



TEST MANUAL

3rd EDITION OF *TALKING BACK TO SEXUAL PRESSURE*

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There are three levels of classroom involvement possible:

1. Background Reading—if classroom time is limited, Women’s Studies, Human Sexuality, and other classes use *Talking Back to Sexual Pressure* to assure that their students are exposed to important skills not included in their regular textbooks.

- You can select test objectives from this test manual and test on the multiple choice test items, while focusing on your main text in class.
- You can easily make essay questions from test objectives.
- You may choose to assign exercises at the end of some chapters to increase involvement.

2. As a Supplement to Your Text—if you want to cover some of this book in class.

- *Talking Back to Sexual Pressure* is user-friendly. It is designed so that all the concepts may be learned from the reading.
- You can lecture and test on the most important concepts, including role play, discussion groups, etc.

3. As a Text For a Class—assertiveness training instructors use *Talking Back to Sexual Pressure* on college campuses, where sexual violence is often prevalent.

Privacy Issues

In reviewing sexuality books for publishers, I have seen exercises that ask intimate questions for students to discuss in groups.

Your author is a clinical psychologist. While I have known instructors who assigned students to give each other backrubs, and even heard of some who required students to write about their personal sexual activities, I am trained to consider the former too intimate for some students, and the latter to be abusive, designed to gratify the voyeuristic needs of the instructor. For anyone who knows human nature, requiring confidentiality of discussion groups is unrealistic. It is our responsibility as professionals to try as best we can to avoid the disclosure of deeply personal material that might embarrass or distress our students. Class is not therapy, and even if all students could be trusted to keep the revealed “juicy tidbits” confidential, the class is not equipped with counseling resources to help students cope with this information. Therefore, in explaining how to use this book, I have erred on the side of protecting privacy.

Test Objectives Correlate with Test Items

Each test item here is set up to ask precisely what each exam question requires. The numbers do not always correspond, because some objectives warrant more than one test item.

Number of Test Items per Chapter

Some chapters contain more “testable” material than others, and so warrant a few more test items.

Difficulty Level

These items are of moderate difficulty or lower, at an average level of abstraction. My assumption is that when students are learning how to be sexually safe, you want all of them to master the material rather than to separate the A from the B students.

Where are the Answers?

If you are a student, you must read your assignment to figure out the answers. This will result in your retaining the information much better!

Test Bank – Chapter 1

CHAPTER 1 TEST OBJECTIVES

1. State the estimated chances of an American woman being raped in her lifetime.
2. How many STDs that have reached epidemic proportions in the U.S.?
3. List some reasons why men need to learn sexual assertion.
4. List advantages of being sexually assertive.
5. Differentiate between assertive, aggressive, and non-assertive responses.
6. Recognize assertive responses.
7. Recognize examples of confrontive assertion.
8. Recognize examples of empathic assertion.

CHAPTER 1 TEST ITEMS

1. Which of the following is true?
 - a) Experts estimate that at least 1 in 4 American women will be raped in her lifetime.
 - b) France has the highest teenage pregnancy rate in the industrialized world.
 - c) One in 6 boys and one in 5 girls are sexually abused before the age of puberty.
 - d) Two sexually transmitted diseases have reached epidemic proportions in the U.S.
2. Among the reasons men need to learn sexual assertion are:
 - a) 15% of men in the federal workforce claim to have been sexually harassed on the job.
 - b) Innocent men are often perceived as dangerous in our sexual climate.
 - c) There will be less fear of false accusations if everyone is clear about sexual rights.
 - d) All of the above.
3. Which of the following is not an advantage of being sexually assertive?
 - a) Decreased chance of contracting a sexually transmitted disease.
 - b) Assurance that one can avoid rape.
 - c) Decreased odds of being sexually harassed or of being accused of harassment.
 - d) Decreased risk of raping an acquaintance, or of being raped by an acquaintance.

4. Antwon leans over Latesha's desk and rubs his hand across her cheek. She doesn't like it. If she chooses to respond assertively, one example would be
- "Please don't do that."
 - "Cut it out, scumbag!"
 - Telling the other women to watch out for Gary.
 - Letting her lower lip tremble so he sees that she is upset.
5. An assertive response is one in which people
- Speak up and do not let anyone get by with anything whatsoever.
 - Say directly what they want, believe, and feel.
 - Are cool and businesslike in asking for what they want, rather than showing emotion.
 - Respond politely on the surface, but find indirect ways to put other people in their place.
6. An example of confrontive assertion is
- "I know you really want to, Christie, but I am not ready for that."
 - "I'm really getting mad. You said you'd stop pushing me like this and would wait until I'm ready."
 - "I'd like to make love now."
 - "I need to talk about my feelings."
7. Which of the following is an example of empathic assertion?
- "I am furious that you would talk about our private lives with your friends."
 - "Please don't touch me there."
 - "I understand that you're angry because I've changed my mind, but I just can't help it, I'm having second thoughts."
 - "You said we could make love—how can you go back on your promise?"
8. Jackie has had six dates with Connor. He wants to have sex. He's not rude, nor does he use force. He just asks her to "go all the way." She bursts out, "Listen, jerk-head! Can't you get it through your stupid skull? I'm not a pickup!" Her response is
- Nonassertive
 - Assertive
 - Probably necessary in the twenty-first century
 - Aggressive
9. Miguel has known Trava for three days. She wants to have sex. He says, "Come on, Trava, let's get to know each other a little. You're very good-looking, but we just met." Miguel's response is
- Aggressive
 - Unmanly
 - Assertive
 - Passive

Test Bank – Chapter 2

STUDENT EXERCISES: The Sexual Ethics Checklist is great for starting a back-and-forth debate in the classroom.

- What surprised you about this checklist?
- How many people do you think would answer in the “ethical” direction?
- Are there ethical issues here that would differ between males and females? By sexual preference?
- Are the questions biased? How?

CHAPTER 2 TEST OBJECTIVES

After studying this material, you should be able to:

1. List and explain each of the sexual rights.
2. Recognize and use I-statements.
3. Explain the extent to which alcohol use affects unintentional pregnancy, STDs, and acquaintance rape.

CHAPTER 2 TEST ITEMS

1. Which of the following is NOT a sexual right?
 - a) A person has a right to know the fantasies of a partner.
 - b) A person has a right to refuse any type of sexual contact at any time or place, regardless of how aroused the person is.
 - c) A person has a right to know if a potential sex partner has any contagious disease.
 - d) A person has the right to be treated by a psychotherapist without any sexual pressure from the therapist.
2. Amy was angry that her coworker, Rick, kept making jokes about women—how they smell, how dumb they are, or other put-downs. Amy made an official complaint. She was
 - a) Wrong to make her complaint official, because mere words and joking are not serious enough to constitute legal harassment.
 - b) Justified, because Rick was violating her right to work without the pressure of sexual put-downs.
 - c) Overly sensitive, since he was not touching her and certainly not propositioning her.
 - d) A and C are both correct.
3. Joel’s attorney was helping him with his divorce, but kept asking him out for a drink and flirting. According to the author, the attorney was
 - a) Perhaps inappropriate, but these things happen.
 - b) Violating Joel’s right to receive professional help without sexual pressure.
 - c) Not sensitive enough to Joel’s inexperience with dating after having been married so long.
 - d) Within his rights, and ethical, because he wasn’t her physician, professor, or boss.

4. Sexual rights include the right(s) to
 - a) Attend school without unwelcome sexual pressure from faculty, school employees, or students.
 - b) Know if a potential partner is using a contraceptive pill or device correctly.
 - c) Use the telephone without the intrusion of uninvited sexual remarks or threats.
 - d) All of the above.

5. Which of the following is NOT an I-statement?
 - a) "I'm getting really frustrated."
 - b) "I'm uncomfortable when you do that."
 - c) "I think you are being very inconsiderate."
 - d) "I really appreciate the way you treat me."

6. Which of the following is the best example of an I-statement?
 - a) "I can't understand you."
 - b) "I believe you're the most conceited person I've ever met."
 - c) "I wonder if you know how this makes me feel."
 - d) "I'm so upset"

7. Which of the following is true?
 - a) One fourth of young women who become unintentionally pregnant were intoxicated at the time.
 - b) 25% of young women who contract a sexually transmitted disease were intoxicated at the time.
 - c) As many as $\frac{3}{4}$ of convicted sex offenders had been drinking at the time of their crime.
 - d) Alcohol figures in about 20% of acquaintance rapes.

8. Which of the following is NOT an I-statement?
 - a) I feel really nervous when you do that.
 - b) I think you are extremely rude.
 - c) I am very uncomfortable when people make fun of men.
 - d) I'm disappointed.

Test Bank – Chapter 3

POSSIBLE DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

In the section about “What are you Scripted to Believe?” ask which are the most dysfunctional messages? Why?

What kinds of behaviors could result in a person who was scripted to believe any of the above?

“Common Beliefs about Sex” can also create a debate:

Fishbowl: Ask a group of 6-8 females to volunteer. Sitting across from, 6-8 male volunteers, each group facing the other group in front of the class. You can use the “fishbowl”, where you keep one empty chair between the two groups and anyone from class can sit there and disagree, but no one except the debaters can speak otherwise.

CHAPTER 3 TEST OBJECTIVES

After studying this material, you should be able to:

1. Describe the major messages that affect sexuality and are absorbed by males in our society.
2. Explain what may interfere with American women becoming assertive.
3. Define and be able to recognize a “script”.
4. Discuss the perceptions of those who are most careful about avoiding AIDS.
5. List and contrast healthy and unhealthy sexual beliefs.
6. Describe some techniques, such as thought-stopping, to use in helping yourself form assertive beliefs.

CHAPTER 3 TEST ITEMS

1. A major message picked up by males growing up in our society is that
 - a) Being a man involves strength of character.
 - b) Becoming a good father is the major goal for which young men should prepare.
 - c) In an equal relationship with a woman, you can still feel masculine.
 - d) Conquering is masculine and submitting is not.

2. The chief problem that seems to interfere with American women becoming assertive is
 - a) The fear of getting physically out of control with the rage inside her.
 - b) The fear that if she owns her own power, she will be thought unfeminine.
 - c) The desire to attract wealthier men who prefer a passive, man-pleasing female.
 - d) The fear that other women will disapprove.

3. The best overall definition of a “script” in this book is
 - a) Early, unconscious expectations for how you will behave in future life.
 - b) A deep feeling of confidence about how you will control your future sex life.
 - c) A wish for what you want in your next sexual relationship
 - d) A prediction made by destructive parents about how badly you will turn out.

4. Kim always had her boyfriends on a string, keeping several going at one time without telling the others. Looking back, she realizes that her family always tried to get their way indirectly rather than saying what they thought. From this we have a good idea that Kim
 - a) Hated her father and is replaying that anger.
 - b) Was scripted to manipulate people.
 - c) Has been sexually victimized in the past
 - d) Has no desire to change.

5. Which of the following beliefs about sex promote(s) healthy and functional relationships?
 - a) Men need to have sex to prove that they are real men.
 - b) A virgin has not really entered adulthood.
 - c) Almost everyone has a better sex life than I do.
 - d) None of the above.

6. Those who are most careful about avoiding AIDS
 - a) Perceive themselves as less healthy than do those who take sexual risks.
 - b) Score higher on tests of anxiety than do those who take sexual risks.
 - c) Believe they are susceptible to HIV, that it is serious and preventable, and that they should take care of their health.
 - d) Are white middle class males.

7. Some techniques to use in helping yourself form assertive beliefs are
 - a) Thought-stopping and primal scream therapy.
 - b) Thought-stopping, guided imagery, and praising yourself.
 - c) Practicing being as blunt and truthful as possible, and not censoring your thoughts.
 - d) Watching films where heroes fight back and refuse to let someone take over their personal power.

8. Which of the following is false?
- Your mind is already programmed with your beliefs about sex.
 - When you are depressed you are sometimes more likely to take sexual risks.
 - If you imagine yourself having unprotected sex, this may serve as a rehearsal for taking a risk later
 - Most people have gotten past any major influences from the messages they receive in childhood.
9. Which one of the following is a healthy sexual belief?
- I must accept that I can't control my sex drive.
 - I need to have sex to prove I'm attractive.
 - It is not necessary to have sex to prove something about myself.
 - Abstinence is bad for adults.

CHAPTER 4 INVOLVEMENT OPTIONS

- A great attention-getter for this unit is to assign in the previous class that all students hand in “the best line you’ve ever heard”—explaining that it could be from TV or other sources. When you read this out loud you will have their total attention.
- Assign students to break into pairs with someone sitting near them. One member of the pair is to ask the other one to borrow something valuable—this is totally nonsexual so students will be comfortable. The second person has to refuse. Then ask the class what difficulties they had in refusing. This is a consciousness-raiser about how refusing *in general* may be a skill they need. This makes a good transition into sexual assertiveness.

CHAPTER 4 TEST OBJECTIVES

After studying this material, you should be able to:

- List reasons women could give for postponing sexual involvement before the birth control pill and legal abortion.
- Describe ideal sexual assertion.
- Explain the steps of Kelly and St. Lawrence’s ideal assertion techniques.
- Contrast and recognize sexual policy statements.
- Describe the major problem interfering with men’s sexual assertiveness.
- Define and recognize the double bind.
- Contrast the assertiveness of various retorts to the common pressure lines.

8. Explain the connections between a man who insults a woman and the likelihood that he will rape an acquaintance.
9. Justify (why it is okay to say) “I don’t know exactly why…” to a sexual pressure line.
10. State the advantages of abstinence for high school students and adults.

CHAPTER 4 TEST ITEMS

1. Which of the following were reasons women could give in the early twentieth century for postponing sexual involvement?
 - a) A belief in virginity based on the values of her family and community.
 - b) Fear that premature involvement might hurt her reputation
 - c) Fear of pregnancy or disease.
 - d) All of the above.
2. Ideal sexual assertion should contain which steps?
 - a) Acknowledge other person’s position, clearly refuse, and explain your reasons.
 - b) Acknowledge the other person’s position, inquire about why the other person feels that way, and explain you might be willing at another time.
 - c) Explain that you wish you could, clearly refuse, and confront the other person with any unreasonable requests so you can have a discussion.
 - d) Just one step: State clearly that you will not participate, and the other person is being unreasonable.
3. Partner A asks in a non-forceful way to do something sexual that partner B does not want to do. Which of the following statements represents the first step of Kelly and St. Lawrence’s ideal assertion techniques?
 - a) No, it’s too risky and I could get pregnant.
 - b) I won’t have sex without a condom.
 - c) I know you would like to.
 - d) I feel this way because of my religious beliefs.
4. Which of the following is (are)) sexual policy statement(s)?
 - a) It doesn’t matter to me whether my partner uses a condom or not.
 - b) I would want to know someone very well before I have sex.
 - c) I think it’s a good idea if people discuss sex ahead of time.
 - d) All of the above are policy statements.
5. One skill that men need, to be sexually assertive, is the ability to
 - a) Enjoy sex with enthusiasm.
 - b) Refuse a sex partner without worrying about whether it is manly to do so.
 - c) Appear tough and unemotional.
 - d) Figure out what the woman wants that would make her say “Yes”.

6. Which of the following is a double bind?
- You're trying to persuade someone to have sex with you.
 - You are a female who wants to refuse but is afraid you'll be seen as unfeminine.
 - You are confident in your belief that you should remain a virgin until marriage.
 - You and your fraternity brothers agree to date as many good-looking women as possible.
7. Which of the following is the most assertive response to the common pressure line, "If you loved me you would"?
- I'm really disappointed that you're putting pressure on me, and I want you to stop.
 - I do love you, but maybe later.
 - How can you doubt my love?
 - If you're frustrated, that's not my problem.
8. A partner who insults another for not giving in sexually
- Is exhibiting one sign of a potential rapist.
 - Will usually listen if the other partner just explains his viewpoint more carefully.
 - Is often very confident about his manhood.
 - Is showing normal behavior.
9. Saying, "I don't know exactly why—I just don't want to do that" to someone who is questioning your sexual limits is
- Too vague, and one should not ever say that.
 - Never going to back off any kind of pressure.
 - A legitimate assertive response.
 - Incorrect because you should always explain why you are refusing.
10. Those who recommend abstinence for high school students stress that
- Close relationships and emotional intimacy can happen between people who are not sexually involved.
 - The powerful emotions coming from sexual involvement can distract them from their major developmental tasks.
 - Frequent and early sexual involvement can produce problems with fertility.
 - All of the above.
11. Which of the following is the most assertive response when one is called a name for refusing sexual intimacy?
- "I'm a bitch? You are such a jerk for saying that."
 - "Let's try to get along. You're hurting my feelings."
 - "I am confused. You're saying you want to make love to me but you're calling me names? I need to leave."
 - "Surely you don't mean that."

Test Bank – Chapter 5

DISCUSSION: The alcohol exercise at the end of this chapter can be truly an eye-opener. You might have students answer anonymously, fold their papers and have someone tally them. Some questions:

How do you think most students will respond to this questionnaire?

Are students under pressure to drink?

If you ran an alcohol education program in college, what would you include?

CHAPTER 5 TEST OBJECTIVES

After studying this material, you should be able to:

1. State the bacterial STD that has the largest number of reported cases.
2. Name STDs that can go undetected.
3. Define: risk-trigger.
4. Explain some important aspects of condom use.
5. Discuss ways of bringing up the topic of sex with a potential partner.
6. List questions to ask yourself to help determine whether a potential partner is unsafe for you.
7. Discuss how much members of a heterosexual couple need to know about the other's beliefs on abortion.
8. Discuss the significance of a partner showing you "official" information saying he/she is disease-free.
9. Discuss any legal issues about transmitting an STD to a partner.

CHAPTER 5 TEST ITEMS

1. The bacterial STD with the largest number of reported cases is
 - a) Chlamydia
 - b) Syphilis
 - c) Herpes
 - d) Genital warts

2. Some women can have _____ and be unaware of symptoms.
 - a) Herpes
 - b) HIV
 - c) Gonorrhea
 - d) Any of the above.

3. Something you do (such as drinking too much) that increases your likelihood of engaging in unwise sex is called
 - a) a risk-trigger
 - b) an unconscious determinant
 - c) a personal fable
 - d) a behavioral spur

4. Which of the following is false?
 - a) Using a latex condom correctly and consistently offers considerable protection from STDs.
 - b) The only ways to assure that you will not get an STD are to be abstinent or to have a faithful and uninfected partner.
 - c) Using a latex condom correctly gives complete protection from STDs.
 - d) Some infected body fluids can leak around a condom during withdrawal.

5. One recommended way to bring the subject around to the topic of sex more smoothly, when you're embarrassed or uncomfortable is to
 - a) Talk about the sex lives of some mutual friend who you think wouldn't mind.
 - b) Start talking about some sexual issue you've seen in the media.
 - c) Flat out ask the person if he or she would like to make love to you.
 - d) Ask the person to promise not to judge you for what you are about to say.

6. As you take the time to observe a person to whom you're sexually attracted, the author advises you to ask yourself which of the following?
 - a) Is this person concerned, or carefree, about disease?
 - b) Is the person honest in his/her nonsexual dealings with other people?
 - c) Is this person considerate of you in nonsexual ways?
 - d) All of the above.

7. If they are considering sexual intercourse, for which of the following is it important to know the partner's views about abortion?
 - a) A woman who would never have an abortion.
 - b) A woman who would choose an abortion for an unwanted pregnancy.
 - c) A heterosexual man with any belief about abortion.
 - d) All of the above have a need to know the other's views about abortion.

8. According to surveys, lying to a potential sex partner about one's sexual information is
- very common
 - surprisingly rare
 - more common among people who live in poverty
 - none of the above.
9. Which of the following is (are) false?
- The Centers for Disease Control has a hotline and website with information about STDs.
 - People who were exposed to an STD without their knowledge have taken ex-lovers to court.
 - STD symptoms almost always occur within 48 hours after exposure to the STD.
 - Physicians are required to report certain STD positive tests.

Test Bank – Chapter 6

CLASSROOM IDEAS:

1. Pretend you are the harasser and the class is the target, or vice versa. Let them call out their responses and critique them.
2. Ask the class to vote on whether they agree or disagree with the sexual harassment examples in the chapter. Then assign the “disagrees” to debate the “agrees”, taking the opposite view to the one they express.

CHAPTER 6 TEST OBJECTIVES

After studying this material, you should be able to:

1. Define sexual harassment and recognize examples.
2. List who is protected by the sexual harassment laws.
3. State who is commonly harassed sexually and its effect upon our society.
4. Explain the reason why, if you laugh when you're the target of sexual harassment, it could make the situation worse.
5. List persons a sexual harassment target could contact for help in dealing with the situation.
6. Discuss steps for you to take if you think you may have harassed someone.
7. Discuss the wisdom of having sex with one's attorney.
8. Discuss ways the target may avoid sexual harassment. Are there occasional instances where the target's behavior could have any influence?
9. List the features of a talk arranged to stop harassment.
10. Describe possible outcomes when mental health professionals have sex with their clients.

CHAPTER 6 TEST ITEMS

1. Which of the following is not sexual harassment? (All but one *is* s.h.)
 - a) Unwelcome, subtle pressure for sex.
 - b) Unwelcome remarks about clothes or body.
 - c) Demanding sexual favors in exchange for job or school rewards.
 - d) Telling “dirty jokes” back and forth with colleagues who make it clear that they enjoy the jokes.

2. Which of the following is true?
 - a) Sexual harassment laws protect employees only if the perpetrator is above them in rank.
 - b) It is legal for a female professor to continually make jokes in class that make fun of men.
 - c) Sexual harassment laws in many states protect only women.
 - d) When co-workers' sexual comments provide a hostile working environment, this constitutes sexual harassment.

3. Which of the following is true of sexual harassment?
 - a) Gay males are rarely the targets of sexual harassment.
 - b) It has affected industry, but seems to be under control in government offices.
 - c) It has cost the government millions of dollars and has hit most of the Fortune 500 companies.
 - d) The typical incident involves a young, single man and woman.

4. If your boss continually tells sexual jokes that make you uncomfortable, it is usually best if you
 - a) Refrain from laughing, because then you can never prove the jokes were unwelcome.
 - b) Refrain from telling the boss that you are uncomfortable hearing the jokes.
 - c) Avoid keeping a record of something so minor.
 - d) Say or do nothing until it becomes a more serious problem.

5. If your responses to sexual harassment have not put a stop to it, before taking legal action you could consider contacting
 - a) Your supervisor, if he/she is not involved in the harassment.
 - b) Your advisor, counselor, or union representative.
 - c) An ombudsperson or designated sexual harassment advisor on campus.
 - d) Any of the above.

6. If you think you've harassed someone, but are not sure, you are advised to consider
 - a) Leaving well enough alone unless the person complains.
 - b) Asking if you have done so, apologizing, and requesting that in the future the person let you know if you ever offend him/her again.
 - c) While in that person's presence, making sure to say how bad you think sexual harassment is.
 - d) Asking if they think you've harassed them, and defend yourself by disagreeing if they say yes.

7. If you become sexually involved with your attorney
 - a) You can rest assured that this rarely amounts to any serious problem.
 - b) If your legal matter does not involve divorce, there is little risk.
 - c) Be aware that in the event you break up, your bill or the handling of your case may change.
 - d) This is not considered unethical among attorneys in today's climate.

8. Which of the following is false?

- a) Learning to discriminate between being friendly, seductive, or merely pleasant may occasionally help to avoid harassment, but the perpetrator often misreads the message sent.
- b) “Smoothing it over” is frequently necessary and helpful when one has been sexually harassed.
- c) With very mild harassment, the target may be successful ignoring it and rewarding more businesslike behavior from the harasser.
- d) Some harassers engage in degrading behavior regarding female functions..

9. The public is generally unaware that one outcome of psychiatrists and psychologists having sex with clients is

- a) The client gets better due to feeling loved.
- b) The professional goes to jail.
- c) The professional becomes scared and never repeats the behavior.
- d) The client becomes depressed but does not seek further treatment from another professional later on

10. Which of the following is not one of the features of arranging a talk to try to stop sexual harassment?

- a) Write about the effect the harassment is having on you.
- b) Say what you want to happen now.
- c) Say what you will do to report the harassment.
- d) Describe what happened (the harassment itself.)

Test Bank – Chapter 7

CHAPTER 7 TEST OBJECTIVES

1. List the behaviors that may be considered rape in some states.
2. Contrast rape in different societies according to Sanday.
3. Describe rape as it occurs in American films.
4. State the percentage of college women that Koss found to have suffered rape or attempted rape between the ages of 14 and 21.
5. Discuss the relationship of fraternities to gang rape.
6. State the percentage of rape victims believed to report it to the police.
7. List and describe rape myths.
8. Describe research on how men read women's sexual signals.
9. Explain the research on how men estimate their likelihood to rape if they could get away with it.
10. List Warshaw's characteristics of acquaintance rapists.
11. Discuss how one might cope with individuals who try to get you drunk, get too close physically, or use overly familiar words.
12. List some vital rules to help increase potential victims' odds of avoiding acquaintance rape.
13. Describe the research on people who have successfully avoided acquaintance rape.
14. Discuss the reasons a sample of college men said would justify their raping a woman.
15. List the author's suggestions for men to prevent rape.
16. Describe what rape experts advise immediately after a rape.

CHAPTER 7 TEST ITEMS

1. In some states sexual intercourse is considered rape if the victim was
 - a) Coerced with words or threats.
 - b) Fearful for his/her life or safety.
 - c) Unable to consent due to drugs or being asleep
 - d) All of the above may be included in some state laws.

2. Which of the following is false?
 - a) Rape occurs frequently in all cultures.
 - b) Rape is found largely in violent societies
 - c) In rap-free societies women participate as freely as men at all levels.
 - d) Societies where people assault each other in nonsexual ways are more likely to have sexual assault.

3. Sexual assault in American films
 - a) Is fortunately rather rare.
 - b) Is quite common, but frequently denied or not recognized by the viewers
 - c) Occurs less now than in the 1970s or 1980s because of raised public awareness.
 - d) Is never combined with humor as it is in some French films.

4. Koss found that what percentage of college women have suffered rape or attempted rape between the ages of 14 and 21?
 - a) 5%
 - b) 10%
 - c) 40%
 - d) 25%

5. A major site of gang rapes in the U.S. has been in
 - a) Church property in inner cities.
 - b) Social clubs where a lot of alcohol is used.
 - c) Fraternity houses.
 - d) Small towns in the Appalachian Mountains.

6. What percentage of rape victims are believed to report the incident to police?
 - a) 20%
 - b) 30%
 - c) 5%
 - d) 70%

7. Which of the following is NOT a rape MYTH? (All but one of the following IS a rape myth.)
 - a) A promiscuous person cannot be raped.
 - b) Most women secretly desire to be raped.
 - c) Women say no when they mean yes.
 - d) There is a clear line between seduction and rape.

8. There is ample research to support which of the following?
 - a) Men consistently misread women's sexual signals.
 - b) If women really try to get "No" across, they can.
 - c) Rape is rare on college campuses.
 - d) Very few men would force sex on a woman, even if they knew they could get away with it.

9. Which of the following is NOT one of Warshaw's characteristics of acquaintance rapists?
 - a) He tries to control your friendships, dress, or other elements of your life.
 - b) He looks strange, often dresses slovenly.
 - c) He talks negatively about women in general.
 - d) He tries to get you intoxicated.

10. The author advises that you consider responding assertively when someone
 - a) Tries to get you drunk.
 - b) Gets too close physically.
 - c) Uses words or names that are too familiar.
 - d) All of the above.

11. The most vital rule(s) for potential victims to avoid acquaintance rape is (are)
 - a) Set sexual limits and communicate them to your date.
 - b) Stay out of isolated spots and do not drive with a stranger.
 - c) Stay sober
 - d) All of the above.

12. Avoiders of acquaintance rape have more often reported that they used
 - a) Screaming, physical resistance, and resisting immediately rather than waiting.
 - b) Polite tactics so as to avoid further angering an already disturbed person.
 - c) Pleading
 - d) Discussing their feelings to make the other person aware of how hurt they were by his behavior.

13. Researchers asked college men what, if anything, would justify their forcing intercourse on a woman. Which is NOT a reason the men gave?
 - a) If she asked him out.
 - b) If he paid for the date rather than splitting it.
 - c) If lots of his friends had bragged about sex with her.
 - d) If they went to his place.

14. Which of the following is NOT one of Powell's suggestions for men to prevent rape?
 - a) Do not brag about women or treat them like objects.
 - b) Do not ply women with drinks to get what you can't get when they're sober.
 - c) Remember that intoxication is a legal defense for rape.
 - d) Do not assume that you and your date want the same amount of sexual involvement.

15. Immediately after being raped, it is important to avoid
- a) Seeking medical help until you have called a friend or relative.
 - b) Changing clothes or bathing because of losing evidence.
 - c) Calling a rape crisis hotline before you call the police.
 - d) Expressing your emotions until the hospital and police have finished taking your story.

Test Bank – Chapter 8

CHAPTER 8 TEST OBJECTIVES

After studying this material, you should be able to:

1. Contrast sexual coercion with sexual persuasion.
2. State the frequency with which boys are sexually abused.
3. State the frequency with which a woman is beaten up by a man in the U.S.
4. Discuss the problems with applying advice automatically to a situation.
5. Explain any relationships between what a person is wearing and the tendency to be sexually exploited.
6. Discuss the significance of leering.
7. Contrast male and female tendencies to be aroused by visual stimuli.
8. Discuss the wisdom of replying assertively to sexual intrusions from people you do not know.
9. Contrast exhibitionists with voyeurs.
10. Pinpoint the most common characteristic of a stalker.

CHAPTER 8 TEST ITEMS

1. Coercion is to persuasion as
 - a) Facts are to the truth.
 - b) Felony is to misdemeanor.
 - c) Forcing is to coaxing.
 - d) Fantasy is to reality.
2. Which of the following is true?
 - a) Obscene phone callers rarely repeat the behavior more than once or twice.
 - b) Some sex offenders may intrude upon your space without attempting to persuade or coerce you.
 - c) Exhibitionists usually continue to become rapists..
 - d) It is possible to coerce someone sexually without intrusion.

3. Which of the following is false?
 - a) One in 7 little boys suffers sexual abuse.
 - b) Males who are sexually victimized in childhood can become sex offenders in adulthood.
 - c) Every thirteen seconds another woman is beaten up by a man.
 - d) People who sexually exploit others often need to dominate and control.

4. The author advises that in dealing with sexual situations
 - a) You should never apply advice automatically.
 - b) Nothing can replace your own evaluation of the situation.
 - c) You may need to consider several alternatives responses if you are able.
 - d) All of the above.

5. What a person is wearing
 - a) Often means one thing to a man and quite another to a woman.
 - b) Can occasionally cause someone to be raped.
 - c) Is a subject rarely included in rape myths or rape accusations.
 - d) Usually communicates the same message to the viewer that the wearer intended.

6. Leering (sexual “staring”)
 - a) Includes any glance toward an attractive person no matter how brief.
 - b) Is more threatening to female recipients than to males.
 - c) Is legal in all circumstances, even if it is uncomfortable.
 - d) Is an accusation just as likely to be made against a female as toward a male.

7. The tendency of males, more than females, to look at sexually interesting subjects
 - a) Could be due in part to brain differences between the genders.
 - b) Is strong in some societies and very weak in others.
 - c) Is entirely learned from male peers.
 - d) Is present more frequently in rapists than in non-rapists.

8. The author advises which of the following in response to sexual intrusion?
 - a) An assertive reply might stop a co-worker who is leering at you.
 - b) If someone you know makes comments about your body, one option is to respond assertively.
 - c) Laughing or flirting with strangers who call out sexual compliments can be risky
 - d) All of the above.

9. Which of the following is true?
 - a) Victims of flashers usually feel no ill effects after a couple of weeks have passed.
 - b) All exhibitionists are male.
 - c) Exhibitionists are more likely to harm you than are voyeurs.
 - d) “Flashing” is the most common cause of arrest of any sexual offense in the U.S.

10. Stalkers

- a) Are rarely obsessed with the person they are stalking, but simply intensely interested.
- b) Are likely to give up their pursuit after it becomes clear that the victim is not interested.
- c) Frequently distort and completely misinterpret the behavior of the person they're stalking.
- d) All of the above.

Test Bank - Chapter 9

CHAPTER 9 TEST OBJECTIVES

After studying this material, you should be able to:

1. Define censorship.
2. List the groups who concluded that exposure to TV has harmful effects.
3. Define desensitization.
4. Describe the range of behaviors that constitute aggression.
5. State a frequent message in “common” American pornography.
6. Describe the findings about films that contain violence against women but no sexual content.
7. Describe the effects of viewing slasher films and common American pornography.
8. State the most likely kind of media to damage young people’s attitudes towards sex.
9. State how often another woman is beaten up by a man in the U.S.
10. List reasons to support the view that pornography is harmful.
11. Describe the aftereffects Zillmann and Bryant found in 46 studies of viewers of common American pornography.
12. Describe the reaction in male subjects who watched pornography that was even more violent than “common American pornography”.
13. Describe the film content that arouses rapists.
14. Describe the “macho” personality.
15. Characterize men who score high on the macho scale.
16. Describe the reaction of women to the young men who acted “sensitive” during slasher films.
17. State which kind of media appears least harmful to viewers overall.

CHAPTER 9 TEST ITEMS

1. Which of the following is (are) example(s) of censorship?
 - a) Pickets and boycotts
 - b) Protest marches
 - c) Official suppression before a work is published or put on public display.
 - d) All of the above.

2. Which of the following groups have concluded that TV has harmful effects?
 - a) The attorney general's commission on pornography
 - b) The American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Medical Association.
 - c) The American psychological association and the national institute of mental health.
 - d) All of the above.

3. Desensitization occurs
 - a) Mostly in abnormal individuals.
 - b) Only from excessive television or video games.
 - c) When repeated exposure to something causes us to react less and less to it.
 - d) When a rape survivor dreams about the rape.

4. Which of the following is (are) NOT aggression?
 - a) Explaining why you're angry.
 - b) Insulting and name-calling
 - c) Vicious gossip and manipulating by lying
 - d) Sarcasm and yelling.

5. Research supports the notion that films containing violence against women but no sexual content
 - a) Are not as harmful as seeing explicit sex with no violence.
 - b) Are sexually arousing to rapists and nonrapists alike.
 - c) Are equally as harmful as films containing explicit sex.
 - d) Contribute more to violence against women than films with explicit sex and NO violence.

6. A frequent message in "common" American pornography is that:
 - a) Killing women while raping them is a turn-on.
 - b) Treating men like children can be a turn-on.
 - c) Women are basically "nymphos" who delight in doing everything men attempt with them.
 - d) Women are portrayed as less promiscuous than they really are.

7. As they watched more and more "slasher" films on several consecutive days, male viewers began to
 - a) React less to seeing films of violence against women.
 - b) Believe the films were less degrading to women than they had thought at the beginning.
 - c) Judge the victim in a rape trial to be more responsible for the rape than they had thought before watching the films.
 - d) All of the above.

8. After viewing common, nonviolent pornography, men subjects were especially likely to _____ than before viewing it.
- Recommend a lower prison sentence for a rapist in a videotaped trial.
 - Feel disgusted with unusual sexual practices
 - Be more open to religious and ethical questions.
 - Treat women with greater respect.
9. Media researchers conclude that the most damaging media for young people's attitudes towards sex are probably
- Magazines with explicit sexual content.
 - R-rated films.
 - X-rated films.
 - Cartoons where extreme violence is used.
10. Every ___ seconds another woman is beaten up by a man in the United States
- 60
 - 13
 - 2
 - 20
11. Research on pornography indicates which of the following?
- A high percentage of rapists and child molesters say pornography inspired them to commit crimes.
 - Normal healthy males say that, after being exposed to violent pornography, they are more likely to rape a woman.
 - Large numbers of women have publicly testified that they have often been pressured to engage in actions that men learned about from pornography.
 - All of the above.
12. In their review of 46 studies, Zillman and Bryant found all but which one of the following occurred to viewers of common American pornography?
- Sexual arousal and less and less feeling of revulsion.
 - Needing more and more unusual pornography to become aroused.
 - Becoming more tolerant of the idea of extramarital sex or their partner's having sex with others.
 - Being more content with their sex lives.
13. Viewers who watched women being turned on by men who were using force on them
- Apparently suffered no negative consequences.
 - Became more callous and believed more rape myths.
 - When asked to punish a woman in real life, refused to do so.
 - Became even less accepting of violence than they were before viewing the material.

14. Which of the following is true of rapists?
- a) They frequently become impotent when watching violence sex on video.
 - b) They are turned on by seeing films of men hurting women—even if there is no explicit sex in the film.
 - c) When they meet a woman they respect, they tend to become just as aroused as meeting a woman they can push around.
 - d) They are aroused by the same kinds of films that arouse normal (non-rapist) men.
15. The “macho” personality has which of the following characteristics?
- a) Callous sex attitudes toward women
 - b) Celebration of male aggression—as a great thing.
 - c) Fascination with danger.
 - d) All of the above.
16. Men scoring high on the “Macho” scale
- a) Are especially well coordinated at sports
 - b) Express no interest in a raped woman’s wellbeing.
 - c) Abuse women at a rate about the same as the rate of other men.
 - d) Show tenderness with animals, but not with women.
17. Which of the following is false?
- a) Many women are fascinated by the “rascal” type of man.
 - b) Nice guys will often have trouble later in life finding a healthy relationship.
 - c) Many young women find men who act “sensitive” to slasher films to be more attractive than men who seem unfeeling during the film.
 - d) Protesting documented harm in the media is different from censorship.
18. The kind of media violence that appears least harmful to viewers
- a) Depicts a violent crime but shows that the criminal is sorry.
 - b) Shows gunfights but no slapping or hitting
 - c) Shows the real pain and hurt of victims
 - d) Shows women being hit but not raped.

Test Bank – Chapter 10

CHAPTER 10 TEST OBJECTIVES

After studying, you should be able to:

1. List reasons for speaking up against exploitation and sexual abuse.
2. Describe how others may interpret one's silence in the face of exploitative behaviors.
3. List opportunities for you to speak up against exploitation.
4. Discuss options on how you might comment when a rape myth is voiced by someone else.
5. Discuss the effects of women expressing their dislike of an embarrassing or degrading film while the women are watching it with men.
6. Discuss your author's 3 categories of men and their attitudes toward women.
7. Define pre-briefing and de-brief and be able to recognize examples.
8. List individuals or organizations you might contact to protest exploitative material
9. State a kind of training that might help decrease violence in our society.
10. Describe which changes would be most likely to be effective in decreasing the harm from children's TV.
11. State what single characteristic was most closely linked with empathy and concern for others, in a study of boys.

CHAPTER 10 TEST ITEMS

1. Which of the following is NOT one of the reasons your author cites for speaking up against exploitation and abuse?
 - a) Your taxes will pay for many of the social services to victims.
 - b) Your taxes will pay for police, health costs, and prisons for perpetrators.
 - c) Speaking up is getting to be politically correct, and you're out of fashion if you keep quiet.
 - d) Your friends and family will at some point be victimized or connected to victims.

2. There is research to demonstrate that
 - a) Merely disagreeing with someone has little impact on the other person's attitudes unless action is taken.
 - b) Other people often interpret another's *silence* as approval.
 - c) Macho men often change, and feel guilty over their violent behaviors.
 - d) The rate of sexual victimization and rape in the U.S. is now decreasing.

3. Some opportunities for you to speak up against exploitation occur when
 - a) People joke about sexual exploitation
 - b) Co-workers make sexist remarks.
 - c) You see movies that have unhealthy message about sex.
 - d) All of the above.

4. Justin says, "Kirsten said No but I could tell she wanted it". Ethan replies, "Hey, I think you should believe her when she says no!" Ethan's response is
 - a) Aggressive.
 - b) Correcting a rape myth.
 - c) Assertive.
 - d) B and C are both correct.

5. University of California researchers found that when females watched filmed violence against women with a *male* (co-viewer)
 - a) If the female expressed dislike of the film, the male tended to change his own attitudes in the same direction as the female.
 - b) Women who liked seeing violence had no effect on co-viewers' attitudes.
 - c) When she responded assertively, the male co-viewer usually liked the female less.
 - d) All of the above.

6. Your author states that there are millions of men who
 - a) Cannot change their macho attitudes.
 - b) Are not emotionally invested in misogyny and need to be set straight by women's responses.
 - c) Need no consciousness-raising about our culture because they are already sensitive to important issues.
 - d) Have forced sexual intercourse on women and later settled down into happy marriages.

7. Which of the following has the most pertinent information to put in a pre-briefing?
 - a) "What you have just seen constitutes behavior that hurts human beings."
 - b) "What you are about to see can be psychologically harmful to you and other viewers."
 - c) "What you are about to see includes women being turned on sexually by rough treatment; in real life, women suffer psychological and physical pain from such treatment."
 - d) "Any resemblance between the people in this program and a real person is purely coincidental."

8. To ask for changes in our sexually exploitative society, the author suggests which options?
- Complain to the Federal Communications Commission about harmful programming.
 - Contact business that produce exploitative ads
 - Contact your legislators and interested organizations about any issues of concern.
 - All of the above.
9. Which of the following would be the most likely to work in protecting children from the harmful effects of TV?
- Instituting children's television networks that show top-quality, non-violent programming.
 - Asking parents to do a better job supervising.
 - Letting children watch anything they like, but always debriefing them.
 - Asking parents to keep TV out of the house.
10. In a 26-year longitudinal study of boys, the single factor most closely linked with empathy and concern for others was
- The concern shown to them by their mother
 - The amount of religious training in their early years.
 - The level of their fathers' involvement in their care.
 - The genetic tendencies toward mental illness in their families.