

Chapter 3

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. In order for an embryo to develop male genitals, the embryo must
 - A. receive hormonal and genetic signals.
 - B. have a slightly longer gestation period.
 - C. have a shorter gestation period.
 - D. first produce sperm.

Answer: A

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 66

Topic: Biological Factors

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

2. In most mammalian species, the female does all of the following EXCEPT
 - A. provide the environment for development.
 - B. nourish the young in the uterus.
 - C. select the sex of the unborn offspring.
 - D. nourish the young following birth.

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 66

Topic: Female Sexual Scripts

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

3. Which of the following is NOT an unanswered question concerning female anatomy?
 - A. the function of the G-spot
 - B. the role of orgasm
 - C. the function of the clitoris
 - D. the placement of many nerves in the pelvic cavity

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 66

Topic: Female Sexual Scripts

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

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Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

4. Which of the following is NOT a function of female sex organs?

- A. reproduction
- B. pleasure
- C. temperature regulation
- D. attraction of sexual partners

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 66

Topic: External Structures

Topic: Internal Structures

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

5. The pad of fatty tissue that covers the area of the pubic bone is called the

- A. mons veneris.
- B. labial junction.
- C. labia majora.
- D. clitoral hood.

Answer: A

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 68

Topic: Mons Pubis

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

6. Which of the following is part of the vulva?

- A. the ovaries
- B. the clitoris
- C. the cervix
- D. the fallopian tubes

Answer: B

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 67

Topic: External Structures (the Vulva)

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

7. Which of the following can be found within the vestibule?

- A. Bartholin's glands
- B. areola
- C. fallopian tubes
- D. ova

Answer: A

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 70

Topic: External Structures (the Vulva)

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

8. All of the following make up the vulva EXCEPT the

- A. clitoris.
- B. labia minora.
- C. mons pubis.
- D. vagina.

Answer: D

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 67

Topic: External Structures (the Vulva)

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

9. The center of sexual arousal in females is the

- A. vagina.
- B. clitoris.
- C. mons veneris.
- D. labia minora.

Answer: B

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 69

Topic: Clitoris

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

10. The sole function of the clitoris is

- A. sexual arousal.
- B. secretion of lubricants.
- C. urination.
- D. reproduction.

Answer: A

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 69

Topic: Clitoris

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

11. An important difference between the clitoris and the penis is that the clitoris

- A. has no sensitivity to stimulation.
- B. has no function other than sexual pleasure.
- C. has no cover that is equivalent to the foreskin of the penis.
- D. has relatively few nerve endings compared to the penis.

Answer: B

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 69

Topic: Clitoris

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

12. The two hollow chambers of the clitoris that fill with blood and swell during arousal are called

- A. corpus spongiosum.
- B. mons pubis.
- C. corpora cavernosa.
- D. labia minora.

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 69

Topic: Clitoris

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

13. During orgasm, the clitoris is
A. not covered by the clitoral hood.
B. not covered by the labia minora.
C. retracted under the clitoral hood.
D. retracted under the glans clitoris.
Answer: C
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 69
Topic: Clitoris
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.
14. Which of the following refers to the length of the external part of the clitoris?
A. 1 inch
B. 2.5 inches
C. 3.5 inches
D. 4 inches
Answer: A
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 69
Topic: Clitoris
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.
15. The labia majora encloses the
A. labia minora and the mons pubis.
B. clitoris, urethral opening, labia minora, and vaginal entrance.
C. vestibule and the mons veneris.
D. Bartholin's glands, the hymen, the Grafenberg spot, and the urethral meatus.
Answer: B
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 69
Topic: Labia Majora and Labia Minora
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.
16. The folds of the labia minora meet to form the
A. urethral meatus.

- B. mons veneris.
- C. clitoral hood.
- D. labia majora.

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 69

Topic: Labia Majora and Labia Minora

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

17. During sexual arousal, a small amount of moisture is secreted at the vaginal opening by

- A. the Bartholin's glands.
- B. the Cowper's glands.
- C. the pubic sweat glands.
- D. the Bentham's glands.

Answer: A

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 70

Topic: External Structures (the Vulva)

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

18. Which of the following is a function of vaginal lubrication?

- A. It increases the probability of conception.
- B. It makes penetration by the penis more pleasurable.
- C. It helps protect the vagina from contracting an HIV infection.
- D. All of these.

Answer: D

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 71

Topic: Vagina

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

19. One of the biological purposes of vaginal lubrication caused by sexual excitement is to

- A. maximize exposure to infection.

- B. create a more hospitable environment for sperm.
- C. reduce the likelihood of pregnancy.
- D. create a more acidic environment for sperm.

Answer: B

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 71

Topic: Vagina

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

20. The introitus refers to
- A. the connection between the vagina and the cervix.
 - B. the vaginal opening that is most sensitive to erotic pressure and touch.
 - C. the secretions of the Bartholin's glands.
 - D. the inner two-thirds of the vagina that virtually has no nerve endings.

Answer: B

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 71

Topic: Vagina

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

21. Vaginal lubrication comes from
- A. the cervix.
 - B. vestibular sweating.
 - C. the fimbriae of the fallopian tubes.
 - D. blood vessels in the vaginal wall.

Answer: D

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 71

Topic: Vagina

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

22. "Revirgination" is a procedure that
- A. tightens a woman's vagina.
 - B. makes the labia majora smaller.
 - C. repairs the hymen.

D. dilates the cervix.

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 72

Topic: Vagina

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

23. Which of the following is true about the hymen in a woman's sexual anatomy?
- A. If a woman's hymen is no longer intact then she is not a virgin.
 - B. The reason women with intact hymens cannot use a tampon is because there is no opening in the hymen.
 - C. The only true test of virginity can be done by looking at a woman's cervix.
 - D. A hymen can rupture by something which does not involve sexual behavior.

Answer: D

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 72

Topic: Vagina

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

24. Can a woman whose hymen is intact use a tampon?
- A. No, the hymen covers the introitus.
 - B. No, the Grafenberg spot will prevent insertion.
 - C. Yes, there are usually several perforations in the hymen.
 - D. Yes, the hymen disappears at menarche.

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 71

Topic: Vagina

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

25. The cheesy white matter that may be found under the hood of the clitoris in woman is called
- A. smegma.
 - B. semen.
 - C. Cowper's secretion.

D. urethral meatus.

Answer: A

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 74

Topic: Clitoris

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

26. The area known as the Grafenberg spot is reportedly located
- A. in the posterior region of the labia majora.
 - B. on the cervix.
 - C. midway between the pubic bone and the cervix on the front wall of the vagina.
 - D. around the corpora cavernosa.

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 72

Topic: G-spot

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

27. Which one of the following statements about vaginal secretions is accurate?
- A. Vaginal secretions originate from the Grafenberg area.
 - B. Vaginal lubrication serves no known function.
 - C. Vaginal secretions serve as nourishment for sperm.
 - D. Vaginal secretions change in color, quantity, and consistency, depending on a woman's menstrual cycle.

Answer: D

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 74

Topic: Vagina

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

28. Dolores reached menarche last year. Recently she has become alarmed because she has noticed clear, slippery, stretchy secretions coming from her vagina. Which of the following does these secretions indicate?
- A. ovulation
 - B. vaginismus

C. revirgination

D. menopause

Answer: A

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 73

Topic: Cervix

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

29. One other possible method of a female ejaculation is where the liquid is expelled from the

A. Bartholin's glands.

B. para-urethral glands.

C. cervix.

D. ureters.

Answer: B

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 73

Topic: Vagina

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

30. The tapered end of the uterus that opens into the vagina is known as the

A. clitoris.

B. endometrium.

C. cervix.

D. infundibulum.

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 73

Topic: Cervix

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

31. The inner lining of the uterine walls that is filled with tiny blood vessels is the

A. chondrocranium.

B. exometrium.

C. endometrium.

D. myocardium.

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 73

Topic: Uterus

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

32. Which of the following is true about oocytes?
- A. Once it leaves the ovary, the oocytes remain viable for 72 hours.
 - B. Women produce oocytes beginning in puberty and continuing until menopause.
 - C. At birth, a female's ovaries contain about half a million oocytes.
 - D. Unlike sperm, a woman's oocytes do not degenerate, especially during childhood.

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 75

Topic: Ovaries

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

33. In the event of pregnancy, the pre-embryo is embedded in the nourishing
- A. introitus.
 - B. endometrium.
 - C. epididymis.
 - D. hymen.

Answer: B

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 73

Topic: Uterus

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

34. Which of the following statements about the ovaries is NOT true?
- A. The gametes produced by the ovary are called oocytes.
 - B. Estrogen and progesterone are produced by the ovaries.
 - C. When the oocyte emerges from the ovary, its vesicular follicle becomes the corpus luteum.

D. At birth, the ovary contains up to 40,000 immature oocytes.

Answer: D

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 75

Topic: Ovaries

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

35. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the process of ovulation?

A. the sloughing off of the endometrium in the uterus

B. the release of oocyte by the rupturing of a Graffian follicle

C. the production of milk by the alveoli following childbirth

D. the changing of the vaginal environment into an acidic one by cervical secretions

Answer: B

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 75

Topic: Ovulatory Phase

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

36. Fertilization normally takes place in the

A. clitoris.

B. crus.

C. fallopian tube.

D. vagina.

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 77

Topic: Fallopian Tubes

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

37. How long is the egg viable following its release through the process of ovulation?

A. 8 hours

B. 24 hours

C. 48 hours

D. 72 hours.

Answer: B

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 75

Topic: Ovulatory Phase

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

38. How do oocytes get into the fallopian tubes?
- A. The cilia of the fimbriae wave the oocyte into the infundibulum.
 - B. The corpus luteum disintegrates and drops the oocyte into the ampulla.
 - C. The oviducts contract around the ruptured follicle, thus releasing the oocyte.
 - D. The cilia of the perineum moves the oocyte toward the uterus.

Answer: A

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 75

Topic: Fallopian Tubes

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

39. In females, the urethral opening is located
- A. between the vagina and the anus.
 - B. between the clitoris and the vaginal opening.
 - C. in the vagina.
 - D. in the perineum.

Answer: B

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 75

Topic: Other Structures

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

40. In females, the tube through which urine passes is called
- A. vagina.
 - B. ampulla.
 - C. urethra.
 - D. perineum.

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 75

Topic: Other Structures

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

41. Between the anus and the vagina is an area of soft tissue known as the
- A. peritoneum.
 - B. perineum.
 - C. areola.
 - D. vestibule.

Answer: B

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 75

Topic: Other Structures

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

42. Female breasts develop at puberty because of
- A. hormonal stimulation.
 - B. muscular development.
 - C. psychological reorientation.
 - D. sexual responsiveness.

Answer: A

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 76

Topic: Breasts

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

43. The darkened area around the nipple is called the
- A. auricle.
 - B. atrium.
 - C. alveoli.
 - D. areola.

Answer: D

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 76

Topic: Breasts

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

44. Mothers nourish their infants with milk produced in lobes within the breast called
- A. alveoli.
 - B. areolas.
 - C. cilia.
 - D. ampullae.

Answer: A

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 76

Topic: Breasts

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

45. What are the two components of the female reproductive cycle?
- A. the ovarian cycle and the hormone cycle
 - B. the ovarian cycle and the uterine cycle
 - C. the menstrual cycle and the ovarian cycle
 - D. the menstrual cycle and the hormone cycle

Answer: B

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 78

Topic: Ovarian Cycle

Topic: Menstrual Cycle

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

46. Hormones that act directly on the gonads are called
- A. pheromones.
 - B. allomones.
 - C. gonadotropins.
 - D. lipotropins.

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 79

Topic: Reproductive Hormones

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List the principal female reproductive hormones.

47. Usually, ovulation occurs
- A. in both ovaries each month.
 - B. in the left ovary for adolescents.
 - C. in one of the two ovaries each month.
 - D. twice in a month for young women.

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 80

Topic: Ovarian Cycle

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

48. The phases of the ovarian cycle include all of the following EXCEPT the
- A. follicular phase.
 - B. ovulatory phase.
 - C. proliferative phase.
 - D. luteal phase.

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 80

Topic: Ovarian Cycle

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

49. The number of ovarian follicles that grow during the follicular phase is
- A. 100–200.
 - B. 50–60.
 - C. 10–20.
 - D. 1–2.

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 80

Topic: Follicular Phase

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

50. The phases of the ovarian cycle in the order of their occurrence are the
- A. menstrual phase, the luteal phase, and the ovulatory phase.
 - B. follicular phase, the ovulatory phase, and the secretory phase.
 - C. follicular phase, the ovulatory phase, and the luteal phase.
 - D. ovulatory phase, the proliferative phase, and the secretory phase.
- Answer: C
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 80
Topic: Ovarian Cycle
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.
51. Which of the following best describes a Mittelschmerz?
- A. It is a sharp pain on one side of the lower abdomen during ovulation.
 - B. It is the process of opening of the fallopian tube during ovulation.
 - C. It refers to the time gap between ovulation and the beginning of menstruation.
 - D. It is the process by which a ruptured follicle becomes a corpus luteum.
- Answer: A
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 81
Topic: Ovulatory Phase
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.
52. The menstrual phase is characterized by the shedding of
- A. nerve tissue.
 - B. epithelial tissue.
 - C. endometrial tissue.
 - D. connective tissue.
- Answer: C
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 82
Topic: Menstrual Phase
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.
53. Approximately how much blood is expelled during the menses?
- A. 2–5 ounces
 - B. 25–30 ounces
 - C. 10–15 ounces
 - D. 15–20 ounces

Answer: A
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 82
Topic: Menstrual Phase
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

54. During her menstrual cycle, Anya developed a severe bacterial infection as a result of which she became sick. Her doctor told her that it could be the result of tampon use. In this case, Anya most likely has
- A. endometriosis.
 - B. toxic shock syndrome.
 - C. amenorrhea.
 - D. perimenopausal syndrome.

Answer: B
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 81
Topic: Menstrual Cycle
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

55. What percentage of menstruating women experience premenstrual discomfort?
- A. 35 percent
 - B. 50 percent
 - C. 75 percent
 - D. 98 percent

Answer: C
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 84
Topic: Premenstrual Syndrome
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

56. When women do not menstruate for reasons other than aging, the condition is called
- A. dysmenorrhea.
 - B. menarche.
 - C. menorrhagia.
 - D. amenorrhea.

Answer: D
Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 85

Topic: Amenorrhea

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

57. Heavy or prolonged menstrual bleeding is called
- A. dysmenorrhea.
 - B. amenorrhea.
 - C. menarche.
 - D. menorrhagia.

Answer: D

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 84

Topic: Menorrhagia

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

58. Rebecca has had an alarmingly heavy flow without much pain during her menstrual cycle. She has soaked through a sanitary pad in less than an hour. Which of the following would be the most likely diagnosis in this case?
- A. menorrhagia
 - B. dyspareunia
 - C. amenorrhea
 - D. dysmenorrhea

Answer: A

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 84

Topic: Menorrhagia

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

59. When women who live or work together sometimes report similarly timed menstrual cycles it is known as
- A. premenstrual dysphoric disorder.
 - B. menstrual synchrony.
 - C. amenorrhea.
 - D. menorrhagia.

Answer: B

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 83

Topic: Menstrual Synchrony

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

60. Which of the following is true about premenstrual syndrome (PMS)?
- A. It is at its peak at the age of 35 and at menopause in women.
 - B. It can have physical, emotional, and psychological symptoms.
 - C. It is a syndrome commonly seen among middle-class black women.
 - D. It is not seen as commonly as premenstrual dysphoric disorder in women.

Answer: B

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 84

Topic: Premenstrual Syndrome

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

61. Serious pain sufficient to limit a woman's activities before or during the woman's menstrual cycle is called
- A. menorrhagia.
 - B. dyspareunia.
 - C. amenorrhea.
 - D. dysmenorrhea.

Answer: D

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 85

Topic: Dysmenorrhea

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

62. As her menstrual flow begins, Annika feels weak, nauseated, and has severe pain in the pelvic region. These symptoms occur at no other time. A likely diagnosis is
- A. primary dysmenorrhea.
 - B. amenorrhea.
 - C. premenstrual dysphoric disorder.
 - D. eclampsia.

Answer: A

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 85

Topic: Dysmenorrhea

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

63. Jacqueline suffers from acute abdominal pain and nausea during menstrual cycle because of which she is unable to attend work. Her gynecologist detects high levels of prostaglandins in her body. Which of the following drugs is he most likely to suggest to lower her prostaglandins production?

A. aspirin
B. epinine
C. insulin
D. amphetamine

Answer: A

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 85

Topic: Dysmenorrhea

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

64. Primary dysmenorrhea is caused by high levels of

A. prostaglandins.
B. pheromones.
C. testosterone.
D. oocytes.

Answer: A

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 85

Topic: Dysmenorrhea

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

65. Maria has never menstruated and is currently 18 years old. Her condition is known as

A. menorrhagia.
B. primary dyspareunia.
C. primary amenorrhea.
D. dysmenorrhea.

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 85

Topic: Amenorrhea

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

66. An easily available prostaglandin inhibitor is

A. ibuprofen.

- B. acetaminophen.
- C. plain yogurt.
- D. caffeine.

Answer: A

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 85

Topic: Dysmenorrhea

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

67. When one of her children developed an extended illness, Maureen stopped menstruating. She had no other symptoms. A likely diagnosis would be

- A. secondary dysmenorrhea.
- B. primary endometrial cancer.
- C. premenstrual syndrome.
- D. secondary amenorrhea.

Answer: D

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 85

Topic: Amenorrhea

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

68. Which of the following is NOT a recommendation for dealing with premenstrual changes?

- A. consume a well-balanced diet
- B. avoid tobacco
- C. avoid physical exertion like exercise
- D. get sufficient sleep

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 86

Topic: Premenstrual Syndrome

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

69. Which of the following statements regarding sexual intercourse during menstruation is NOT correct?

- A. Orthodox Jewish women are required to refrain from intercourse for seven days following the end of menstruation.
- B. Some women may find sexual intercourse to relieve menstrual discomfort.
- C. Conception cannot occur during menstruation.

- D. There is a general cultural taboo against menstruation in women.
Answer: C
Bloom's Level: Analyze
Difficulty: Medium
Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 87
Topic: Menstrual Cycle
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.
70. Each of the following researchers has described a model for sexual response in humans EXCEPT
A. Masters and Johnson.
B. Kaplan.
C. Loulan.
D. Lavoisier.
Answer: D
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Human Sexual Response, 89
Topic: Sexual Response Models
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast Masters and Johnson's, Kaplan's, and Loulan's models of the sexual response cycle.
71. The Masters and Johnson's model of sexual response does NOT focus on the
A. physical changes that occur in the clitoris.
B. role of the affective component of desire in sexual response.
C. physiological components of sexual arousal.
D. excitement and resolution phases of sexual response in women.
Answer: B
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Feedback: Human Sexual Response, 89
Topic: William Masters and Virginia Johnson
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast Masters and Johnson's, Kaplan's, and Loulan's models of the sexual response cycle.
72. Henry, a medical student studying the nature of sexual excitement prevalent in white American men and women, observes that 40 per cent of white men and women tend to get worked up for career-related reasons and therefore have high propensity for inhibitions about sex. Which of the following models of sexual response is most likely to have been adopted by Henry for his study?
A. Masters and Johnson's four-phase model

- B. dual control model
- C. Kaplan's tri-phasic model
- D. Whipple and McGreer's Circular model

Answer: B

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

Feedback: Human Sexual Response, 89

Topic: Sexual Response Models

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Learning Objective: Compare and contrast Masters and Johnson's, Kaplan's, and Loulan's models of the sexual response cycle.

73. Lisa Diamond's term for situation-dependent sexual responsiveness in women is called

- A. situational bisexuality.
- B. sexual fluidity.
- C. cognitive dissonance.
- D. a continuum of sexual response.

Answer: B

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Human Sexual Response, 88

Topic: Sexual Orientation

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Learning Objective: Compare and contrast Masters and Johnson's, Kaplan's, and Loulan's models of the sexual response cycle.

74. Which of the following is true according to Lisa Diamond?

- A. Emotional closeness can override predominant orientation.
- B. Female desire may be dictated by both intimacy and emotional connection.
- C. Women's sexual desires are more variable than are men's.
- D. All of these.

Answer: D

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Human Sexual Response, 88

Topic: Sexual Orientation

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Compare and contrast Masters and Johnson's, Kaplan's, and Loulan's models of the sexual response cycle.

75. According to the dual control model,

- A. there are no differences in sexual response between heterosexuals and homosexuals, but there are overall differences between men and women.

- B. there are no differences in sexual response between men and women, but there are differences between heterosexuals and homosexuals.
- C. mood was found to have very little effect on sexuality.
- D. sexual inhibition and excitation are separate systems.

Answer: D

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Human Sexual Response, 91

Topic: Sexual Response Models

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Compare and contrast Masters and Johnson's, Kaplan's, and Loulan's models of the sexual response cycle.

76. Anatomically speaking, the part of the body that appears to be involved most in sexual behaviors is the

- A. vagus nerve network.
- B. endocrine system.
- C. myotonic cavity.
- D. limbic system.

Answer: A

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Human Sexual Response, 93

Topic: Neural System and Sexual Stimuli

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Learning Objective: Compare and contrast Masters and Johnson's, Kaplan's, and Loulan's models of the sexual response cycle.

77. Sheila experiences thrills of sensation when she is stroked behind her knees. For her, this highly sensitive area is a(n)

- A. trigger spot.
- B. G-spot.
- C. low-threshold sensual zone.
- D. erogenous zone.

Answer: D

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

Feedback: Human Sexual Response, 94

Topic: Sexual Excitement

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Learning Objective: Compare and contrast Masters and Johnson's, Kaplan's, and Loulan's models of the sexual response cycle.

78. Martha, a fifty-year-old and a mother of two, experiences fatigue and lack of bone density. Her relationship with her husband develops a rift due to reduced interest in sex. Which of the following hormones is Martha most likely lacking in?

- A. orexin
- B. melatonin
- C. ibuprofen
- D. testosterone

Answer: D

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

Feedback: Human Sexual Response, 94

Topic: Hormones

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Learning Objective: Compare and contrast Masters and Johnson's, Kaplan's, and Loulan's models of the sexual response cycle.

79. Which of the following is true about the role of hormones on libido?
- A. Testosterone plays a powerful role in the libido of men but not women.
 - B. Progesterone is the most influential hormone for both men and women.
 - C. Women produce testosterone in their ovaries, which increases their libido.
 - D. Research has recently found that testosterone is not the primary hormone involved in human libido.

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Human Sexual Response, 94

Topic: Hormones

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Compare and contrast Masters and Johnson's, Kaplan's, and Loulan's models of the sexual response cycle.

80. During sexual excitement, the clitoris becomes swollen. This response is due to

- A. a full bladder pressing on the clitoris.
- B. the hormonal cycle.
- C. increased muscle tension.
- D. genital vasocongestion.

Answer: D

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Human Sexual Response, 95

Topic: Sexual Arousal

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Compare and contrast Masters and Johnson's, Kaplan's, and Loulan's models of the sexual response cycle.

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81. Increased muscle tension that accompanies the approach of orgasm is called
- A. vasocongestion.
 - B. myotonia.
 - C. transudation.
 - D. tenting.
- Answer: B
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Human Sexual Response, 95
Topic: Sexual Arousal
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast Masters and Johnson's, Kaplan's, and Loulan's models of the sexual response cycle.
82. The first physiological sign of sexual excitement in women is
- A. experiencing contraction of the labia majora.
 - B. arching of the back.
 - C. sweating in the vaginal wall.
 - D. hardening of the nipple.
- Answer: C
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Feedback: Female Sexual Response, 95
Topic: Sexual Excitement
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: Assess the psychological and physiological processes involved in the female sexual response, including vaginal secretions and lubrication and the role of orgasm.
83. As Cathy is approaching orgasm she notices what appears to be a rash on her chest. This is most likely to be a(n)
- A. sex flush.
 - B. prostaglandin surge.
 - C. myotonic rash.
 - D. postural hypotension rash.
- Answer: A
Bloom's Level: Apply
Difficulty: High
Feedback: Female Sexual Response, 98
Topic: Sexual Excitement
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Assess the psychological and physiological processes involved in the female sexual response, including vaginal secretions and lubrication and the role of orgasm.

84. The thickening of the vaginal walls, which occurs in the plateau stage of the sexual response cycle, is known as the
- A. vaginal shelf.
 - B. sex flush.
 - C. orgasmic platform.
 - D. orgasmic trigger.

Answer: C

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sexual Response, 98

Topic: Sexual Excitement

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Learning Objective: Assess the psychological and physiological processes involved in the female sexual response, including vaginal secretions and lubrication and the role of orgasm.

85. Hannah indulges in an act of sexual intercourse. Close to orgasm she observes flushing of her facial skin as a result of excitement. Which of the following other changes is most likely to happen to her in this case?
- A. shrinking of the areolae
 - B. retraction of the clitoris
 - C. lightening of the skin
 - D. thinning of the vaginal walls

Answer: B

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

Feedback: Female Sexual Response, 98

Topic: Sexual Excitement

APA Learning Outcome: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology

Learning Objective: Assess the psychological and physiological processes involved in the female sexual response, including vaginal secretions and lubrication and the role of orgasm.

86. Just before orgasm,
- A. the clitoris becomes very erect, swollen, and protrudes noticeably.
 - B. the vaginal opening shrinks, and the orgasmic platform is formed.
 - C. the breasts swell, while the nipples and the areolae shrink.
 - D. the sex skin and sex flush disappear.

Answer: B

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sexual Response, 98

Topic: Sexual Excitement

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Assess the psychological and physiological processes involved in the female sexual response, including vaginal secretions and lubrication and the role of orgasm.

TRUE/FALSE

87. Before hormones begin their action, all developing embryos appear male.
Answer: False
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 66
Topic: Hormones
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.
88. The term vagina refers to the external female genitalia.
Answer: False
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 67
Topic: External Structures (the Vulva)
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.
89. The terms vagina and vulva are synonymous.
Answer: False
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 67
Topic: External Structures (the Vulva)
APA Learning Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.
90. The clitoris is the center of sexual arousal in women.
Answer: True
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 69
Topic: Clitoris

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

91. In the United States, the practice of trimming and shaving the pubic hair is gaining popularity.
Answer: True
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 69
Topic: Mons Pubis
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.
92. Most nerve endings in the vagina are found in the introitus.
Answer: True
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 71
Topic: Vagina
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.
93. The area enclosed by the labia majora is the vestibule.
Answer: False
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 70
Topic: Labia Majora and Labia Minora
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.
94. A woman without a hymen is not a virgin.
Answer: False
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 71
Topic: Vagina
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

95. The alkalization of the acidic chemical balance in the vagina reduces the possibility of conception.
Answer: False
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 71
Topic: Vagina
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: Assess the psychological and physiological processes involved in the female sexual response, including vaginal secretions and lubrication and the role of orgasm.
96. In some cultures, blood on the sheets of a newly married couple is considered proof of the virginity of the bride.
Answer: True
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 71
Topic: Vagina
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.
97. Regarding the G-spot, no specific gland or site has been found in all women.
Answer: True
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 73
Topic: G-spot
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: Assess the psychological and physiological processes involved in the female sexual response, including vaginal secretions and lubrication and the role of orgasm.
98. The ovaries produce gametes, estrogen, and progesterone.
Answer: True
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 73
Topic: Ovaries
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

- Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.
99. At birth, an ovary will contain about half a million oocytes.
Answer: True
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 75
Topic: Ovaries
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.
100. The fallopian tubes are directly attached to the ovaries.
Answer: False
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 75
Topic: Fallopian Tubes
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.
101. In reality, large breasts have more sexual responsiveness than small breasts.
Answer: False
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 76
Topic: Breasts
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.
102. The two hormones responsible for the regulation of the ovarian cycle are estrogen and oxytocin.
Answer: False
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 79
Topic: Reproductive Hormones
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: List the principal female reproductive hormones.
103. The luteal phase is the most variable phase of the ovarian cycle.

Answer: False
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 81
Topic: Luteal Phase
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

104. The combined effect of hormonal imbalances and uterine fibroids accounts for 80 percent of all cases of menorrhagia.

Answer: True
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 84
Topic: Menorrhagia
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

105. Fewer than 20 percent of females experience physical and behavioral changes premenstrually.

Answer: False
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 84
Topic: Premenstrual Syndrome
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

106. Severe pain during menstruation is known as dysmenorrhea.

Answer: True
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 85
Topic: Dysmenorrhea
APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains
Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

107. Only men produce testosterone.

Answer: False
Bloom's Level: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Feedback: Human Sexual Response, 94
Topic: Hormones

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Compare and contrast Masters and Johnson's, Kaplan's, and Loulan's models of the sexual response cycle.

108. The arousal process of myotonia refers to the engorgement of body tissues with blood.

Answer: False

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sexual Response, 95

Topic: Sexual Arousal

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Compare and contrast Masters and Johnson's, Kaplan's, and Loulan's models of the sexual response cycle.

109. For women, the first sign of sexual arousal is usually breathlessness.

Answer: False

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sexual Response, 95

Topic: Sexual Excitement

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Assess the psychological and physiological processes involved in the female sexual response, including vaginal secretions and lubrication and the role of orgasm.

SHORT ANSWER

110. What are the two main functions of the ovaries?

Answer: They produce oocytes and produce sex hormones such as estrogen, progesterone, and testosterone.

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 75

Topic: Ovaries

APA Learning Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

111. How do breasts acquire their erotic potential?

Answer: In the Western culture, women's breasts capture a significant amount of attention and serve an erotic function. Many, but not all, women find breast stimulation intensely pleasurable, whether it occurs during breastfeeding or sexual

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contact. Partners tend to be aroused by both the sight and the touch of women's breasts. Although there is no basis in reality, some believe that large breasts denote greater sexual responsiveness than small breasts.

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 76

Topic: Breasts

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

112. Briefly describe the distinctive purposes of the menstrual cycle and the ovarian cycle.

Answer: The ovarian cycle begins with oogenesis and ends with ovulation or the passage of the oocyte into the fallopian tubes. The menstrual cycle has to do with preparation of the uterus or endometrial layer of the lining of the uterus for implantation by a fertilized egg.

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 79–85

Topic: Menstrual Cycle

Topic: Ovarian Cycle

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

113. A young rape victim is about to go through a procedure called hymenoplasty. Why would she undergo this?

Answer: In some cultures, there is extreme importance on being a virgin. In some cases, if a woman is thought not to be a virgin, she can be physically abused by her partner. Since the hymen (if it is present) typically ruptures with first intercourse, a rape victim would likely not have an intact hymen.

Bloom's Level: Apply

Difficulty: High

Feedback: Female Sex Organs; What Are They For?, 72

Topic: Vagina

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.

114. Describe two things women can do to relieve common premenstrual discomfort.
- Answer: Dietary change (a well-balanced diet, with plenty of wholegrain cereals, fruits, and vegetables); avoid alcohol and tobacco; get sufficient sleep; exercise; Aerobic exercise brings oxygen to body tissues and stimulates the production of endorphins, chemical substances that help promote feelings of well-being.

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Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 86

Topic: Premenstrual Syndrome

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

115. List and describe the two main physiological processes involved in sexual arousal.
Answer: Vasocongestion: concentration of blood in certain tissues of the body (e.g., in the clitoris and penis). Myotonia: increased muscle tension to the point of involuntary contractions during orgasm.

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Human Sexual Response, 95

Topic: Sexual Arousal

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Compare and contrast Masters and Johnson's, Kaplan's, and Loulan's models of the sexual response cycle.

ESSAY

116. List and describe the structures that comprise the vulva.
Answer: The external female genitals are the mons pubis, the clitoris, the labia majora, and the labia minora, collectively known as the vulva.
Mons veneris: pad of fatty tissue that covers the area of the pubic bone about 6 inches below the navel.
Clitoris: glans, hood and shaft. Center of sexual arousal, becomes erect during arousal.
Labia majora: two folds of spongy flesh that enclose the labia minora, clitoris, urethral opening, and vaginal entrance.
Labia minora: varies in appearance from woman to woman, small folds that meet to form clitoral hood, sensitive to touch, and swells during arousal.
Bloom's Level: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 67–70
Topic: External Structures (the Vulva)
APA Learning Outcome: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology
Learning Objective: List and describe the functions of the external and internal female sex organs, the breasts, and other structures.
117. Trace the development and the movement of the oocyte from its beginning in the ovarian follicles to its likely place of fertilization.

Answer: Every month one of the 10 to 20 ovarian follicles will mature into a vesicular follicle. Under the influence of FSH and LH, one follicle will rupture, and the oocyte will enter the abdominal cavity. The fimbriae of the fallopian tubes contain cilia that begin to wave and conduct the oocyte into the fallopian tube. Just inside the infundibulum is the ampulla. Here is where fertilization normally takes place.

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sex Organs: What Are They For?, 81

Topic: Ovarian Cycle

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

118. List and briefly describe three major problems related to menstruation.

Answer: Premenstrual syndrome: a collection of physical, emotional, and psychological changes that may occur 7–14 days before a woman's menstrual period.

Primary or secondary dysmenorrhea: pelvic pain, weakness, nausea, and other physical symptoms. Primary dysmenorrhea is related to uterine shedding.

Secondary dysmenorrhea is related to other disorders.

Primary or secondary amenorrhea: absence of menstruation due to pregnancy, low body fat, hormonal problems, etc.

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Female Sexual Physiology, 84–85

Topic: Menstrual Effects

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Examine the phases of the ovarian and menstrual cycles.

119. Describe the physiological changes that a woman's body will undergo up to the point of orgasm.

Answer: The two general processes of vasocongestion and myotonia will bring about a series of changes: Vaginal walls will become lubricated through sweating. The upper two-thirds of the vagina will expand in a process called tenting, and the vagina will expand in length and width. There will be engorgement of the labia majora. The labia minora will protrude outside the labia majora and the clitoris will erect. Breathing and heart rate will increase. Contractions will raise the uterus. The breasts and the areola will enlarge and the nipples will erect. Sex flush may appear. Just before orgasm, the clitoris will retract, the minor lips will enlarge and darken, the vaginal opening will decrease, and the orgasmic platform will be established. The vagina expands and the uterus will become fully elevated. Also, lubrication will stop, the breasts will continue to enlarge, but the nipples will decrease in size.

Bloom's Level: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Feedback: Human Sexual Response, 95–98

Topic: Sexual Excitement

APA Learning Outcome: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains

Learning Objective: Assess the psychological and physiological processes involved in the female sexual response, including vaginal secretions and lubrication and the role of orgasm.