

## c2

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Which of the following is the concept sociobiologists use to describe "the process by which the individuals that are best adapted to their environment, survive, reproduce and pass on their genes"?

- A. sexual strategies
- B. natural selection
- C. environmental physiology
- D. gender schemas

2. Sociobiologists believe that human sexual behaviours are primarily the result of

- A. observational learning
- B. personal experience
- C. evolution
- D. cultural influences

3. Which of the following supports the sociobiological theory of parental investment?

- A. Fathers spend an equal amount of money on their genetic children and their current step-children.
- B. Fathers spend more money on their genetic children than on step-children from past relationships.
- C. Fathers spend less money on their genetic children than on their current step-children.
- D. Fathers' spending habits are entirely dictated by the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

4. Which theoretical formulation has been criticized for an over-emphasis on reproduction?

- A. sociology
- B. sociobiology
- C. social learning theory
- D. script theory

5. Pair-bonding and attachment increase reproductive success. Which example illustrates these mechanisms?

- A. A mother and father are emotionally involved and share finances.
- B. A mother and her child have a loving relationship and the father provides finances.
- C. A mother and father are emotionally involved and both have a loving relationship with the child.
- D. A father and his child have a loving relationship and the mother provides stability.

6. Which of the following is a sexual strategy which would be considered an effective evolutionary psychological mechanism?
- A. A male choosing a fertile female who appears unhealthy.
  - B. A male chooses a sexually available female for both short-term and long-term relationships.
  - C. A male choosing a sexually available female for a short-term relationship, but avoiding such females for a long-term relationship.
  - D. A female choosing a partner for the short-term relationship because of immediate resource availability but not considering the implication for the long term.
7. Some theorists suggest we may look at a partner's physique and complexion to estimate their
- A. social status
  - B. sexual experience
  - C. genetic structure
  - D. reproductive potential
8. According to sociobiology theory, homosexuality may be explained by which of the following?
- A. The lack of sexual reproduction between homosexuals gives them the evolutionary advantage of having more resources available to themselves.
  - B. Homosexuality likely evolved to provide more care-giving individuals within a community.
  - C. Homosexuality likely evolved as a fourth sexual selection strategy in communities with an over-representation of one gender.
  - D. Because of its focus on reproduction, sociobiological theory cannot explain homosexuality.
9. A girl is impressed with her boyfriend's ambition. She feels he will make a good husband and father. She accepts his proposal of marriage. This is an example of
- A. sexual selection
  - B. natural selection
  - C. cognitive selection
  - D. social display
10. When a group of males at a party compete to catch the attention of one particularly beautiful and intelligent female, they are displaying a behaviour called
- A. gender schema
  - B. latency
  - C. sexual selection
  - D. parental investment

11. A married man who refrains from flirting with a female in front of his wife is being guided by his

- A. id
- B. ego
- C. libido
- D. pleasure principle

12. A psychology student studies the "wedding ring" effect, the idea that people who are already in a committed relationship seem to be more attractive to opposite-sex singles. Using the ideas in sexual strategy, why might this be so?

- A. A person in a committed relationship must only want a sexual encounter making them a good short-term partner and that is what both men and women desire.
- B. A person in a committed relationship must have the qualities of a good long-term partner and that is what both men and women desire.
- C. A man in a committed relationship would not be available making him attractive to single women who generally desire a long-term partner only.
- D. A woman in a committed relationship would not be available making her attractive to single men who generally desire a short-term partner only.

13. Professor Smith is studying the sexual behaviour of a heterosexual couple. She is interested in how the behaviour of this couple evolved and how it is similar to the behaviour she observed last week in the monkeys in her backyard. The concept expressed here is part of the

- A. sociobiological approach
- B. social learning approach
- C. mixed species approach
- D. conflict approach

14. Professor Smith is studying a heterosexual couple's sexual behaviour. She is interested in how the psychological mechanisms they used in choosing each other were shaped by natural selection. What approach is she using?

- A. sociobiological
- B. evolutionary psychology
- C. psychoanalytic
- D. learning theory

15. Susie and John are on a date at the zoo. During their visit to the wild cat sanctuary, they come upon a male and female lion mating. While they are giggling at the cats' public display, Susie notices that she is becoming aroused. John, on the other hand, is experiencing no arousal except for some discomfort with the lion's ongoing encounter. How might some researchers interpret Susie and John's response as a demonstration of natural selection?

- A. Historically, men who have sex with felines do not reproduce; therefore, John is not sexually aroused by the sexual scene.
- B. Susie has likely experienced sexual arousal to animals having sex in her past and is now conditioned to respond to the sexual scene.
- C. Historically, finding humour in uncomfortable situations is a valuable trait to have in a mate; therefore, Susie is aroused by John.
- D. Historically, women who had automatic physiological responses to a wide range of stimuli were more likely to survive; therefore, Susie is aroused by the sexual scene.

16. What term did Freud use to describe the sex drive?

- A. evolution
- B. libido
- C. thanatos
- D. evolutionary imperative

17. Which component of the personality operates on the reality principle?

- A. the ego
- B. the id
- C. the superego
- D. Eros

18. According to Freud, identification with the same-gender parent occurs at the conclusion of the stage of psychosexual development called the

- A. anal stage
- B. oral stage
- C. genital stage
- D. phallic stage

19. Which of the following is a popular criticism of Sigmund Freud's work?

- A. the unconscious cannot be studied scientifically
- B. the idea that there are stages of sexual development
- C. the "Inductor Theory of Primary Sexual Differentiation."
- D. his forward thinking in terms of male and female equity

20. Let's say you are a person who is willing to have sex with anyone, anytime, anyplace. According to Freud, you have an overactive
- A. pituitary and hypothalamus
  - B. id
  - C. ego
  - D. superego
21. A weakness of Freud's theory of psychosocial development was his belief that not much happened sexually during the:
- A. oral stage
  - B. latency stage
  - C. anal stage
  - D. genital stage
22. One of the main criticisms of Freud is that
- A. he claimed children were sexual beings
  - B. his data came from disturbed patients
  - C. he suffered from acute depression himself
  - D. the sample on which he based his findings was too large
23. Neuropsychanalysis research has provided support for Freud's theories by showing that
- A. the temporal lobe likely contains the ego
  - B. the unconscious can be accessed with electrical stimulation
  - C. parts of the limbic system are active during strange dreams
  - D. parts of the frontal lobe are active during strange dreams
24. In Freudian terms, a child who steals a cookie from the jar and then feels guilty has a
- A. strong libido
  - B. strong id
  - C. weak superego
  - D. strong superego
25. A woman who constantly smokes cigarettes and chews gum would be said to be fixated at the:
- A. phallic stage
  - B. genital stage
  - C. oral stage
  - D. penis envy stage

26. At around two years old, parents typically potty train their children. In Freud's view, this behaviour is an example of what stage of development?

- A. oral stage
- B. phallic stage
- C. genital stage
- D. anal stage

27. Which of the following is NOT a feminist critique of how Freud viewed women's psychosocial development

- A. women are inferior because they do not have a penis
- B. a vaginal orgasm is more mature than a clitoral orgasm
- C. women are the source of boys Oedipus complex
- D. there are differences between vaginal and clitoral orgasms

28. Which is NOT one of Freud's important contributions to sexuality:

- A. making sex something the public could talk about.
- B. showing that sex was an appropriate topic for scientific research.
- C. showing that sex is a natural and inseparable part of human life.
- D. his identification of the latency period of childhood.

29. The theorists/researchers who believe that all or almost all of our adult sexual behaviour is determined by our childhood experiences use which of the following approaches?

- A. social learning
- B. sociobiology
- C. structural functional
- D. psychoanalytic

30. Freudian psychoanalysts believe development \_\_\_\_\_ whereas modern psychoanalysts believe development \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ends in adolescence; is lifelong
- B. is lifelong; ends in adolescence
- C. is biological; is sociological
- D. depends on parents; depends on genetics

31. Food is a \_\_\_\_\_ reinforcer, and sex is a \_\_\_\_\_ reinforcer.

- A. primary; primary
- B. conditioned; conditioned
- C. primary; conditioned
- D. conditioned; primary

32. What are the two main concepts of social learning theory?

- A. identification and imitation
- B. operant conditioning and classical conditioning
- C. reinforcement and punishment
- D. aversion and imitation

33. Young boys living in Melanesia are forced to perform fellatio on an enemy boy in the dark after being exhausted in initiation rites. This reduces the erotic effects of homosexual behaviour and is an example of

- A. observational learning
- B. imitation
- C. aversion conditioning
- D. cognitive restructuring

34. Which of the following is most consistent with operant conditioning?

- A. continuing to have sexual intercourse because of having experienced painful intercourse on a consistent basis.
- B. becoming sexually aroused in a new circumstance that is similar to one's past sexual experiences.
- C. masturbating as a child even when we know that we will be punished if we are caught
- D. sexually responding to our image of what the other gender is doing

35. Jody's first serious girlfriend often would wear lycra workout shorts when "serious" sexual intimacies were on the agenda in the back seat of his car. Now whenever he sees a female attired in the same way, he feels sexually aroused. Jody's reaction is an example of

- A. classical conditioning
- B. operant conditioning
- C. sexual conditioning
- D. social conditioning

36. Imagine that you have learned to become aroused to your partner's cologne or perfume. In conditioning terms, the cologne or perfume would be referred to as a(n)

- A. conditioned response
- B. unconditioned response
- C. conditioned stimulus
- D. unconditioned stimulus

37. Using learning theory terminology presented in the text, the negative experience of contracting a sexually transmitted disease following sexual intercourse would be called a(n)

- A. positive reinforcement
- B. negative reinforcement
- C. punishment
- D. operant

38. A therapist uses a schedule of immediate rewards and punishments for appropriate and inappropriate sexual arousal to images on a screen. What type of therapy is the therapist using?

- A. psychoanalysis
- B. behaviour therapy
- C. cognitive therapy
- D. social learning therapy

39. Because stimulation of the clitoris and stimulation of the penis is automatically pleasurable, the sexual pleasure derived from such stimulation is classified as a(n)

- A. conditioned response
- B. unconditioned response
- C. unconditioned stimulus
- D. conditioned stimulus

40. One of the principles of operant conditioning is the delay factor where punishment is not very effective in stopping the behaviour. This principle can be seen in

- A. continuing to have sexual intercourse after having experienced painful intercourse on a consistent basis.
- B. becoming sexually aroused in a new circumstance that is similar to one's past sexual experiences.
- C. continuing to engage in unprotected oral sex after having been diagnosed with Chlamydia in the throat.
- D. becoming sexually aroused after imagining a sexual activity

41. A teacher wants to use the concept of self-efficacy when she teaches her class on condom use. Which activity should she incorporate:

- A. demonstration of putting a condom on using a dildo
- B. pictures showing the steps of how to put on a condom
- C. talk to the students about problems they have putting on condoms
- D. have each of the students practise putting a condom on a dildo.

42. Operant conditioning might posit the following regarding homosexuality:
- A. It is due to a reinforcement of sexual actions toward same-sex individuals.
  - B. Stereotypes of homosexuals persist because we filter out stereotype-inconsistencies.
  - C. Over time, homosexuality should be less common because of a lack of offspring resulting from homosexual pairings.
  - D. It is a result of genetic imprinting.
43. The fact that males living in Melanesia spend 10 or more years in exclusively homosexual relationships, then spend the remainder of their lives in exclusively heterosexual relationships shows that:
- A. ultimately psychoanalytic ideas of parental influence are most important.
  - B. sexuality is not necessarily fixed, and may be changeable in some societies by social learning and cognitive restructuring.
  - C. sexual selection does not occur within this culture.
  - D. legality is the only barrier to homosexuality.
44. Let's say that you are trying to explain some kinds of sexual behaviour as resulting from exposure to erotica obtained from "adult" websites. You believe that people will use the techniques they observe in the erotica if they have positive results from trying them. The theory which you are drawing on to explain the sexual behaviour is
- A. sociobiology
  - B. operant conditioning
  - C. script theory
  - D. social learning theory
45. Males living in Melanesia who shift from a pattern of exclusive homosexuality to a pattern of exclusive heterosexuality, are instructed that there are several stages through which a boy must pass to become a masculine man. These boys also participate in initiation ceremonies that involve first giving fellatio to older boys/men and then receiving fellatio from younger boys. The structure of this cultural tradition combines which two theories of sexuality?
- A. operant and classical conditioning
  - B. cognitive theory and learning theories
  - C. schema processing and evolutionary theory
  - D. psychoanalysis and sociobiology
46. Which of the following is NOT explained by the principles of reinforcement in Social Exchange theory?
- A. Change
  - B. Selection
  - C. Stability
  - D. Satisfaction

47. In Social Exchange terminology, what is the balance of rewards to cost called when there are more rewards than costs?
- A. Profit
  - B. Deficit
  - C. Reinforcement
  - D. Product
48. According to critics, what concept in relationships does Social Exchange theory NOT explain well?
- A. Partner Selection
  - B. Love
  - C. Infidelity
  - D. Sexual Satisfaction
49. What does equality mean in Social Exchange Theory?
- A. That both partners receive the same rewards.
  - B. That neither partners receive costs.
  - C. That both partners receive the same profits.
  - D. That men do the same number of chores as women.
50. Which is an example of equity?
- A. Jane and John experience the same profit in their relationship.
  - B. Jane believes that John experiences more costs in their relationship than she does.
  - C. John believes that Jane receives as many rewards as she should and fewer costs than she should in their relationship.
  - D. Jane and John believe that the rewards they get are proportional than the costs they get in their relationship.
51. Which theory explains relationships in terms of rewards and cost?
- A. Social Learning theory
  - B. Symbolic Interaction theory
  - C. Social Exchange theory
  - D. Social Economic theory
52. Jen's friend Sandra lends her a lawn mower because last week Jen took care of Sandra's dog while she was out of town. This example demonstrates how \_\_\_\_\_ views social relationships.
- A. Social Learning theory
  - B. Social Exchange theory
  - C. Evolutionary theory
  - D. Symbolic Interaction theory

53. Lee has been going on dates with both Terri and Joe. Terri is wealthy and takes Lee on extravagant trips paying for everything but he often travels for work for long periods of time. Joe is more modest and most of their dates involve spending time in common activities together. Lee is looking for loving companionship. First, according to Social Exchange theory, which dating partner is Lee likely to choose?

- A. Neither
- B. Terri
- C. Joe
- D. A new person

54. Second, what Social Exchange principle is demonstrated in the scenario?

- A. Comparison level for alternatives
- B. Comparison level
- C. Balance of rewards and costs
- D. Vicarious learning

55. A researcher team is interested in couples sexual satisfaction. They ask people about what parts of their sexual relationship are positive, which parts are negative, and whether overall they find their sexual relationship to as good/bad as they expected. What theory the sexual relationships is this research team investigating?

- A. Symbolic Interaction theory
- B. Social Exchange theory
- C. Sociobiology
- D. Social Learning theory

56. Toni has high expectations for having consistently great sex in her relationships. Although she enjoys having sex with Brett, Toni would like to have more regular, more varied, and longer sexual encounters. Toni has been feeling less sexually attractive because of her perceived limited sex life with Brett. Brett is very happy with the sex that they have. How would Byers and her colleagues expect Toni to rate her level of sexual satisfaction?

- A. Very high
- B. Very low
- C. Non-existent
- D. Not great

57. Cognitive psychologists believe that distress is caused by which of the following:

- A. physiological and/or biochemical changes
- B. reinforcement of negative moods
- C. unpleasant, exaggerated and/or distorted thoughts
- D. pressures from competing demands of family, work, and religious beliefs

58. Which of the following is NOT crucial to understanding human sexuality according to cognitive psychologists?

- A. perception
- B. labeling
- C. evaluation
- D. modification

59. What is a schema?

- A. A general knowledge framework
- B. A sneaky way of being
- C. A technique to identify the sex of a baby
- D. A stereotyped behavior

60. According to schema theory, seeing pictures of little boys playing with dolls is information that is called

- A. schema resistant
- B. schema malignant
- C. stereotype-inconsistent
- D. stereotype-distorted

61. How does gender schema theory explain why stereotypes about homosexuals, heterosexuals, males, females, sexual behaviour, etc., are very slow to change.

- A. we remember events and people in ways that fit better with our stereotypes
- B. we learn what to expect of people by observing what they do
- C. we learn to expect certain things from certain people and situations
- D. we tend to give the same meaning to people across different contexts

62. Why are most of us anxious to know the gender of a newborn child before we interact with the child?

- A. so parents are not offended by anyone mistaking a boy for a girl
- B. it helps us organize knowledge so that we can think and act appropriately
- C. it is a social convention to ask
- D. clothing no longer tells us the gender of the child

63. Jane meets an old friend, Deb, at the grocery store. Deb has a new baby. The first thing Jane says to Deb is, "Is it a boy or a girl?" Jane's desire to know this information lends support to the theory of

- A. sociobiology
- B. stereotype-distortion
- C. social scripting
- D. gender schemas

64. A man walks into a woman's office, shuts the door, and opens his coat to reveal that he is naked. The woman approaches the man and kisses him passionately. A cognitive psychologist might expect the woman to have mentally done what?

- A. perceived the man to be attractive and non-threatening
- B. used her knowledge of stereotypes to size the man up
- C. remembered a sequence of events she saw in a movie
- D. telepathically communicated her sexual desire to the man

65. On the way to work you see a female ballerina, a male body-builder, and a female construction worker. According to gender schema theory, which of the following are you likely to remember:

- A. a female ballerina, male body-builder, and female construction worker
- B. a female ballerina, female body-builder, and female construction worker
- C. a female ballerina, male body-builder, and male construction worker
- D. the female ballerina if you are male, and the male body-builder if you are male

66. Which theorist would modify a person's sexual thoughts or fantasies to improve his or her sexual functioning?

- A. learning theorist
- B. operant theorist
- C. behavioural theorist
- D. cognitive theorist

67. A young man is surfing the Internet for sexually explicit images. As he scans images, he begins to get an erection. He comes across a website that shows adults dressed like cartoon characters engaged in oral sex. He thinks to himself "arg, that's weird and perverted". He instantly loses his sexual arousal. This scenario demonstrates which theory?

- A. Evolutionary theory
- B. Learning theory
- C. Cognitive theory
- D. Symbolic Interaction theory

68. Sociologists view societal influences on human sexuality occurring at a number of levels. The institution of the family is an example of such an influence at the

- A. macro level
- B. subcultural level
- C. interpersonal level
- D. individual level

69. At the macro-level of analysis our sexuality would be interpreted to be influenced by all EXCEPT for which one of the following?
- A. family
  - B. religion
  - C. economy
  - D. sexual orientation
70. In the examination of the effects of social institutions for differences in sexual behaviour, Byers and Slattery (1997) observed that it is difficult to support a family on the salary earned in most jobs in Russia. In contrast, a prostitute may earn the equivalent of a monthly salary in just a few hours. As a result, many prostitutes in Russia are highly educated. Which sociological institution is concerned?
- A. economic
  - B. educational
  - C. family
  - D. political
71. From the sociological perspective, if you were to state that a particular institution was an important source for norms where various types of sexual behaviour are viewed as being wrong, such as extramarital sex, the institution that you would be referring to would be
- A. educational
  - B. religious
  - C. economic
  - D. medical
72. The institution in North American society, which is most responsible for norms and values relating to the prohibitions against homosexual sex, is
- A. the family
  - B. religion
  - C. the economy
  - D. education
73. Which ONE of the following is MOST LIKELY TO BE FALSE concerning the legal system and sexuality?
- A. Laws are mechanisms of social control.
  - B. Laws determine normative behaviours.
  - C. Laws reflect the interests of dominant groups within a society.
  - D. Laws concerning sexuality are in everyone's best interest.

74. If we are studying two societies in relation to their views on prostitution and we find that in one, prostitution is legal and in the other, it is not, the social system or institution that we are examining is

- A. medicine
- B. the law
- C. the family
- D. religion

75. Which of the following is the BEST example of the medicalization of sexuality in the 21<sup>st</sup> century?

- A. A man asks his physician for a pill to help him attain an erection.
- B. A woman asks her physician for a referral to a sex therapist.
- C. A woman sees a gynecologist about severe menstrual pain.
- D. A man sees his physician for treatment for a sexually transmitted infection.

76. In the United States, some states have laws that make sales and/or possession of sex toys illegal. Yet social norms around sex toys have lightened in the last few decades making it fairly common for adults to own sex toys. This situation demonstrates a law that

- A. is influencing a social norm
- B. upholds the beliefs of the majority culture
- C. is likely regularly ignored
- D. generates a lot of state income

77. Jeannie's mother was happy to have a husband who brought home a pay check every two weeks and was a good man. For her, these characteristics were enough for her to have sex with her husband. Jeannie wants to fall in love with someone who will become her partner both in marriage and in sex. This is an example of how the \_\_\_\_\_ institution has changed and the \_\_\_\_\_ ideology guides sexual behaviour.

- A. Economic; Procreational
- B. Economic; Relational
- C. Family, Procreational
- D. Family; Relational

78. Which of the following is TRUE regarding sexual behaviour and the institution of medicine?

- A. In the late 1800s, physicians indicated masturbation would not cause various pathologies.
- B. Today, medicine plays a role in aspects of sexuality it never used to such as child birth.
- C. Today most sex therapists are uncomfortable "prescribing" masturbation as a treatment.
- D. Medicine has had minimal influence on our sexuality over the last 100 years.

79. Which of the following was NOT mentioned in your textbook as having been illegal in Canada?

- A. same-sex sexual activity
- B. bestiality
- C. contraception
- D. sex between two unmarried persons

80. Under Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau an omnibus bill passed that made the use of contraception legal and allowed consenting adults to legally have oral and anal sex. These sweeping changes were introduced in

- A. 1955
- B. 1960
- C. 1969
- D. 1979

81. The regulation of sexual activity does not impact on all people equally. For example, women were "not persons in matters of rights and privileges." In Canada, women did not have even the right to vote until the year

- A. 1867
- B. 1929
- C. 1945
- D. 1950

82. In Canada, laws cannot be based on one religious tradition. Freedom of conscience, religion and equity are guaranteed by a document called

- A. Criminal Code
- B. Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- C. Provincial Laws and Documents
- D. Canadian Supreme Court Documents

83. In Canada there are three criminal offenses regarding sexual assault. In order of the minimum to maximum sentence associated, they are:

- A. Sexual assault, sexual assault with a weapon/threats, aggravated sexual assault
- B. Sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, sexual interference
- C. Minor sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, deadly sexual assault
- D. Sexual assault with a weapon, aggravated sexual assault, rape

84. Although polygyny is illegal in Canada, practitioners of polygyny may not be prosecuted. One reason for this is that:

- A. the government wishes to repeal this law, making polygyny legal.
- B. polygyny is more related to the social institute of economy than to that of law.
- C. the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms protects religious practices from persecution.
- D. there is a lack of political will to persecute individuals in Canada when polygyny is legal in the United States.

85. Under the Criminal Code of Canada, which of the following is the most serious offense?

- A. corrupting children
- B. bestiality
- C. aggravated sexual assault
- D. child pornography

86. Which activity listed below is the BEST example of a sexual activity that when regulated by law functions to protect the interests of the dominant group?

- A. Child pornography
- B. Same-sex marriage
- C. Nudity
- D. Adultery

87. In some countries, live sex shows are legal and participated in as well as viewed by consenting adults. In Canada, live sex shows constitute:

- A. immoral but not illegal behaviour
- B. illegal behaviour with no jail sentence
- C. illegal behaviour with a 2-year jail sentence
- D. behaviour with no social restrictions

88. Technically, it is illegal in Canada for consenting adults to engage in group sex if

- A. anal sex occurs
- B. oral sex occurs
- C. same-sex sex occurs
- D. extra-marital sex occurs

89. Pierre Trudeau is quoted saying "the state has no business in the bedrooms of the nation." How does this quote fit Canadian law as compared to American law around sexuality?

- A. There are no laws in Canada around sexual behaviour; there are many stringent laws in the United States around sexual behaviour.
- B. Homosexuality is legal in Canada; homosexuality is illegal in the United States.
- C. Canadian sex laws only apply to behaviours performed in public; American sex laws apply to behaviours performed anywhere.
- D. Canadian sex laws do not include private, adult, consensual activity; American sex laws include legal regulation of some adult consensual activities.

90. Across Canada there has been a long-standing law making it a crime for women to go topless. In Ontario, it is no longer illegal for women to go topless. Despite the change in law, it is still uncommon to see topless women except for at a few beaches. This is an example of how laws:

- A. enact social change in favour of the minority population
- B. create social norms and control society
- C. protect children from corruption
- D. protect women from harassment

91. Polygyny practices present a difficult case to prosecute in Canada. The practice itself is illegal but is almost always practised due to religious or cultural beliefs. Polygyny practices may also undermine women's equality. Additionally, polygamists do not usually register multiple spouses. This practice then puts what rights upheld by Canadian law against each other?

- A. religious rights and immigration rights
- B. women's rights and religious rights
- C. cultural rights and individuals' rights
- D. women's rights and family rights

92. When a person imagines how he/she is viewed from another person's perspective this is called

- A. other-orientation
- B. comparison level
- C. defining the situation
- D. role-taking

93. Which is the FIRST behaviour in most people's sexual scripts?

- A. fellatio
- B. kissing
- C. cunnilingus
- D. touching the breasts

94. Reiss's explanation for the universal importance of sexuality de-emphasizes the fact that

- A. sexuality is associated with great physical pleasure.
- B. sexual interactions are associated with disclosure of one's body
- C. sexual interactions are associated with disclosure of one's thoughts and feelings
- D. sexual interactions are associated with reproduction.

95. What three social structures are linked to sexuality according to Reiss?

- A. kinship, power, & ideology
- B. family, economy, & power
- C. medicine, law, & religion
- D. kinship, economy, & power

96. On a first date with someone, males are often portrayed as being proactive and being the one to pick up the female, while the female is portrayed as being reactive and being the one who is picked up. These are examples of:

- A. classical conditioning
- B. gender schema
- C. social evolution
- D. sexual scripts

97. According to Reiss's sociological theory of sexuality, the reason why sex is important in any society is because it involves self-disclosure and

- A. kinship
- B. bonding
- C. physical pleasure
- D. the ideologies of a culture

98. Ira Reiss's sociological theory of sexuality suggests that self-disclosure is

- A. psychic satisfaction
- B. a communication aid
- C. almost as important as sexual pleasure
- D. important in reproductive sex

99. According to Reiss's concept of power structure, males have more power than females in most societies, Therefore,

- A. females have power over the family but no economic power
- B. males control female sexuality
- C. females have few legal rights
- D. society will never adapt to perfect equity

100. Researchers have studied the "most sexually arousing" sequence of events. Using sexual scripts, what would you expect they found?

- A. little agreement among males on this sequence
- B. little agreement among females on this sequence
- C. little agreement between and among females and males on this sequence
- D. a great deal of agreement between and among females and males on this sequence

101. Which one of the following can be considered a *sexual script*?

- A. Our prior learning that tells us about the characteristics of our own gender.
- B. Our prior learning that tells us about the characteristics of the other gender.
- C. Our prior learning that tells us about sexual etiquette and how to interpret specific situations.
- D. Our prior learning that tells which media figures (e.g., movie stars) that we should imitate in our sexual behaviour.

102. Canadian researchers have begun to study sexual scripts that incorporate our use of technology in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Which of the following BEST represents how young people's first date scripts may have changed to incorporate technology?

- A. They have not changed.
- B. A dating couple texts before and after their date.
- C. A dating couple avoids texting each other.
- D. Scripts do not apply to technology.

103. Sam and Jodi just finished a night at the movies together. After having a coffee at the local café, Sam walks Jodi home. As they say goodnight, to Jodi's surprise, Sam leans in for a kiss. In terms of symbolic interaction theory, Jodi and Sam have

- A. developed a shared definition of the situation
- B. NOT developed a shared definition of the situation
- C. taken opposing roles
- D. jumped a step in the sexual script

104. In some religious ideologies, sex is a great spiritual undertaking that can bring one closer to God. In others, sex is a necessary evil to be hidden and controlled. How people define sexual encounters in cultures marked by these two ideologies differs greatly. The definition of sex as spiritual or sex as evil is an example of whose perspective of how social structures are linked to sexuality?

- A. Reiss
- B. Freud
- C. Buss
- D. Masters

105. You are on a number of student committees at your University/College which has put you in the position of volunteering at back-to-back events during orientation. You have just finished running a sexuality education booth where you were demonstrating proper condom use techniques and are now setting up a booth for international students. Your co-volunteer arrives to help you with the booth and, in an enthusiastic manner, grabs a coloured condom that was hanging out of your pocket, and begins to blow it up like a balloon. You burst out laughing but your colleague looks at you in complete confusion. Which is the BEST description of how symbolic interaction theory might describe what has taken place?

- A. co-operation between two individuals achieves most goals
- B. an object takes on meaning in relation to a person's plans
- C. mistakes occur when people do not verbally communicate
- D. being able to place one's self in another's shoes.

106. Evolutionary Psychology has been proven correct in that males and females commonly look for short-term sexual relationships based on sexual availability.

True False

107. A sociobiologist would suggest that the nuclear family structure of a man, woman and offspring functions positively for reproductive success because it perpetuates pair bonding and attachment between parent and infant.

True False

108. Sociobiology has been criticized since the 1980s for embracing an outmoded and naïve version of evolutionary theory.

True False

109. According to Evolutionary Psychology, successful long-term sexual strategies in mate-selection often are not based on the same criteria used in successful short-term sexual strategies.

True False

110. According to Freud, the ego develops first, followed by the id and superego.

True False

111. Freud saw one of the key factors in the development of the human personality in males was the resolution of their desire to kill their fathers and possess their mothers.

True False

112. The distinction that Freud and many of the followers of psychoanalytic theory have made between a vaginal orgasm and a clitoral orgasm in women is best described as erroneous.

True False

113. If we believe that sexual behaviour and beliefs can be changed at just about any time during our lives rather than in only our childhood, we are adherents to psychoanalytic theory.

True False

114. Classical conditioning can affect sexual behaviours.

True False

115. Social Exchange theory sees social relationships as exchanges of goods and services between people.

True False

116. The gender schemas that exist in the members of any society respond relatively quickly to change in society and what men and women do in that society.

True False

117. For the most part in Canadian society, the institution of religion has had little influence in the shaping of sexual norms because of the emphasis in Canada upon the freedom of the individual to decide what's best for each person.

True False

118. In Canada, a charge of nudity carries a sentence of 6 months and/or \$5,000.

True False

119. An adult asking another adult to purchase a sexual service while on the street in Canada is committing a crime.

True False

120. An example of symbolic communication is a flower representing the womb in art.

True False

121. Mike and Cindy have a predictable first date where they both expect to do the same things in a relatively specific order: getting to know one another, evaluating, eating out, making out and then going home. They are following what is known as a sexual script.  
True False

122. According to Ira Reiss, sexuality is important in all societies and will remain important because sex is associated with great physical pleasure and its concomitant lack of personal disclosure.  
True False

123. Discuss how the processes of natural selection and sexual selection work from the viewpoint of a sociobiologist.

124. A) Discuss the differences in the ways sociobiologists, cognitive psychologists, and sociologists would account for the existence of the double standard.  
B) To which group is your own explanation for the phenomenon most similar? Why?

125. How does evolutionary psychology differ from sociobiology? What are the key processes for each?

126. Discuss the three major components of Freud's theory of human personality and the sequence of their development.

127. What are the stages of personality development as put forth by Freud? Briefly define each and discuss the implications for each gender.

128. Discuss the consequences of Freud's view of women on human sexuality in Canada. How does the psychoanalytic view of female sexuality affect male sexuality?

129. Show the difference between classical and operant conditioning on sexuality. Which one helps to explain more about human sexuality? Explain.

130. What are the main processes involved in sexuality as viewed from social learning and why is the concept of self-efficacy so important in learning?

131. Apply the principles of social learning theory to how males in Melanesia live as homosexuals for a decade and then thereafter live as heterosexuals.

132. Briefly discuss how each of the major social institutions in a society can influence the sexuality in that society.

133. Using a sociological approach, briefly discuss the different levels of analysis of a society and their focus on sexuality.

134. Define what a sexual script is. Then give an example (not a first date) of a sexual script that you know is widely accepted.

135. Why is sexuality important in all societies?

136. How might the processes of imitation and identification be incorporated into erotic films in order to encourage the use of condoms to inhibit the spread of sexually transmitted diseases?

137. According to Reiss, sexuality is linked to the structures of any society in three areas. Identify these areas and discuss their effects on sexuality.

138. Canadian law has become more equitable and liberal within the last century. Discuss the most important changes.

139. Using Social Exchange theory, discuss how two people in a romantic relationship could have different levels of sexual satisfaction.

## c2 Key

1. (p. 24) Which of the following is the concept sociobiologists use to describe "the process by which the individuals that are best adapted to their environment, survive, reproduce and pass on their genes"?
- A. sexual strategies
  - B. natural selection**
  - C. environmental physiology
  - D. gender schemas

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #1*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

2. (p. 24) Sociobiologists believe that human sexual behaviours are primarily the result of
- A. observational learning
  - B. personal experience
  - C. evolution**
  - D. cultural influences

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #2*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

3. (p. 26) Which of the following supports the sociobiological theory of parental investment?
- A. Fathers spend an equal amount of money on their genetic children and their current step-children.
  - B. Fathers spend more money on their genetic children than on step-children from past relationships.**
  - C. Fathers spend less money on their genetic children than on their current step-children.
  - D. Fathers' spending habits are entirely dictated by the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #3*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

4. (p. 26) Which theoretical formulation has been criticized for an over-emphasis on reproduction?

- A. sociology
- B. sociobiology**
- C. social learning theory
- D. script theory

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #4*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

5. (p. 25) Pair-bonding and attachment increase reproductive success. Which example illustrates these mechanisms?

- A. A mother and father are emotionally involved and share finances.
- B. A mother and her child have a loving relationship and the father provides finances.
- C. A mother and father are emotionally involved and both have a loving relationship with the child.**
- D. A father and his child have a loving relationship and the mother provides stability.

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #5*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

6. (p. 27) Which of the following is a sexual strategy which would be considered an effective evolutionary psychological mechanism?

- A. A male choosing a fertile female who appears unhealthy.
- B. A male chooses a sexually available female for both short-term and long-term relationships.
- C. A male choosing a sexually available female for a short-term relationship, but avoiding such females for a long-term relationship.**
- D. A female choosing a partner for the short-term relationship because of immediate resource availability but not considering the implication for the long term.

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #6*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

7. (p. 25) Some theorists suggest we may look at a partner's physique and complexion to estimate their

- A. social status
- B. sexual experience
- C. genetic structure
- D. reproductive potential**

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #7*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

8. (p. 26) According to sociobiology theory, homosexuality may be explained by which of the following?
- A. The lack of sexual reproduction between homosexuals gives them the evolutionary advantage of having more resources available to themselves.
  - B. Homosexuality likely evolved to provide more care-giving individuals within a community.
  - C. Homosexuality likely evolved as a fourth sexual selection strategy in communities with an over-representation of one gender.
  - D.** Because of its focus on reproduction, sociobiological theory cannot explain homosexuality.

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #8*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

9. (p. 26) A girl is impressed with her boyfriend's ambition. She feels he will make a good husband and father. She accepts his proposal of marriage. This is an example of
- A.** sexual selection
  - B. natural selection
  - C. cognitive selection
  - D. social display

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #9*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

10. (p. 26) When a group of males at a party compete to catch the attention of one particularly beautiful and intelligent female, they are displaying a behaviour called
- A. gender schema
  - B. latency
  - C.** sexual selection
  - D. parental investment

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #10*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

11. (p. 28) A married man who refrains from flirting with a female in front of his wife is being guided by his
- A. id
  - B.** ego
  - C. libido
  - D. pleasure principle

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #11*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

12. (p. 27) A psychology student studies the "wedding ring" effect, the idea that people who are already in a committed relationship seem to be more attractive to opposite-sex singles. Using the ideas in sexual strategy, why might this be so?

A. A person in a committed relationship must only want a sexual encounter making them a good short-term partner and that is what both men and women desire.

**B.** A person in a committed relationship must have the qualities of a good long-term partner and that is what both men and women desire.

C. A man in a committed relationship would not be available making him attractive to single women who generally desire a long-term partner only.

D. A woman in a committed relationship would not be available making her attractive to single men who generally desire a short-term partner only.

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #12*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

13. (p. 24-25) Professor Smith is studying the sexual behaviour of a heterosexual couple. She is interested in how the behaviour of this couple evolved and how it is similar to the behaviour she observed last week in the monkeys in her backyard. The concept expressed here is part of the

**A.** sociobiological approach

B. social learning approach

C. mixed species approach

D. conflict approach

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #13*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

14. (p. 27) Professor Smith is studying a heterosexual couple's sexual behaviour. She is interested in how the psychological mechanisms they used in choosing each other were shaped by natural selection. What approach is she using?

A. sociobiological

**B.** evolutionary psychology

C. psychoanalytic

D. learning theory

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #14*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

15. (p. 26) Susie and John are on a date at the zoo. During their visit to the wild cat sanctuary, they come upon a male and female lion mating. While they are giggling at the cats' public display, Susie notices that she is becoming aroused. John, on the other hand, is experiencing no arousal except for some discomfort with the lion's ongoing encounter. How might some researchers interpret Susie and John's response as a demonstration of natural selection?

- A. Historically, men who have sex with felines do not reproduce; therefore, John is not sexually aroused by the sexual scene.
- B. Susie has likely experienced sexual arousal to animals having sex in her past and is now conditioned to respond to the sexual scene.
- C. Historically, finding humour in uncomfortable situations is a valuable trait to have in a mate; therefore, Susie is aroused by John.
- D.** Historically, women who had automatic physiological responses to a wide range of stimuli were more likely to survive; therefore, Susie is aroused by the sexual scene.

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #15*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

16. (p. 27) What term did Freud use to describe the sex drive?

- A. evolution
- B.** libido
- C. thanatos
- D. evolutionary imperative

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #16*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

17. (p. 27) Which component of the personality operates on the reality principle?

- A.** the ego
- B. the id
- C. the superego
- D. Eros

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #17*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

18. (p. 28) According to Freud, identification with the same-gender parent occurs at the conclusion of the stage of psychosexual development called the

- A. anal stage
- B. oral stage
- C. genital stage
- D. phallic stage**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #18*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

19. (p. 29) Which of the following is a popular criticism of Sigmund Freud's work?

- A. the unconscious cannot be studied scientifically**
- B. the idea that there are stages of sexual development
- C. the "Inductor Theory of Primary Sexual Differentiation."
- D. his forward thinking in terms of male and female equity

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #19*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

20. (p. 27) Let's say you are a person who is willing to have sex with anyone, anytime, anyplace. According to Freud, you have an overactive

- A. pituitary and hypothalamus
- B. id**
- C. ego
- D. superego

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #20*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

21. (p. 29) A weakness of Freud's theory of psychosocial development was his belief that not much happened sexually during the:

- A. oral stage
- B. latency stage**
- C. anal stage
- D. genital stage

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #21*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

22. (p. 29) One of the main criticisms of Freud is that
- A. he claimed children were sexual beings
  - B. his data came from disturbed patients**
  - C. he suffered from acute depression himself
  - D. the sample on which he based his findings was too large

*Bloom's: Understand  
Hyde - Chapter 02 #22*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

23. (p. 29) Neuropsychology research has provided support for Freud's theories by showing that
- A. the temporal lobe likely contains the ego
  - B. the unconscious can be accessed with electrical stimulation
  - C. parts of the limbic system are active during strange dreams**
  - D. parts of the frontal lobe are active during strange dreams

*Bloom's: Understand  
Hyde - Chapter 02 #23*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

24. (p. 28) In Freudian terms, a child who steals a cookie from the jar and then feels guilty has a
- A. strong libido
  - B. strong id
  - C. weak superego
  - D. strong superego**

*Bloom's: Apply  
Hyde - Chapter 02 #24*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

25. (p. 29) A woman who constantly smokes cigarettes and chews gum would be said to be fixated at the:
- A. phallic stage
  - B. genital stage
  - C. oral stage**
  - D. penis envy stage

*Bloom's: Apply  
Hyde - Chapter 02 #25*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

26. (p. 28) At around two years old, parents typically potty train their children. In Freud's view, this behaviour is an example of what stage of development?

- A. oral stage
- B. phallic stage
- C. genital stage
- D. anal stage**

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #26*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

27. (p. 29) Which of the following is NOT a feminist critique of how Freud viewed women's psychosocial development

- A. women are inferior because they do not have a penis
- B. a vaginal orgasm is more mature than a clitoral orgasm
- C. women are the source of boys Oedipus complex**
- D. there are differences between vaginal and clitoral orgasms

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #27*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

28. (p. 30) Which is NOT one of Freud's important contributions to sexuality:

- A. making sex something the public could talk about.
- B. showing that sex was an appropriate topic for scientific research.
- C. showing that sex is a natural and inseparable part of human life.
- D. his identification of the latency period of childhood.**

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #28*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

29. (p. 27-30) The theorists/researchers who believe that all or almost all of our adult sexual behaviour is determined by our childhood experiences use which of the following approaches?

- A. social learning
- B. sociobiology
- C. structural functional
- D. psychoanalytic**

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #29*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

30. (p. 30) Freudian psychoanalysts believe development \_\_\_\_\_ whereas modern psychoanalysts believe development \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** ends in adolescence; is lifelong
- B. is lifelong; ends in adolescence
- C. is biological; is sociological
- D. depends on parents; depends on genetics

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #30*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

31. (p. 31) Food is a \_\_\_\_\_ reinforcer, and sex is a \_\_\_\_\_ reinforcer.

- A.** primary; primary
- B. conditioned; conditioned
- C. primary; conditioned
- D. conditioned; primary

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #31*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

32. (p. 32) What are the two main concepts of social learning theory?

- A.** identification and imitation
- B. operant conditioning and classical conditioning
- C. reinforcement and punishment
- D. aversion and imitation

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #32*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

33. (p. 33) Young boys living in Melanesia are forced to perform fellatio on an enemy boy in the dark after being exhausted in initiation rites. This reduces the erotic effects of homosexual behaviour and is an example of

- A. observational learning
- B. imitation
- C.** aversion conditioning
- D. cognitive restructuring

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #33*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

34. (p. 31) Which of the following is most consistent with operant conditioning?

- A. continuing to have sexual intercourse because of having experienced painful intercourse on a consistent basis.
- B. becoming sexually aroused in a new circumstance that is similar to one's past sexual experiences.
- C.** masturbating as a child even when we know that we will be punished if we are caught
- D. sexually responding to our image of what the other gender is doing

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #34*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

35. (p. 30) Jody's first serious girlfriend often would wear lycra workout shorts when "serious" sexual intimacies were on the agenda in the back seat of his car. Now whenever he sees a female attired in the same way, he feels sexually aroused. Jody's reaction is an example of

- A.** classical conditioning
- B. operant conditioning
- C. sexual conditioning
- D. social conditioning

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #35*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

36. (p. 30) Imagine that you have learned to become aroused to your partner's cologne or perfume. In conditioning terms, the cologne or perfume would be referred to as a(n)

- A. conditioned response
- B. unconditioned response
- C.** conditioned stimulus
- D. unconditioned stimulus

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #36*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

37. (p. 31) Using learning theory terminology presented in the text, the negative experience of contracting a sexually transmitted disease following sexual intercourse would be called a(n)

- A. positive reinforcement
- B. negative reinforcement
- C. punishment**
- D. operant

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #37*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

38. (p. 31-32) A therapist uses a schedule of immediate rewards and punishments for appropriate and inappropriate sexual arousal to images on a screen. What type of therapy is the therapist using?

- A. psychoanalysis
- B. behaviour therapy**
- C. cognitive therapy
- D. social learning therapy

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #38*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

39. (p. 30) Because stimulation of the clitoris and stimulation of the penis is automatically pleasurable, the sexual pleasure derived from such stimulation is classified as a(n)

- A. conditioned response
- B. unconditioned response**
- C. unconditioned stimulus
- D. conditioned stimulus

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #39*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

40. (p. 31) One of the principles of operant conditioning is the delay factor where punishment is not very effective in stopping the behaviour. This principle can be seen in

- A. continuing to have sexual intercourse after having experienced painful intercourse on a consistent basis.
- B. becoming sexually aroused in a new circumstance that is similar to one's past sexual experiences.
- C. continuing to engage in unprotected oral sex after having been diagnosed with Chlamydia in the throat.**
- D. becoming sexually aroused after imagining a sexual activity

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #40*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

41. (p. 33-34) A teacher wants to use the concept of self-efficacy when she teaches her class on condom use. Which activity should she incorporate:

- A. demonstration of putting a condom on using a dildo
- B. pictures showing the steps of how to put on a condom
- C. talk to the students about problems they have putting on condoms
- D.** have each of the students practise putting a condom on a dildo.

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #41*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

42. (p. 31) Operant conditioning might posit the following regarding homosexuality:

- A.** It is due to a reinforcement of sexual actions toward same-sex individuals.
- B. Stereotypes of homosexuals persist because we filter out stereotype-inconsistencies.
- C. Over time, homosexuality should be less common because of a lack of offspring resulting from homosexual pairings.
- D. It is a result of genetic imprinting.

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #42*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

43. (p. 32-33) The fact that males living in Melanesia spend 10 or more years in exclusively homosexual relationships, then spend the remainder of their lives in exclusively heterosexual relationships shows that:

- A. ultimately psychoanalytic ideas of parental influence are most important.
- B.** sexuality is not necessarily fixed, and may be changeable in some societies by social learning and cognitive restructuring.
- C. sexual selection does not occur within this culture.
- D. legality is the only barrier to homosexuality.

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #43*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

44. (p. 32-34) Let's say that you are trying to explain some kinds of sexual behaviour as resulting from exposure to erotica obtained from "adult" websites. You believe that people will use the techniques they observe in the erotica if they have positive results from trying them. The theory which you are drawing on to explain the sexual behaviour is

- A. sociobiology
- B. operant conditioning
- C. script theory
- D. social learning theory**

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #44*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

45. (p. 32-33) Males living in Melanesia who shift from a pattern of exclusive homosexuality to a pattern of exclusive heterosexuality, are instructed that there are several stages through which a boy must pass to become a masculine man. These boys also participate in initiation ceremonies that involve first giving fellatio to older boys/men and then receiving fellatio from younger boys. The structure of this cultural tradition combines which two theories of sexuality?

- A. operant and classical conditioning
- B. cognitive theory and learning theories**
- C. schema processing and evolutionary theory
- D. psychoanalysis and sociobiology

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #45*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

46. (p. 34) Which of the following is NOT explained by the principles of reinforcement in Social Exchange theory?

- A. Change
- B. Selection**
- C. Stability
- D. Satisfaction

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #46*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory has been useful in explaining the costs and benefits of sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.*

47. (p. 34) In Social Exchange terminology, what is the balance of rewards to cost called when there are more rewards than costs?

- A.** Profit
- B. Deficit
- C. Reinforcement
- D. Product

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #47*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory has been useful in explaining the costs and benefits of sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.*

48. (p. 35) According to critics, what concept in relationships does Social Exchange theory NOT explain well?

- A. Partner Selection
- B.** Love
- C. Infidelity
- D. Sexual Satisfaction

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #48*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory has been useful in explaining the costs and benefits of sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.*

49. (p. 34) What does equality mean in Social Exchange Theory?

- A. That both partners receive the same rewards.
- B. That neither partners receive costs.
- C.** That both partners receive the same profits.
- D. That men do the same number of chores as women.

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #49*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory has been useful in explaining the costs and benefits of sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.*

50. (p. 34) Which is an example of equity?

- A. Jane and John experience the same profit in their relationship.
- B. Jane believes that John experiences more costs in their relationship than she does.
- C. John believes that Jane receives as many rewards as she should and fewer costs than she should in their relationship.
- D.** Jane and John believe that the rewards they get are proportional than the costs they get in their relationship.

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #50*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory has been useful in explaining the costs and benefits of sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.*

51. (p. 34) Which theory explains relationships in terms of rewards and cost?

- A. Social Learning theory
- B. Symbolic Interaction theory
- C. Social Exchange theory**
- D. Social Economic theory

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #51*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory has been useful in explaining the costs and benefits of sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.*

52. (p. 34) Jen's friend Sandra lends her a lawn mower because last week Jen took care of Sandra's dog while she was out of town. This example demonstrates how \_\_\_\_\_ views social relationships.

- A. Social Learning theory
- B. Social Exchange theory**
- C. Evolutionary theory
- D. Symbolic Interaction theory

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #52*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory has been useful in explaining the costs and benefits of sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.*

53. (p. 34) Lee has been going on dates with both Terri and Joe. Terri is wealthy and takes Lee on extravagant trips paying for everything but he often travels for work for long periods of time. Joe is more modest and most of their dates involve spending time in common activities together. Lee is looking for loving companionship. First, according to Social Exchange theory, which dating partner is Lee likely to choose?

- A. Neither
- B. Terri
- C. Joe**
- D. A new person

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #53*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory has been useful in explaining the costs and benefits of sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.*

54. (p. 34) Second, what Social Exchange principle is demonstrated in the scenario?

- A. Comparison level for alternatives**
- B. Comparison level
- C. Balance of rewards and costs
- D. Vicarious learning

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #54*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory has been useful in explaining the costs and benefits of sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.*

55. (p. 34) A researcher team is interested in couples sexual satisfaction. They ask people about what parts of their sexual relationship are positive, which parts are negative, and whether overall they find their sexual relationship to as good/bad as they expected. What theory the sexual relationships is this research team investigating?

- A. Symbolic Interaction theory
- B. Social Exchange theory**
- C. Sociobiology
- D. Social Learning theory

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #55*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory has been useful in explaining the costs and benefits of sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.*

56. (p. 34) Toni has high expectations for having consistently great sex in her relationships. Although she enjoys having sex with Brett, Toni would like to have more regular, more varied, and longer sexual encounters. Toni has been feeling less sexually attractive because of her perceived limited sex life with Brett. Brett is very happy with the sex that they have. How would Byers and her colleagues expect Toni to rate her level of sexual satisfaction?

- A. Very high
- B. Very low
- C. Non-existent
- D. Not great**

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #56*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory has been useful in explaining the costs and benefits of sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.*

57. (p. 35) Cognitive psychologists believe that distress is caused by which of the following:

- A. physiological and/or biochemical changes
- B. reinforcement of negative moods
- C. unpleasant, exaggerated and/or distorted thoughts**
- D. pressures from competing demands of family, work, and religious beliefs

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #57*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and the implications of gender schemas on gender role development.*

58. (p. 35) Which of the following is NOT crucial to understanding human sexuality according to cognitive psychologists?

- A. perception
- B. labeling
- C. evaluation
- D. modification**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #58*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and the implications of gender schemas on gender role development.*

59. (p. 35) What is a schema?

- A. A general knowledge framework**
- B. A sneaky way of being
- C. A technique to identify the sex of a baby
- D. A stereotyped behavior

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #59*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and the implications of gender schemas on gender role development.*

60. (p. 36) According to schema theory, seeing pictures of little boys playing with dolls is information that is called

- A. schema resistant
- B. schema malignant
- C. stereotype-inconsistent**
- D. stereotype-distorted

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #60*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and the implications of gender schemas on gender role development.*

61. (p. 36) How does gender schema theory explain why stereotypes about homosexuals, heterosexuals, males, females, sexual behaviour, etc., are very slow to change.

- A. we remember events and people in ways that fit better with our stereotypes**
- B. we learn what to expect of people by observing what they do
- C. we learn to expect certain things from certain people and situations
- D. we tend to give the same meaning to people across different contexts

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #61*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and the implications of gender schemas on gender role development.*

62. (p. 36) Why are most of us anxious to know the gender of a newborn child before we interact with the child?
- A. so parents are not offended by anyone mistaking a boy for a girl
  - B.** it helps us organize knowledge so that we can think and act appropriately
  - C. it is a social convention to ask
  - D. clothing no longer tells us the gender of the child

*Bloom's: Understand  
Hyde - Chapter 02 #62*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and the implications of gender schemas on gender role development.*

63. (p. 35-36) Jane meets an old friend, Deb, at the grocery store. Deb has a new baby. The first thing Jane says to Deb is, "Is it a boy or a girl?" Jane's desire to know this information lends support to the theory of
- A. sociobiology
  - B. stereotype-distortion
  - C. social scripting
  - D.** gender schemas

*Bloom's: Apply  
Hyde - Chapter 02 #63*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and the implications of gender schemas on gender role development.*

64. (p. 35) A man walks into a woman's office, shuts the door, and opens his coat to reveal that he is naked. The woman approaches the man and kisses him passionately. A cognitive psychologist might expect the woman to have mentally done what?
- A.** perceived the man to be attractive and non-threatening
  - B. used her knowledge of stereotypes to size the man up
  - C. remembered a sequence of events she saw in a movie
  - D. telepathically communicated her sexual desire to the man

*Bloom's: Apply  
Hyde - Chapter 02 #64*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and the implications of gender schemas on gender role development.*

65. (p. 36) On the way to work you see a female ballerina, a male body-builder, and a female construction worker. According to gender schema theory, which of the following are you likely to remember:
- A. a female ballerina, male body-builder, and female construction worker
  - B. a female ballerina, female body-builder, and female construction worker
  - C.** a female ballerina, male body-builder, and male construction worker
  - D. the female ballerina if you are male, and the male body-builder if you are male

*Bloom's: Apply  
Hyde - Chapter 02 #65*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and the implications of gender schemas on gender role development.*

66. (p. 35) Which theorist would modify a person's sexual thoughts or fantasies to improve his or her sexual functioning?

- A. learning theorist
- B. operant theorist
- C. behavioural theorist
- D. cognitive theorist**

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #66*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and the implications of gender schemas on gender role development.*

67. (p. 35) A young man is surfing the Internet for sexually explicit images. As he scans images, he begins to get an erection. He comes across a website that shows adults dressed like cartoon characters engaged in oral sex. He thinks to himself "arg, that's weird and perverted". He instantly loses his sexual arousal. This scenario demonstrates which theory?

- A. Evolutionary theory
- B. Learning theory
- C. Cognitive theory**
- D. Symbolic Interaction theory

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #67*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and the implications of gender schemas on gender role development.*

68. (p. 36) Sociologists view societal influences on human sexuality occurring at a number of levels. The institution of the family is an example of such an influence at the

- A. macro level**
- B. subcultural level
- C. interpersonal level
- D. individual level

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #68*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions of religion; family; medicine; the economy; and the law.*

69. (p. 36) At the macro-level of analysis our sexuality would be interpreted to be influenced by all EXCEPT for which one of the following?

- A. family
- B. religion
- C. economy
- D. sexual orientation**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #69*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions of religion; family; medicine; the economy; and the law.*

70. (p. 36) In the examination of the effects of social institutions for differences in sexual behaviour, Byers and Slattery (1997) observed that it is difficult to support a family on the salary earned in most jobs in Russia. In contrast, a prostitute may earn the equivalent of a monthly salary in just a few hours. As a result, many prostitutes in Russia are highly educated. Which sociological institution is concerned?

- A.** economic
- B. educational
- C. family
- D. political

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #70*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions of religion; family; medicine; the economy; and the law.*

71. (p. 36) From the sociological perspective, if you were to state that a particular institution was an important source for norms where various types of sexual behaviour are viewed as being wrong, such as extramarital sex, the institution that you would be referring to would be

- A. educational
- B.** religious
- C. economic
- D. medical

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #71*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions of religion; family; medicine; the economy; and the law.*

72. (p. 36) The institution in North American society, which is most responsible for norms and values relating to the prohibitions against homosexual sex, is

- A. the family
- B.** religion
- C. the economy
- D. education

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #72*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions of religion; family; medicine; the economy; and the law.*

73. (p. 38-40) Which ONE of the following is MOST LIKELY TO BE FALSE concerning the legal system and sexuality?

- A. Laws are mechanisms of social control.
- B. Laws determine normative behaviours.
- C. Laws reflect the interests of dominant groups within a society.
- D.** Laws concerning sexuality are in everyone's best interest.

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #73*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions of religion; family; medicine; the economy; and the law.*

74. (p. 38) If we are studying two societies in relation to their views on prostitution and we find that in one, prostitution is legal and in the other, it is not, the social system or institution that we are examining is

- A. medicine
- B.** the law
- C. the family
- D. religion

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #74*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions of religion; family; medicine; the economy; and the law.*

75. (p. 38) Which of the following is the BEST example of the medicalization of sexuality in the 21<sup>st</sup> century?

- A.** A man asks his physician for a pill to help him attain an erection.
- B. A woman asks her physician for a referral to a sex therapist.
- C. A woman sees a gynecologist about severe menstrual pain.
- D. A man sees his physician for treatment for a sexually transmitted infection.

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #75*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions of religion; family; medicine; the economy; and the law.*

76. (p. 38) In the United States, some states have laws that make sales and/or possession of sex toys illegal. Yet social norms around sex toys have lightened in the last few decades making it fairly common for adults to own sex toys. This situation demonstrates a law that

- A. is influencing a social norm
- B. upholds the beliefs of the majority culture
- C.** is likely regularly ignored
- D. generates a lot of state income

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #76*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions of religion; family; medicine; the economy; and the law.*

77. (p. 37) Jeannie's mother was happy to have a husband who brought home a pay check every two weeks and was a good man. For her, these characteristics were enough for her to have sex with her husband. Jeannie wants to fall in love with someone who will become her partner both in marriage and in sex. This is an example of how the \_\_\_\_\_ institution has changed and the \_\_\_\_\_ ideology guides sexual behaviour.

- A. Economic; Procreational
- B. Economic; Relational
- C. Family, Procreational
- D. Family; Relational**

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #77*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions of religion; family; medicine; the economy; and the law.*

78. (p. 37-38) Which of the following is TRUE regarding sexual behaviour and the institution of medicine?

- A. In the late 1800s, physicians indicated masturbation would not cause various pathologies.
- B. Today, medicine plays a role in aspects of sexuality it never used to such as child birth.**
- C. Today most sex therapists are uncomfortable "prescribing" masturbation as a treatment.
- D. Medicine has had minimal influence on our sexuality over the last 100 years.

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #78*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions of religion; family; medicine; the economy; and the law.*

79. (p. 39) Which of the following was NOT mentioned in your textbook as having been illegal in Canada?

- A. same-sex sexual activity
- B. bestiality
- C. contraception
- D. sex between two unmarried persons**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #79*

*Learning Objective: 02-07 Show the ways in which laws regulate sexual conduct in Canada; including the sexual offences and their maximum sentences listed in the Criminal Code of Canada.*

80. (p. 38) Under Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau an omnibus bill passed that made the use of contraception legal and allowed consenting adults to legally have oral and anal sex. These sweeping changes were introduced in
- A. 1955
  - B. 1960
  - C. 1969**
  - D. 1979

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #80*

*Learning Objective: 02-07 Show the ways in which laws regulate sexual conduct in Canada; including the sexual offences and their maximum sentences listed in the Criminal Code of Canada.*

81. (p. 39) The regulation of sexual activity does not impact on all people equally. For example, women were "not persons in matters of rights and privileges." In Canada, women did not have even the right to vote until the year
- A. 1867
  - B. 1929**
  - C. 1945
  - D. 1950

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #81*

*Learning Objective: 02-07 Show the ways in which laws regulate sexual conduct in Canada; including the sexual offences and their maximum sentences listed in the Criminal Code of Canada.*

82. (p. 39) In Canada, laws cannot be based on one religious tradition. Freedom of conscience, religion and equity are guaranteed by a document called
- A. Criminal Code
  - B. Charter of Rights and Freedoms**
  - C. Provincial Laws and Documents
  - D. Canadian Supreme Court Documents

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #82*

*Learning Objective: 02-07 Show the ways in which laws regulate sexual conduct in Canada; including the sexual offences and their maximum sentences listed in the Criminal Code of Canada.*

83. (p. 40) In Canada there are three criminal offenses regarding sexual assault. In order of the minimum to maximum sentence associated, they are:

- A.** Sexual assault, sexual assault with a weapon/threats, aggravated sexual assault
- B. Sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, sexual interference
- C. Minor sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, deadly sexual assault
- D. Sexual assault with a weapon, aggravated sexual assault, rape

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #83*

*Learning Objective: 02-07 Show the ways in which laws regulate sexual conduct in Canada; including the sexual offences and their maximum sentences listed in the Criminal Code of Canada.*

84. (p. 39) Although polygyny is illegal in Canada, practitioners of polygyny may not be prosecuted. One reason for this is that:

- A. the government wishes to repeal this law, making polygyny legal.
- B. polygyny is more related to the social institute of economy than to that of law.
- C.** the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms protects religious practices from persecution.
- D. there is a lack of political will to persecute individuals in Canada when polygyny is legal in the United States.

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #84*

*Learning Objective: 02-07 Show the ways in which laws regulate sexual conduct in Canada; including the sexual offences and their maximum sentences listed in the Criminal Code of Canada.*

85. (p. 40) Under the Criminal Code of Canada, which of the following is the most serious offense?

- A. corrupting children
- B. bestiality
- C.** aggravated sexual assault
- D. child pornography

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #85*

*Learning Objective: 02-07 Show the ways in which laws regulate sexual conduct in Canada; including the sexual offences and their maximum sentences listed in the Criminal Code of Canada.*

86. (p. 38-39) Which activity listed below is the BEST example of a sexual activity that when regulated by law functions to protect the interests of the dominant group?

- A. Child pornography
- B.** Same-sex marriage
- C. Nudity
- D. Adultery

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #86*

*Learning Objective: 02-07 Show the ways in which laws regulate sexual conduct in Canada; including the sexual offences and their maximum sentences listed in the Criminal Code of Canada.*

87. (p. 41) In some countries, live sex shows are legal and participated in as well as viewed by consenting adults.

In Canada, live sex shows constitute:

- A. immoral but not illegal behaviour
- B. illegal behaviour with no jail sentence
- C. illegal behaviour with a 2-year jail sentence**
- D. behaviour with no social restrictions

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #87*

*Learning Objective: 02-07 Show the ways in which laws regulate sexual conduct in Canada; including the sexual offences and their maximum sentences listed in the Criminal Code of Canada.*

88. (p. 41) Technically, it is illegal in Canada for consenting adults to engage in group sex if

- A. anal sex occurs**
- B. oral sex occurs
- C. same-sex sex occurs
- D. extra-marital sex occurs

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #88*

*Learning Objective: 02-07 Show the ways in which laws regulate sexual conduct in Canada; including the sexual offences and their maximum sentences listed in the Criminal Code of Canada.*

89. (p. 38) Pierre Trudeau is quoted saying "the state has no business in the bedrooms of the nation." How does this quote fit Canadian law as compared to American law around sexuality?

- A. There are no laws in Canada around sexual behaviour; there are many stringent laws in the United States around sexual behaviour.
- B. Homosexuality is legal in Canada; homosexuality is illegal in the United States.
- C. Canadian sex laws only apply to behaviours performed in public; American sex laws apply to behaviours performed anywhere.
- D. Canadian sex laws do not include private, adult, consensual activity; American sex laws include legal regulation of some adult consensual activities.**

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #89*

*Learning Objective: 02-07 Show the ways in which laws regulate sexual conduct in Canada; including the sexual offences and their maximum sentences listed in the Criminal Code of Canada.*

90. (p. 38) Across Canada there has been a long-standing law making it a crime for women to go topless. In Ontario, it is no longer illegal for women to go topless. Despite the change in law, it is still uncommon to see topless women except for at a few beaches. This is an example of how laws:

- A. enact social change in favour of the minority population
- B. create social norms and control society**
- C. protect children from corruption
- D. protect women from harassment

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #90*

*Learning Objective: 02-07 Show the ways in which laws regulate sexual conduct in Canada; including the sexual offences and their maximum sentences listed in the Criminal Code of Canada.*

91. (p. 39) Polygyny practices present a difficult case to prosecute in Canada. The practice itself is illegal but is almost always practised due to religious or cultural beliefs. Polygyny practices may also undermine women's equality. Additionally, polygamists do not usually register multiple spouses. This practice then puts what rights upheld by Canadian law against each other?

- A. religious rights and immigration rights
- B. women's rights and religious rights**
- C. cultural rights and individuals' rights
- D. women's rights and family rights

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #91*

*Learning Objective: 02-07 Show the ways in which laws regulate sexual conduct in Canada; including the sexual offences and their maximum sentences listed in the Criminal Code of Canada.*

92. (p. 42) When a person imagines how he/she is viewed from another person's perspective this is called

- A. other-orientation
- B. comparison level
- C. defining the situation
- D. role-taking**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #92*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

93. (p. 43) Which is the FIRST behaviour in most people's sexual scripts?

- A. fellatio
- B. kissing**
- C. cunnilingus
- D. touching the breasts

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #93*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

94. (p. 43) Reiss's explanation for the universal importance of sexuality de-emphasizes the fact that

- A. sexuality is associated with great physical pleasure.
- B. sexual interactions are associated with disclosure of one's body
- C. sexual interactions are associated with disclosure of one's thoughts and feelings
- D. sexual interactions are associated with reproduction.**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #94*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

95. (p. 44) What three social structures are linked to sexuality according to Reiss?

- A. kinship, power, & ideology**
- B. family, economy, & power
- C. medicine, law, & religion
- D. kinship, economy, & power

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #95*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

96. (p. 42) On a first date with someone, males are often portrayed as being proactive and being the one to pick up the female, while the female is portrayed as being reactive and being the one who is picked up. These are examples of:

- A. classical conditioning
- B. gender schema
- C. social evolution
- D. sexual scripts**

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #96*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

97. (p. 43-44) According to Reiss's sociological theory of sexuality, the reason why sex is important in any society is because it involves self-disclosure and

- A. kinship
- B. bonding
- C. physical pleasure**
- D. the ideologies of a culture

*Bloom's: Understand  
Hyde - Chapter 02 #97*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

98. (p. 44) Ira Reiss's sociological theory of sexuality suggests that self-disclosure is

- A. psychic satisfaction**
- B. a communication aid
- C. almost as important as sexual pleasure
- D. important in reproductive sex

*Bloom's: Understand  
Hyde - Chapter 02 #98*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

99. (p. 44) According to Reiss's concept of power structure, males have more power than females in most societies, Therefore,

- A. females have power over the family but no economic power
- B. males control female sexuality**
- C. females have few legal rights
- D. society will never adapt to perfect equity

*Bloom's: Understand  
Hyde - Chapter 02 #99*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

100. (p. 42) Researchers have studied the "most sexually arousing" sequence of events. Using sexual scripts, what would you expect they found?

- A. little agreement among males on this sequence
- B. little agreement among females on this sequence
- C. little agreement between and among females and males on this sequence
- D. a great deal of agreement between and among females and males on this sequence**

*Bloom's: Apply  
Hyde - Chapter 02 #100*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

101. (p. 43) Which one of the following can be considered a *sexual script*?

- A. Our prior learning that tells us about the characteristics of our own gender.
- B. Our prior learning that tells us about the characteristics of the other gender.
- C.** Our prior learning that tells us about sexual etiquette and how to interpret specific situations.
- D. Our prior learning that tells which media figures (e.g., movie stars) that we should imitate in our sexual behaviour.

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #101*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

102. (p. 42-43) Canadian researchers have begun to study sexual scripts that incorporate our use of technology in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Which of the following BEST represents how young people's first date scripts may have changed to incorporate technology?

- A. They have not changed.
- B.** A dating couple texts before and after their date.
- C. A dating couple avoids texting each other.
- D. Scripts do not apply to technology.

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #102*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

103. (p. 42) Sam and Jodi just finished a night at the movies together. After having a coffee at the local café, Sam walks Jodi home. As they say goodnight, to Jodi's surprise, Sam leans in for a kiss. In terms of symbolic interaction theory, Jodi and Sam have

- A. developed a shared definition of the situation
- B.** NOT developed a shared definition of the situation
- C. taken opposing roles
- D. jumped a step in the sexual script

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #103*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

104. (p. 44) In some religious ideologies, sex is a great spiritual undertaking that can bring one closer to God. In others, sex is a necessary evil to be hidden and controlled. How people define sexual encounters in cultures marked by these two ideologies differs greatly. The definition of sex as spiritual or sex as evil is an example of whose perspective of how social structures are linked to sexuality?

- A.** Reiss
- B. Freud
- C. Buss
- D. Masters

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #104*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

105. (p. 41) You are on a number of student committees at your University/College which has put you in the position of volunteering at back-to-back events during orientation. You have just finished running a sexuality education booth where you were demonstrating proper condom use techniques and are now setting up a booth for international students. Your co-volunteer arrives to help you with the booth and, in an enthusiastic manner, grabs a coloured condom that was hanging out of your pocket, and begins to blow it up like a balloon. You burst out laughing but your colleague looks at you in complete confusion. Which is the BEST description of how symbolic interaction theory might describe what has taken place?

- A. co-operation between two individuals achieves most goals
- B.** an object takes on meaning in relation to a person's plans
- C. mistakes occur when people do not verbally communicate
- D. being able to place one's self in another's shoes.

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #105*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

106. (p. 27) Evolutionary Psychology has been proven correct in that males and females commonly look for short-term sexual relationships based on sexual availability.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #106*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

107. (p. 25) A sociobiologist would suggest that the nuclear family structure of a man, woman and offspring functions positively for reproductive success because it perpetuates pair bonding and attachment between parent and infant.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #107*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

108. (p. 26) Sociobiology has been criticized since the 1980s for embracing an outmoded and naïve version of evolutionary theory.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #108*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

109. (p. 27) According to Evolutionary Psychology, successful long-term sexual strategies in mate-selection often are not based on the same criteria used in successful short-term sexual strategies.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #109*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

110. (p. 27) According to Freud, the ego develops first, followed by the id and superego.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #110*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

111. (p. 28) Freud saw one of the key factors in the development of the human personality in males was the resolution of their desire to kill their fathers and possess their mothers.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #111*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

112. (p. 28) The distinction that Freud and many of the followers of psychoanalytic theory have made between a vaginal orgasm and a clitoral orgasm in women is best described as erroneous.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #112*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

113. (p. 31) If we believe that sexual behaviour and beliefs can be changed at just about any time during our lives rather than in only our childhood, we are adherents to psychoanalytic theory.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #113*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

114. (p. 31) Classical conditioning can affect sexual behaviours.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #114*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

115. (p. 34) Social Exchange theory sees social relationships as exchanges of goods and services between people.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #115*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory has been useful in explaining the costs and benefits of sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.*

116. (p. 36) The gender schemas that exist in the members of any society respond relatively quickly to change in society and what men and women do in that society.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #116*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and the implications of gender schemas on gender role development.*

117. (p. 39) For the most part in Canadian society, the institution of religion has had little influence in the shaping of sexual norms because of the emphasis in Canada upon the freedom of the individual to decide what's best for each person.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #117*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions of religion; family; medicine; the economy; and the law.*

118. (p. 41) In Canada, a charge of nudity carries a sentence of 6 months and/or \$5,000.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #118*

*Learning Objective: 02-07 Show the ways in which laws regulate sexual conduct in Canada; including the sexual offences and their maximum sentences listed in the Criminal Code of Canada.*

119. (p. 41) An adult asking another adult to purchase a sexual service while on the street in Canada is committing a crime.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #119*

*Learning Objective: 02-07 Show the ways in which laws regulate sexual conduct in Canada; including the sexual offences and their maximum sentences listed in the Criminal Code of Canada.*

120. (p. 41) An example of symbolic communication is a flower representing the womb in art.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #120*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

121. (p. 42) Mike and Cindy have a predictable first date where they both expect to do the same things in a relatively specific order: getting to know one another, evaluating, eating out, making out and then going home. They are following what is known as a sexual script.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #121*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

122. (p. 43-44) According to Ira Reiss, sexuality is important in all societies and will remain important because sex is associated with great physical pleasure and its concomitant lack of personal disclosure.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #122*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

123. Discuss how the processes of natural selection and sexual selection work from the viewpoint of a sociobiologist.

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #123*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

124. A) Discuss the differences in the ways sociobiologists, cognitive psychologists, and sociologists would account for the existence of the double standard.

B) To which group is your own explanation for the phenomenon most similar? Why?

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #124*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Demonstrate the relationship between cognition and sexuality and the implications of gender schemas on gender role development.*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions of religion; family; medicine; the economy; and the law.*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

125. How does evolutionary psychology differ from sociobiology? What are the key processes for each?

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #125*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Describe the evolutionary perspective; including the concepts of natural selection; pair bonding; human attachment; parental investment; and sexual selection.*

126. Discuss the three major components of Freud's theory of human personality and the sequence of their development.

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #126*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

127. What are the stages of personality development as put forth by Freud? Briefly define each and discuss the implications for each gender.

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #127*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

128. Discuss the consequences of Freud's view of women on human sexuality in Canada. How does the psychoanalytic view of female sexuality affect male sexuality?

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #128*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 State the strengths and weaknesses of the Freudian psychoanalytic concepts of id; ego; superego; libido; and psychosexual stages of development.*

129. Show the difference between classical and operant conditioning on sexuality. Which one helps to explain more about human sexuality? Explain.

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #129*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

130. What are the main processes involved in sexuality as viewed from social learning and why is the concept of self-efficacy so important in learning?

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #130*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

131. Apply the principles of social learning theory to how males in Melanesia live as homosexuals for a decade and then thereafter live as heterosexuals.

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #131*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

132. Briefly discuss how each of the major social institutions in a society can influence the sexuality in that society.

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #132*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions of religion; family; medicine; the economy; and the law.*

133. Using a sociological approach, briefly discuss the different levels of analysis of a society and their focus on sexuality.

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #133*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions of religion; family; medicine; the economy; and the law.*

134. Define what a sexual script is. Then give an example (not a first date) of a sexual script that you know is widely accepted.

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #134*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

135. Why is sexuality important in all societies?

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #135*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Describe the sociological perspective; including the social importance of sexuality and its relationship to the social institutions of religion; family; medicine; the economy; and the law.*

136. How might the processes of imitation and identification be incorporated into erotic films in order to encourage the use of condoms to inhibit the spread of sexually transmitted diseases?

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #136*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Discuss the concepts of classical conditioning; operant conditioning; behaviour therapy; and social learning as they relate to the learning of sexual behaviours.*

137. According to Reiss, sexuality is linked to the structures of any society in three areas. Identify these areas and discuss their effects on sexuality.

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #137*

*Learning Objective: 02-08 Illustrate how symbolic interaction theory emphasizes the importance of human communication and interaction in sexual expression; and how this compares to the concept of sexual scripts.*

138. Canadian law has become more equitable and liberal within the last century. Discuss the most important changes.

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #138*

*Learning Objective: 02-07 Show the ways in which laws regulate sexual conduct in Canada; including the sexual offences and their maximum sentences listed in the Criminal Code of Canada.*

139. Using Social Exchange theory, discuss how two people in a romantic relationship could have different levels of sexual satisfaction.

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Hyde - Chapter 02 #139*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Show how social exchange theory has been useful in explaining the costs and benefits of sexual relationships and their satisfaction; stability; and change.*

## c2 Summary

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