

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

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 6

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 4:55 AM

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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

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: pp. 6-8

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 4:57 AM

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3. 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
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: p. 6-8
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 4:58 AM
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4. 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
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: p. 8-9
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 4:59 AM
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5. 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 persons' 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
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: p. 9-10
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 5:01 AM

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6. Fill in the blanks in order to correctly identify the relationship between key words:

“A(n) _____ can be triggered when individuals travel from one location to another, bringing diseases that are _____ in their countries but are non-existent in others. As the disease spreads further and encompasses more countries, it becomes _____.”

- a. pandemic; epidemic; endemic
- b. pandemic; epidemic; endemic
- c. epidemic; pandemic; endemic
- d. epidemic; endemic ; a pandemic
- e. endemic; pandemic; an epidemic

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 10

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 5:03 AM

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7. Which of the following reframes this “personal trouble” into a “public issue” that a critical sociologist studying health, illness, and health care would be likely to study? “Debora was a 38-year-old Black woman who gave birth to a healthy baby girl. After the delivery, Debora experienced excessive blood loss, and died 2 hours later.”

- a. Doctors believe that maternal death rates are increasing in America because of increased rates of obesity or because women are getting pregnant at older ages.
- b. The maternal death rate has increased from 7.2 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1987 to 17.8 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2011 in America.
- c. Black women are 3-4 times more likely to die during childbirth, and some scholars believe it is because they have higher rates of poverty and less access to health care/pre-natal care, which leads to a variety of health problems that increase risk during childbirth.
- d. Doctors believe that creating federally mandated standards across hospitals will decrease the maternal rate of death.
- e. Debora’s daughter will now grow up without a mother, which may lower her family’s income, increase familial stress, and make caring for Debora’s daughter difficult.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 6-9

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

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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

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 11

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 5:06 AM

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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

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 11

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 5:08 AM

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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
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: p. 11
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 5:12 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 2/1/2019 5:13 AM

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
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: pp. 12
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 5:20 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 2/1/2019 5:21 AM

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
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: p. 12-13
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 5:22 AM

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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 these are correct.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 9

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 5:24 AM

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14. 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 these are correct.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 15

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 5:25 AM

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15. Imagine that you are trying to research whether having a female doctor leads to better health outcomes for women. You are interested in trends in the whole population. You find the following five sources. Which of the following sources do you believe is best for your purposes?

- a. a study that was conducted and published by a group that is lobbying for greater equality of female and male doctors that uses a randomized sample of medical records for women in a state that includes the gender of their doctor and major health outcomes
- b. a peer-reviewed article found in a scientific journal that used a non-randomized sample of women who told the researcher whether they saw a male or female doctor and whether their health had generally improved
- c. a peer-reviewed research article found in the New England Journal of Medicine that qualitatively interviewed 50 non-random women about their experiences comparing female doctors and male doctors as well as their overall health
- d. a peer-reviewed journal article in the New England Journal of Medicine that used big data in order to combine datasets on all doctors in a particular state, all women in a particular state, which doctor each woman saw, and health outcomes
- e. an article in a reputable newspaper that discusses the issue with an area expert, who discusses general trends (s)he has read in the literature over time

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 14-15

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 5:27 AM

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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 these are correct.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 15

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 5:29 AM

DATE MODIFIED: 2/1/2019 5:30 AM

17. A sociologist is studying patient-doctor interactions and makes the following conclusion: “Overall, when men complained about pain, doctors were significantly more likely to prescribe pain medications than when women did. Doctors were more likely to encourage lifestyle changes, such as exercise, to alleviate pain for women. This suggests that doctors are more likely to consider the complaints of men to be “valid,” whereas the complaints made by women were seen as less severe, and as such, were taken less seriously.” Is this research an example of “sociology *in* medicine” or “sociology *of* medicine”? Why?

- a. Sociology in medicine: This study is looking at patient treatment and how patients engage with doctors to improve their pain.
- b. Sociology in medicine: This study is looking at the experience of patienthood.
- c. Sociology of medicine: In society broadly, women have less power than men; this study suggests that the health care system reinforces this differential between men and women.
- d. Sociology of medicine: Doctors have the power to treat all patients differently.
- e. Sociology in medicine: This sociologist is performing a sociological study in a medical context.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 8-9

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 5:47 AM

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18. A student is classifying countries by their stage of epidemiological transition. Country A has the following characteristics: the average per capita income is approximately \$14,000, almost \$6,000 more than it was 10 years ago; there are above average numbers of deaths from the flu and measles each year than in other countries; however, because these deaths have been decreasing in recent years, there has been a dramatic increase in life expectancy from 44 to 56 in the last 15 years. In addition, heart disease is now the primary cause of death for individuals in the middle and upper classes. Which transition stage best fits? Why?

- a. pre-transition: There are many deaths from acute diseases, and although the life expectancy is increasing, it is still low; this suggests that Country A has not experienced the epidemiological transition.
- b. in transition: Although there are many more deaths from acute diseases than in other nations, those are decreasing, whereas chronic conditions are increasing; these large changes suggest that Country A is currently experiencing the epidemiological transition.
- c. post-transition: There has already been a dramatic increase in life expectancy, and the average per capita income has surpassed the threshold of \$11,900 that accompanies the epidemiological transition; these large changes suggest that Country A has already experienced the epidemiological transition.
- d. in-transition: The increase in income suggests that Country A is in the process of industrializing and urbanizing; however, the income is still relatively low, so the trend is likely continuing; this suggests that Country A is still in the process of experiencing the epidemiological transition.

e. post-transition: The increase in income has led to increased medical interventions and better availability of health care; these large changes are most explained by the shift towards greater medical access; because medical care is more readily available, Country A has already experienced the epidemiological transition.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 11-12

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 5:49 AM

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19. Which of the following is a qualitative study?

- a. A medical sociologist wants to see whether hospitals in inner cities (which are more likely to serve people living in poverty) have access to less funding than hospitals in expensive suburbs (which are more likely to serve wealthy individuals) and if this funding difference correlates with greater fatalities.
- b. A critical sociologist believes that the stress of racism in everyday life likely increases susceptibility to hypertension. In order to conduct this study, he compares the rate of hypertension for Black men to the rate of hypertension for White men.
- c. A medical sociologist wants to know whether the conditions of prison effect later health outcomes. To do this, he gets the medical records of a random sample of recently released prisoners and a random sample of people who have never been incarcerated and compares their rates of heart disease.
- d. A medical sociologist is trying to determine whether a country has entered the post-transition phase of the epidemiological transition and charts the trends for acute and chronic disease deaths for the past 100 years.
- e. Because nurses spend so much time with patients, a critical sociologist wants to know whether doctors value their input on patient treatment plans or feel challenged when nurses try to give their input.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 14-15

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

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20. Which of the following is NOT a negative outcome caused by a power differential between two groups?

- a. A medical resident chooses to quit their program because of excessive verbal abuse from one of the doctors they work for.
- b. A hospital refuses to perform a required (but not lifesaving) surgery on an uninsured patient until the patient is able to pay for the first half of the procedure in full.

- c. An overweight patient dies from a rare cancer because her doctor assumed that her difficulty breathing was a symptom of her obesity and refused to run tests despite the patient's requests to do so.
- d. A doctor has had insufficient sleep due to his schedule at the hospital and accidentally gives a patient two medications that end up causing a rare but life threatening interaction, leaving the patient gravely ill.
- e. All of these are negative outcomes caused by power differentials.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: p. 8
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 5:52 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 2/1/2019 5:54 AM

21. Because critical sociologists that study medicine often explain the experience of patients, all of their work must be qualitative.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: p. 14
QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 6:20 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 2/1/2019 6:23 AM

22. Sociologists *in* medicine are more likely than sociologists *of* medicine to accept the assumptions and beliefs of doctors.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: p. 9
QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 6:23 AM
DATE MODIFIED: 2/1/2019 6:24 AM

23. The increased use of vaccinations usually precedes the epidemiological transition and explains why deaths caused by acute diseases decrease in nations that are post-transition.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 11

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 6:25 AM

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24. “Scienciness” has made difficult, dense scientific findings and evidence more readily available to the public in a way that is accurate and much more easily digestible.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 1

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 6:26 AM

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25. A country that is said to be “post-transition” in the epidemiological transition has significantly more deaths due to chronic illnesses than acute illnesses.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 14

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 6:27 AM

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26. 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

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: P. 6-8
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 6:33 AM
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27. What is meant by a critical approach? By power? Give an example of how power affects health care delivery in the United States.

ANSWER: Answers May Vary
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: P. 8-9
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 6:36 AM
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28. How can a reader tell if an article or Internet website is a reliable data source?

ANSWER: Answers May Vary
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: P.13-15
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
DATE CREATED: 2/1/2019 6:42 AM
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29. 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
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: P. 8-9
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
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30. During the 15th and 16th centuries in the Americas, two divergent health trends were happening simultaneously: the life expectancy of Native Americans was decreasing, whereas the

life expectancy of European settlers was increasing. Using what you have learned about diseases and the sociological perspective, explain how both of these trends could be true.

ANSWER: Answers May Vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: P. 6-8; P. 10-11

QUESTION TYPE: Essay

HAS VARIABLES: False

STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic

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