

Study Guide - Human Sexuality Exam #4

Chapter 16: Sex for Sale (11 questions)

Prostitution

- Has the prevalence changed since Kinsey's survey? Who are the "johns"?
- What types of incentives and risks are common for prostitutes?
- Know the bold-faced words in the chapter (e.g., types of prostitutes, etc.)

Pornography

- Who is the main target audience?
- Distinguish hard-core vs soft-core vs erotica. What defines "obscenity"?
- How prevalent is violent pornography?
- What are the effects of non-violent versus violent pornography?

Chapter 17: Sexual Disorders & Sex Therapy (11 questions)

- Be able to define the following disorders: Hypoactive Sexual Desire, Female Sexual Arousal Disorder, Male Erectile Disorder, Premature Ejaculation, Orgasmic Disorder, Vaginismus.
- Understand the distinctions between lifelong, acquired, global, and situational problems

Causes

- Should screen for both physical and psychological/interpersonal causes
- What are some common physical causes?
- What types of prior learning contribute to sexual disorders?
- What types of current experiences contribute to sexual problems? (e.g., anxious feelings, distracting cognitions, lack of intimacy)

Therapeutic Interventions

- What are common biomedical therapies? (e.g., vasodilators for impotence)
- What does cognitive therapy involve?
- *Know the process and purpose of Master & Johnson's behavioral therapy* (graduated "non-demand pleasuring" and "sensate focus" exercises to increase relaxation and focus attention on present sensations)
- Recognize how behavioral interventions can be applied to specific problems such as vaginismus, orgasmic disorder, and premature ejaculation.

Chapter 18: Sexually Transmitted Infections (11 questions)

We covered: Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Herpes, HPV, Hepatitis B, HIV

- Which are most common in the college population? (e.g., chlamydia, HPV)
- What are the symptoms (or lack of symptoms) associated with each?
- What are potential negative health consequences (e.g., HPV → cervical cancer; gonorrhea → PID)
- Which can be prevented by vaccination? (e.g., hepatitis, some HPV strains)
- Which can be treated by antibiotics? (e.g., syphilis)
- HIV: How transmitted? What is the disease process? What behaviors are high-risk versus low-risk?

Chapter 19: Ethics, Religion, and Sexuality (5 questions)

- Be able to define and recognize: Hedonism, Utilitarianism, Asceticism, Legalism / Moralism, Humanism / Pluralism / Situation Ethics.

Chapter 20: Sex and the Law (6 questions)

Laws Against Nonconsensual Sexual Activity and STD transmission

- All states criminalize rape, statutory rape, child sexual abuse, incest, exhibitionism, and voyeurism.
- Many states have criminal penalties for infecting someone with a "venereal disease".

Laws Against Consensual or "Victimless" Sexual Activity

- No social consensus; inconsistent laws between & within states; sporadic enforcement.
- ≈ 1/2 of states have decriminalized all private sexual behavior between consenting adults (e.g., adultery, sodomy, fornication). Prostitution is only legal in certain parts of Nevada.

Epilogue: Sex Education (6 questions)

- What are the attitudes of parents and kids towards sex education and condom distribution in the schools?
- Have abstinence programs like "Sex Respect" that teach values and prohibitions been proven effective in changing behavior (e.g., frequency of risky sexual behaviors, contraceptive use, number of partners)?
- What are characteristics of programs that have been shown to change behavior?
- According to the textbook (e.g., the SIECUS curriculum in the Focus section), what sorts of information are appropriate for different age students?