**CHAPTER 7  
Let’s Talk about Sex: Black Women’s Sexual Health and Sexualization**

**Question:** Abstinence until marriage programs

**Answer:** Approaches emphasizing individuals should not have sex until marriage as the primary way to avoid pregnancy and sexually transmitted infection (STI).

**Question:** Involves using critical thinking skills to actively process media messages

**Answer:** Media literacy

**Question**: Approaches that cover medically accurate, evidence- based sexual health information about contraception and abstinence, as well as the use of condoms to prevent STIs

**Answer:** comprehensive sex education

**Question:** The collective external sexual organs of women.

**Answer:** Vulva

**Question:** Sexual Double Standards

**Answer:** The notion that the same sexual behavior is judged differently in men and women, such that men’s active sexual expressions are celebrated while women’s are denigrated

**Question:** Media-based content that is “basically construed as intended to entertain or arouse erotic desire”

**Answer:** Pornography

**Question:** Eroticism

**Answer:** A focus on deep feelings of joy and fulfillment via sensuality

**Question:** A strategy for improving sexual functions and behaviors and for treatment of sexual dysfunction

**Answer:** Sex Therapy

**Question:** Sexuality

**Answer:** An individual’s romantic and sexual attractiveness toward others

**Question:** When heterosexual women make out or engage in other sexual activities with other women with the main purpose for the enjoyment of men watching them.

**Answer:** Performative Bisexuality

**Question:** Cultural norms and expectations regarding sexual behaviors, sexual responses, and sexual emotions

**Answer:** Sexual Scripts

**Question:** Hypersexuality

**Answer:** Perception of or engagement in excessive, compulsive, and uncontrolled sexual behavior. Examples include media depictions of women in a sexual manner— being dressed in revealing clothing and with bodily postures or facial expressions that imply sexual desires.

**Question:** Physical and emotional changes that happen when an individual engages in sexual activities and becomes sexually aroused, including intercourse and masturbation. Includes four phases: (1) excitement, (2) plateau, (3) orgasm, and (4) resolution

**Answer:** Sexual Response Cycle

**Question:** Movement grounded in Evangelical Christianity teaching sexual abstinence prior to heterosexual marriage. Girls and women are taught to be pure and remain virgins until they get married

**Answer:** Purity Culture

**Question:** Informal sources from which children acquire knowledge, norms, attitudes, cultural symbols and meanings, codes of conduct, and values about sex and sexuality.

**Answer:** Sexual Socialization

**Question:** Sexual Liberation

**Answer:** Recognizing that one has ownership over one’s own body and sexual activities, acknowledging one’s self-worth, and defining one’s sexual pleasure on one’s own terms

**Question:** Barriers in one’s sexual desire resulting in psychophysiological changes associated with sexual responses

**Answer:** Sexual Dysfunctions

**Question:** Sexual Orientation

**Answer:** A person’s pattern of emotional, romantic, or sexual attraction and sexual identity based on those attractions, such as heterosexuality, homosexuality, bisexuality, and asexuality. Several types of sexual orientation beyond heterosexual, homosexual, and bisexual exist

**Question:** Masturbation

**Answer:** The stimulation of the genitals for sexual pleasure. This can be done using one’s hand, a vibrator, water from a showerhead, nipple stimulation, or a combination of these methods

**Question:** Numerous sociopolitical and value-based factors that influence heteronormative sexual practice and beliefs

**Answer:** Sex Positivity