Solutions for Human Sexuality Today 9th Edition by King

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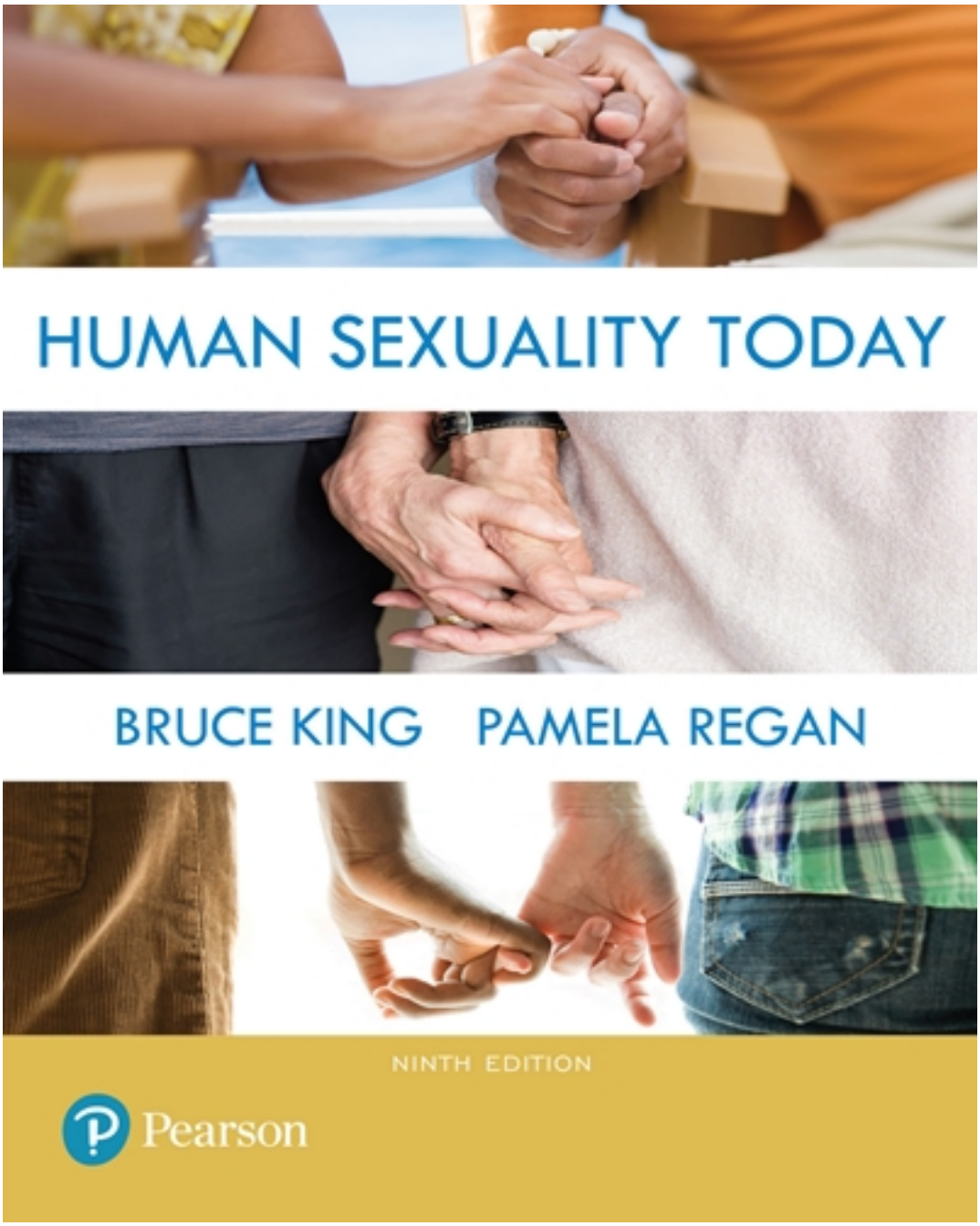

Solutions

CHAPTER 2

OUR SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY

TEST QUESTIONS

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The use of slang terms to describe our sexual anatomy
   a. is more common among men than women
   b. sometimes leads to misinformation
   c. often reflects an individual's ambivalent feelings about sex
   d. all of the above

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: External Female Anatomy

2. The external female genitalia are collectively known as the
   a. vagina
   b. vulva
   c. vestibule
   d. mons veneris

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s).
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: External Female Anatomy

3. Which of the following structures is NOT part of the vulva?
   a. mons veneris
   b. labia majora and labia minora
   c. cervix
   d. urethral opening

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts

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Topic: External Female Anatomy

4. In women, the soft layer of fatty tissue overlaying the area where the pubic bones come together is called the
   a. mons veneris
   b. labia majora
   c. labia minora
   d. pudendum

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
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Topic: External Female Anatomy

5. The elongated folds of skin that cover the vaginal and urethral openings are called the
   a. perineum
   b. labia
   c. foreskin
   d. clitoral hood

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: External Female Anatomy

6. The_____ are two folds of skin that extend from the mons to the perineum and which become covered with hair at puberty.
   a. labia majora
   b. vestibular area
   c. labia minora
   d. clitoral hood

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
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Topic: External Female Anatomy

7. The clitoral hood is formed by the joining of the
   a. labia majora
   b. labia minora
   c. labia majora and labia minora
   d. mons veneris and labia majora

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
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Topic: External Female Anatomy

8. The _____ are located at the base of the labia minora and contribute a few drops of fluid to the inner surfaces during sexual arousal.
   a. perineum
   b. vestibular bulbs
   c. Cowper's glands
   d. Bartholin's glands

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
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Topic: External Female Anatomy

9. The clitoris
   a. is relatively insensitive to touch
   b. develops from the same embryonic tissue as the vagina
   c. has no known function other than to focus pleasurable sensations during sexual arousal
   d. all of the above

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: External Female Anatomy

10. In women, the organ most similar to the penis in structure is the
    a. clitoris
    b. cervix
    c. labia
    d. vagina

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
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Topic: External Female Anatomy

11. Ann is experiencing very little sensation during sexual intercourse. Her partner might be advised to provide her with greater stimulation of the
    a. vagina
    b. labia
    c. clitoris
    d. uterus

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Apply What You Know
.
Topic: External Female Anatomy

12. The area between the two labia minora is called the
    a. vulva
    b. vaginismus area
    c. vaginitis area
    d. vestibular area

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: External Female Anatomy

13. The _____ are located on both sides of the vaginal opening and help grip the penis by swelling with blood during sexual arousal.
    a. vestibular bulbs

b. Bartholin's glands
c. Cowper's glands
d. all of the above

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy—mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings—and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts.
Topic: External Female Anatomy

14. The hymen
a. is an accurate measure of previous sexual experience
b. is found in all primate females
c. is not easily broken or stretched
d. none of the above

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
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Topic: External Female Anatomy

15. In women, the urethral opening is located between the
a. clitoris and vaginal opening
b. vaginal opening and anus
c. clitoris and mons veneris
d. vaginal opening and perineum

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
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Topic: External Female Anatomy

16. Breast size is determined by
a. the amount of fatty tissue
b. the number of mammary glands
c. the amount of exercise that enlarges breasts
d. all of the above

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: External Female Anatomy

17. Which of the following statements about a woman's breasts is TRUE?
    a. breast size determines a woman's level of sensitivity to touch
    b. having large breasts is related to being able to have orgasms
    c. breast size is related to sexual responsiveness
    d. breast size is unrelated to sensitivity or sexual responsiveness

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings –and explain its function(s
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: External Female Anatomy

18. Other than skin cancer, the most common type of cancer in women is
    a. cancer of the cervix
    b. cancer of the ovaries
    c. breast cancer
    d. lung cancer

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain why early detection of breast cancer can save lives and describe how to perform a breast self-examinationDifficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Breast Cancer and Examination

19. The best time for women to examine themselves for breast cancer is
    a. during menstruation
    b. after menstruation
    c. during ovulation
    d. all times during the menstrual cycle are equally good

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain why early detection of breast cancer can save lives and describe how to perform a breast self-examination.
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Breast Cancer and Examination

20. To find cancerous breast tumors that are too small to be felt by hand, the American

Cancer Society has been recommending that women over age 45 have
a. Pap smears
b. EKGs
c. EEGs
d. mammograms

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain why early detection of breast cancer can save lives and describe how to perform a breast self-examination.
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Breast Cancer and Examination

21. If an egg and sperm unite, it usually occurs in the
a. Fallopian tubes
b. vagina
c. uterus
d. ovaries

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe each of the female internal anatomical structures – vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries – and explain its function(s).
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Internal Female Anatomy

22. Which of the following paths will an ovum take out of a woman's body if it is not fertilized?
a. ovary, cervix, Fallopian tube, vagina
b. ovary, Fallopian tube, uterus, vagina
c. Fallopian tube, ovary, uterus, vagina
d. vagina, uterus, Fallopian tube, ovary

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe each of the female internal anatomical structures – vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries – and explain its function(s). Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Internal Female Anatomy

23. Vaginal lubrication
a. often decreases after menopause
b. is super-filtered blood plasma
c. results from the walls of the vagina becoming filled with blood
d. all of the above

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe each of the female internal anatomical structures – vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries – and explain its function(s). Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Internal Female Anatomy

24. A musky smell from the vagina is an indication of
    a. vaginal infection
    b. too much lactic acid
    c. a normal, healthy vagina
    d. the need for feminine hygiene products

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe each of the female internal anatomical structures – vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries – and explain its function(s). Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Internal Female Anatomy

25. Feminine hygiene products
    a. should be used regularly after sexual intercourse
    b. help prevent vaginal yeast infections
    c. are necessary for normal female hygiene
    d. none of the above

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe each of the female internal anatomical structures – vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries – and explain its function(s). Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Apply What You Know
Topic: Internal Female Anatomy

26. The walls of the inner two thirds of the vagina are
    a. relatively insensitive to touch
    b. very sensitive to touch
    c. more sensitive to touch than the vaginal opening
    d. as sensitive to touch as the clitoris

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe each of the female internal anatomical structures – vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries – and explain its function(s). Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Internal Female Anatomy

27. Exercises that are designed to strengthen the pubococcygeus muscle are called
    a. PC exercises
    b. Kegel exercises
    c. G-spot exercises
    d. vaginal stretches

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe each of the female internal anatomical structures – vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries – and explain its function(s).
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Internal Female Anatomy

28. Which of these statements about the Grafenberg spot (G-spot) is FALSE?
    a. it is on the front wall of the vagina
    b. stimulation of it can lead to an orgasm
    c. almost all women have one
    d. it was discovered by a man named Grafenberg

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe each of the female internal anatomical structures – vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries – and explain its function(s). Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Internal Female Anatomy

29. A Pap smear is used to detect
    a. breast cancer
    b. cancer of the cervix
    c. cancer of the prostate
    d. all of the above

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the importance of pelvic examinations and Pap smears for women's health.
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Cancer of the Female Reproductive System

30. Women should start having regular pelvic exams and Pap smear tests
    a. at puberty
    b. at age 16
    c. at age 21
    d. at menopause

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the importance of pelvic examinations and Pap smears for women's health.

Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Cancer of the Female Reproductive System

31. A Pap smear is used to detect
    a. breast cancer
    b. cancer of the cervix
    c. cancer of the prostate
    d. testicular cancer

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the importance of pelvic examinations and Pap smears for women's health. Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Cancer of the Female Reproductive System

32. The uterus opens into the vagina through the
    a. fundus
    b. vestibule
    c. endometrium
    d. cervix

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the importance of pelvic examinations and Pap smears for women's health. Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Cancer of the Female Reproductive System

33. A fertilized egg normally implants in the _____ of the uterus.
    a. endometrium
    b. perimetrium
    c. cervix
    d. fundus

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the importance of pelvic examinations and Pap smears for women's health.

Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Cancer of the Female Reproductive System

34. Which of the following statements about the Fallopian tubes is TRUE?
    a. they extend about 4 inches laterally
    b. the fertilized egg takes 3 to 4 days to pass through a Fallopian tube
    c. there is no direct physical connection between the tubes and the ovaries
    d. all of the above

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the importance of pelvic examinations and Pap smears for women's health. Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Cancer of the Female Reproductive System

35. Each egg is contained within a thin capsule to form a(n)
    a. ovary
    b. ovum
    c. fimbria
    d. follicle

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the importance of pelvic examinations and Pap smears for women's health. Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Cancer of the Female Reproductive System

36. The ovaries
    a. develop from the same embryonic tissue as the testicles
    b. continue to produce new eggs from birth through menopause
    c. have a direct connection with the Fallopian tubes
    d. all of the above

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the importance of pelvic examinations and Pap smears for women's health.

Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Cancer of the Female Reproductive System

37. The _____ has a reproductive function and also a urinary function.
    a. prostate gland
    b. penis
    c. vagina
    d. b and d

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.5 Describe each of the structures of the external male anatomy – penis and scrotum – and explain its function(s). Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: External Male Anatomy

38. The smooth rounded end of the penis is called the
    a. glans
    b. penile gland

c. corona
d. corpora cavernosa

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.5 Describe each of the structures of the external male anatomy – penis and scrotum – and explain its function(s). Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: External Male Anatomy

39. Regarding male circumcision, the American Academy of Pediatrics currently
a. favors the operation for health reasons
b. takes a neutral stand, leaving it to the parents and physicians
c. opposes the routine use of the operation, saying that normal bathing is just as effective for health reasons
d. favors the operation for promoting cultural similarity among men

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.5 Describe each of the structures of the external male anatomy – penis and scrotum – and explain its function(s). Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: External Male Anatomy

40. The shaft of the penis is made up of
a. smooth muscle fibers
b. a bone and surrounding tissue
c. parallel cylinders of spongy tissue
d. the corona and glans

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.5 Describe each of the structures of the external male anatomy – penis and scrotum – and explain its function(s). Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: External Male Anatomy

41. The human penis becomes erect during sexual arousal because of
a. a bone that protrudes into it
b. blood filling it
c. the urethra expanding
d. muscles contracting and enlarging

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.5 Describe each of the structures of the external male anatomy – penis and scrotum – and explain its function(s). Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: External Male Anatomy

42. The external sac in men that contains the testicles is the
    a. scrotum
    b. prostate
    c. seminal vesicle
    d. testicle

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.5 Describe each of the structures of the external male anatomy – penis and scrotum – and explain its function(s).

Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: External Male Anatomy

43. Sperm can be produced only at a temperature
    a. lower than normal body temperature
    b. greater than normal body temperature
    c. within one degree of normal body temperature
    d. equal to the outside environment

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.5 Describe each of the structures of the external male anatomy – penis and scrotum – and explain its function(s). Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: External Male Anatomy

44. The testicles develop from the same embryonic tissue as the
    a. prostate gland
    b. ovaries
    c. penis
    d. vagina

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe each of the male internal anatomical structures – testicles, epididymis, vas deferens, ejaculatory ducts, urethra, prostate gland, seminal vesicles, and Cowper's glands – and explain its function(s).Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Internal Male Anatomy

45. Sperm are produced in the
    a. cells of Leydig
    b. seminiferous tubules
    c. spermatic cord
    d. all of the above

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe each of the male internal anatomical structures – testicles, epididymis, vas deferens, ejaculatory ducts, urethra, prostate gland, seminal vesicles, and Cowper's glands – and explain its function(s).Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Internal Male Anatomy

46. A man should examine himself for testicular cancer
    a. after a cool bath or shower
    b. after a warm bath or shower
    c. first thing in the morning
    d. at the beginning of the month

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe each of the male internal anatomical structures – testicles, epididymis, vas deferens, ejaculatory ducts, urethra, prostate gland, seminal vesicles, and Cowper's glands – and explain its function(s).Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Internal Male Anatomy

47. You are a sperm and have just completed your journey through the vas deferens. You are about to enter the
    a. testicles
    b. epididymis
    c. seminal vesicles
    d. ejaculatory ducts

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe each of the male internal anatomical structures – testicles, epididymis, vas deferens, ejaculatory ducts, urethra, prostate gland, seminal vesicles, and Cowper's glands – and explain its function(s).Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Internal Male Anatomy

48. Which of these is the correct order in which sperm travel from the seminiferous tubules during ejaculation?
    a. ejaculatory ducts, vas deferens, epididymis, urethra
    b. epididymis, vas deferens, ejaculatory ducts, urethra
    c. urethra, ejaculatory ducts, epididymis, vas deferens
    d. scrotum, vas deferens, urethra, ejaculatory ducts

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe each of the male internal anatomical structures – testicles, epididymis, vas deferens, ejaculatory ducts, urethra, prostate gland, seminal vesicles, and Cowper's glands – and explain its function(s).Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Apply What You Know
Topic: Internal Male Anatomy

49. In which part of the male duct system do sperm get mixed with fluids to form semen?
    a. epididymis
    b. vas deferens
    c. ejaculatory ducts
    d. urethra

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe each of the male internal anatomical structures – testicles, epididymis, vas deferens, ejaculatory ducts, urethra, prostate gland, seminal vesicles, and Cowper's glands – and explain its function(s).Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Internal Male Anatomy

50. Which of the following produces most of the fluid in semen?
    a. vas deferens
    b. Cowper's glands
    c. prostate gland and seminal vesicles
    d. testicles

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe each of the male internal anatomical structures – testicles, epididymis, vas deferens, ejaculatory ducts, urethra, prostate gland, seminal vesicles, and Cowper's glands – and explain its function(s).Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Internal Male Anatomy

51. The fluid that appears at the tip of the penis prior to orgasm is produced by the
    a. seminal vesicles
    b. prostate gland
    c. urethra
    d. Cowper's glands

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe each of the male internal anatomical structures – testicles, epididymis, vas deferens, ejaculatory ducts, urethra, prostate gland, seminal vesicles, and Cowper's glands – and explain its function(s).Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Internal Male Anatomy

52. Cancer of the _____ is the most common non-skin type of cancer in men.
    a. testicles
    b. epididymis
    c. prostate
    d. penis

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.9 Identify the early signs of prostate problems and understand the importance of regular prostate examination for men's health. Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Prostate Problems and Examination

53. Which of these statements regarding the prostate gland is FALSE?
    a. Enlargement of the prostate affects 50% of men over age 60.
    b. The American Cancer Society recommends that all men have a yearly prostate exam starting at age 50.
    c. Early symptoms of prostate problems may include difficulty in urination or frequent need to urinate, especially at night.
    d. Cancer of the prostate is usually a fast-growing type of cancer.

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.9 Identify the early signs of prostate problems and understand the importance of regular prostate examination for men's health
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: Prostate Problems and Examination

B. TRUE-FALSE

54. In women, pubic hair should be shaved for hygiene purposes.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: External Female Anatomy

55. The inner, elongated folds of skin that cover the vaginal and urethral openings are called the labia majora.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts

.
Topic: External Female Anatomy

56. The vagina develops from the same embryonic tissue as the penis.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: External Female Anatomy

57. The erotic pleasure of women is related to the size of their clitoris.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: External Female Anatomy

58. Removal of the clitoris is a common practice in parts of Africa.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: External Female Anatomy

59. Bleeding is a good indicator of whether or not a woman has had sexual intercourse.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its

function(s)Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: External Female Anatomy

60. Breast size is determined by the number of mammary glands.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.1 Describe each part of the external female anatomy – mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vaginal and urethral openings – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: External Female Anatomy

61. Breast cancer is the most common type of non-skin cancer in women.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain why early detection of breast cancer can save lives and describe how to perform a breast self-examination.Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Breast Cancer and Examination

62. The American Cancer Society recommends that women should examine themselves for breast cancer on a monthly basis.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain why early detection of breast cancer can save lives and describe how to perform a breast self-examination.
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Breast Cancer and Examination

63. Most lumps discovered in women’s breasts are cancerous.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
    Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain why early detection of breast cancer can save lives and describe how to perform a breast self-examination.Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Breast Cancer and Examination

64. The female's vagina serves as receptacle for the penis, as the birth canal, and as the passageway for urine.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.2 Explain why early detection of breast cancer can save lives and describe how to perform a breast self-examination.Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Breast Cancer and Examination

65. Vaginal lubrication is really super-filtered blood plasma resulting from engorgement of the vaginal walls with blood.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe each of the female internal anatomical structures – vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries – and explain its function(s). Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
).
Topic: Internal Female Anatomy

66. The odor of a healthy vagina is musky and nonoffensive.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe each of the female internal anatomical structures – vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries – and explain its function(s). Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Internal Female Anatomy

67. Women should use feminine hygiene sprays and douches to prevent vaginal infections.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe each of the female internal anatomical structures – vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries – and explain its function(s). Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Internal Female Anatomy

68. Only 10% or fewer of women have a Grafenberg spot.
    a. True

b. False

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe each of the female internal anatomical structures – vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries – and explain its function(s). Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Internal Female Anatomy

69. Women who have had numerous sexual partners are at higher risk for cervical cancer than celibate women.
a. True
b. False

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.4 Explain the importance of pelvic examinations and Pap smears for women's health.
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Cancer of the Female Reproductive System

70. Each Fallopian tube is directly connected to the uterus at one end and to an ovary at the other end.
a. True
b. False

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe each of the female internal anatomical structures – vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries – and explain its function(s). Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Internal Female Anatomy

71. The ovaries produce several thousand new eggs every month until menopause.
a. True
b. False

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe each of the female internal anatomical structures – vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries – and explain its function(s).
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Internal Female Anatomy

72. The glans of the penis is the expanded front end of the two corpora cavernosa.
a. True
b. False

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.5 Describe each of the structures of the external male anatomy – penis and scrotum – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: External Male Anatomy

73. In males of some mammalian species, but not humans, an erection results from a bone that protrudes into the penis.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.5 Describe each of the structures of the external male anatomy – penis and scrotum – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: External Male Anatomy

74. The vas deferens is the passageway for both urine and sperm.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.5 Describe each of the structures of the external male anatomy – penis and scrotum – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: External Male Anatomy

75. In men, the urethra travels through the corpus spongiosum of the penis.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.5 Describe each of the structures of the external male anatomy – penis and scrotum – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: External Male Anatomy

76. The American Academy of Pediatrics favors circumcision in boys for health purposes.

a. True
b. False

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.6 Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of circumcision of the penis.
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
Topic: Male Circumcision

77. Sperm can be produced only at several degrees below normal body temperature.
a. True
b. False

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.5 Describe each of the structures of the external male anatomy – penis and scrotum – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: External Male Anatomy

78. Sperm are produced in one testicle and male hormones in the other.
a. True
b. False

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe each of the male internal anatomical structures – testicles, epididymis, vas deferens, ejaculatory ducts, urethra, prostate gland, seminal vesicles, and Cowper's glands – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: Internal Male Anatomy

79. Cancer of the testicles occurs mainly in men aged 20 to 34.
a. True
b. False

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.8 Describe how to perform a testicular self-examination
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: Testicular Cancer and Self-Examination

80. Most of the volume of an ejaculation is made up of sperm.

a. True
b. False

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe each of the male internal anatomical structures – testicles, epididymis, vas deferens, ejaculatory ducts, urethra, prostate gland, seminal vesicles, and Cowper's glands – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: Internal Male Anatomy

81. It is common for the prostate to enlarge as men grow older.
a. True
b. False

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe each of the male internal anatomical structures – testicles, epididymis, vas deferens, ejaculatory ducts, urethra, prostate gland, seminal vesicles, and Cowper's glands – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Easy
Skill: Remember the Facts
.
Topic: Internal Male Anatomy

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82. Describe the production of sperm and their passage through a man's reproductive system (be sure to include how semen is formed).

Learning Objective: 2.7 Describe each of the male internal anatomical structures – testicles, epididymis, vas deferens, ejaculatory ducts, urethra, prostate gland, seminal vesicles, and Cowper's glands – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: ModerateSkill: Apply What You Know
Topic: Internal Male Anatomy

83. Describe in detail the passage of an ovum after ovulation.

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe each of the female internal anatomical structures – vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Apply What You Know
Topic: Internal Female Anatomy

84. In this chapter, you learned about some anatomical structures in men and women that develop from the same tissue during embryonic (first 2 months of pregnancy)

development. Name two pairs of these structures, and describe how they are similar in structure and function.

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe each of the female internal anatomical structures—vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries—and explain its function(s).
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Topic: Internal Female Anatomy

85. List the specific structures in men's and women's sexual anatomy that are very sensitive to touch (i.e., have lots of nerve endings). Are there any structures that are stimulated during sexual intercourse that are not very sensitive to touch?

Learning Objectives:
2.3 Describe each of the female internal anatomical structures – vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries – and explain its function(s).
2.7 Describe each of the male internal anatomical structures – testicles, epididymis, vas deferens, ejaculatory ducts, urethra, prostate gland, seminal vesicles, and Cowper's glands – and explain its function(s)
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Topic: Internal Female Anatomy
.
Topic: Internal Male Anatomy

86. Discuss the pros and cons of routine circumcision in newborn boys.
Learning Objective: 2.6 Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of circumcision of the penis
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Topic: Male Circumcision

87. Describe the methods of self-examination for cancer of the breasts and testicles.

Learning Objectives:
2.2 Explain why early detection of breast cancer can save lives and describe how to perform a breast self-examination
2.8 Describe how to perform a testicular self-examination.
Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Understand the Concepts
.
Topic: Breast Cancer and Examination
Topic: Testicular Cancer and Self-Examination