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| **Multiple Choice** |

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| 1. ​Those who frame their research questions in terms of *public issues*, rather than *personal troubles*, can be said to use   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​the sociological perspective. | |  | b. | ​functionalist theory. | |  | c. | ​psychoanalysis. | |  | d. | ​a public health perspective. | |  | e. | ​radical theory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 6 | |

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| 2. ​Which of the following research projects best reflects a sociological perspective?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​how biological factors can trigger alcoholism | |  | b. | ​how one’s relationship with one’s mother can trigger alcoholism | |  | c. | ​how prejudice against Native Americans can foster high rates of alcoholism among Native Americans | |  | d. | ​how genetic factors can cause Native Americans to have a high rate of alcoholism | |  | e. | ​how Native American culture encourages individuals to become alcoholic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | pp. 6-7 | |

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| 3. ​The sociological perspective emphasizes the role played by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​social security. | |  | b. | ​power. | |  | c. | genetics.​ | |  | d. | ​culture. | |  | e. | ​biological events. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 8 | |

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| 4. ​Which of the following research topics best reflects the sociological perspective?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​how women’s traditional role can foster depression | |  | b. | ​how women’s hormonal swings can foster depression | |  | c. | ​how best to use mood-altering drugs in treating depressed women | |  | d. | ​how best to use psychotherapy in treating depressed women | |  | e. | ​how women’s relationships with their mothers can foster depression |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 7-8 | |

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| 5. ​Compared to other sociologists, critical sociologists place greater emphasis on the role played by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​social roles. | |  | b. | ​power. | |  | c. | ​socialization. | |  | d. | ​epidemiology. | |  | e. | ​educational institutions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 9 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| **Essay** |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |

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| 19. ​How can a reader tell if an article or Internet website is a reliable data source?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​Answers May Vary | |

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| 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 | |

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| 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 | |