Instructor Resource Fitzgerald, *Sociology of Sexualities* SAGE Publishing, 2018

Test Bank

Chapter 2: "The Science of Sexuality"

Multiple Choice

- 1. Which views were the most influential toward understanding sexuality until the mid-1800s in Western civilization?
- a. medical
- b. religious
- c. evolution
- d. psychological

ANS: b

- 2. Sexology is
- a. influenced by biological research
- b. the science of sex
- c. influenced by sociology
- d. all of these

ANS: d

- 3. Which of the following sexologists wrote *Psychopathia Sexualist* (1886) and described non-procreative sex as pathological?
- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. Richard von Krafft-Ebing
- c. Havelock Ellis
- d. Magnus Hirschfeld

ANS: b

- 4. Which of the following sexologists published one of the first encyclopedic texts specifically on homosexuality, *The Homosexuality of Men and Women* (1914) and attempted to eradicate homophobic discrimination?
- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. Richard von Krafft-Ebing
- c. Havelock Ellis
- d. Magnus Hirschfeld

ANS: d

- 5.. Sigmund Freud's theories of psychosexual development are controversial primarily because of his concept of
- a. narcissism

b. penis envy c. repression d. sexual drive ANS: b
6. Charles Darwin's theories of <i>sex selection</i> claim that in most mammals the female is much more invested in than the male. a. the survival rate of offspring b. self-sufficiency c. lactation d. the rites of passage ANS: a
7. Alfred Kinsey shocked the American public because he a. challenged social norms b. revealed oral sex was common c. revealed homosexuality was common d. all of these ANS: d
8. The Kinsey scale measures a. exclusively heterosexuality b. exclusively homosexuality c. all sexuality d. none of these ANS: c
 9. Masters and Johnson were unique from other sexologists because they a. studied physiological responses b. studied psychological responses c. took representative samples d. considered their work scientific ANS: a
10. Masters and Johnson developed the sexual response cycle which describeda. stages of desire and excitementb. specifically female sexual experiencesc. four stages from arousal to orgasmd. "abnormal" in sexual response

True/False

ANS: c

1. Sexual inversion is an older medical term for homosexuality.

Ans: T

2. Queer theory is the same thing as feminist theory.

Ans: F

3. Representative sample means that the research sample represents the heterosexual population.

Ans: F

4. Sexual deviance is a crime.

Ans: F

5. Female sex researchers experience sexuality stigma.

Ans: T

Short Answer

- 1. What does Michel Foucault say about the use of the terminology "homosexual" and "heterosexual?"
- 2. Describe one ethical dilemma in sex research as described in the textbook.
- 3. Briefly describe *The Hite Report* by Hite (1976).
- 4. Describe how the American Psychiatric Association (APA) classified homosexuality from 1952 through 2000.
- 5. Briefly describe the Sex in America Survey by Laumman (1994).

Essay

- 1. Describe the key contributions of early researchers of sexuality. In what ways are their perspectives shaped by 19th century cultural ideologies?
- 2. Who are some of the main sociological contributors to the social constructionist perspective on sexuality? In what ways are their perspectives shaped by 20th century ideologies?
- 3. How does feminist theory contribute to the science of sexuality? How does intersectionality expand our understanding of sexuality? What does queer theory contribute?

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4. Explicate the shifting scientific understandings of homosexuality. Describe its history in science since the 19th century and its current position.