

Review for Exam 1 – HES 3523 Human Sexuality – Spring 2015

75 multiple choice questions on February 4, Wednesday, 2015.

Define (all from text & class):

- norm/norms- culture rules/standards
- menopause-when a women no longer has menstrual periods
- culture –a person's beliefs, view, way of life, group, religion
- amenorrhea- absence of menstruation, unrelated to aging
- correlation – some relation between the two
 - a relationship between variables
 - varied strengths
 - does not imply causation (one does not cause the other)256+8969
- perimenopause- a period gradual changes and adjustments a women's body goes through prior to menopause, before menstruation stops completely
- ethnocentric fallacy- the belief that one's belief mode of living, values are superior to others
- blue balls 😊
- schemas-interrelated ideas that helps individuals process information by organizing it in useful ways
 - valuable tools in processing information like a filter
 - recall/ what comes to our mind due to cultures, experiences
- endometriosis- disorder when the lining of the uterus grows outside of the uterine cavity
- inguinal hernia- the intestine descends into the lower abdomen into the groin, scrotum
- acculturation – process of adaption by an ethnic group to the attitudes, behaviors, and values of the dominant culture
- pre-seminal fluid – fluid that clears out the passage for sperm to go through , rarely results in pregnancy

Be familiar with:

- key sexologists in history (class & text)
 - Clelia Mosher, Sigmund Freud, Alfred Kinsey, Masters & Johnson, Evelyn Hooker, Michel Foucault
 - the primary thing for which each is known
 - the form of research that most characterized their work
 - e.g., Sigmund Freud - the role of sexuality in personality development - case study
 - **Clelia Mosher**
 - women's physician/ gynecologist
 - women's health advocate who disapprove of Victorian stereotypes about the physical incapacities of women
 - later discover that she wrote lots and lots of journals covering the sex life and observations of the sex life of Victorian women
 - **Sigmund Freud**
 - psychoanalysis & the role of sexuality in personality development, case study
 - considered sexuality's role in personality development
 - saw sexuality as a basis for neuroses-sexuality could develop mental disorder
 - had inadequate descriptions of female sexuality
 - 5 stages in psychosexual development:
 - Oral Stage
 - Anal Stage
 - Phallic stage
 - Latency Stage
 - Genital stage

- **Alfred Kinsey-respect to field of sexology**
 - Survey methodology
 - Found human sexual behavior to be highly diverse
 - Emphasized role of masturbation
 - Distinction of normal/abnormal behavior was meaningless
 - Brought respect and respectability to the field of sexology
 - Studied entomology
 - Two books: *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male/Female*
 - Destroyed human belief of sex as innocent and virtue
 - Portrayed public sex behavior vs. actual sex behavior
 - Changed way we looked at sex and freed people from stigma of abnormality
- **William Masters & Virginia Johnson**
 - Studied physiology of sexuality
 - Laboratory observation
 - Promoted behavioral therapy
 - Sex problems not due to personality disorders
 - Women can receive orgasm through clitoral stimulation
 - Sexual response cycle- 4 phases
 - Male/female same cycle
 - Excitement phase
 - Plateau phase
 - Orgasmic phase
 - Resolution phase
- **Evelyn Hooker**
 - Removed homosexuality as a disorder
 - Landmark research showed that homosexuality was not a psychopathology
- **Michel Foucault**
 - Focus on gender
 - Viewed human sexuality as a social construct (no difference in men/women or gay/straight or what they are made up of)
 - Nurture over nature
 - Sociologist
 - Physiology no play on human sexuality only social and learned.

Our sexuality is rooted in society with social construct

- the 3 primary components of semen (class & text)
 - sperm
 - fructose from seminal vesicles
 - spermine/alcholine
- the determinants of breast size (class)
 - fat content- which is determined by heredity factors
 - fat content+heredity+milk glands

Understand:

- the ages at which our sexuality begins and ends (class)
 - begins at birth and ends at death
- what the model of Holistic Sexuality represents (class)
 - all factors come into play with sexuality