

This chapter has 115 questions.

Scroll down to see and select individual questions or narrow the list using the checkboxes below.

Select

0

questions at random and

keep in order 

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Choice Questions - (75) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Magnus Hirschfeld (1868-1935) - (1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> True/False Questions - (20) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Margaret Mead (1901-1978) - (2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fill In The Blank Questions - (10) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Mary Calderone (1904 - 1998) - (2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Essay Questions - (10) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Methodology in Studying Sexuality - (1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Odd Numbered - (58) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Michel Foucault (1926-1984) - (1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Even Numbered - (57) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: National Health and Social Life Survey - (4) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blooms: Apply - (4) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Participatory Action Research - (2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blooms: Remember - (57) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Research Designs - (18) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blooms: Understand - (54) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Richard von Krafft-Ebing (1840-1902) - (2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty: Easy - (47) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Sex Research Comes of Age - (1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty: Hard - (22) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Sex and Social Policy - (1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty: Medium - (46) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Sexual Literacy - (7) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: A New Approach to Sex Research - (2) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Sexual Science-A Historical Perspective - (2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Alfred Kinsey (1894—1956) - (5) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective - (2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Becoming Sexually Literate - (3) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Sexual Well-Being - (4) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Case Study - (5) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) - (17) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Communication Matters: Emotional Literacy and Close Relationships - (1) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Surveys and Interviews - (5) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Controversies in Sexuality: What Makes People Heterosexual? - Nature or Nurture? - (1) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: The Medical Model of Sexuality - (4) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Direct Observation - (5) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: William Masters and Virginia Johnson - (6) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Ethics of Sexual Research - (1) | <input type="checkbox"/> Topic: Human Sexual Rights - (3) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Experiments - (4) | <input type="checkbox"/> Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality - (44) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Human Sexual Rights - (3) | <input type="checkbox"/> Topic: Sexual Literacy - (15) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heading: Interdisciplinary Perspectives - (3) | <input type="checkbox"/> Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective - (53) |

1. Sexuality has an impact on both our physical and emotional state.

- True
 False

Select 

True / False Question

Blooms: Understand
 Difficulty: Easy
 Heading: Sexual Literacy
 Topic: Sexual Literacy

Select 

2. One cannot become sexually literate without having sex.

- True
 → False

True / False Question

Blooms: Understand
 Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Becoming Sexually Literate

Topic: Sexual Literacy

3. When people are comfortable talking about sex and actual sexual relations, they use more risky behavior when having sex.

True

→ False

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Becoming Sexually Literate

Topic: Sexual Literacy

True / False Question

4. Purpose in life weakens our belief in love and romantic relationships.

True

→ False

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: Sexual Well-Being

Topic: Sexual Literacy

True / False Question

5. In the beginning, sexology was all about the study of sexual diversity.

True

→ False

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

True / False Question

6. Freud treated sex as a fundamental part of human nature and not as an underlying mental disorder.

True

→ False

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

True / False Question

7. Masters and Johnson's research proved that the only real orgasm for women is in the vagina.

True

→ False

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: William Masters and Virginia Johnson

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

True / False Question

8. At present, oral and anal sexual practices vary considerably between Whites, African Americans, and Hispanics.

Select



- True
 False

Blooms: Remember
 Difficulty: Easy

Heading: National Health and Social Life Survey
 Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

True / False Question

9. Sex research cuts across several scientific and social scientific disciplines.

- True
 False

Select 

Blooms: Understand
 Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Methodology in Studying Sexuality
 Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

True / False Question

10. The study of sexuality involves biological, social, psychological, and health sciences.

- True
 False

Select 

Blooms: Remember
 Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Interdisciplinary Perspectives
 Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

True / False Question

11. The biological and evolutionary perspectives on sexuality contradict each other.

- True
 → False

Select 

Blooms: Understand
 Difficulty: Hard

Heading: Interdisciplinary Perspectives
 Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

True / False Question

12. Qualitative research methods focus on gathering numeric information or nonnumeric information that is easily encoded into a numeric form.

- True
 → False

Select 

Blooms: Remember
 Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Research Designs
 Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

True / False Question

Select 

13. In the context of quantitative research, independent variable is the variable that is measured.

- True
 → False

True / False Question

Blooms: Understand
 Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Research Designs

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

14. The main advantage of case study research in sexuality is that it is easy to generalize the results to a large population.

True

→ False

Select 

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Case Study

True / False Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

15. One of the disadvantages of face-to-face interviews is that they demand for a significant time investment.

→ True

False

Select 

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Surveys and Interviews

True / False Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

16. Internet questionnaires are losing its popularity in sex research as it is relatively very expensive.

True

→ False

Select 

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Surveys and Interviews

True / False Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

17. In the context of direct observation, reliability of data decreases with more representative samples.

True

→ False

Select 

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Direct Observation

True / False Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

18. Experimental studies prevent researchers from drawing conclusions about cause and effect relationships among the variables of interest.

True

→ False

Select 

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Experiments

True / False Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

Select



19. PAR is a way to build and strengthen sexual well-being in communities by increasing people's understandings of each other's sexual lives.

- True
 False

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: Participatory Action Research

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

True / False Question

20. Human sexual rights violations can destroy sexual well-being, and possibly life itself.

- True
 False

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Human Sexual Rights

Topic: Human Sexual Rights

True / False Question

21. _____ has been defined as the knowledge and skills needed to promote and protect sexual well-being.

- Sexual chauvinism
 Cultural chauvinism
→ Sexual literacy

Select



- Holistic sexuality
 Ontogeny

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Sexual Literacy

Topic: Sexual Literacy

Multiple Choice Question

22. As you develop your sexual literacy you are most likely to:

- have a positive attitude toward sexual chauvinism.
→ enhance your own holistic sexuality.
 consider your sexual culture to be the best.
 realize that sexual well-being is a physical state and not a mental state.
 develop a negative attitude toward the gay and lesbian population.

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Sexual Literacy

Topic: Sexual Literacy

Multiple Choice Question

Select



23. Which of the following contributes toward holistic sexuality?

- Practicing sexual chauvinism
→ Having healthy relationships
 Understanding that sexual diversity is detrimental to the society

- Practicing cultural chauvinism
- Controlling homosexual tendencies

Blooms: Understand
 Difficulty: Hard
 Heading: Sexual Literacy
 Topic: Sexual Literacy

Multiple Choice Question

24. In the context of sexual literacy, which of the following is true?

- Sexual well-being is entirely a physical state and does not affect mental health.
- As you develop your sexual literacy you are most likely to enhance your sexual chauvinism.
- It is not possible to become sexually literate without indulging in the act of having sex.
- The understanding that sexual diversity is detrimental to the society contributes to holistic sexuality.
- Learning to integrate sexuality into everyday life helps to break down some stereotypes about sexuality.

Select 

Blooms: Understand
 Difficulty: Medium
 Heading: Sexual Literacy
 Topic: Sexual Literacy

Multiple Choice Question

25. When people are comfortable talking about sex and actual sexual relations, they are most likely to:

- give into sexual aggression.
- indulge in unprotected sex.
- be respectful of sexual diversity.
- indulge in more risky behavior when having sex.
- support sexual chauvinism.

Select 

Blooms: Understand
 Difficulty: Medium
 Heading: Becoming Sexually Literate
 Topic: Sexual Literacy

Multiple Choice Question

26. People who know their bodies and accept their feelings, including pleasure, generally:

- become victims of date rape.
- protect themselves better.
- support sexual chauvinism.
- indulge in unprotected sex
- are prone to mental disorders.

Select 

Multiple Choice Question

Blooms: Understand
 Difficulty: Easy
 Heading: Sexual Well-Being
 Topic: Sexual Literacy

27. In the context of holistic sexuality, focus means:

- supporting ideas of sexual chauvinism.
- accepting that one's sexual culture is superior to other cultures.
- being present and fully alert to what one feels sexually.
- excluding pleasure from sexual encounters.
- rejecting homosexual relationships and promoting heterosexual relationships.

Select 

Blooms: Understand
 Difficulty: Medium
 Heading: Sexual Well-Being
 Topic: Sexual Literacy

Multiple Choice Question

28. To be sexually literate means:

- believing in the superiority of your sexual culture.
- being able to repress your sexual urges.
- understanding that sex is for procreation and not pleasure.
- being able to talk freely about your sexual feelings.
- understanding that sexual diversity is detrimental to the society.

Select 

Blooms: Understand
 Difficulty: Easy
 Heading: Communication Matters: Emotional Literacy and
 Close Relationships
 Topic: Sexual Literacy

Multiple Choice Question

29. In the context of the 19th century discipline, Sexology, which of the following is true?

- It focused on the positive aspects of sexuality.
- It encouraged people to indulge in recreational sex.
- It encouraged premarital sex to promote sexual literacy.
- It treated sexuality like a disease.
- It focused mainly on sexual health.

Select 

Blooms: Remember
 Difficulty: Medium
 Heading: Sexual Science-A Historical Perspective
 Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

30. In the context of present day sexual science, which of the following is true?

- It looks at the positive aspects of sexuality.
- It treats sexuality like a disease.

Select 

- It negatively influences the values of the age.
- It strictly disapproves of contraception.
- It considers homosexual relations to be abnormal.

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Sexual Science-A Historical Perspective

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

31. A person who practices bestiality is most likely to be sexually attracted only to:

- dead bodies.
- animals.
- same-sex individuals.
- his/her mother.
- children.

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: The Medical Model of Sexuality

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

32. Russell is sexually attracted only to dead bodies and engages in sexual intercourse with corpses. Based on the given information, we can say that Russell is a(n):

- homosexual.
- pedophiliac.
- necrophiliac.
- hemophiliac.
- autoandrophiliac.

Select



Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: The Medical Model of Sexuality

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

33. Which of the following is a belief held by doctors in the early part of the nineteenth century?

- People's earliest sexual fantasies revolved around a sexual attraction to the opposite-sex parent.
- Masturbation is a sexual disease that could lead to death.
- Scientific study of sexuality could improve people's sexual health.
- They believed that female sexuality should be directed toward sexual pleasure.
- They considered homosexual relationships to be normal.

Multiple Choice Question

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: The Medical Model of Sexuality

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

34. Sexuality research was built on a new approach to science in the late 1800s. It differed from earlier studies in that it:

- used scientific investigation to explain reality.
- used religious faith to promote its studies among the masses.
- treated sexuality like a disease.
- focused on the negative aspects of sex.
- focused on understanding sexual behavior through magic.

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: A New Approach to Sex Research

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

35. _____ is the general idea that change occurs in all life forms over time by the process of one generation of species passing inherited characteristics on to the next.

- Epidemiology
- Retrospective bias
- Evolution
- Sexology
- Neuroculture

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: A New Approach to Sex Research

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

36. The term fetishism, coined by Richard von Krafft-Ebing describes the sexual attraction that some people have toward:

- physical objects.
- dead bodies.
- same-sex individuals.
- the opposite sex.
- animals.

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Richard von Krafft-Ebing (1840-1902)

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

37. Richard von Krafft-Ebing referred to all sexual symptoms that he considered to be abnormal as:

- necrophilia.
- fetishes.
- heresies.

Select



- perversions.
- bestiality.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Richard von Krafft-Ebing (1840-1902)

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

38. Who was the first person to use surveys to study sexual behavior in groups of people?

- Richard von Krafft-Ebing
- Magnus Hirschfeld
- Havelock Ellis
- Sigmund Freud
- Carl Jung

Select 

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Magnus Hirschfeld (1868-1935)

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

39. Freud believed that:

- sexuality motivated all other behaviors, including all mental distress.
- homosexual relations were healthy and should be encouraged.
- sexual chauvinism helped people to come to terms with their identity.
- the unconscious mind should be repressed so as to control ones abnormal sexual urges.
- sex could cure all forms of mental disorders.

Select 

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

40. Freud treated sex as a(n):

- indicator of a happy marriage.
- underlying symptom of mental disorder.
- measure of social progress.
- pleasurable activity that improves one's health.
- healthy practice that contributes toward holistic sexuality.

Select 

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

41. The study of the unconscious that focuses on the mind and "talking therapy" is referred to as:

Select 

- epidemiology.
- etymology.
- biostatistics.
- psychoanalysis.
- angelology.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

42. Which of the following is a major drawback of Freud's methodology?

- He observed only adults, not children.
- He observed only women and not men.
- He observed only homosexuals.
- He observed only necrophiliacs.
- He observed only sexual chauvinists.

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

43. Freud's emphasis on childhood primarily led to the strong bias to think that:

- sexual development needs to be monitored in abnormal children.
- sexual development starts only after childhood.
- sexual development is abnormal in children.
- sexual development ceases after childhood.
- sexual development starts at adolescence.

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

44. As described by Freud, what are erogenous zones?

- They are major areas of the body that are highly sensitive to sexual stimulation.
- They are major areas of the body that are sexually inactive in children.
- They are major glands of the body that produces testosterone.
- They are major glands of the body that produces prolactin.
- They are major glands of the body that produces estrogen.

Select



Multiple Choice Question

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

45. Which of the following is one of the positive contributions of Freud in the field of sex research?

- He coined the term fetishism to describe people's sexual attraction to physical objects.
- He stated that sexual development starts only after childhood.
- He discovered that men had a refractory period after ejaculation.
- He developed a technique to help couples deal with sexual dysfunctions.
- He recognized that the body has erogenous zones.

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

46. Biological bisexuality refers to the idea that people can be naturally attracted to:

- physical objects, such as boots.
- many people of the opposite sex.
- certain species of animals.
- human appendages like feet.
- members of both sexes.

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

47. Jamie and Veronica have been in a relationship for four years. Both Jamie and his girlfriend enjoy a very passionate and satisfactory sexual life. Jamie has sexual intercourse with Bob, Veronica's ex-boyfriend. He finds it to be equally pleasurable and satisfactory. On the basis of the given information, it would be most appropriate to say that Jamie is:

- a pedophile.
- a necrophiliac.
- a gerontophile.
- a bisexual.
- heterosexual.

Select



Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

48. What was the primary difference between the methodology used by Freud and that used by 20th century sex researchers?

- The 20th century sex researchers saw sex as a disease to be treated.

Select



- The 20th century sex researchers observed their patients only in laboratories.
- The 20th century sex researchers saw sex as a measure of social progress.
- The 20th century sex researchers believed that sexual development ceases after childhood.
- The 20th century sex researchers believed that sexual development started only after childhood.

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

49. Which of the following is one of the major ideas supported by the progressive sex researchers of the 20th century?

- They believed that sex was a disease and should be treated like any other ailment.
- They believed that homosexual relations were a cause of repressed childhood fantasies.
- They believed that marriage should be based on love between equals, not on power or arranged marriages.
- They believed that in the case of human beings, sexual development takes place only childhood and ceases after that.
- They believed that in the case of human beings, sexual development started only after childhood.

Select 

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

50. Bronislaw Malinowski, a physicist, had invented the method of field-work in which he used:

- participant-observation techniques that examined human behavior in its own cultural and linguistic context.
- participant-observation techniques that examined human behavior in laboratories.
- participant-observation techniques that examined human behavior in a set up similar to their own cultural and linguistic context.
- a treatment approach that primarily focused on the unconscious mind and "talking therapy".
- a treatment approach that primarily focused on differentiating normal and abnormal behavior in sexuality.

Select 

Multiple Choice Question

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

51. Margaret Mead, a cultural anthropologist and feminist helped to pioneer field work studies of:

- homosexual relationships among the tribal cultures of Australia.
- childhood and adolescent sexual development in various cultures.
- adolescent sexual development and problems in the U.S.
- sexual chauvinism present in different cultures of the world.
- sexual perverts like necrophiliacs in tribal cultures of Africa.

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Margaret Mead (1901-1978)

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

52. Which of the following is one of the important ideas that Margaret Mead had put forth in her book Coming of Age in Samoa?

- She held that biology was more important than culture in the development of sexual behavior.
- She held the notion that both culture and biology contribute to sexual well-being.
- She held that sexuality was a disease that needed to be treated like any other ailment.
- She held that homosexual relations were a cause of repressed childhood fantasies.
- She held that the tribal people were comparatively more likely to develop homosexual tendencies.

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Margaret Mead (1901-1978)

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

53. As the influence of physicians and clinicians declined and social and behavioral scientists began to study sexuality in the 20th century, more and more people:

- supported the idea that all sex was a symptom of mental disorder.
- supported the idea that sex should only be seen as a means of procreation.
- supported the idea that sexual urges needed to be cured.
- rejected the idea that sex can be a recreational activity.
- rejected the idea that sex was an expression of sin.

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: Sex Research Comes of Age

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Select



54. Kinsey studied the actual behaviors of large populations of normal people, including for the first time women, ethnic minorities, and homosexuals. His findings:
- further strengthened his belief in traditional thinking about normal versus abnormal sexual behavior.
 - convinced him that there was a huge natural variation in sexuality in human populations, and that bisexuality was normal.
 - convinced him that abnormal patients should be treated on a one-to-one basis so that their unconscious desires could be brought forth.
 - further strengthened his belief that sex was a disease and needed to be cured like any other ailment.
 - strengthened his belief that the unconscious mind should be repressed so as to control one's abnormal sexual urges.

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: Alfred Kinsey (1894—1956)

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

55. What was Kinsey's view regarding bisexuality?

- He considered bisexuality to be normal.
- He considered bisexuality to be a type of perversion.
- He considered bisexuality to be the result of repressed fantasies.
- He considered bisexuality to be a curable disease.
- He considered bisexuality to be the result of chromosomal defect.

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Alfred Kinsey (1894—1956)

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

56. Which of the following was the major flaw in the studies conducted by Kinsey on human sexual behavior?

- The studies generally excluded women.
- The studies generally exclude bisexuals.
- The studies included only children and not adults.
- The studies generally ignored ethnic diversity.
- The studies included only people with sexual dysfunctions.

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: Alfred Kinsey (1894—1956)

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Select



57. Which of the following is one of the important findings of the study conducted by Kinsey, Wardell Pomeroy, and sociologist Clyde Martin in 1937?

- In the U.S., females did not masturbate.
- In the U.S., females had homosexual relations.

- In the U.S., most men did not engage in premarital sex.
- In the U.S., sexual chauvinism was most prominent.
- In the U.S., men were dominated by women.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Alfred Kinsey (1894—1956)

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

58. Who was the first woman doctor to promote contraceptives in the U.S?

- Margaret Mead
- Jane Ellen Brody
- Mary Calderone
- Simone de Beauvoir
- Charlotte Bunch

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Mary Calderone (1904 - 1998)

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

59. Mary Calderone and Wardell Pomeroy founded SIECUS, a group that:

- abolished sex preselection tests.
- pioneered teen sex education.
- revolted against the use of contraception.
- pioneered psychoanalytic tests.
- revolted against legalization of gay marriages.

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Mary Calderone (1904 - 1998)

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

60. Which of the following research methods did the Masters and Johnson team primarily use for conducting their studies on human sexual behavior?

- They implemented participant-observation techniques that examined human behavior in its own cultural context.
- They implemented a treatment approach that primarily focused on the unconscious mind and "talking therapy".
- They implemented a treatment approach that primarily focused on differentiating normal and abnormal behavior in sexuality.
- They implemented a laboratory method for the study of orgasm and sexual functioning.
- They implemented the scientific survey study, using a questionnaire to reveal the sexual attitudes of a large number of people.

Select



Multiple Choice Question

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: William Masters and Virginia Johnson

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

61. The Masters and Johnson team differed from other sex researchers who came before them in that:

- they believed that only observed sexual behavior in the laboratory behind a two-way mirror was scientifically accurate.
- they showed that biology was more important than culture in the development of sexual behavior.
- they used a treatment approach that focused on the unconscious mind and "talking therapy".
- they believed that using participant-observation techniques that examine human behavior in its own cultural context was scientifically accurate.
- they treated sex as a symptom of an underlying mental disorder that needed to be treated.

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: William Masters and Virginia Johnson

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

62. Which of the following is the major criticism against Masters and Johnson studies?

- Their subjects mainly consisted of perverts such as homosexuals and failed to account for the heterosexual population.
- Their studies generally ignored ethnic diversity and did not consider that culture had a major influence on sexual life.
- Their subjects were heterosexuals and they generally ignored homosexuals and bisexuals.
- Most of their subjects were men and this made the study a lopsided one that ignored one half of the population.
- Most of their subjects were aware that they were being watched and changed how they engaged in sex.

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: William Masters and Virginia Johnson

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

63. In the technique developed by Masters and Johnson to help couples deal with sexual dysfunctions, they primarily focused on:

- encouraging people to repress their sexual fantasies.
- making people more comfortable with sex.
- making people aware of sexual chauvinism.
- bringing people closer to the unconscious mind.
- encouraging people to remain heterosexual.

Select



Multiple Choice Question

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: William Masters and Virginia Johnson

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

64. Which of the following is an important discovery of the studies on human sexual behavior conducted by Masters and Johnson?

- During sexual intercourse, men ejaculate during the refractory phase.
- The only real orgasm for women is in the vagina.
- Women have ten prominent erogenous zones.
- Women generally could have multiple orgasms.
- Women produce eggs throughout their life.

Select 

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: William Masters and Virginia Johnson

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

65. In the 1980s, notion of positive sexuality was primarily challenged by:

- the increasing momentum of the women emancipation movement.
- the acquired immune deficiency syndrome pandemic.
- the findings of the research undertaken by Masters and Johnson.
- the increasing momentum of the gay rights movement.
- the protests made by the Planned Parenthood organization.

Select 

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Michel Foucault (1926-1984)

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

66. Toward the end of the 20th century, it was noticed that the percentage of the general population that engage in oral and anal sex:

- was lowest among White women.
- was lowest among White men.
- was highest among African Americans.
- remained constant throughout.
- continued to increase.

Select 

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: National Health and Social Life Survey

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

67. The National Health and Social Life Survey (NHSLS) differed from the study conducted by Kinsey in that:

- it included only homosexuals and bisexuals.
- it included representatives from diverse ethnic groups.
- it included only women.

Select 

- it included only heterosexual couples.
- it included children as well as adolescents.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: National Health and Social Life Survey

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

68. The survey, known as the National Health and Social Life Survey (NHSLH), uncovered some very surprising things about how sexuality had changed since Kinsey's work. One of these discoveries was that:

- oral sex was found to be a lot less common than reported by Kinsey.
- occurrence of bisexuality has remained constant since the time of Kinsey.
- anal sex was found to be a lot less common than reported by Kinsey.
- use of contraceptive measures has reduced since the time of Kinsey.
- homosexuality occurs less frequently in the population than reported by Kinsey.

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: National Health and Social Life Survey

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

69. By mid-20th century, many of the 19th century views regarding human sexuality had changed. Which of the following is one of the popular views of the 20th century?

- Sexuality was influenced more by society.
- Sexuality was influenced more by biology.
- Culture had no influence over a person's sexuality.
- Sexuality was influenced more by nature.
- Religion had no influence over a person's sexuality.

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: Controversies in Sexuality: What Makes People Heterosexual? - Nature or Nurture?

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Multiple Choice Question

70. Which of the following is one of the primary recommendations made in Surgeon General's Report?

- To conduct researches to prove the theory that sexuality was influenced by nature
- To promote the churches' belief that one should indulge in sex for procreation only
- To discourage people from indulging in homosexual relationships
- To implement and strengthen interventions that can help prevent HIV/AIDS

Select



- To prevent the media from telecasting programs with sexual content

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Sex and Social Policy

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

71. In the context of sexual research, which of the following is an ethical practice?

- Protecting the people who participate in sex research
- Leaving out ethnic minorities from studies of sexual behavior
- Keeping out homosexuals from studies of sexual behavior
- Rejecting the research results that go against religious beliefs
- Concealing the contents of the research from the participants

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Ethics of Sexual Research

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

72. Quantitative research methods primarily focus on:

- collection of qualitative data.
- ethnographic research.
- collection of numeric information.
- the use of non-human agencies.
- the subjective study of a matter.

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Research Designs

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

73. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of a qualitative research?

- It mainly involves the collection of quantitative information.
- It is primarily designed to ensure objectivity.
- It mainly involves the collection of nonnumeric information.
- It does not leave any scope for the occurrence of personal bias.
- It is designed for data that can be encoded into a numeric form.

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Research Designs

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

74. Which of the following is an advantage primarily associated with quantitative research?

- It is designed to ensure objectivity.
- It is designed to accurately collect qualitative data.

Select



- It eliminates the need to use independent variables.
- It is best suited for collecting non-numeric data.
- It prevents the generalization of results.

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: Research Designs

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

75. The primary difference between quantitative and qualitative data is that the latter:

- is specifically designed to ensure objectivity.
- deals only with non-numeric data.
- ensures that there is no personal bias.
- is concerned with studying how one variable impacts another.
- uses variables to determine if changes to one thing result in change to another.

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: Research Designs

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

76. _____ means the extent to which research findings and conclusions from a study conducted on a sample population can be applied to the population at large.

- Reliability
- Validity
- Efficiency
- Accountability
- Generalizability

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Research Designs

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

77. _____ refers to the extent to which a measure, procedure, or instrument yields the same result on repeated trials.

- Reliability
- Validity
- Efficiency
- Accountability
- Generalizability

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Research Designs

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

Select  78. _____ is the extent to which a test measures what it claims to measure.

- Reliability
- Validity
- Efficiency
- Accountability
- Generalizability

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Research Designs

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

79. In the context of research, an independent variable is best defined as:

- the variable measured in a research whose value remains fixed.
- the primary variable that relates the dependent variable to the experimental value.
- the variable that is manipulated to test its affect on the dependent variable.
- the value that most accurately generalizes research findings and conclusions.
- the value that measures the reliability of a particular procedure.

Select 

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Research Designs

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

80. The difference between dependant variables and independent variables is that:

- the value of independent variables can be manipulated.
- the independent variable is the value that is measured.
- the dependant variable is relation between the stable and unstable variable.
- the independent variable remains constant.
- the dependant variable has a numeric value.

Select 

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Research Designs

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

Select  81. Phil wants to find if the intake of calcium has an effect on the growth rate of children between the age of ten to fifteen. So he forms two groups and gives different amounts of calcium to each group and then measures growth rate after 15 years. In this case, calcium is the:

- dependant variable.
- stable variable.
- independent variable.

- non-relative variable.
- correlation.

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Research Designs

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

82. Thomson is doing a research on the effects of light on the sexual intensity of women. So he forms two groups and exposes them to different intensities of light and then measures sexual intensity. Here sexual intensity is the:

- dependant variable.
- unstable variable.
- independent variable.
- relative variable.
- correlation.



Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Research Designs

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

83. A(n) _____ is a statistical measurement of the strength of the relationship between two variables.

- independent value
- dependent value
- correlation
- extraneous variable
- co-efficient



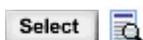
Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Research Designs

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality



84. In the context of case studies, which of the following is true?

- In case studies, a researcher studies a single individual or very small group in depth.
- Case studies are not based on retrospective self-report and so are most accurate.
- In case studies, researchers observe the present condition of the subject and not their previous history.
- The generalizability of case studies is the highest among all the research methods related to sex research.
- In case studies, researchers typically use indirect observation methods in which the participants are not aware that they are being studied.

Multiple Choice Question

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Case Study

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

85. Which of the following is the main disadvantage of the case study research in sexuality?

- It does not take into account the personal views of the subjects.
- It ignores the past history of the subjects.
- It does not allow one to study a subject in isolation.
- It is not based on the retrospective self-report.
- It becomes difficult to generalize the results to a larger population.



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Case Study

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

Multiple Choice Question

86. People usually have great knowledge about their own lives, but they may not remember certain aspects of their lives clearly, or may misremember certain aspects. This distortion of recalled events is called the _____.

- distinction bias
- gender bias
- recency bias
- retrospective bias
- reverse bias



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Case Study

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

Multiple Choice Question

87. Which of the following is an advantage typically associated with face-to-face interviews?

- They allow researchers to build a rapport with each participant to draw out authentic answers.
- They are very cost effective as the researcher himself can conduct the survey.
- They are much less time consuming compared to other research methods.
- They allow researchers to indirectly observe the subjects without their knowledge.
- They ensure that the identity of the subject is not revealed to the researcher.



Multiple Choice Question

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Surveys and Interviews
Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

88. Which of the following is a disadvantage typically associated with printed surveys and questionnaires?
- They are more costly as compared to face-to-face interviews.
 - They are more time consuming as compared to face-to-face interviews.
 - They have lesser scope of asking for clarification of the information provided as compared to face-to-face interviews.
 - They cannot assure the anonymity, which means the responses may not be as honest as that of the face-to-face interviews.
 - The personal nature of the interview may overwhelm some individuals, which often lead to dishonest responses or purposeful omissions of information.

Select 

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Surveys and Interviews

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

Multiple Choice Question

89. Which of the following is an advantage primarily associated with printed surveys and questionnaires?

- The personal nature of the survey allows one to record authentic reactions.
- They can assure anonymity, which means the responses are often honest.
- They allow researchers to build a rapport with each participant to draw out authentic answers.
- It allows the interviewer to vary the sequence of questions depending on how a person responds to previous questions.
- It allows the interviewer to ask a person in an interview to clarify information in order to increase understanding of the answer.

Select 

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Surveys and Interviews

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

Multiple Choice Question

Select 

90. Which of the following research methodologies typically allows a researcher to most effectively observe natural behaviors in context as they occur?

- Face-to-face interviews
- Questionnaires
- Printed surveys
- Direct observation
- Laboratory experiment

Multiple Choice Question

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Direct Observation

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

91. Which of the following is an advantage typically associated with direct observation?

- They provide an opportunity to observe natural behaviors in context as they occur.
- They are very cost effective as the researcher himself can conduct the survey.
- They are much less time consuming compared to other research methods.
- They allow the researcher to conduct the survey without the prior knowledge of the subject.
- They ensure that the identity of the subject is not revealed to the researcher.

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Direct Observation

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

Multiple Choice Question

92. In the case of direct observations, the chances of eliminating the possibility of falsification is the highest because:

- the respondents belong to a wide geographic area.
- the identity of the subject is kept anonymous.
- the researcher observes behavior as it occurs.
- the method is cost effective.
- the method is less time consuming.

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Direct Observation

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

Multiple Choice Question

93. Which of the following is a disadvantage typically associated with direct observation?

- May not immitate behavior that occurs in private
- Anonymity of participants
- Excess information
- Attrition
- Retrospective bias

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Direct Observation

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

Multiple Choice Question

94. Which of the following methodologies is likely to allow researchers to control the influence of external variables most effectively?

Select



- Face-to-face interviews
- Questionnaires
- Printed surveys
- Experimental research
- Participatory Action Research

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Experiments

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

95. Which of the following is a disadvantage of experimental research?

- The laboratory setting can influence the behavior of participants.
- The researcher has little influence on the external variables.
- The researcher cannot measure the physiological responses of the participant.
- The researcher is unable to draw conclusions about cause and effect relationships among the variables of interest.
- The requirement for strong community participation tends to make this research very confusing.

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Experiments

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

96. As you develop sexual literacy, you enhance your own, _____ which means the integration of body, mind, feelings, and social life through sexuality.

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Sexual Literacy

Topic: Sexual Literacy

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

97. _____ is the study of sexual behavior across the human species, all cultures, and individuals.

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

98. _____ is the idea that people may be naturally attracted to both sexes.

Select



Fill-in-the-Blank Question

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

99. The period after intercourse when men cannot ejaculate, is known as the _____ period.

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

100. _____ research methods focus on gathering numeric information or nonnumeric information that is easily encoded into a numeric form, such as a survey.

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Research Designs

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

101. _____ refers to the absence of personal bias.

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Research Designs

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

102. The relationship between the independent and dependent variable in a research is called a(n) _____.

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Research Designs

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

103. _____, sometimes called quasi-experimental, is a research design that looks at the strength and direction of the relationship between two or more variables.

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Experiments

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

104. _____ is a relatively new social method that involves gathering and using information that the people who are affected most directly by issues in the community in the effort to apply the research to their benefit.

Select



Fill-in-the-Blank Question

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Participatory Action Research

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

105. _____ was the first international document to delineate human rights.

Select 

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Human Sexual Rights

Topic: Human Sexual Rights

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

106. Define sexual literacy. How can you enhance your holistic sexuality?

Explanation:

Sexual literacy can be defined as the knowledge and skills needed to promote and protect sexual well-being. As we gain sexual literacy, our own holistic sexuality is enhanced, which means the integration of body, mind, feelings, and social life through sexuality.

Select 

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Sexual Literacy

Topic: Sexual Literacy

Essay Question

107. Which are the primary elements that are fundamental to achieving sexual well-being?

Explanation:

Four elements are fundamental to achieving sexual well-being: pleasure, protection, focus, and purpose in life.

Select 

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Sexual Well-Being

Topic: Sexual Literacy

Essay Question

108. Elaborate on the ideas that the nineteenth century doctors held regarding masturbation.

Explanation:

Nineteenth century doctors considered masturbation to be a serious sexual disease

Select 

that could lead to degeneracy and death. They believed that it could be spread like the common cold, and people brought children to medical clinics looking for a cure. Early on, doctors used primitive, cruel treatments, such as submerging patients for hours in freezing cold water, to try to stop this behavior.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: The Medical Model of Sexuality

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Essay Question

109. What is psychoanalysis?

Explanation:

Freud founded psychoanalysis, a treatment approach that focuses on the unconscious mind and "talking therapy". According to Freud, the unconscious part of the mind acts as a repository of hidden feelings, thoughts, drives, and memories that can motivate sexual behavior. He believed that talking could cure all sexual symptoms and mental illness. Freud's clinical method examined the sexual thoughts and unconscious mind of his patients, including their dreams and sexual fantasies. He also used hypnosis as a tool for helping his patients reach their unconscious motives, including their incestuous desires, which Freud believed to be the normal expression of early childhood sexual attraction toward opposite-sex parents.

Select



Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Essay Question

110. What were Freud's main contributions to the study of personality and human sexuality?

Explanation:

Freud's contributions to the study of personality and human sexuality remain important. He helped to develop the notion of biological bisexuality, the idea that people may be naturally attracted to both sexes. Freud also recognized that the body has erogenous zones, major areas of the body, especially the mouth, genitals, and anus that are highly sensitive to sexual stimulation.

Select



Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

Essay Question

111.

Select



Discuss some of the criticisms against Kinsey's research regarding human sexual behavior?

Explanation:

Some researchers have argued that Kinsey's empirical data were more important than the theory, methodology, and other underpinnings of the study. One significant finding for example was that 37% of the U.S. males that he surveyed had had some homosexual experience. In the 1950s, critics complained that such findings were disruptive of traditional values about marriage and the family.

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: Alfred Kinsey (1894—1956)

Essay Question

Topic: Sexual Science-An Historical Perspective

112. In studying sexuality, interdisciplinary research has three basic goals. What are these goals?

Explanation:

In studying sexuality, interdisciplinary research has three basic goals, to help predict the sexual behavior of others, to better understand human sexual behavior, to influence laws and policies regarding sexual behavior, such as promoting tolerance in high schools when it comes to sexual and gender expression, bullying, and the reduction of trauma and suicide that may result from such anti-gay prejudice.

Select 

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Interdisciplinary Perspectives

Essay Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

Select 

113. Differentiate between the quantitative and qualitative research methods.

Explanation:

Quantitative research methods focus on gathering numeric information or nonnumeric information that is easily encoded into a numeric form, such as a survey. Qualitative research, in contrast, involves the collection and analysis of qualitative i.e., non-numerical data to search for patterns, themes, and holistic features.

Essay Question

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Heading: Research Designs

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

114. What is the main disadvantage of case study research in sexuality?

Explanation:

The main disadvantage of case study research in sexuality is that it is hard to generalize the results to a larger population. As the research focuses on an individual or a small number of people, it is difficult to argue that their experiences will be similar to very large groups of people. Another disadvantage is that case studies are also often based on the retrospective self-report, which is an account of a memory of an event in one's life. While people may have great knowledge about their own lives, they may not remember certain aspects of their lives clearly, or may misremember certain aspects. This distortion of recalled events is called the retrospective bias. In addition, people may avoid divulging information for personal reasons, either intentionally or accidentally, such as whether they masturbate, or whether they seek sex online.

 Select

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Hard

Heading: Case Study

Essay Question

Topic: Methodology in Studying Sexuality

115. What are the sexuality rights that have recently been added to the human rights?

Explanation:

The sexuality rights include the following rights: Right to teach and learn about sex; Right to respect people's bodies; Right to be sexually active or not; Right to choose when and how to have children or not; Right to pursue sexual pleasure in a safe and satisfying way.

 Select

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Heading: Human Sexual Rights

Essay Question

Topic: Human Sexual Rights