

6. The pioneering work of Alfred Kinsey took place only in the late:
- 1930s and early 1940s.
 - 1940s and early 1950s.
 - 1950s and early 1960s.
 - 1960s and early 1970s.

ANS: B REF: The Goals of Sexology OBJ: 02-01
MSC: TYPE: Factual NOT: NEW

7. The survey method:
- allows for flexibility in data-gathering procedures.
 - is objective and largely eliminates problems of demographic bias.
 - can be done with the use of technology such as computers.
 - can only be generalized to the people who were actually surveyed.

ANS: C REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Factual

8. Which of the following is NOT true of surveys?
- They can establish cause-and-effect relationships.
 - They allow researchers to gather data from large samples.
 - They tend to be more cost-efficient than other types of research.
 - The results obtained from surveys are more generalizable than those obtained from case studies.

ANS: A REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Factual

9. In which type of research is a representative sample of people asked to answer questions about their sexual attitudes or behaviors by means of questionnaires or interviews?
- case study
 - survey
 - direct observation
 - experiment

ANS: B REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Factual

10. Most of our scientific information about human sexuality has been obtained through:
- case studies.
 - surveys.
 - direct observation.
 - experimental research.

ANS: B REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Factual

11. Which research method would be MOST appropriate for investigating the relationship between the religious beliefs of Americans and their attitudes toward sex education in the schools?
- case study
 - experimental method
 - direct observation
 - survey

ANS: D REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Application

12. Which of the following is a method used to conduct surveys?

- a. telephone interviews
- b. the Internet
- c. door-to-door interviews
- d. all of the above

ANS: D REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Factual

13. Which of the following is NOT associated with the survey research method?

- a. independent variable
- b. nonresponse
- c. questionnaires
- d. generalization

ANS: A REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Factual

14. An advantage of the direct observation method is that:

- a. it essentially eliminates the possibility of data falsification by research subjects.
- b. it provides a controlled environment for managing relevant variables.
- c. it involves the unbiased participation of the researchers.
- d. the subjects' behavior is rarely affected by the observation techniques employed.

ANS: A REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Factual

15. What is a *disadvantage* of the direct observational method of research?

- a. The subjects' behaviors may be influenced by the presence of an observer.
- b. It is impossible to generalize the findings to the target population.
- c. You can only study one subject at a time.
- d. The measurements obtained through this method are entirely subjective.

ANS: A REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Factual

16. Direct observation is a reliable method for studying sexuality because the possibility of ____ is greatly reduced.

- a. demographic bias
- b. researcher interpretive bias
- c. data falsification
- d. self-selection

ANS: C REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Factual

17. Which of the following would be the most cost-effective method for conducting a survey?

- a. face-to-face interviews
- b. telephone surveys
- c. questionnaires
- d. door-to-door interviews

ANS: C REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Factual

18. In a(n) ____ sample, subgroups are represented according to their incidence in the larger population.
- survey
 - equivalent
 - random
 - representative

ANS: D REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-03 MSC: TYPE: Factual

19. A representative sample is also known as a:
- target sample.
 - random sample.
 - volunteer sample.
 - probability sample.

ANS: D REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-03 MSC: TYPE: Factual

20. The results of the National Health and Social Life Survey reflect an American people who are:
- less content with their erotic lives than was widely believed.
 - more sexually active than was widely believed.
 - more sexually conservative than was widely believed.
 - indulgent in all kinds of conventional and unconventional sexual practices.

ANS: C REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-03 MSC: TYPE: Factual NOT: NEW

21. In order to learn about the sexual attitudes and behaviors of all the students attending Cleveland High School, Professor Brewer randomly selected and surveyed 50 of the students. In this case, all of the students attending the high school are called the:
- target population.
 - dependent variable.
 - representative sample.
 - independent variable.

ANS: A REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-03 MSC: TYPE: Application

22. In order to generalize accurately, it is important to survey a ____ sample of cases.
- self-selected
 - target
 - representative
 - random

ANS: C REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-03 MSC: TYPE: Factual

23. In written or oral surveys, a relatively small group, called the ____, is used to draw conclusions about a larger group, called the ____.
- experimental group; control group
 - random sample; representative sample
 - representative sample; target population
 - dependent variable; independent variable

ANS: C REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-03 MSC: TYPE: Application

24. Which of the following is an advantage of using questionnaires instead of interviews?
- The researcher can develop a rapport with the subject.
 - They provide opportunities for flexibility.
 - They are usually anonymous.
 - They usually have a longer timeline and are more thorough.

ANS: C REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-04 MSC: TYPE: Factual

25. Questionnaires and interviews:
- both involve asking a set of questions.
 - may involve multiple-choice, true or false, or discussion questions.
 - allow subjects to respond alone, in their own homes, or with a researcher.
 - have all of the above characteristics.

ANS: D REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-04 MSC: TYPE: Factual

26. Interviews have an advantage over questionnaires in that:
- the format of an interview is preset.
 - the interviewer can clarify confusing questions.
 - the sequence of questions remains constant.
 - it is not necessary to establish a rapport with the subject.

ANS: B REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-04 MSC: TYPE: Factual

27. Which of the following is an advantage of using interviews instead of questionnaires?
- They provide opportunities for flexibility.
 - They are less expensive than administering questionnaires.
 - They preserve anonymity.
 - Subjects are less likely to distort information with an interviewer.

ANS: A REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-04 MSC: TYPE: Factual

28. Assume that you wanted to research a sensitive subject and that you planned to have a fairly large sample size. Helping the respondents to feel at ease as well as giving them an opportunity to elaborate on their answers is crucial. Adequate funding for your study is not a problem. Which of the following research methods would BEST suit your needs?
- case study
 - questionnaire
 - experimental research
 - survey by interview

ANS: D REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-04 MSC: TYPE: Application

29. One of the problems with sex survey research is _____, which occurs when a person refuses to participate in a study.
- nonresponse
 - low self-esteem
 - the bystander effect
 - diffusion of responsibility

ANS: A REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-05 MSC: TYPE: Factual

30. The degree to which research data may be biased as a result of the differences in the people who volunteer to participate in a study, as opposed to those who do not, is called:
- the bystander effect.
 - self-selection.
 - demographic bias.
 - ethnocentrism.

ANS: B REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-05 MSC: TYPE: Factual

31. Several studies indicate that volunteers for sex research tend to:
- demonstrate less sexual interest and activity than non-volunteers.
 - be more sexually experienced than non-volunteers.
 - have lower levels of sexual self-esteem than non-volunteers.
 - be in long-term, committed relationships more than non-volunteers.

ANS: B REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-05 MSC: TYPE: Factual

32. Research (Boynton, 2003; Plaud et al., 1999) suggests that:
- male sex research samples may be more influenced by volunteer bias than female samples.
 - female sex research samples may be more influenced by volunteer bias than male samples.
 - men are less likely than women to volunteer for sex research.
 - men and women are equally likely to volunteer for sex research.

ANS: B REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-05 MSC: TYPE: Application NOT: NEW

33. Studies suggest that all of the following are characteristics of persons who volunteer for sex research EXCEPT
- volunteers are more sexually experienced than non-volunteers.
 - males are more likely to volunteer than females.
 - college students are more willing to volunteer.
 - volunteers hold more positive attitudes toward sexuality.

ANS: C REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-05 MSC: TYPE: Factual

34. A local radio talk show host asks his listeners to call in and report how frequently they engage in sexual intercourse. Which of the following BEST describes the validity of this information?
- Because a random sample of the audience will call in, this will be valid information.
 - Because this is considered a demographically balanced sample, the information will be valid.
 - Because the host is utilizing the experimental method instead of the survey method, the information will not be valid.
 - Because this sample is not representative of the community, it will not be valid.

ANS: D REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-05 MSC: TYPE: Application

35. Data for the National Survey of Sexual Health and Behavior (NSSHB) were collected via:
- paper-and-pencil questionnaire.
 - the Internet.
 - face-to-face interview.
 - the traditional phone survey.

ANS: B REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-05 MSC: TYPE: Factual NOT: NEW

36. The fact that the majority of participants in sex research have been white, middle-class volunteers illustrates the problem of:
- random sampling.
 - probability sampling.
 - demographic bias.
 - data discrimination.

ANS: C REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-05 MSC: TYPE: Factual

37. You are conducting a large scale sex survey and want to ensure that the results are representative of the larger population. In other words, you want to minimize the problem of:
- ethnographic bias.
 - replicability.
 - demographic bias.
 - equivalent sampling.

ANS: C REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-05 MSC: TYPE: Application

38. Kinsey and his associates obtained their data on sexuality by means of:
- direct observation.
 - case studies.
 - experimental research.
 - survey interviews.

ANS: D REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-06 MSC: TYPE: Factual

39. Who conducted the first extensive survey of American sexual behaviors?
- Masters and Johnson
 - Kinsey
 - Hefner
 - Havelock Ellis

ANS: B REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-06 MSC: TYPE: Factual

40. Kinsey's studies on American sexuality were pioneering but limited, because his sample included _____.
- a disproportionate number of better educated persons.
 - non-volunteers.
 - large numbers of rural dwellers.
 - mostly older adults.

ANS: A REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-06 MSC: TYPE: Factual

41. Which of the following statements regarding Kinsey's research is FALSE?
- His sample contained a disproportionately greater number of better-educated, city-dwelling Protestants.
 - African Americans were omitted from his sample.
 - All of the respondents were married and age 30 or older.
 - All of Kinsey's subjects were volunteers.

ANS: C REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-06 MSC: TYPE: Factual

42. Which of the following statements regarding Kinsey's research is TRUE?
- Approximately two thousand men and women were included in the final subject population.
 - The study population was a representative sample of the American population at the time.
 - He published one report on male sexuality and another one on female sexuality.
 - He used a variety of research methods to obtain his data.

ANS: C REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-06 MSC: TYPE: Factual

43. Which of the following groups was overrepresented in the Kinsey studies?
- educated, city-dwelling Protestants
 - low-income, urban Catholics
 - low-income, city-dwelling Protestants
 - African Americans and other ethnic minorities

ANS: A REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-06 MSC: TYPE: Factual

44. Which of the following statements MOST accurately describes Kinsey's research?
- It discovered the causes of sexual dysfunction in men and women.
 - It described the physiology of sexual behavior in women and men.
 - It described patterns of sexual behavior in men and women.
 - It reported the incidence of deviant sexual behavior in men.

ANS: C REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-06 MSC: TYPE: Factual

45. Which of the following studies provided one of the most expansive, nationally representative studies of sexual behavior and condom use to date?
- Kinsey studies
 - Masters & Johnson studies
 - NHSLS survey
 - NSSHB survey

ANS: D REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-07 MSC: TYPE: Factual NOT: NEW

46. The National Health and Social Life Survey is considered noteworthy because:
- large numbers of prostitutes and their clients agreed to participate.
 - it examined the sexual practices of teenagers.
 - it yielded data that most social scientists believe reliably indicate the sexual practices of most American adults ages 18 to 59.
 - new physiological recording devices were utilized.

ANS: C REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-07 MSC: TYPE: Factual

47. For which of the following is the National Health and Social Life Survey BEST known?
- A low level of nonresponse and good demographic balance of the survey population
 - Use of the direct observation method and broadest range of information about human sexual behavior to date
 - Case studies of over 1500 individuals regarding their sexual histories and experiences
 - Survey results that indicated American people are much more sexually active than was previously believed

ANS: A REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-07 MSC: TYPE: Factual

48. Which statement is NOT true of the National Health and Social Life Survey?
- The NHSLC was a large, federally funded project.
 - The NHSLC was carried out by a team of researchers from the University of Chicago.
 - Too few members of Jews, Asian Americans, and Native Americans were included to provide useful information about these groups.
 - More than 75% of the people contacted agreed to participate.

ANS: A REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-07 MSC: TYPE: Factual

49. Many researchers consider which of the following to be the single best survey conducted of adult sexual behavior to date?
- Kinsey's research
 - Masters and Johnson's research
 - The National Health and Social Life Survey
 - The National Survey of Sexual Health and Behavior

ANS: D REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-07 MSC: TYPE: Factual

50. Survey studies of various populations of men have indicated that exposure to sexually violent pornography may lead to all of the following EXCEPT:
- reduced sensitivity to rape victims.
 - increased tolerance for sexually aggressive behavior.
 - greater acceptance of the myth that women want to be raped.
 - increased arousal (as measured physiologically) in nonviolent sexual encounters.

ANS: D REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-09 MSC: TYPE: Factual

51. Evidence from some case studies suggests that at least among chronic alcoholics subjects have shown:
- decreased arousability but heightened sexual interest.
 - increased arousability and sexual interest.
 - decreased arousability and lowered sexual interest.
 - increased arousability but lowered sexual interest.

ANS: C REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-09 MSC: TYPE: Factual

52. Which of the following statements regarding Masters and Johnson's research is TRUE?
- Their subjects were required to pay to participate in the study.
 - Their final sample population consisted primarily of individuals with above average intelligence from an academic community.
 - They employed the case study method of research.
 - They employed the survey method of research.

ANS: B REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-10 MSC: TYPE: Factual

53. The book *Human Sexual Response* was written by:
- Alfred Kinsey.
 - Masters and Johnson.
 - John Bancroft.
 - Dr. Ruth.

ANS: B REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-10 MSC: TYPE: Factual

54. Which of the following stimulus situations was NOT used in Masters and Johnson's research?
- coitus with a partner
 - oral-genital stimulation
 - masturbation
 - breast stimulation

ANS: B REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-10 MSC: TYPE: Factual

55. Masters and Johnson's research findings would be LEAST likely to be applied in:
- conception control.
 - infertility counseling.
 - general sex education.
 - the treatment of sexually compulsive behavior.

ANS: D REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-10 MSC: TYPE: Application

56. If you wanted information on how men and women respond physiologically during sexual arousal and orgasm, your BEST source of information would be:
- Masters and Johnson.
 - Kinsey.
 - the National Health and Social Life Survey.
 - the National Survey of Sexual Health and Behavior.

ANS: A REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-10 MSC: TYPE: Application

57. The National Survey of Sexual Health and Behavior (NSSHB) survey included:
- the percentage of subjects who participated in same-sex encounters
 - patterns of condom use
 - more than 40 combinations of sexual acts engaged in during sexual events
 - All of the above

ANS: D REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-07 MSC: TYPE: Factual NOT: NEW

58. Most information about human sexual behavior has been obtained through:
- case studies.
 - surveys.
 - direct observation.
 - the experimental method.

ANS: B REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-03 MSC: TYPE: Factual

59. A kind of sampling bias in which certain segments of society (such as White, middle-class, white-collar workers) are disproportionately represented in a study population is known as
- nonresponse
 - demographic bias
 - researcher bias
 - volunteer bias

ANS: B REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-03 MSC: TYPE: Factual NOT: NEW

60. A science writer hears of a 35-year-old male who lost his penis at circumcision. He interviews all family members, reads medical records, and writes a book about the topic. This is MOST likely an example of which of the following?
- case study
 - survey method
 - direct observation
 - experimental method

ANS: A REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Application

61. One specific advantage of the case study method is that it allows:
- researchers to obtain large amounts of data in a short period of time.
 - great flexibility in data gathering while allowing for precise control of variables.
 - virtual elimination of the possibility of data falsification.
 - for intensive study of a specific behavior.

ANS: D REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Application

62. Which of the following research methods allows us to draw cause-and-effect relationships?
- experimental method
 - survey
 - case study
 - direct observation

ANS: A REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Factual

63. A direct consequence of the shift in funding sources from federal agencies to drug companies has been a(n):
- de-emphasis on the psychosocial aspects of human sexual functioning.
 - improvement in women's health.
 - decline in integrity of scientific peer review.
 - increase in the use of the experimental method.

ANS: A REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-07 MSC: TYPE: Factual NOT: NEW

64. Which of the following statements regarding case studies is FALSE?
- They are often used to study atypical sexual behavior.
 - They allow for flexible data gathering.
 - The researcher is not easily able to generalize findings to broader populations.
 - Masters and Johnson's research (Human Sexual Response) is an example of the case study method.

ANS: D REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Factual

65. Since case study evidence demonstrates that rapists often report high exposure to sexually violent pornography, we can conclude that:
- viewing violent pornography causes men to rape women.
 - there may be an association between the exposure to violent pornography and rape.
 - the rapists were sexually abused themselves as children.
 - more legislation banning pornography should be passed.

ANS: B REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Application

66. One *disadvantage* to using the experimental method for research is that:
- subjects' behavior can be influenced by presence of observer(s) or the artificial nature of the environment where observations are made.
 - the artificiality of laboratory settings can result in bias.
 - the accuracy of data is limited by fallibility of human memory.
 - it is not suitable for many kinds of research questions.

ANS: B REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Factual NOT: NEW

67. All of the following are limitations of the case study method EXCEPT the:
- memory distortions in recalling past events.
 - difficulty in generalizing what is learned to the larger population.
 - inflexible data-gathering procedures.
 - inappropriateness for addressing many kinds of research questions.

ANS: C REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Factual

68. After helping two of her psychotherapy clients deal with the impact of viewing excessive amounts of pornography in their intimate relationships, Dr. Kamari began to grossly overestimate the negative effects of viewing sexually explicit materials. Dr. Kamari should be reminded of the limits of:
- case studies.
 - surveys.
 - self-selection.
 - direct observation.

ANS: A REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Application

69. An advantage of the survey method of research is that:
- problems with nonresponse or demographic bias are not likely to occur.
 - they are relatively inexpensive and data can be obtained from large groups of people.
 - they provide great flexibility in data gathering procedures.
 - they allow us to demonstrate causal relationships.

ANS: B REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02 MSC: TYPE: Factual

70. Studies have shown that circumcision is one of many effective strategies for reducing the spread of:
- gonorrhea.
 - HPV.
 - syphilis.
 - HIV/AIDS.

ANS: D REF: The Experimental Method OBJ: 02-11
MSC: TYPE: Factual NOT: NEW

76. A matched group of rapists and non-rapists listen to taped descriptions of sexual activity, one involving rape and the other involving consensual sexual interaction. The researcher measures the degree of penile engorgement in each group. The independent variable is:
- the taped descriptions.
 - the penile tumescence among rapists.
 - the penile tumescence among non-rapists.
 - the group of nonrapists.

ANS: A REF: The Experimental Method OBJ: 02-11
MSC: TYPE: Application

77. Which of the following research strategies would provide the MOST effective way of demonstrating that sexually violent media may cause or contribute to some rapists' assaultive behaviors?
- the survey
 - the experimental method
 - direct observation
 - the case study

ANS: B REF: The Experimental Method OBJ: 02-11
MSC: TYPE: Application

78. One of the best and most efficient ways to manage research data is through the use of:
- plethysmographs.
 - Internet-based surveys.
 - face-to-face interviews.
 - myographs.

ANS: B REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-13
MSC: TYPE: Factual

79. One of the major drawbacks of Internet-based research is:
- the inability to keep track of data.
 - the risk of sample-selection bias.
 - the large numbers of people who respond.
 - the inability to generalize results.

ANS: B REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-13
MSC: TYPE: Factual

80. Why are privacy issues especially acute when doing sex research in cyberspace?
- An IRB has no means to evaluate the research proposal.
 - Anonymity can never be 100% guaranteed.
 - Internet research is not required to follow ethical guidelines.
 - Actually, privacy issues are not an issue when doing sex research in cyberspace.

ANS: B REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-14
MSC: TYPE: Factual

81. A vaginal photoplethysmograph:
- measures increased vaginal blood volume.
 - measures increased vaginal lubrication.
 - measures genital arousal.
 - records orgasmic contractions.

ANS: A REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-12
MSC: TYPE: Factual

82. The penile strain gauge:
- is designed to measure the amount of semen discharge.
 - has the disadvantage that a trained professional must attach it.
 - has been used to measure arousal in experimental research.
 - has been developed only with the advent of 21st century technology.

ANS: C REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-12
MSC: TYPE: Factual

83. A written or self-administered questionnaire (SAQ) provides an alternative survey method that can overcome some of the difficulties of an IAQ by:
- minimizing participants' risks.
 - providing a controlled environment in which all possible influences on subjects' responses, other than the factors that are being investigated, can be ruled out.
 - minimizing literacy problems.
 - providing a more private and potentially less threatening means of reporting sensitive behavior.

ANS: D REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-13
MSC: TYPE: Factual NOT: NEW

84. At present, a "digital divide" exists, meaning that:
- the technology needed for research lags behind the needs of researchers.
 - Internet users tend to be younger, better educated, and more affluent than nonusers.
 - Internet users are still not representative of the general U.S. population.
 - researchers conducting sex research on the Internet find it difficult to recruit hidden populations of geographically isolated participants.

ANS: C REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-13
MSC: TYPE: Factual NOT: NEW

85. How many varieties of CASI technology are currently used?
- one
 - two
 - four
 - five

ANS: B REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-13
MSC: TYPE: Factual NOT: NEW

86. When an interviewer-administered questionnaire (IAQ) is used in sex research, the human element involved in a face-to-face encounter can influence the respondent to:
- overreport certain sensitive behaviors as well as more normative or socially acceptable behaviors.
 - underreport certain sensitive behaviors as well as more normative or socially acceptable behaviors.
 - underreport certain sensitive behaviors and to overreport more normative or socially acceptable behaviors.
 - overreport certain sensitive behaviors and to underreport more normative or socially acceptable behaviors.

ANS: C REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-13
MSC: TYPE: Factual NOT: NEW

87. The penile strain gauge can measure:
- the strength of muscle contraction.
 - galvanic skin response.
 - body temperature.
 - changes in penis size.

ANS: D REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-12
MSC: TYPE: Factual

88. Which one is NOT true concerning computer-assisted self-interview technology?
- It can be administered to those who are not literate.
 - It can be done in private.
 - It allows multilingual administration without requiring researchers to be multilingual.
 - Key elements of questions' presentation and measurement are not standardized.

ANS: D REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-12
MSC: TYPE: Factual

89. One drawback of the Self-Administered Questionnaire (SAQ) is that:
- it does not provide a private means of reporting behavior.
 - it is more threatening to the participants.
 - it may be affected by the reading ability or literacy of the respondents.
 - sensitive behaviors will not be reported.

ANS: C REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-12
MSC: TYPE: Factual

90. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of computer-assisted self-interviews?
- Respondents do not have to be literate.
 - CASI is a less threatening way to report sensitive behaviors.
 - Normative behaviors may be underreported.
 - Question presentation can be standardized for all respondents.

ANS: C REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-12
MSC: TYPE: Factual

91. One limiting factor of using Internet-based research is that:
- it is considerably more expensive than traditional paper-and-pencil questionnaires.
 - people responding to electronic surveys believe that their responses are less anonymous and secure.
 - it is more time consuming.
 - it is vulnerable to sample-selection bias.

ANS: D REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-13
MSC: TYPE: Factual

92. Which is NOT an advantage of Web based research?
- Cyberspace questionnaires are cheaper to distribute and collect.
 - Data can be more quickly and efficiently sent to a database.
 - Researchers do not need to address ethical issues because of the lack of contact with respondents.
 - It may be easier to locate unusual populations not available locally.

ANS: C REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-13
MSC: TYPE: Factual

93. Surveys administered over the Internet may be especially useful because:
- participants can be recruited from distant places.
 - it is easier to guarantee anonymity than with any other method.
 - demographic bias is greatly minimized.
 - response rates are much higher.

ANS: A REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-13
MSC: TYPE: Factual

94. If deception must be used, a postexperiment debriefing must thoroughly explain to participants:
- the ethics committee review of the study.
 - why the deception was necessary.
 - the general purpose of the study.
 - potential costs and benefits of the study.

ANS: B REF: Ethical Guidelines for Human Sex Research
OBJ: 02-14 MSC: TYPE: Factual NOT: NEW

95. An extreme example of violating ethical guidelines occurred in the 1940s when U.S. researchers deliberately injected thousands of Guatemalans with sexually transmitted infections (STIs) such as:
- chlamydia.
 - gonorrhea and syphilis.
 - HIV.
 - HPV.

ANS: B REF: Ethical Guidelines for Human Sex Research
OBJ: 02-14 MSC: TYPE: Factual NOT: NEW

96. Between 1946 and 1948, U.S. government researchers experimented without consent on more than 5,000 Guatemalan soldiers, prisoners, prostitutes, orphans, and people with:
- no children.
 - violent criminal histories.
 - terminally ill diseases.
 - psychiatric disorders.

ANS: D REF: Ethical Guidelines for Human Sex Research
OBJ: 02-14 MSC: TYPE: Factual NOT: NEW

97. Which of the following organizations does not oversee the ethics of sexuality research?
- SSSS
 - APA
 - AMA
 - AAA

ANS: D REF: Ethical Guidelines for Human Sex Research
OBJ: 02-14 MSC: TYPE: Factual

98. Ethical guidelines for doing sex research with humans require which of the following?
- No pressure or coercion can be applied.
 - Participants have the right of refusal.
 - Informed consent must be obtained.
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: D REF: Ethical Guidelines for Human Sex Research
OBJ: 02-14 MSC: TYPE: Factual

99. Which of the following criteria would be MOST useful in evaluating a particular piece of research?
- Find out if other research confirms or contradicts the study in question.
 - Check to see if the book or article is labeled "scientific".
 - Determine whether the researcher has a doctoral degree.
 - Check to see if the survey method was used to obtain information, since this method seems to be the most reliable.

ANS: A REF: Evaluating Research: Some Questions to Ask
OBJ: 02-15 MSC: TYPE: Application

100. Knowing and evaluating a researcher's background and credentials is helpful in trying to decide whether or not:
- the research is likely to be valid.
 - the research was performed ethically.
 - the researcher is associated with any special-interest groups that may favor a particular research finding.
 - all of the above.

ANS: D REF: Evaluating Research: Some Questions to Ask
OBJ: 02-15 MSC: TYPE: Factual

TRUE/FALSE

1. Human sexual behavior is relatively easy for sexologists to study because it occupies a great deal of people's thoughts.

ANS: F REF: The Goals of Sexology OBJ: 02-01

2. The nature of the case study method readily lends itself to exploring cause-and-effect relationships.

ANS: F REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02

3. Much of the knowledge that we've gained in the field of human sexuality has been obtained through surveys.

ANS: T REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-02

4. Representative samples allow for more accurate generalizations to a target population than do random samples.

ANS: T REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-03

5. Questionnaires tend to be more expensive than interview surveys.

ANS: F REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-04

6. Current research suggests that people who volunteer to participate in sex research often have personal sexual problems that they are seeking to resolve.

ANS: F REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-05

7. Alfred Kinsey published two large volumes of sexual survey research, one on male sexuality and one on female sexuality.

ANS: T REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-06

8. The National Health and Social Life Survey provided the most comprehensive information about adult sexual behavior to date in the United States.

ANS: F REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-07

9. Kinsey's research exemplifies a representative sample of the American population.

ANS: F REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-06

10. Kinsey's research has been a valuable source of information regarding physiological patterns of sexual response in men and women.

ANS: F REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-06

11. Surveys have provided indications that exposure to sexually violent media can lead to the acceptance of the myth that women want to be raped.

ANS: T REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-09

12. In one notable study, many more subjects who had used sexually violent pornography indicated a likelihood of using sexual force against a woman than did those who used only nonviolent pornography.

ANS: T REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-09

13. Masters and Johnson utilized an observational approach in researching how men and women respond physiologically to sexual stimulation.

ANS: T REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-10

14. Masters and Johnson's final research population consisted only of male and female prostitutes.

ANS: F REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-10

15. Most of the information we have learned regarding human sexuality has been obtained through experimental laboratory research.

ANS: F REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-11

16. A major indication of a good research study is one that has a representative sample.

ANS: T REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods
OBJ: 02-14

17. A research method that is being used with increasing frequency is experimental research, because it allows for more investigative control.

ANS: T REF: The Experimental Method OBJ: 02-11

18. Teenagers are more willing to share sensitive information about sexual behavior when they are working with a computer.

ANS: T REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-13

19. A vaginal photoplethysmograph is a device used to measure blood flow to the walls of the vagina.

ANS: T REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-12

20. One advantage of research on the Web is that participants can be guaranteed anonymity.

ANS: F REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-13

21. The vaginal myograph and the rectal myograph are implements inserted into the vagina or rectum that measure blood volume activity in the pelvic area.

ANS: F REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-12
NOT: NEW

22. Both male and female arousal can be measured electronically.

ANS: T REF: Technologies in Sex Research OBJ: 02-12

23. The Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality is one of the groups that monitors ethical behavior in sex research.

ANS: T REF: Ethical Guidelines for Human Sex Research
OBJ: 02-14

24. Federal funding for research is denied to any institution that fails to conduct an adequate ethics committee review before data collection begins.

ANS: T REF: Ethical Guidelines for Human Sex Research
OBJ: 02-14 NOT: NEW

25. One consideration to be aware of in evaluating a piece of research is whether a sufficient number of participants were used.

ANS: T

REF: Evaluating Research: Some Questions to Ask

OBJ: 02-15

SHORT ANSWER

1. One of the goals of a scientific discipline is to control or influence events. Discuss some reasons why this might be desirable in human sexuality and why this might be a matter of concern.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

REF: The Goals of Sexology

OBJ: 02-01

2. Would you yourself be willing to be a participating subject in a research project that investigated your sexual attitudes and your sexual behaviors? Why, or why not?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

REF: The Goals of Sexology

OBJ: 02-01 - 02-15

3. Name, describe, and compare and contrast the nonexperimental research methods discussed in your text.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods

OBJ: 02-02

4. Describe and comment briefly on the evidence concerning the relationship between exposure to sexually violent pornography and rape.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods

OBJ: 02-09

5. Identify the main types of survey research. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of each.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods

OBJ: 02-02

6. How has the research of Masters and Johnson contributed to our understanding of human sexuality? Include a consideration of methodology and subject population as well as the information obtained.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods

OBJ: 02-10

7. Why might one choose to do an interview rather than administer a questionnaire? What are some reasons why information gathered in an interview might be erroneous?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods

OBJ: 02-04

8. Explain how nonresponse or demographic bias will affect survey results.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods

OBJ: 02-05

9. Provide a brief summary of the experimental method.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

REF: The Experimental Method

OBJ: 02-06 | 02-07

NOT: NEW

10. If a friend asked you whether or not it would be a good idea to participate in an anonymous Internet survey concerning sexuality, what would be your answer?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

REF: Technologies in Sex Research

OBJ: 02-02

11. What is a penile strain gauge? A vaginal photoplethysmograph? How are these devices used in research settings?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

REF: Technologies in Sex Research

OBJ: 02-12

12. Specify some potential advantages and potential problems with research conducted over the Internet.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

REF: Technologies in Sex Research

OBJ: 02-13

13. What are some of the ethical safeguards that are in place to protect participants in sexual research?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

REF: Ethical Guidelines for Human Sex Research

OBJ: 02-14

14. Identify and explain the basics of ethical research when using human subjects.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

REF: Ethical Guidelines for Human Sex Research

OBJ: 02-14

15. Specify at least four criteria for evaluating a piece of research.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

REF: Evaluating Research: Some Questions to Ask

OBJ: 02-15