1. Which of the following statements is not true?
   a. **The best way to predict whether or not the adolescents will avoid risky sex is to look at their score on tests of knowledge of reproduction and STD facts.**
   b. Adolescents’ low sense of “personal efficacy” contributes to a pattern of delaying and evading major life decisions.
   c. Adolescents’ typical friendships patterns contribute to a pattern of episodic, unplanned sexual relationships.
   d. One of the most essential parts of effective anti-pregnancy and anti-STD programs is to provide free and easily available protective devices (condoms, Depo-Provera, etc.)

2. When social science researchers try to measure the effectiveness of a school-based pregnancy prevention program, the best research designs
   a. Randomly assign individuals to the experimental programs (or not) so as to easily achieve the large numbers required for statistical analysis.
   b. **Make comparisons between whole school populations (with some schools in the program and others not) so as to include whole peer groups and social networks.**
   c. Measure outcomes primarily through attitude surveys carried out in the classrooms.
   d. Select the populations by inviting the individuals to decide for themselves whether or not they want to be part of the experimental program.
   e. All of the above.

3. As compared to adolescents’ experience in other industrialized countries, adolescents in the USA are likely to experience strong religious and parental pressure for sexual abstinence combined with high opportunity for actual sexual experience. Considerable research indicates that this combination results in:
   a. **A high percentage of girls who are sexually active, but who avoid contraception out of fear of losing their identity as “good girls.”**
   b. More practice in actually resisting peer pressure, and a lower pregnancy rate for the majority.
   c. Greater prestige for religious and institutions among adolescents.
   d. All of the above
4. When traditional cultures encourage young men to be sexually active and simultaneously expect young women to remain chaste:
   a. Young unmarried women are likely to be afraid to use contraceptives, because it would acknowledge their intent to have sex.
   b. Young men are highly likely to use contraception with all their partners, since they are suspicious with all of them.
   c. Young women are more likely to feel safe and relaxed with their sexual partners.
   d. All of the above.

5. In a summary of current research, Edwards points out that, among adolescents, the decision to use contraception is highly positively correlated with whether or not the sexual partners:
   a. Know someone who have HIV/AIDS
   b. Have ever attended any kind of sex education program
   c. Watch the “MTV” channel on television
   d. **Openly talk to each other about their past and present sexual activities**
   e. All of the above

6. According to research summarized in Trussell’s article, which of the following is true?
   a. In order to predict a country’s rate of teenage pregnancy, all that is needed is knowledge of the rate of sexual intercourse among teenagers.
   b. If mass media are discouraged from speaking and writing openly about sexual matters, the rate of teenage pregnancy will be lower.
   c. If a government has a generous policy of child support, the rate of teenage pregnancy will go up.
   d. **At every age, teenagers in Sweden are more likely to have had sexual experience than teenagers in the USA; but they are much less likely to have had pregnancies, births, or abortions.**
   e. All of the above are true.

7. Which of the following is not true? In research reported in the article “Teenage Pregnancy…” it is discovered that, in comparison of 29 industrialized countries, the highest rates of teenage pregnancy were
   a. In the United States
   b. Partly a result of difference in health care systems.
   c. **The simple result of much higher rates of sexual intercourse among teenagers in that country.**
   d. Largely the result of high rate of sexual activity without effective contraception.
8. Which of the following factors increases the likelihood that college students will be politically active?
   a. As compared to non-college youth, college students are more likely to have developed an understanding of the link between personal troubles and public issues.
   b. College students are unlikely to strongly identify with any local group or community.
   c. College students are unlikely to have good financial resources.
   d. All of the above.

9. Which of the following statements is supported by the research studied in this class?
   a. Youth are likely to be relatively open to changes in political ideas and ideologies.
   b. Political ideas acquired in early childhood are more likely to remain stable than basic personality traits are.
   c. When older people are asked to recall important political events over the last half-century, they are most likely to recall events that occurred in early childhood.
   d. All of the above.

10. Student protest movements have been particularly likely in countries moving from an agricultural to industrial system. Lipset sees these protests as resulting from:
    a. The fact that technological change often makes old political/economic systems seem useless or illegitimate.
    b. The contrast between values of achievement and merit-based competition in the university and the traditional, kin-centered values of the surrounding societies.
    c. “exchange” students perceiving the huge contrasts in wealth and (often) intellectual freedom between the industrialized countries they have visited and their home countries.
    d. Underemployment of newly-educated professionals.
    e. All of the above.

11. Morris’ “resource analysis” demonstrates that the _________ “functioned the institutional center” of the 1960’s civil rights movement for most “black” people involved.
    a. Southern “black” college
    b. Highlander folk school
    c. “black” urban church
    d. NAACP
12. In the southern civil rights movement of the 1960’s, “black” colleges provided all of the following resources for the activists except:
   a. Meeting places where the hostile observers were unlikely to find them.
   b. Forums for free discussion of civil rights goals and tactics.
   c. Opportunities to develop politically useful skills, such as speaking in public, and organizing group activities.
   d. An organized mass base among less educated people in “black” communities.

13. According to Schine, in “A Rationale for Youth Community Service,” adolescents between the ages of 11-14 are not likely to:
   a. Develop a capacity for altruism
   b. Develop a capacity for abstract thought
   c. Want real responsibilities
   d. Feel steadily confident for their own abilities

14. In “A Rationale for Youth Community Service” (for early adolescents), Schine recommends including frequent discussion sessions. According to research presented in this class, these discussion sessions should have the effect of:
   a. Making it easier for the adolescent to become a “free rider,” free of individual responsibility.
   b. Creating informal group support for a developing “personal identity” in political/community life.
   c. Helping the adolescent to stay emotionally neutral and detached from the situation.
   d. All of the above.

15. According to Fendrich and Lovoy’s research in “Back to the Future…” which of the following statements is not true?
   a. “Generational” theories of political change are supported by this research.
   b. Those people who are actively involved in politics in college are also likely to be involved later in life.
   c. Activists who were involved in protest politics during college were likely to undergo a psychological crisis and retreat from political activity later in life.
   d. “Institutional activists,” who were more conservative that the “radical activists,” were informed and active later in life.
   e. “radical activists” of the 1960’s were still unusually politically active in the 1980’s.
16. “The Baltimore Pregnancy Prevention Program for Urban teenagers” resulted in a dramatic decrease in pregnancy rates and a significant delay in sexual initiation. Which of the following was not true of that program?
   a. The nurse/social worker teams met with students in the classroom sessions, and also at a reproductive health clinic (where attendance was voluntary).
   b. Small group discussions were an essential part of the program.
   c. **Counseling at the drop-in clinic seemed to be the best way to contact students before sexual initiation.**
   d. Staff members dispensed contraceptives at the drop-in clinic, after counseling students on their use.
   e. Staff members offered counseling on a broad range of socio-psychological problems.

17. In class, an effective program to prevent teenage pregnancy in Sweden was outlined. Which of the following was not part of that program?
   a. making explicit sex education a part of the school curriculum.
   b. **Waiting until “late adolescence” to start the sex education program.**
   c. Providing free contraceptive devices and instruction.
   d. Establishing “youth-oriented” clinics.