

Multiple Choice [/test-bank-the-sociology-of-health-healing-and-illness-7e-weiss](#)

1. Those who frame their research questions in terms of *public issues*, rather than *personal troubles*, can be said to use
- the sociological perspective.
 - functionalist theory.
 - psychoanalysis.
 - a public health perspective.
 - radical theory.

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

p. 6

2. Which of the following research projects best reflects a sociological perspective?
- how biological factors can trigger alcoholism
 - how one's relationship with one's mother can trigger alcoholism
 - how prejudice against Native Americans can foster high rates of alcoholism among Native Americans
 - how genetic factors can cause Native Americans to have a high rate of alcoholism
 - how Native American culture encourages individuals to become alcoholic

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

pp. 6-7

3. The sociological perspective emphasizes the role played by
- social security.
 - power.
 - genetics.
 - culture.
 - biological events.

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

p. 8

4. Which of the following research topics best reflects the sociological perspective?
- how women's traditional role can foster depression
 - how women's hormonal swings can foster depression
 - how best to use mood-altering drugs in treating depressed women
 - how best to use psychotherapy in treating depressed women
 - how women's relationships with their mothers can foster depression

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

p. 7-8

5. Compared to other sociologists, critical sociologists place greater emphasis on the role played by
- social roles.
 - power.
 - socialization.
 - epidemiology.
 - educational institutions.

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

p. 9

6. Which of the following research projects would someone who engages in the sociology *of* medicine be mostly likely to pursue?

- a. how doctors' attitudes result in poorer persons receiving worse health care than wealthier persons
- b. how poor people's attitudes toward doctors result in their receiving a lower quality of care than wealthier persons receive
- c. why poor persons develop arthritis more often than wealthier persons
- d. how individuals' attitudes toward risk-taking affect whether they follow medical advice
- e. why wealthier persons live longer on average than poor persons

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

p. 9-10

7. The rate of tuberculosis increased dramatically during the 1980s. As a result, tuberculosis during those years should be referred to as

- a. an endemic illness.
- b. an epidemic.
- c. an acute illness.
- d. a pandemic.
- e. a prevalent illness.

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

p. 10

8. The history of disease before the 1900s suggests that

- a. cities are healthier places to live than rural areas.
- b. long-distance travel increases public health by exposing doctors to new scientific ideas.
- c. changes in medical technology play a large role in increasing average life expectancy.
- d. changes in the knowledge base of folk healers play a large role in increasing average life expectancy.
- e. changes in women's roles can play a large role in increasing average life expectancy.

ANSWER:

e

REFERENCES:

p. 11

9. In 1900, life expectancy for US whites was

- a. almost 30 years.
- b. almost 40 years.
- c. almost 50 years.
- d. almost 70 years.
- e. over 80 years.

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

p. 11

10. Before 1900, the most common causes of death in the United States were

- a. chronic diseases.
- b. infectious diseases.
- c. accidents and trauma.
- d. infant and maternal mortality.
- e. diseases of old age.

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

p. 11

11. In Germany, infectious and parasitic diseases are relatively rare, chronic and degenerative diseases are relatively common, and life expectancy is high. From these facts, we can conclude that Germany has experienced the

- a. epidemiological transition.
- b. sociological transition.
- c. expectational profile.
- d. demographic shift.
- e. developed nation syndrome.

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

pp. 12

12. According to most scholars, life expectancy in the United States increased dramatically after 1900 because of

- a. the introduction of smallpox inoculation.
- b. the development of new medical treatments.
- c. changes in nutrition and living conditions.
- d. the natural evolution of epidemics.
- e. the natural evolution of microorganisms into less dangerous forms.

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

p. 12-13

13. Sociology *of* medicine refers to the study of how social factors affect

- a. health and illness.
- b. health care.
- c. health, illness, and health care, raising questions that sociologists, but not necessarily doctors, consider important.
- d. health, illness, and health care, raising questions that doctors, but not necessarily sociologists, consider important.
- e. all of the above

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

p. 9

14. To decide whether to believe in the results of a published study, it helps to know

- a. whether the research was based on a random sample.
- b. whether the researchers controlled statistically for possibly confounding variables.
- c. what type of magazine or journal published it.
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

pp. 14-15

15. Researchers increasingly use *big data* because it

- a. reflects virtually the entire population.
- b. less often was collected for a specific purpose that might have biased the results.
- c. is increasingly accessible due to electronic record keeping.
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

p. 15

16. Which of the following is true?

- a. Qualitative data is particularly useful for helping us understand how people think about their lives.
- b. Quantitative data is particularly useful for helping us understand how people think about their lives.
- c. Quantitative data is especially useful when it provides in-depth analysis of small samples.
- d. Quantitative research is most useful for studying tobacco use.
- e. None of the above.

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

p. 15

Essay

17. What is the sociological perspective? How do the questions sociologists ask differ from the questions asked by psychologists or health care providers?

ANSWER:

Answers May Vary

18. What does this textbook mean by a critical approach? By power? Give an example of how power affects health care delivery in the United States.

ANSWER:

Answers May Vary

19. How can a reader tell if an article or Internet website is a reliable data source?

ANSWER:

Answers May Vary

20. Imagine that you are researcher trained in the sociology *of* medicine who wants to study diabetes. Give an example of a research question you might study. How would your questions change if you used a sociology *in* medicine approach?

ANSWER:

Answers May Vary

21. Changing social conditions for women in the eighteenth-century contributed to increases in life expectancy. How do you think African American women were – or were not – affected by those changes?

ANSWER:

Answers May Vary