

Why Is Sex Fun

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Why Is Sex Fun? The Evolution of Human Sexuality is a 1997 book about the evolution of human sexuality by the biologist Jared Diamond. Diamond addresses

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Jared Diamond

Geographic Society in 2005. The book is controversial among anthropologists. In his third book, *Why is Sex Fun?*, also published in 1997, Diamond discusses

Jared Mason Diamond (born September 10, 1937) is an American scientist, historian, and author. In 1985 he received a MacArthur Genius Grant, and he has written hundreds of scientific and popular articles and books. His best known is *Guns, Germs, and Steel* (1997), which received multiple awards including the 1998 Pulitzer Prize for general nonfiction. In 2005, Diamond was ranked ninth on a poll by *Prospect* and *Foreign Policy* of the world's top 100 public intellectuals.

Originally trained in biochemistry and physiology, Diamond has published in many fields, including anthropology, ecology, geography, and evolutionary biology. In 1999, he received the National Medal of Science, an honor bestowed by the President of the United States and the National Science Foundation. He was a professor of geography at UCLA until his retirement in 2024.

Human penis size

Penis envy Phalloplasty Sexual selection in humans The Third Chimpanzee Why Is Sex Fun? Stang, Jamie; Story, Mary (2005). "Ch. 1. Adolescent Growth and Development"

Human penis size varies on a number of measures, including length and circumference when flaccid and erect. Besides the natural variability of human penises in general, there are factors that lead to minor variations in a particular male, such as the level of arousal, time of day, ambient temperature, anxiety level, physical activity, and frequency of sexual activity. Compared to other primates, including large examples such as the gorilla, the human penis is thickest, both in absolute terms and relative to the rest of the body. Most human penis growth occurs in two stages: the first between infancy and the age of five; and then between about one year after the onset of puberty and, at the latest, approximately 17 years of age.

Measurements vary, with studies that rely on self-measurement reporting a significantly higher average than those with a health professional measuring. A 2015 systematic review measured by health professionals rather than self-reporting, found an average erect length of 13.12 cm (5.17 in), and average erect circumference of 11.66 cm (4.59 in). A 1996 study of flaccid length found a mean of 8.8 cm (3.5 in) when measured by staff. Flaccid penis length can sometimes be a poor predictor of erect length. An adult penis that is abnormally small but otherwise normally formed is referred to in medicine as a micropenis.

Limited to no statistically significant correlation between penis size and the size of other body parts has been found in research. Some environmental factors in addition to genetics, such as the presence of endocrine disruptors, can affect penis growth.

Guns, Germs, and Steel

Years in Britain) is a 1997 transdisciplinary nonfiction book by the American author Jared Diamond. The book attempts to explain why Eurasian and North

Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies (subtitled A Short History of Everybody for the Last 13,000 Years in Britain) is a 1997 transdisciplinary nonfiction book by the American author Jared Diamond. The book attempts to explain why Eurasian and North African civilizations have survived and conquered others, while arguing against the idea that Eurasian hegemony is due to any form of Eurasian intellectual, moral, or inherent genetic superiority. Diamond argues that the gaps in power and technology between human societies originate primarily in environmental differences, which are amplified by various positive feedback loops. When cultural or genetic differences have favored Eurasians (for example, written language or the development among Eurasians of resistance to endemic diseases), he asserts that these advantages occurred because of the influence of geography on societies and cultures (for example, by facilitating commerce and trade between different cultures) and were not inherent in the Eurasian genomes.

In 1998, it won the Pulitzer Prize for general nonfiction and the Aventis Prize for Best Science Book. A documentary based on the book, and produced by the National Geographic Society, was broadcast on PBS in July 2005.

Menstruation (mammal)

com. Retrieved 5 October 2008., which references: Diamond JM (1997). Why is sex fun?: the evolution of human sexuality. London: HarperCollins. ISBN 978-0-465-03127-6

Menstruation is the shedding of the uterine lining (endometrium) in some mammals. It occurs on a regular basis in uninseminated sexually reproductive-age females of certain mammal species.

Although there is some disagreement in definitions between sources, menstruation is generally considered to be limited to primates. It is common in simians (Old World monkeys, New World monkeys, and apes), but completely lacking in strepsirrhine primates and possibly weakly present in tarsiers. Beyond primates, it is known only in bats, the elephant shrew, and the spiny mouse species *Acomys cahirinus*. Overt menstruation (where there is bleeding from the uterus through the vagina) is found primarily in humans and close relatives such as chimpanzees.

Females of other species of placental mammals undergo estrous cycles, in which the endometrium is completely reabsorbed by the animal (covert menstruation) at the end of its reproductive cycle. Many zoologists regard this as different from a "true" menstrual cycle. Female domestic animals used for breeding—for example dogs, pigs, cattle, or horses—are monitored for physical signs of an estrous cycle period, which indicates that the animal is ready for insemination.

Concealed ovulation

for concealed ovulation in humans. Mittelschmerz The Third Chimpanzee Why is Sex Fun? Sandy J. Andelman (June 1987). "Evolution of Concealed Ovulation in

Concealed ovulation or hidden estrus is the lack of any perceptible change (e.g., a change in appearance or scent) when an adult female is fertile and near ovulation. Some examples of perceptible changes are swelling and redness of the vulva in baboons and bonobos, and pheromone release in the feline family. In contrast, the females of humans and a few other species that undergo hidden estrus have few external signs of fecundity, making it difficult for a mate to consciously deduce, by means of external signs only, whether or not a female is near ovulation.

Maggie Gyllenhaal

funny". Scott concluded with, "Ms. Gyllenhaal's line about sex roles in the seahorse community is the screenplay's one clean satirical bull's-eye". Her next

Margalit Ruth "Maggie" Gyllenhaal (JIL-?n-hawl, Swedish: [ʔʔ?lʔn?hʔl]; born November 16, 1977) is an American actress and filmmaker. Part of the Gyllenhaal family, she is the daughter of filmmakers Stephen Gyllenhaal and Naomi Achs, and the older sister of actor Jake Gyllenhaal. She has five Golden Globe nominations with one win, two Academy Award nominations and two Emmy nominations.

She began her career as a teenager with small roles in several of her father's films, and appeared with her brother in the thriller *Donnie Darko* (2001). She then appeared in *Adaptation*, *Confessions of a Dangerous Mind* (both 2002), and *Mona Lisa Smile* (2003). Gyllenhaal received praise for her leading performances in the dramas *Secretary* (2002) and *Sherrybaby* (2006), each of which earned her a Golden Globe Award nomination. She had commercial success in the thriller *World Trade Center* (2006), and received wider recognition for playing Rachel Dawes in the superhero film *The Dark Knight* (2008).

For her performance as a single mother in *Crazy Heart* (2009), she received a nomination for the Academy Award for Best Supporting Actress. She subsequently starred in the films *Nanny McPhee* and *the Big Bang* (2010), *Hysteria* (2011), *Won't Back Down* (2012), *White House Down* (2013), *Frank* (2014), and *The Kindergarten Teacher* (2018). She has starred in several television series, including the BBC political-thriller miniseries *The Honourable Woman* (2014), which won her a Golden Globe Award for Best Actress and a nomination for a Primetime Emmy Award. She also produced and starred in the HBO period drama series *The Deuce* (2017–2019).

Gyllenhaal made her writing and directing debut with the psychological drama *The Lost Daughter* (2021), for which she was nominated for the Academy Award for Best Adapted Screenplay. She has also appeared in five stage productions since 2000, including making her Broadway debut in a revival of *The Real Thing*.

Kingpin (automotive part)

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The kingpin (also king-pin, king pin and k pin) is the main pivot in the steering mechanism of a car or other vehicle.

The term is also used to refer to part of a fifth wheel coupling apparatus for a semi and its trailer or other load.

Homininae

PMID 15056608. Diamond J (1991). The Third Chimpanzee. Diamond J (1997). Why is Sex Fun?. Böhme, Madelaine; Spassov, Nikolai; et al. (2019). "A new Miocene

Homininae (the hominines) is a subfamily of the family Hominidae (hominids). (The Homininae——encompass humans, and are also called "African hominids" or "African apes".) This subfamily includes two tribes, Hominini and Gorillini, both having extant (or living) species as well as extinct species.

Tribe Hominini includes: the extant genus *Homo*, which comprises only one extant species—the modern humans (*Homo sapiens*), and numerous extinct human species; and the extant genus *Pan*, which includes two extant species, chimpanzees and bonobos. Tribe Gorillini (gorillas) contains one extant genus, *Gorilla*, with two extant species, with variants, and one known extinct genus. Alternatively, the genus *Pan* is considered by some to belong, instead of to a subtribe Panina, to its own separate tribe, (so-called) "Panini"—which would be a third tribe for Homininae.

Some classification schemes provide a more comprehensive account of extinct groups—(see section "Taxonomic Classification", below). For example, tribe Hominini shows two subtribes: subtribe Hominina, which contains at least two extinct genera; and subtribe Panina, which presents only the extant genus, Pan (chimpanzees/bonobos), as fossils of extinct chimpanzees/bonobos are very rarely found.

The Homininae comprise all hominids that arose after the subfamily Ponginae (orangutans) split from the line of the great apes. The Homininae cladogram has three main branches leading: to gorillas (via the tribe Gorillini); to humans and to chimpanzees (via the tribe Hominini and subtribes Hominina and Panina?see graphic "Evolutionary tree", below). There are two living species of Panina, chimpanzees and bonobos, and two living species of gorillas and one that is extinct. Traces of extinct Homo species, including Homo floresiensis, have been found with dates as recent as 40,000 years ago. Individual members of this subfamily are called hominine or hominines—not to be confused with the terms hominins or Hominini.

Human

1095/biolreprod.108.068536. PMC 2553520. PMID 18495681. Diamond J (1997). Why is Sex Fun? The Evolution of Human Sexuality. New York: Basic Books. pp. 167–170

Humans (*Homo sapiens*) or modern humans belong to the biological family of great apes, characterized by hairlessness, bipedality, and high intelligence. Humans have large brains, enabling more advanced cognitive skills that facilitate successful adaptation to varied environments, development of sophisticated tools, and formation of complex social structures and civilizations.

Humans are highly social, with individual humans tending to belong to a multi-layered network of distinct social groups – from families and peer groups to corporations and political states. As such, social interactions between humans have established a wide variety of values, social norms, languages, and traditions (collectively termed institutions), each of which bolsters human society. Humans are also highly curious: the desire to understand and influence phenomena has motivated humanity's development of science, technology, philosophy, mythology, religion, and other frameworks of knowledge; humans also study themselves through such domains as anthropology, social science, history, psychology, and medicine. As of 2025, there are estimated to be more than 8 billion living humans.

For most of their history, humans were nomadic hunter-gatherers. Humans began exhibiting behavioral modernity about 160,000–60,000 years ago. The Neolithic Revolution occurred independently in multiple locations, the earliest in Southwest Asia 13,000 years ago, and saw the emergence of agriculture and permanent human settlement; in turn, this led to the development of civilization and kickstarted a period of continuous (and ongoing) population growth and rapid technological change. Since then, a number of civilizations have risen and fallen, while a number of sociocultural and technological developments have resulted in significant changes to the human lifestyle.

Humans are omnivorous, capable of consuming a wide variety of plant and animal material, and have used fire and other forms of heat to prepare and cook food since the time of *Homo erectus*. Humans are generally diurnal, sleeping on average seven to nine hours per day. Humans have had a dramatic effect on the environment. They are apex predators, being rarely preyed upon by other species. Human population growth, industrialization, land development, overconsumption and combustion of fossil fuels have led to environmental destruction and pollution that significantly contributes to the ongoing mass extinction of other forms of life. Within the last century, humans have explored challenging environments such as Antarctica, the deep sea, and outer space, though human habitation in these environments is typically limited in duration and restricted to scientific, military, or industrial expeditions. Humans have visited the Moon and sent human-made spacecraft to other celestial bodies, becoming the first known species to do so.

Although the term "humans" technically equates with all members of the genus *Homo*, in common usage it generally refers to *Homo sapiens*, the only extant member. All other members of the genus *Homo*, which are

now extinct, are known as archaic humans, and the term "modern human" is used to distinguish Homo sapiens from archaic humans. Anatomically modern humans emerged around 300,000 years ago in Africa, evolving from Homo heidelbergensis or a similar species. Migrating out of Africa, they gradually replaced and interbred with local populations of archaic humans. Multiple hypotheses for the extinction of archaic human species such as Neanderthals include competition, violence, interbreeding with Homo sapiens, or inability to adapt to climate change. Genes and the environment influence human biological variation in visible characteristics, physiology, disease susceptibility, mental abilities, body size, and life span. Though humans vary in many traits (such as genetic predispositions and physical features), humans are among the least genetically diverse primates. Any two humans are at least 99% genetically similar.

Humans are sexually dimorphic: generally, males have greater body strength and females have a higher body fat percentage. At puberty, humans develop secondary sex characteristics. Females are capable of pregnancy, usually between puberty, at around 12 years old, and menopause, around the age of 50. Childbirth is dangerous, with a high risk of complications and death. Often, both the mother and the father provide care for their children, who are helpless at birth.

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