1. Sperm deposited during the _ovulation_ are most likely to lead to conception.
   A. 2 days following  B. 4 days following  C. 6 days preceding  D. 2 days preceding

2. Which statement most accurately describes the process of _exocytosis_?
   A. The ovum releases a sperm-attracting chemical.
   B. The sperm release an enzyme that facilitates penetration of the zona pellucida.
   C. The sperm cell opens and its chromosomes are released into the ovum.
   D. The fertilized ovum becomes a zygote.

3. Pat is female and has blue eyes, curly red hair, and an easygoing temperament. These traits were determined
   A. at ovulation.
   B. during penetration of the zona pellucida.
   C. when _exocytosis_ occurred.
   D. at the time of fertilization.

4. The solid mass of cells formed after three days of _zygotic_ cell division is called

5. Which of the following is NOT an accurate statement about embryonic development?
   A. The chorion projects villi that become part of the placenta.
   B. The yolk sac and allantois become partly incorporated into the umbilical cord.
   C. Nourishment and metabolic wastes pass through the umbilical cord.
   D. At 24 weeks, an embryo is considered a fetus.

6. Which statement most accurately describes the GIFT procedure?
   A. Donor sperm is inserted directly into a woman's uterus.
   B. Ova and sperm are united outside the body and then implanted in the uterus.
   C. A previously frozen embryo is placed in a woman's fallopian tube.
   D. A woman's own ova are placed in her fallopian tube with concentrated sperm.

7. Antoine and Janine want a child, and they use a home pregnancy test. They are elated when the test indicates the presence of
   A. FSH.  B. HCG.  C. LH.  D. PZD.
8. Traditionally North American physicians have cut vaginal tissue during
the birthing process. This procedure was called
A. infibulation.  B. effacement.
C. episiotomy.  D. caesarian section.

9. The third stage of childbirth involves
A. delivery of the afterbirth.
B. complete effacement of the cervix.
C. fetal movement down the birth canal.
D. passage of the head and shoulders out of the body.

10. Which of the following is NOT part of the afterbirth?
A. fetal membranes  B. placenta
C. cervical plug  D. umbilical cord

11. The original purpose of condoms was to
A. protect against disease.
B. prevent pregnancy.
C. discourage men from having intercourse.
D. increase the pleasure of intercourse by decreasing concern about pregnancy.

12. What is the historical significance of the Comstock Laws?
A. They were a sign of increasingly positive attitudes by both men and women toward condom use.
B. They suggest women's increasing control over their own fertility beginning in the twentieth century.
C. They allowed the legalization of abortion during the early stages of pregnancy.
D. They represented governmental sanction of abstinence as the only form of birth control.

13. What was the most popular contraceptive technique in Japan until recently?
A. withdrawal and fertility awareness
B. the condom
C. oral contraceptives
D. sterilization

14. Research on contraceptive use suggests that an important factor connected to inadequate birth control is
A. having a high level of education.
B. being raised in the Protestant tradition.
C. having negative attitudes toward sexual activity.
D. being in a monogamous relationship.


15. In general, for which of the following women are oral contraceptives probably a better choice as a contraceptive method?

A. Anne, age 18, who is sexually active and smokes
B. Betty, age 22, who is cohabiting with Aaron and does not smoke
C. Carla, age 35, who is the mother of three children
D. Doris, age 45, who is recently divorced

16. Which of the following statements is true of the typical failure rate of a contraceptive?

A. It assumes that the method is used correctly and consistently.
B. It depends on the quality control used in the contraceptive's manufacture.
C. It takes human error and carelessness into consideration.
D. It is usually much lower than the theoretical failure rate.

17. The major reason why the failure rate for coitus interruptus is so high is that

A. sperm may be present in pre-ejaculatory secretions.
B. vaginal contractions may squeeze out semen before ejaculation.
C. vaginismus may prevent the penis from being withdrawn.
D. only very sexually experienced men know when they are about to ejaculate.

18. Which of the following is NOT a favorable effect that oral contraceptives have been shown to have for many women?

A. decreased incidence of breast and ovarian cysts
B. increased amount of bone mass among women in their twenties
C. increased effectiveness of antibiotics
D. increased menstrual regularity

19. Contraceptive implants and Depo-Provera are similar in that they both

A. are based on secreting forms of progestin.
B. destroy sperm in the vagina.
C. create a barrier between sperm and ovum.
D. can be used by a woman without medical involvement.

20. The latex cup that fits over the cervix is called the

A. IUD. 
B. female condom.
C. diaphragm. 
D. vaginal pouch.

21. In general, most women masturbate by

A. direct stimulation of the glans clitoris.
B. inserting fingers or other objects into the vagina.
C. indirect stimulation of the clitoris.
D. engaging in sexual fantasy only.
22. A major difference between men and women in their masturbatory technique is that women
A. have longer lasting orgasms.
B. use fantasy along with manual stimulation.
C. continue stroking the genitals during orgasm.
D. tend to have more intense orgasms.

23. Which of the following is NOT a commonly used method of male masturbation?
A. autofellatio
B. stroking or rubbing the penile shaft
C. using lubricating jelly or liquid on the hand that is rubbing the penis
D. using one hand to stimulate the scrotum or anal area while stroking the penis

24. If you were a nineteenth-century parent concerned about protecting your teenage child from acne, bashfulness, poor eyesight, tuberculosis, and bed wetting due to masturbation, you would have been advised by entrepreneurs to have your child
A. eat lots of red meat.
B. sleep in a soft, comfortable bed.
C. eat corn flakes and graham crackers.
D. engage in intercourse at a young age.

25. According to Masters and Johnson, how did most men define "excessive" masturbation?
A. masturbating more than twice a day
B. masturbating more than once a week
C. masturbating more than twice a month
D. masturbating more than they themselves did

26. Concerning kissing, which of the following is NOT true?
A. In half of all cultures, people do not kiss.
B. Chimps and orangutans kiss.
C. Eskimos do kiss; they don't rub noses.
D. Asian cultures regard kissing as a much more private activity than Western cultures do.

27. According to a Details magazine survey of college students just over of both sexes reported they had performed and received oral sex.
A. 65%    B. 70%    C. 75%    D. 80%

28. In spite of common slang terminology, why is it unsafe to blow on an erect penis or blow into a vagina?
A. These activities may result in permanently premature orgasm.
B. These activities may force bacteria or air into a person's body.
C. These activities can spread STDs.
D. These activities are indicative of personality disturbance.
29. The chemical used most often in sexual behavior is
   A. nicotine.       B. marijuana.  
   C. amyl nitrate.  D. alcohol.  

30. The most common positions used for intercourse are
   A. side-by-side.       B. face-to-face.  
   C. rear vaginal entry. D. both partners standing.  

31. Which of the following was NOT part of the prevailing view of homosexuality in the 1930s and 1940s?
   A. Sexual acts between women were often ignored altogether.  
   B. Research focused on the frequency with which same-gender sexual acts took place.  
   C. What one did sexually was assumed to reflect what he or she wanted most to do.  
   D. One sexual experience with a member of the same gender might be enough to define one as a homosexual.  

32. Paul was a respondent in Kinsey's 1953 survey. His sexual behavior was classified as "1." This classification indicates that he has
   A. had only heterosexual experiences.  
   B. engaged only in same-gender sexual behavior.  
   C. engaged in heterosexual behavior and incidental same-gender behavior.  
   D. had approximately equal levels of same-gender and heterosexual experiences.  

33. The 1973 reanalysis of the men interviewed by the Kinsey team showed that for 25% of all these men, the same-gender experience was
   A. confined mainly to adolescence.  
   B. confined mainly to isolated experiences before the age of 20.  
   C. both a and c  
   D. neither a nor c  

34. How did the NHSLS approach issues of sexual orientation?
   A. It restricted its questions to only male respondents.  
   B. It asked questions about desire, behavior, and self-identification.  
   C. It used a 10-point classification scheme for survey respondents.  
   D. It classified individuals on the basis of masculinity and femininity rather than sexual expression.  

35. A somewhat surprising finding regarding same-gender orientation is its being more common among individuals who grow up
   A. in urban centers.  
   B. in suburbia.  
   C. in rural settings.  
   D. on the West Coast.
36. The Torah:
A. prohibited only male-male sexual behavior.
B. prohibited only female-female sexual behavior.
C. prohibited both male-male and female-female sexual behavior.
D. did not specifically prohibit same-gender sexual behavior.

37. Most psychodynamic theorists now view same-gender sexual orientation as
A. due to socialization by an overprotective mother and a hostile father.
B. a physiologically based illness that can be corrected by psychoanalysis.
C. the result of sexual abuse by a trusted same-gender adult.
D. a normal, mature developmental state.

38. Which of the following was NOT a finding of the classic Bell, Weinberg, and Hammersmith study on sexual orientation?
A. Patterns of parental identification appear to be irrelevant to the development of sexual orientation.
B. Both lesbians and gay men tend to have a history of heterosexual experiences, but they evaluate these as unsatisfying.
C. Sexual orientation seems heavily related to the quality of one's relationship with one's father rather than with one's mother.
D. Sexual orientation seems to be determined prior to adolescence, regardless of any overt sexual activity.

39. Regarding genetic influences on sexual behavior, which of the following has NOT been shown to be true?
A. Data indicate that same-gender orientation tends to run in families.
B. Gay males are more likely to have lesbian sisters.
C. Studies in Canada indicate some sort of link between same-gender sexual orientation and left-handedness.
D. Studies of identical twins indicate that same-gender sexual orientation is at least partly genetic in nature.

40. Bill is very conscious of his attraction to other men. He realizes this may mean he is gay and realizes how his family is likely to respond to this knowledge. He is also aware that he will be on the "outside" of many social norms. Cass would describe Bill as being in which stage of identity formation?
A. identity confusion
B. identity comparison
C. identity tolerance
D. identity acceptance

41. When a particular sexual activity or expression is not typical or considered mainstream sexual behavior, it is referred to as
A. variant.
B. perverse.
C. abnormal.
D. dysfunctional.
42. Compulsive and seemingly uncontrollable sexual activity, often as part of a mental illness, is called
   A. erotophilia.  B. erotophobia.

43. Why does the author of your textbook advocate getting rid of the term nymphomania?
   A. The term hyposexuality is more objectively descriptive of such a condition.
   B. It has been misused and has sexist overtones.
   C. The term erotophobic is much more accurate.
   D. It has been confused with satyriasis and erotomania.

44. Unusually high levels of interest in and drive for sex characterize:
   A. promiscuity  B. hyposexuality
   C. nymphomania  D. hypersexuality

45. Larry likes to dress up in women's clothes for fun. Mitchell experiences sexual arousal when he handles or dresses up in women's clothing. These two men would be described as
   A. gay.  B. erotophobes.
   C. deviants.  D. transvestites.

46. A majority of transvestites are
   A. gay men.
   B. married, heterosexual men.
   C. erotomanic individuals of either gender.
   D. celibate men.

47. Someone who seeks surgery to alter his or her genital anatomy and hormonal treatments to change body contours may be described as a
   A. practicing transvestite.
   B. fetishist.
   C. high-intensity transsexual.
   D. person with an other-gender orientation.

48. A female-to-male transsexual may opt for the more complex surgery called phalloplasty in order to
   A. have a penis large enough for penetration.
   B. remove breast tissue from the chest.
   C. display typical male secondary sex characteristics.
   D. impregnate another woman.

49. Higher levels of explicitness in sexual fantasies are associated with
   A. more liberal sexual attitudes.
   B. childhood sexual trauma.
   C. increasing levels of sexual guilt.
   D. greater likelihood of sexual dysfunction.
50. Sexual activity shared by three people is called

51. Material that has the main intended purpose of being sexually arousing through explicit depictions of sexual activity is called

52. Religious erotic art was typically based on a theme of

53. Shunga were used in ancient Japan for
   A. educational purposes. B. religious purposes. C. political purposes. D. Restraining purposes.

54. The controversy that erupted over the display of work by Mapplethorpe had to do with
   A. determining whether portrayals of sexual and violent themes are realistic.
   B. reconciling conflicting Victorian sensitivities in American life.
   C. photographs of homorrotic and sadomasochistic themes funded with federal money.
   D. creating graphic depictions of racial and ethnic conflicts in daily life.

55. The nineteenth century was characterized by a(n)

56. Which statement most accurately reflects identified trends in the use of adult videos?
   A. These videos are less sexist than formerly and are often used by couples to enhance sexual pleasure.
   B. These videos often depict sexual activities coupled with violence and blood.
   C. These videos typically depict genitalia and sadomasochistic sexual activity.
   D. These videos are aimed at adolescent boys and glorify exploitative sexuality.
57. A recent study compared sexually explicit videos with R-rated films and found that

A. sexual behaviors shown in the videos were exploitive while those in the R-rated films were much more egalitarian.
B. the videos glorified variant sexual activity while the R-rated films idealized mainstream sexual expression.
C. both the videos and the R-rated films combined sexual activity with themes of violence and degradation.
D. the videos contained more sexual behaviors while R-rated films contained much more violence.

58. Where does the majority of kiddie porn originate?

A. the Middle East  B. Mexico
C. Asia  D. Scandinavia

59. Rick and Rhonda rent a pornographic video. They then try some of the unusual coital positions they see in the video. Which theory does their behavior support?

A. modeling theory
B. catharsis theory
C. feminist theory
D. psychoanalytic theory

60. Examination of the differing conclusions of the two federal commissions on pornography suggests that

A. such commissions reflect the current political agendas and social attitudes of the time in which they exist.
B. scientific objectivity can be employed in evaluating the effects of pornography on individual behavior and society in general.
C. pornography has a negative influence on the sexual attitudes of men but not of women.
D. over time, the citizens of North America have lost interest in viewing sexually explicit materials.

61. If the men in your class are typical, they are likely to be concerned about which aspect of their bodies?

A. weight
B. degree of hairiness
C. height
D. level of strength

62. Henry prefers to pay for sexual activity. Although he could call an escort service, he frequently goes to a very rough part of town. He has been robbed and beaten twice there, but he returns again and again. Such behavior suggests

A. an uncontrollably high level of sexual interest.
B. deep-seated self-destructive tendencies.
C. a need to overcome obstacles and face challenges.
D. hormonal disturbances.
63. Guilt over sexual intercourse seems to be more common in those with
A. lower self-esteem
B. a general uncomfortableness with sexuality
C. poor communication with parents
D. all of the above

64. Stephanie and Tom work together. Stephanie frequently comments on Tom's body and clothing. She often asks about his sexual experiences with other women. She stands unusually close to him when they converse. If Tom is typical of men, he will perceive her behavior as
A. sexual harassment.
B. simply sexy.
C. sexual abuse.
D. parophilic.

65. Only one biology project can win the department prize. Sarita makes extra appointments with her biology professor, Dr. Jones, to explain how "important" he and the class subject matter have become to her. She sits a little too close to Dr. Jones and wears revealing clothing. Such behavior may constitute
A. normal sexual interest.
B. parophilic interests focused on animals.
C. sexual harassment.
D. sexual assault.

66. Why don't more women (or men) report sexual harassment at the workplace?
A. They secretly enjoy the attention.
B. They prefer the new power they have by threatening to report another person.
C. They fear loss of a job they depend on.
D. They don't really experience the behavior in a negative way.

67. A client tells her therapist about her sexual difficulties. The therapist suggests that a knowledgeable and caring sexual relationship with the therapist would help her overcome these difficulties. The therapist's behavior is considered a form of
A. sexual harassment.
B. sexual assault.
C. sexual abuse.
D. sexual dysfunction.

68. Which of the following has NOT been found characteristic of those who engage in coercive or aggressive sexual activity?
A. They were victims of childhood violence or sexual abuse.
B. They have high levels of traditionally masculine traits.
C. They have an unusually high level of sexual interest and drive.
D. They tend to rationalize their aggressive behavior.
69. How did NHSLS researchers explain the great discrepancy between the small number of men who reported forcing a woman to have sex and the large number of women who reported being forced to have sex?

A. Women tend to exaggerate the frequency of forced sex to protect their reputations.
B. Men who had forced women did not perceive their behavior as coercive.
C. Women are less interested in sex and may experience what they do as forced.
D. Men are more likely to lie on such surveys because they fear prosecution.

70. Children, regardless of their gender, are most likely to be molested by

A. strangers and distant neighbors.
B. members of other ethnic groups.
C. physicians and teachers.
D. relatives or acquaintances.

71. An interesting historical fact about sexually transmitted diseases is that they were

A. often blamed on some outside national or ethnic group.
B. often completely treatable.
C. usually associated with excessive masturbation.
D. usually attributed to diet and poor health habits.

72. STDs have been associated with

A. breast and bone cancers.
B. infertility and cancers.
C. tuberculosis and hepatitis.
D. kidney disease and prostatitis.

73. The STD that causes urethral pain and discharge among males is called

A. gonorrhea.  B. herpes.
C. HPV.  D. syphilis.

74. Which of the following statements about gonorrhea is NOT accurate?

A. In recent years, there has been an overall decrease in the incidence of this disease.
B. Women are much more likely to contract the disease after just one exposure.
C. Babies can be infected as they pass through the birth canal of an infected woman.
D. Only vaginal intercourse can transmit the gonorrhea bacteria.

75. Which of the following is NOT a potential consequence of untreated gonorrhea?

A. heart and brain maladies
B. pelvic inflammatory disease
C. sterility
D. tuberculosis
76. The STD whose first symptom is a chancre at the site of infection is called
   A. gonorrhea.       B. herpes.
   C. chlamydia.       D. syphilis.

77. How is it that some syphilitic patients get to the tertiary stage without treatment?
   A. Since syphilis is so rare, many are not aware of its signs.
   B. After each stage, symptoms seem to disappear completely, even without attention.
   C. Because infection is possible without sexual contact, many do not know they are infected.
   D. Primary and secondary stage symptoms are so subtle, many would not notice them.

78. Since syphilis infection is associated with a higher risk of ______, it is often recommended that patients who test positive for syphilis also be tested for this STD.
   A. genital herpes       B. genital warts
   C. HIV                  D. pubic lice

79. Deidre is diagnosed as having an outbreak of Candida albicans. This vulvovaginitis is called
   A. trichomoniasis.       B. herpes.
   C. a yeast infection.    D. bacterial vaginosis.

80. There is no cure for herpes, but its symptoms are treated with
   A. flagyl.       B. tetracycline.

81. Babies can be infected with HIV perinatally. This means they can be infected
   A. before a zygote forms.
   B. during the embryological stage.
   C. only in the second trimester.
   D. before, during, or soon after birth.

82. Which of the following has NOT been hardest hit by HIV infection and AIDS?
   A. Southern Asia
   B. Southeast Asia
   C. Sub-Saharan Africa
   D. Western Europe
83. In terms of HIV infection, which of the following has NOT been identified as a high-risk behavior?
   A. lesbian sexual contact
   B. anal intercourse
   C. sharing intravenous needles
   D. unprotected heterosexual contact

84. At present, the heterosexual population that demonstrates the highest rate of HIV infection is
   A. minority group members.
   B. intravenous drug users.
   C. hemophiliacs.
   D. sexually active single women.

85. According to recent research, HIV may be transmitted from mother to child
   A. during implantation in the uterine wall and via the placenta.
   B. in the first trimester, as the fetus's blood system is developing.
   C. late in pregnancy, during vaginal birth, or via breast milk.
   D. during casual contact between mother and newborn.

86. Winona is pregnant and HIV positive. To reduce the likelihood of infecting her infant, she should
   A. consider a caesarian birth procedure.
   B. attend Lamaze classes with a coach to help facilitate the birth.
   C. prepare herself to have little contact with her infant after birth.
   D. go through birth normally, because HIV does not cross the placental barrier.

87. A symptom of primary HIV disease is
   A. thrush.
   B. opportunistic infections.
   C. swollen glands.
   D. Kaposi's sarcoma

88. What overt symptoms are characteristic at the beginning of chronic asymptomatic disease?
   A. no particular disease symptoms
   B. recurrent pneumocystic pneumonia
   C. drenching night sweats and weight loss
   D. thrush

89. After unprotected sex, Rhonda believes there was a possibility she was exposed to HIV and so goes for an HIV test. The result is negative. She should
   A. have a second test in 6 months.
   B. notify all her previous sexual partners.
   C. feel safe to continue unprotected sexual activities.
   D. be aware that her immune system is now compromised.
90. Rodney tests positive on an initial HIV test. The next step would be
A. immediate treatment with AZT.
B. notifying all his previous sexual partners.
C. testing using a Western blot test.
D. isolating himself from all other potential sexual partners.

91. According to the NHSLS, among those women who reported they did not have orgasms,
A. up to three-fourths were actively seeking sex therapy for help with this problem.
B. almost one-half blamed their husbands and lovers for this condition.
C. a majority believed there was something physically wrong with them.
D. up to one-third of them did not consider this a problem and found sex satisfying.

92. Which of the following does NOT reflect the findings of the NHSLS regarding the prevalence of sexual dysfunction?
A. More men than women reported anxiety about performance and reaching orgasm too early.
B. In general, women tended to report more sexual problems than did men.
C. No relationship was found between high levels of happiness and sexual problems.
D. More sexual problems were reported by older respondents.

93. One of the most common complaints brought to sex therapists is
A. inability to reach orgasm.
B. partner discrepancies in level of sexual desire.
C. concern over fetishistic interests of partner.
D. vaginismus and erectile disorder.

94. In our sexual culture, a core aspect of manhood and masculinity is
A. fathering male children.
B. adequate erection.
C. multiple orgasms.
D. aggression toward other men.

95. The involuntary contraction of the outer vaginal muscles during attempted penetration is called
A. dyspareunia. B. HSDD.
C. sexual aversion disorder. D. vaginismus.

96. The major cause of unconsummated marriages is
A. HSDD. B. sexual aversion.
C. erectile disorder. D. vaginismus.
97. A rare sexual dysfunction that occurs among men is
   A. HSDD.
   B. erectile disorder.
   C. postejaculatory pain.
   D. premature ejaculation.

98. What therapy or treatment focuses on the functioning of the pubococcygeus muscle?
   A. hormone injections
   B. Kegel exercises
   C. systematic desensitization
   D. sensate focus

99. Nick and Nora are seeking a qualified sex therapist. They would be wise to
   A. look at the listings in the yellow pages.
   B. check newspaper advertisements.
   C. call or write AASECT or SIECUS.
   D. ask a friend.

100. Mary has been unable to have an orgasm during shared sex. A sex therapist is likely to suggest
    A. sensate focus.
    B. the squeeze technique.
    C. masturbation exercises.
    D. exposure to pornography.