

Chapter 14 Quiz Study Guide

PSYC 356

After reading the chapter, indicate whether these statements are *true* or *false*.

1. A cognitive behavioral therapist will focus on dealing with the relationship rather than solely on the individual with low desire or inability to achieve orgasm. (T / F)
2. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual uses Master's and Johnson's stages of sexual arousal as the basis for identifying the symptoms of sexual dysfunction. (T / F)
3. If a woman experiences pain or discomfort during sexual intercourse she must have dyspareunia. (T / F)
4. Situational sexual dysfunctions are more successfully treated than generalized dysfunction. (T / F)
5. The most commonly diagnosed sexual dysfunction in women is hyperactive sexual desire disorder. (T / F)
6. Acquired sexual dysfunctions are generally easier to resolve than lifelong dysfunctions. (T / F)
7. Inability or difficulty to achieve an erection is called male orgasmic disorder. (T / F)
8. The key to a clinical diagnosis of sexual dysfunction are the terms "persistent" and "recurrent". (T / F)
9. The only cause of premature ejaculation is sexual inexperience. (T / F)
10. Sex toys are used solely for the purpose of female orgasm. (T / F)
11. Situational sexual dysfunctions are easier to treat than generalized dysfunction. (T / F)
12. Sexual difficulties are normal and widespread. (T / F)
13. A lack of vaginal lubrication is always an indicator of a sexual arousal disorder. (T / F)
14. Sensate focus is a technique specifically designed for the treatment of premature ejaculation. (T / F)
15. The PLISSIT model is a form of systematic brief sex therapy. (T / F)
16. Drugs that could increase female sexual response have not received as much attention as Viagra. (T / F)