Quiz 2

Introduction to Sociology

1. Attitudes and practices involving human sexuality:
   a. are much the same around the world.
   b. have changed little in the United States over time.
   c. are diverse, both from one society to another and over time.
   d. are matters just for biologists to study.

2. The development of breasts in females and deeper voices in males are examples of:
   a. gender norms.
   b. primary sex characteristics.
   c. secondary sex characteristics.
   d. All of the above are correct.

3. In terms of his sexuality, Mark has always felt that he is "trapped in the wrong body." This feeling suggests that Mark is in which of the following categories of people?
   a. intersexual people
   b. homosexual people
   c. transsexual people
   d. bisexual people

4. When did the sexual revolution begin?
   a. It began in the colonial era, gaining strength steadily throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
   b. It began during the Great Depression of the 1930s.
   c. It began in the 1920s but came of age by the late 1960s.
   d. It began about 1980.

5. The significance of Alfred Kinsey's research on sexuality in the United States was:
   a. defining sexuality as a proper focus of scientific study.
   b. showing that people were less conventional than was widely assumed.
   c. fostering a new openness towards sexuality.
   d. All of the above are correct.

6. What happened during the sexual counterrevolution in the United States?
   a. There was no sex outside of marriage.
   b. More people began to limit their number of sexual partners or to abstain from sex entirely.
   c. It finally ended the historical "double standard."
   d. It discouraged the use of birth control technology.
7. Little or no sexual attraction to people of either sex is called:
   a. heterosexuality.
   b. bisexuality.
   c. homosexuality.
   d. asexuality.

8. The concept "homophobia" refers to:
   a. fear of pregnancy.
   b. fear of one's own sexuality.
   c. fear of close personal interaction with people thought to be gay, lesbian, or bisexual.
   d. fear of experiencing sexual attraction to a child.

9. Read the following four statements about teenage pregnancy. Which one statement is NOT true?
   a. Almost all teens who become pregnant choose to do so.
   b. The sexual revolution did not result in an increase in teenage pregnancy.
   c. Teens may be biologically mature but they are not always socially mature.
   d. The United States has a higher rate of teenage pregnancy than other high-income countries.

10. Critics of easily available pornography argue that:
    a. it encourages a breakdown in morals.
    b. it encourages violence against women.
    c. it unfairly depicts women as the playthings of men.
    d. All of the above are correct.

11. In global perspective, prostitution is:
    a. more common in high-income nations, where women are free to choose their profession.
    b. more common in low-income nations, where women have fewer economic opportunities.
    c. found equally in all nations; prostitution is found in every country in about the same degree.
    d. more common in Middle Eastern countries such as Saudi Arabia and Iran, where women have fewest choices about their lives.

12. The campus culture of "hooking up" typically involves sex between partners:
    a. who know little about each other.
    b. who have been drinking alcohol.
    c. one or both of whom are likely to express little satisfaction with such encounters.
    d. All of the above are correct.

13. Which theoretical approach rests on the idea that society needs to regulate human sexuality?
    a. the structural-functional approach
    b. the symbolic-interaction approach
    c. the social-conflict approach
    d. queer theory
14. Which theoretical approach studies the variable meanings that people attach to everyday behavior, including sexuality?

a. the structural-functional approach  
b. the symbolic-interaction approach  
c. the social-conflict approach  
d. queer theory

15. Which theoretical approach points to the ways in which sexuality is linked to social inequality?

a. the structural-functional approach  
b. the symbolic-interaction approach  
c. the social-conflict and feminist approach  
d. queer theory

16. Read the following statements. Which of the statements is NOT consistent with the social-conflict approach?

a. Because people construct social reality differently, one group's views of sexuality may well differ from another's.  
b. Defining women in sexual terms devalues them, making women into objects of men's interest.  
c. U.S. culture often depicts sexuality in terms of sport and violence, such as when we speak of men "scoring" with women, and men "hitting on" women.  
d. When police enforce laws against prostitution, the person most likely to be arrested is the female prostitute, not her male "client."

17. A child's sex is determined shortly before birth by chromosomes contributed by the mother.

a. True  
b. False

18. Although there is a human "sex drive," our biology does not dictate any specific ways of being sexual.

a. True  
b. False

19. No sexual practice, not even the incest taboo, is found everywhere in the world.

a. True  
b. False

20. While the sexual revolution increased sexual activity overall, it changed behavior among men more than among women.

a. True  
b. False