

## Study Guide Ch Sex nb s2020 on line version

For Part 1: Read:

- Biological Sexual Development Handout
- Gender Dysphoria Handout
- Bruce Reimer Handout
- History: Book Chapter 10 348-350
- What is Normal Sexuality Handout

For Part 2 read:

- Development of Sexual Orientation Handout
- O Brother Where Art Thou? Handout
- Being Gay is Not a Choice Handout
- Overview of Sexual Dysfunctions Handout
- Paraphilic Disorders Handout

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### Part 1 Study Items

From the handout **Biological Sexual Development**.

1. What do we need to know in order to determine one's genetic sex?
2. What are androgens and estrogen? What is the most commonly recognized androgen?
3. Penis, ovaries, uterus, scrotum and testes are called **Primary sex characteristics**, while breast development and deepening of the voice in males are **Secondary sex characteristics**. Which one make big changes during puberty?
4. Menarche is the first period in young women. What is menopause? (may not be in the readings)
5. What is an intersex individual?
6. What is Turner's syndrome and Klinefelter's syndrome.
7. What is androgen insensitivity syndrome?
8. What are fetally androgenized females?
9. What is a DHT deficient male?
10. If you are a male, you develop a scrotum. The tissue that becomes a scrotum in males is the same tissue that becomes the(a) \_\_\_\_\_ in females.
11. The tissue that develops into a penis in males is the same tissue that develops into a \_\_\_\_\_ in females.

From the handout **Gender Dysphoria**

12. What is meant by the term "transgender" or "transsexual"?
13. If Bill has gender dysphoria what does that mean?
14. If I was a transsexual who wanted sex reassignment surgery, how will it unfold?
15. What is gender nonconformity in children?
16. How has intersexuality traditionally been treated?
17. Which is more common: male-to-female or female-to-male transsexuals?

From the Reading: **Bruce Reimer**

18. Who was Bruce Reimer and why is his story important to us?

Read the **book Chapter 10 pages 348 to 350.**

19. What researcher was known for asking thousands of people about their sex lives?
20. What researcher(s) are known for bringing people into the lab and while these people engaged in sexual activity, blood was drawn and physical measurement were obtained. This led to the sexual response cycle. What researcher(s)?
21. What are the 4 stages of the sexual response cycle?
22. What is a refractory period?

From the handout: **What is Normal Sexuality**

23. By age 15, what percent of males/females had lost their virginity?
24. Roughly what percent of people have tried anal sex with the opposite sex?
25. At age 44, what is the median number of reported sex partners for men? Women?

**You will also be responsible for terms and stuff presented in lecture.**

## **Part 2 Study Items**

**From the handouts: Development of Sexual Orientation & “O Brother Where Are Thou?” and “Being Gay is Not a Choice”**

26. Why is it hard to determine the prevalence of homosexuality?
27. Know that as far as sexual orientation, your choices traditionally have been: homosexual, bisexual, or heterosexual.
28. Which is the more realistic figure of what percentage of men are “exclusively homosexual”?  
a. 10%   b. 18%   c. .5%   d. 1-4%
29. Do genes play a role in the development of homosexuality? How do we know?
30. What is the fraternal birth order effect?
31. What is the sissy boy syndrome and what does it mean?
32. If a male fetus in the womb experiences abnormal hormonal exposure and it leads to a feminization of the brain, is this considered a genetic effect or an effect of the environment?

From the handout: **Sexual Dysfunctions**

33. Which gender has separate disorders of desire AND arousal? For which gender is there only ONE disorder that includes BOTH desire and arousal?
34. What was the purpose of the author mentioning the study by Ellen Frank (1978) on page 2, where it is reported that 80% of couples had happy marriages while about 50% had at least occasional sexual dysfunctions? i.e. what did the author want us to take away from that evidence?
35. Men with hypoactive desire problems, is that too little desire or too much desire?

36. Deficits in A \_\_\_\_\_ is about blood flow and leads to erection problems in men and lubrication problems in women.
37. If you work at a sex therapy clinic and know that Mr. Jones is a patient and coming in next, what disorder would you expect him to have?
38. If you work at a sex therapy clinic and know that Mrs. Jones is a patient and coming in next, what disorder would you expect HER to have?
39. When diagnosing female orgasm disorder, why is it important to determine if they have “never or almost never” reached orgasm? Why those specific words?
40. What is vaginismus?
41. How does the penile strain gauge work? Photoplethysmograph?
42. What is erotophobia?
43. How does sensate focus work?
44. What is the pause and squeeze technique used to treat?

From the handout: **Paraphilic Disorders**

45. What is a fetish? voyeurism? Exhibitionism? Masochism? Sadism? Frotteurism?
46. What is Transvestic Fetishism?
47. Just know: Covert sensitization is a form of aversive conditioning but instead of actually being exposed to an aversive stimulus, you just imagine being exposed.
48. How is orgasmic reconditioning done?

**You will also be responsible for terms and stuff presented in lecture.**