial bias.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-53

Page-Reference: 48

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.6

Answer: C) social desirability.

54. Masters and Johnson's research provided data on

- A) the association between marijuana use and liberal attitudes towards premarital sex.
- B) what happens to the body during sexual response.
- C) how people physiologically and subjectively respond to viewing pornography.
- D) the frequency of masturbation among American adults.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-54

Page-Reference: 49

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.6

Answer: B) what happens to the body during sexual response.

55. An experimenter makes the claim that church attendance increases marital happiness. In order to make this claim, the experimenter must have done a(n)

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

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-55

Page-Reference: 49-50

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.7

Answer: B) experimental study.

56. If a researcher can say that A causes B, then the researcher has most likely used

- A) the correlational method.
- B) laboratory observation.
- C) the case study method.
- D) the experimental method.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-56

Page-Reference: 49-50

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.7

Answer: D) the experimental method.

57. An independent variable is _____; a dependent variable is _____.

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

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-57

Page-Reference: 53

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.7

Answer: C) the manipulated variable; the measured result

58. In experimental research, the experimental group

- A) is the placebo group.
- B) is the group that receives the treatment.
- C) is the group for which variables are not manipulated.
- D) is the control group.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-58

Page-Reference: 53

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.7

Answer: B) is the group that receives the treatment.

59. A researcher wants to study the effect of exercise on sexual responsiveness. To test her hypothesis, she assigns individuals to two groups. One group engages in thirty minutes of structured exercise four times a week. The other group does not participate in the exercise program. Each week, individuals complete a questionnaire regarding sexual responsiveness. What is the dependent variable in this study?

- A) the amount of exercise that participants engaged in
- B) the control group
- C) participants' answers on the questionnaires on sexual responsiveness
- D) the type of exercise that participants engaged in

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-59

Page-Reference: 50

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.7

Answer: C) participants' answers on the questionnaires on sexual responsiveness

60. The variable manipulated by the researcher in an experimental study is the

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

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-60

Page-Reference: 50

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.7

Answer: B) independent variable.

61. In a study examining the impact of drinking increasing amounts of alcohol on female sexual response, levels of vaginal lubrication would be which variable?

- A) independent
- B) coefficient
- C) corresponding
- D) dependent

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-61

Page-Reference: 50

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.7

Answer: D) dependent

62. If researchers have used random assignment and held all other conditions constant, they can be confident that the findings of the study are the result of manipulation of which variable?

- A) Independent
- B) Coefficient
- C) Corresponding
- D) Dependent

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-62

Page-Reference: 53

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.7

Answer: A) Independent

63. In a well-designed experimental study, members of the control group

- A) volunteer to take a placebo.
- B) are informed before the experiment begins that they will not receive the treatment.
- C) are randomly assigned.
- D) are selected because they differ from the treatment group.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-63

Page-Reference: 53

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.7

Answer: C) are randomly assigned.

64. The focus group method can be especially useful

- A) when limited research has been done on a topic.
- B) in situations where a research topic is likely to be taboo.
- C) in situations where qualitative research is not appropriate.
- D) when a hypothesis is clearly established.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-64

Page-Reference: 54

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.8

Answer: A) when limited research has been done on a topic.

65. Which of the following is an example of a qualitative methodology?

- A) a focus group
- B) laboratory observation
- C) an experiment
- D) multiple-choice questionnaires

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-65

Page-Reference: 53-54

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.8

Answer: A) a focus group

66. To better understand obstacles to condom use on college campuses, a researcher uses structured interviews with 20 male students about their most recent experience of unprotected sex. What research methodology is the researcher using?

- A) quantitative
- B) survey
- C) qualitative
- D) experimental

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-66

Page-Reference: 53

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.8

Answer: C) qualitative

67. A researcher sets up a focus group and asks women to describe the positive and/or negative experiences they have had with sexually explicit material. This is an example of what kind of research?

- A) a structured interview
- B) naturalistic observation
- C) quantitative
- D) qualitative

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-67

Page-Reference: 54

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.8

Answer: D) qualitative

68. Disadvantages of the case study method include

- A) a lack of thorough descriptions of the demographic variables.
- B) uncertainty about the subject's background.
- C) too little contact time between researcher and participant.
- D) the lack of rigour compared to an experiment.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-68

Page-Reference: 55

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.9

Answer: D) the lack of rigour compared to an experiment.

69. Researchers using the case study method must be especially aware of

- A) observer bias.
- B) sample adjustment.
- C) participant bias.
- D) sample stratification.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-69

Page-Reference: 55

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.9

Answer: A) observer bias.

70. **In sex research, case studies have been especially helpful in**

- A) developing new varieties of sexual techniques.
- B) identifying the social barriers encountered by LGBTQ individuals.
- C) treating sexual dysfunctions.
- D) recording ethnic differences in sexual responsiveness.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-70

Page-Reference: 55

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.9

Answer: C) treating sexual dysfunctions.

71. **As a research project, a group of researchers studied the interactions of three LGBTQ teens in a predominantly heterosexual high school by going to classes with the students for the first six months of their Grade 9 year. Which method is the research team using?**

- A) experimental
- B) interview
- C) survey
- D) naturalistic observation

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-71

Page-Reference: 55

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.9

Answer: D) naturalistic observation

72. **Which of the following scientists would typically specialize and engage in ethnographic research?**

- A) psychologists
- B) physiologists
- C) taxonomists
- D) anthropologists

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-72

Page-Reference: 55

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.9

Answer: D) anthropologists

73. **Margaret Mead reported on the customs of various peoples of New Guinea. The type of research she conducted is called**

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

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-73

Page-Reference: 56

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.9

Answer: A) ethnographic observation.

74. In naturalistic observation, scientists

- A) manipulate a variable and observe its effects on a second variable.
- B) interview subjects about their attitudes and lifestyle.
- C) learn about people's behaviour by directly interacting with them.
- D) examine the behaviour of animals and humans where it happens.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-74

Page-Reference: 55

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.9

Answer: D) examine the behaviour of animals and humans where it happens.

75. Exposing children to pornographic materials in order to determine the effects of pornography on sexual attitudes is a breach of ethics because

- A) confidentiality must be maintained.
- B) participants must not be subjected to physical or psychological harm.
- C) children cannot be debriefed following the experiment.
- D) parents must sign consent forms for children.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-75

Page-Reference: 57

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.10

Answer: B) participants must not be subjected to physical or psychological harm.

76. Which of the following is an important ethical standard in conducting research on human sexuality?

- A) not using double-blind study designs
- B) protecting research participants from all types of harm
- C) maintaining subjectivity about data that conflicts with the researcher's moral values
- D) maintaining objectivity when the reliability of subject responses is questionable

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-76

Page-Reference: 57

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.10

Answer: B) protecting research participants from all types of harm

77. When a researcher intentionally does not inform the subject of the true nature of the study because it would alter the outcomes of the study, the researcher is using

- A) coercion.
- B) debriefing.
- C) deception.
- D) control.

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-1-77

Page-Reference: 57

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.10

Answer: C) deception.

78. Which of the following statements best describes what is usually included in informed consent?

- A) Individuals are informed that once they agree to participate, they must complete the study.
- B) Individuals are informed that they will not be able to discuss the study with others.
- C) Individuals are informed of the benefits and risks of the study but not the procedures.
- D) Individuals are informed about the benefits, risks, and procedures used in the study.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-78

Page-Reference: 57

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.10

Answer: D) Individuals are informed about the benefits, risks, and procedures used in the study.

79. Informed consent implies that

- A) individuals are informed about procedures, purpose, risks, and benefits involved in the research.
- B) once individuals agree to participate, they must follow through and complete the study.
- C) individuals are informed about purpose, risks, and benefits, but not procedures.
- D) participants are told about the benefits of the research.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-1-79

Page-Reference: 57

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.10

Answer: A) individuals are informed about procedures, purpose, risks, and benefits involved in the research.

Matching Questions

1. For each of the following, match the description of the research with the appropriate research method.

- a. To discover what behaviours university students define as “having sex,” a researcher asks 100 students to fill out questionnaires with multiple-choice questions. Survey
- b. A researcher studies courting rituals by watching students interact at pub night. Naturalistic observation
- c. A researcher conducts structured interviews with 20 male university students to determine how and to what extent media depictions of the male body affect young men’s self-esteem. Qualitative
- d. Researchers from a Chinese university visit Canada to examine white Anglo-Saxon Protestant undergraduates’ motives for participating in “friends with benefits” relationships. Ethnographic
- e. A researcher provides 100 students with 1 month of free access to a sexually explicit movie channel and another 100 students free access to a mystery movie channel. The researcher has students from both groups fill out questionnaires on masturbatory frequency during the month of free movie channel access. Experimental
- f. Female undergraduate students sit in a room at the university while researchers monitor changes in their vital signs (e.g., heart rate, body temperature) as they look at alternating pictures of Justin Bieber and Homer Simpson. Laboratory

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-2-80

Page-Reference: 49–54

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.5-2.9

Answer: a. Survey/b. Naturalistic observation/c. Qualitative/d. Ethnographic/e. Experimental/f. Laboratory

True-False Questions

1. A theory consists of a set of ideas or concepts that are used to explain a set of observed facts.

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-81

Page-Reference: 35

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.1

Answer: a. True

2. All scientific disciplines use theories to formulate explanations, guide research, and interpret results.

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-82

Page-Reference: 35

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.1

Answer: a. True

3. Young people who associate with peers who have positive attitudes towards sexting are more likely to engage in sexting themselves.

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-83

Page-Reference: 39

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: a. True

4. The prediction that men are more likely than women to have a one-night stand is consistent with evolutionary theory.

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-84

Page-Reference: 36

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: a. True

5. A woman initiating sex with a man is consistent with the traditional sexual script.

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-85

Page-Reference: 39

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: b. False

6. For some feminist theorists, one key way to undermine patriarchy is to encourage women to explore sexual desire, pleasure, and knowledge.

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-86

Page-Reference: 41

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: a. True

7. **At its best, the science of human sexuality can tell people how they should behave.**

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-87

Page-Reference: 43

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: b. False

8. **According to Queer theory, sexual orientation is innate.**

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-3-88

Page-Reference: 41

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.2

Answer: b. False

9. **A hypothesis is a precise prediction that is often derived from theory and past research..**

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-89

Page-Reference: 43

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.3

Answer: a. True

10. **Statistical significance is a precise prediction about behaviour that is often derived from theory and past research.**

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-90

Page-Reference: 43

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.3

Answer: b. False

11. Kinsey's research was conducted using a random sample.

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-91

Page-Reference: 45

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.4

Answer: b. False

12. Kinsey made no attempts to limit bias in his research.

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-92

Page-Reference: 45

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.4

Answer: b. False

13. The number of sex partners a participant has had is a demographic variable.

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-93

Page-Reference: 47

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: b. False

14. The best way to ensure a representative sample would be to select randomly from everyone in the population of interest.

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-94

Page-Reference: 46

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: a. True

15. In sexuality studies, convenience samples often consist of European-Canadian, middle-class university students.

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-95

Page-Reference: 47

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: a. True

16. Kinsey was among the first researchers to report direct laboratory observation of people having sex.

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-96

Page-Reference: 44-49

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.4-2.6

Answer: b. False

17. As men age, the frequency of erections declines. This is an example of a negative correlation.

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-3-97

Page-Reference: 47

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: a. True

18. It was found in one study that the higher a woman's level of self-esteem, the more sexual partners she reported having. This is an example of a negative correlation.

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-3-98

Page-Reference: 47

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: b. False

19. **Validity refers to the consistency or accuracy of a measure.**

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-99

Page-Reference: 48

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.6

Answer: b. False

20. **Social desirability is a response bias caused by a subject's tendency to provide a socially acceptable answer to a questionnaire or interview question.**

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-100

Page-Reference: 48

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.6

Answer: a. True

21. **In a study of whether alcohol intake increases sexual self-confidence, alcohol intake would be the dependent variable.**

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-3-101

Page-Reference: 50

Skill: Application

Objective: LO 2.7

Answer: b. False

22. **The best method for studying cause-and-effect relationships is the experiment.**

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-102

Page-Reference: 49

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.7

Answer: a. True

23. **The main aim of a focus group is to generalize beyond the current sample.**

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-103

Page-Reference: 54

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.8

Answer: b. False

24. **Research interviews are always structured, meaning they follow the same set of predetermined questions for all participants in the same order.**

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-104

Page-Reference: 53

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.8

Answer: b. False

25. **A focus group is a study method in which organisms are observed in their natural environments.**

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-105

Page-Reference: 55

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.9

Answer: b. False

26. **Ecological validity is the extent to which research findings would generalize in everyday life.**

- a True
- b False

Difficulty: 1

QuestionID: 02-3-106

Page-Reference: 55

Skill: Recall / Concept

Objective: LO 2.9

Answer: a. True

Essay Questions

1. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of Kinsey's research.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-4-107

Page-Reference: 43–44

Skill: Synthesis

Objective: LO 2.4

Answer: - Strengths:

- * Kinsey used group sampling
 - * He used both qualitative and quantitative methods
 - * He made attempts to limit embarrassment or discomfort in interviews
 - * He encouraged candour in his interviews
 - * He trained interviewers to be objective and reassuring
 - * Reliability of his results was checked after 18 months
 - * There was remarkable consistency in the reports of 706 pairs of spouses in that both husbands and wives in his sample were likely to report similar behaviours
- Weaknesses:
- * Kinsey's sample did not represent the general population (people of colour, people in rural areas, older people, the poor, Catholics, and Jews were all underrepresented in his samples)
 - * Because his sample was not representative, he was not able to generalize to the population as a whole
 - * Validity of his findings was not checked

2. Professor Gomez conducts a survey of the students in her university-level human sexuality class. She subsequently observes that the majority of students in her class have at some point had a sexual experience with someone of the same sex. What are the limitations of Professor Gomez's findings?

Difficulty: 3

QuestionID: 02-4-108

Page-Reference: 46-47

Skill: Synthesis

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: - Professor used a convenience sample and therefore not a representative sample, random sample, or a stratified random sample

- Chances are that responses would be different if it was a class in a different subject
- She cannot generalize her findings to all individuals because of age, socioeconomic status, and education levels that differentiate all university students
- Students may have responded in a socially desirable manner

3. Describe and discuss random sampling and stratified random sampling in research.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-4-109

Page-Reference: 41–42

Skill: Synthesis

Objective: LO 2.5

Answer: - Random sampling allows every member of the target population an equal chance to participate.

- A stratified random sample is one in which known subgroups in a population are represented in proportion to their numbers in the population; for example, if it is known that 35% of the population is Catholic, researchers could make attempts to ensure that the same is true for their sample in order to best represent the population. In this case, the

randomness of the sample would be preserved, because the subgroup members would be selected randomly from their particular subgroups.

4. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of three of the research methods used in sex research.

Difficulty: 3

QuestionID: 02-4-110

Page-Reference: 48-56

Skill: Synthesis

Objective: LO 2.6-2.9

Answer: - Case study: in-depth biography of an individual or a small group. Strength: in-depth; lots of information; can be helpful in the treatment of sexual dysfunctions. Weaknesses: not rigorous; participants often have gaps in memory; observer bias may be at play (researchers may not be objective); interviewers may guide participants to receive the answers they want; small samples.

- Survey method: questionnaires. Strengths: ability to gain a large sample the potential for anonymity, as surveys can be conducted online. Weaknesses: questionnaires can only be used by people that can read and write; surveys represent people that are willing to respond; they may not be reliable/valid; they may not be able to access representative samples e.g. social science departments often have less male students; participants may not respond truthfully due to social desirability.

- Naturalistic observation: direct observation of behaviour. Strengths: observe real life as it happens; naturalistic observation can allow for the enhancement of ecological validity (the extent to which findings would generalize to everyday life). Weaknesses: the subjects know they are being watched; subjects might not perform behaviours as usual; this method usually uses a narrow sample; observers need specific training which can be costly and time consuming.

- Ethnographic observation: behaviours and customs of ethnic groups. Strength: observation of real life as it happens. Weakness: performance of behaviour away from others makes it hard to observe; observers might not be allowed into the group to observe; ethnic rules and guidelines might limit the ability of observer to observe; time consuming; often relationship with community must be built.

- Participant observation: direct interaction with population. Strength: firsthand knowledge. Weakness: influenced by personal experience prior to exposure, as well as during (might not represent population); may be hard to prove that boundaries were not crossed.

- Focus group: group of people to determine attitudes and behaviours. Strengths: general questions that spark discussion and free-flow of ideas; can be conducted online. Weakness: often limited sample sizes; people might be afraid to speak freely in the group; important areas might be missed; can take a long time to transcribe and analyze.

- Interview method: asking a set of questions to a person. Strengths: interviews allow for probing and flexibility; interviews allow for gathering a nuanced understanding of the subject; self-disclosure can be increased if interviewer first builds rapport with interviewee. Weaknesses: transcription and data analysis can take a long time; recruitment can be hard depending on topic.

- Experiment: the ability to directly manipulate the factors or variables of interest, and observe the effects of this manipulation. Strengths: the ability to limit external factors; can make conclusions are casual relationships; can randomly assign participants to conditions. Weaknesses: inability to perfectly generalize to the real world as other factors are at play in real life; not all variables can be controlled e.g. participant's ability to focus.

- Laboratory observation: observe natural behaviours in the lab setting. Strengths: control of environment and ability to gather data properly and easily. Weaknesses: might not represent the natural behaviour and may not be able to generalize.

5. Devise an experimental study that can answer the following question: Do zinc supplements increase male sexual desire? Be sure to fully describe each aspect of the study. For example, identify each type of variable/condition and group. Explain how selection factors would be avoided.

Difficulty: 3

QuestionID: 02-4-111

Page-Reference: 49-50

Skill: Synthesis

Objective: LO 2.7

Answer: - Recruit participants by using various recruitment methods

- Ensure that you are conducting your experiment ethically e.g. make sure to get informed consent from participants
- Randomly assign them to one of the two groups (experimental group: zinc; control group: placebo) to avoid selection factors (e.g. maybe those who have low sexual desire would choose to be in the treatment group)
- Do not allow participants decide whether they will be in the control or treatment group to limit the effects of a selection factor
- Have participants fill out the self-report scale on sexual desire
- Have participants take either the zinc or placebo for the same period of time e.g. every day for one week in order to examine whether or not there is a difference in the dependent variable (sexual desire) using the self-report scale based on the independent variable (zinc versus placebo) and if any changes can be observed

6. Some aspects of sexual behaviour may be dependent on interpersonal factors. These factors are difficult to identify, primarily because individuals select their own sex partners. Random assignment to various sex partners would be the ideal approach to investigating how interpersonal factors influence sexuality. Explain why this approach does not conform to ethical standards.

Difficulty: 2

QuestionID: 02-4-112

Page-Reference: 56-57

Skill: Synthesis

Objective: LO 2.10

Answer: - It exposes participants to harm: psychological and emotional harm of having sex with an undesired partner, potential of contracting an STI or becoming pregnant

- Confidentiality: the identity of participants cannot be completely concealed from one another
- Informed consent: participants may feel pressured to complete the study once they have started