**TEST QUESTIONS: CHAPTER 14**

**Education**

1. Which of the following statements about education is NOT correct?

a. Education is a social institution by which society provides its members with knowledge.

b. Education always takes place in schools.

c. How economically well off people are affects the type of schooling they have.

d. How economically well off a nation is affects the amount of schooling its people receive.

(Factual; answer: b; page 406)

2. Throughout history, schooling was mostly for elites, a fact evident in the fact that the Greek root of the word “school” means

a. learning.

b. wisdom.

c. leisure.

d. elder.

(Applied; answer: c; page 406)

3. Around the world, about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of children never get to the secondary grades of school.

a. one-third

b. one-half

c. three-fourths

d. almost all

(Factual; answer: a; page 407)

4. The basic reason that schooling is limited in India is

a. a lack of teachers.

b. the Hindu religion forbids formal schooling for girls.

c. most male children become soldiers.

d. although India is now a middle-income country, many families need children to work for income.

(Factual; answer: d; pages 407-08)

5. In Japan—compared with the United States—getting into college is more a matter of

a. athletic ability.

b. personal ability demonstrated on achievement tests.

c. who you know.

d. being rich.

(Factual; answer: b; page 408)

6. In the United States today, about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the adult population has a high school diploma.

a. 37 percent

b. 59 percent

c. 87 percent

d. 99 percent

(Factual; answer: c; page 408)

7. In the United States in 2009, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of people over the age of twenty-five had earned a four-year college degree.

a. 29.5 percent

b. 49.5 percent

c. 69.5 percent

d. 89.5 percent

(Factual; answer: a; page 408)

8. In the United States, the focus of education has always been

a. what is historical.

b. what is practical and job-related.

c. what is theoretical.

d. what is spiritual.

(Factual; answer: b; pages 408-9)

9. Which of the following is a latent function of schooling?

a. teaching basic literacy

b. teaching about the U.S. way of life

c. providing child-care

d. teaching job skills

(Applied; answer: c; page 409)

10. Jane Elliott's “blue eyes/brown eyes” experiment in her Iowa classroom confirmed

a. the value of tracking.

b. that most do not study what they are interested in.

c. the self-fulfilling prophecy by which students perform to meet the expectations of teachers.

d. that most students care little about what teachers think of them.

(Applied; answer: c; page 410)

11. The concept “tracking” refers to

a. making sure the curriculum meets the needs of a local community.

b. increasing multicultural content of schooling.

c. dividing children in a single grade into groups learning different curricula.

d. the idea that college is available only to those who can afford it.

(Conceptual; answer: c; page 411)

12. Parents spending more time reading to their children is an example of

a. how schooling is used as a type of social control.

b. the U.S. cultural value of progressive education.

c. the child benefitting from school tracking.

d. the child having greater cultural capital.

(Applied; answer: d; page 412)

13. Jonathan Kozol condemns the U.S. educational system for

a. focusing too much on students’ future careers.

b. making too much use of achievement tests.

c. unequal funding that makes some schools far better than others.

d. paying some teachers more than they are worth.

(Factual; answer: c; page 413)

14. Conducting research on how students from different social backgrounds perform in schools, Douglas Downey concluded that

a. student gender-balance makes a huge difference in the quality of schooling.

b. the home and local community matter most in shaping students' academic performance.

c. tracking increases personal achievement for most students.

d. differences in school funding are the main cause of differences in student performance.

(Applied; answer: b; page 412)

15. Comparing high-income U.S. families to families with low income, we find that among the high -ncome families,

a. there is the same share of children who attend college.

b. a smaller share of children go to college.

c. a larger share of children go to college.

d. a larger share of women, but a smaller share of men, go to college.

(Factual; answer: c; page 413)

16. According to the social-conflict approach, schooling in the United States

a. is the key path to economic opportunity.

b. transforms social privilege into personal merit.

c. is highly successful in increasing social equality.

d. is more or less the same for all due to mandatory education laws.

(Applied; answer: b; page 415)

17. Theodore Sizer claims that rigid bureaucracy harms schooling. Which of the following statements is NOT one of the arguments made by Sizer?

a. Rigid bureaucracy imposes uniformity on culturally diverse local schools.

b. Rigid bureaucracy encourages officials to emphasize test scores and other numerical ratings.

c. Rigid bureaucracy encourages officials to expect all students to progress at the same rate.

d. Rigid bureaucracy encourages students to learn more on their own.

(Factual; answer: d; pages 416-17)

18. For the United States as a whole, about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of people between age sixteen and twenty-four drop out before completing high school.

a. 1 percent

b. 8 percent

c. 28 percent

d. 38 percent

(Factual; answer: b; page 418)

19. The problem of functional illiteracy refers to the fact that

a. young people leave school without having learned basic skills.

b. older people have forgotten the lessons they learned in school.

c. a significant share of U.S. children never attend school.

d. teachers in U.S. schools do not teach very well.

(Conceptual; answer: a; page 418)

20. Magnet schools encourage

a. students to specialize in specific areas of study.

b. school busing to increase cultural diversity.

c. students to take control of their own education.

d. students to complete their education in fewer years.

(Conceptual; answer: a; page 420)

21. Charter schools are

a. private schools that typically enroll high-income students.

b. public schools that have the freedom to try new programs and policies.

c. private schools that have a religious curriculum.

d. public schools that are run by private companies.

(Conceptual; answer: b; page 420)

22. In the United States today

a. there is a surplus of teachers.

b. there are enough teachers.

c. there is a shortage of teachers.

d. private schools, but not public schools, lack enough teachers.

(Factual; answer: c; page 421)

23. On the typical U.S. college campus, about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the students are men.

a. 73 percent

b. 63 percent

c. 53 percent

d. 43 percent

(Factual; answer: d; page 422)

24. Older adults—people over the age of twenty-five—now account for about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all students in degree-granting programs in the United States.

a. 9 percent

b. 19 percent

c. 39 percent

d. 59 percent

(Factual; answer: c; page 421)

25. A general lesson we learn from sociological research about education is that

a. U.S. schools are steadily getting better.

b. good education depends not only on schools but on the state of families and local communities.

c. most public schools perform well; most private schools do not.

d. schools matter more than families and local neighborhoods.

(Applied; answer: b; page 421)

HEALTH

1. A sociological approach suggests that health is

a. a matter for medical specialists to understand.

b. a concept so variable that it is almost meaningless.

c. not only a biological matter but is a social issue.

d. an idea that has only become important in recent decades.

(Factual; answer: c; page 423)

2. Which statement is NOT correct?

a. Cultural patterns define what is or is not healthy.

b. A society’s degree of social inequality affects health.

c. A society’s level of technology affects health.

d. Personal choices are the number one predictor of life expectancy

(Factual; answer: d; page 423)

3. In the world’s poorest nations today, most people die

a. before reaching their teens.

b. by age thirty.

c. by age fifty.

d. by age seventy.

(Factual; answer: a; page 423)

4. The World Health Organization states that about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people in the world suffer from poor health caused by poverty.

a. 1 million

b. 10 million

c. 1 billion

d. 10 billion

(Factual; answer: c; page 423)

5. The introduction of advanced medical technology in low-income nations results in

a. a decrease in population.

b. zero population growth.

c. an increase in population.

d. increasing the share of women who die in childbirth.

(Factual; answer: c; page 423)

6. In 2007, the leading cause of death in the United States was

a. accidents.

b. heart disease.

c. AIDS.

d. diabetes.

(Factual; answer: b; page 424)

7. Social epidemiology is the study of

a. the biological basis of disease.

b. the availability of doctors around the world.

c. where physicians receive their medical training.

d. the distribution of health and illness in a population.

(Conceptual; answer: d; page 424)

8. A major cause of death among young people in the United States is

a. cancer.

b. stroke.

c. accidents.

d. kidney disease.

(Factual; answer: c; page 424)

9. Across the life course

a. women have a higher suicide rate than men.

b. men have fewer accidents than women.

c. women have better health than men.

d. men and women have the same patterns of health.

(Factual; answer: c; page 424)

10. Being socialized as a male in the United States is likely to encourage

a. impatience, ambition, and hostility.

b. cooperation and tolerance.

c. the belief that being kind leads to success.

d. the same patterns of behavior displayed by women.

(Factual; answer a; page 425)

11. Which statement about health in the United States is CORRECT?

a. The children of rich families have higher rates of both accidents and illness.

b. Children in poor families are as vulnerable to disease as children in many low-income nations.

c. Adults with higher incomes assess their own health more negatively than adults with low incomes.

d. Life expectancy for men exceeds life expectancy for women by about five years.

(Factual; answer: b; page 424)

12. In the United States, how does the life expectancy of white people differ from that of black people?

a. Whites live about five years longer.

b. Whites and blacks live about the same number of years.

c. Blacks live about two years longer than whites.

d. Blacks live about five years longer than whites.

(Factual; answer: a; page 424)

13. The greatest preventable cause of death in the United States is

a. sexually transmitted diseases.

b. automobile accidents.

c. cigarette smoking.

d. drinking alcohol.

(Factual; answer: c; page 424)

14. Which category of people in the United States is most likely to smoke cigarettes?

a. women of high social position

b. men of low social position

c. married people

d. college graduates.

(Factual; answer: b; page 425)

15. According to the U.S. government, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of U.S. adults are overweight.

a. 23 percent

b. 43 percent

c. 63 percent

d. 83 percent

(Factual; answer: c; page 426)

16. Read the following statements that explain the rise of obesity in the United States. Which statement is NOT correct?

a. More and more workers have jobs that require little physical activity.

b. Our diet contains lots of fatty and salty foods.

c. Over the last decade, the typical person has been eating larger amounts of food.

d. The time spent by children watching television and playing video games has declined.

(Factual; answer: d; pages 426-27)

17. An exception to the downward trend in infectious disease in the United States over past decades is

a. a rising number of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).

b. a rising death rate from influenza.

c. higher rates of infant mortality.

d. the rising rate of obesity.

(Factual; answer: a; page 427)

18. "Euthanasia" refers to

a. assisting in the death of a person suffering from a terminal illness.

b. a person's legal “right to die.”

c. helping seriously ill people receive medical treatment.

d. providing medical assistance to those who cannot afford it.

(Conceptual; answer: a; page 430)

19. Read the following statements about the right-to-die debate. Which statement is NOT correct?

a. Voters in the states of Oregon and Washington have approved a physician-assisted suicide law.

b. The U.S. Supreme Court has stated that there is no constitutional “right to die.”

c. Under the law, the first duty of doctors and hospitals is to assist in the peaceful death of patients.

d. Surveys show that most U.S. adults think dying people should be able to choose to die with a doctor's

help.

(Factual; answer: c; page 430)

20. About \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of U.S. physicians are women.

a. 12 percent

b. 32 percent

c. 52 percent

d. 72 percent

(Factual; answer: b; page 431)

21. The medical establishment in the United States can be described as oriented toward

a. holistic treatment.

b. herbal healing.

c. traditional healing arts.

d. scientific medicine.

(Applied; answer: d; page 431)

22. Holistic medicine asserts that

a. the best way to promote health is to treat the symptoms of disease.

b. patients should rely on themselves—not just physicians—to enhance their health.

c. treatment of all patients should be equal and impersonal.

d. patients should take a reactive approach to illness.

(Conceptual; answer: b; pages 431-32)

23. Of the following high-income nations, which country relies the most on a direct-fee market system to pay for medical treatment?

a. Great Britain

b. Sweden

c. the United States

d. Japan

(Factual; answer: c; page 433)

24. The U.S. government pays \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the population’s medical costs.

a. 22 percent

b. 42 percent

c. 62 percent

d. 82 percent

(Factual; answer: b; page 433)

25. The 2010 health care reform bill passed by Congress

a. requires all families to purchase medical insurance, regulated by the government, by 2014.

b. establishes the government as a “single payer” for medical care.

c. reduces the cost of health care by eliminating coverage for children under the age of twenty-six.

d. replaces both Medicare and Medicaid.

(Factual; answer: a; pages 434-35)

26. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

a. Almost 500,000 people have entered the field of nursing since 2004.

b. The increasing share of the U.S. population over sixty-five is increasing the need for nursing.

c. Almost all of today’s nurses report high job satisfaction.

d. More than 90 percent of today’s nurses are women.

(Factual; answer: c; page 435)

27. In general, a structural-functional approach to health and medicine treats illness as

a. biological, without any social consequences.

b. dysfunctional, preventing people from performing their roles.

c. functional, a source of jobs and economic activity.

d. existing mostly in people’s minds.

(Conceptual; answer: b; page 435)

28. Talcott Parsons claimed that society responds to illness by

a. punishing ill people.

b. withholding treatment to those people who need it most.

c. providing the “sick role.”

d. forcing sick people to keep on working.

(Conceptual; answer: c; page 435)

29. Talcott Parsons describes the physician-patient relationship as

a. permanent.

b. giving each an equal social standing.

c. cooperative, with patient and physician making decisions together.

d. placing physicians in charge and expecting patients to follow “doctor’s orders.”

(Factual; answer: d; page 436)

30. A valid criticism of Talcott Parsons’s sick-role concept is that it

a. applies to acute conditions such as flu better than to chronic conditions such as cancer.

b. applies better to low-income people than to those who are well-off.

c. gives people too much responsibility for their own health.

d. does not apply to a non-illness situation such as pregnancy.

(Applied; answer: a; page 436)

31. A symbolic-interaction approach to health and medicine emphasizes

a. the meanings people attach to health and illness.

b. how social inequality affects patterns of health.

c. why societies should excuse ill people from most responsibilities.

d. the positive consequences of illness for society as a whole.

(Conceptual; answer: a; pages 436-37)

32. The topic of psychosomatic disorders (cases in which the mind affects the body) is of greatest interest

to sociologists guided by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach.

a. structural-functional

b. symbolic-interaction

c. social-conflict

d. sociobiological

(Applied; answer: b; page 436)

33. An analysis guided by the social-conflict approach would emphasize which of the following as an important factor shaping patterns of health and illness?

a. our society’s level of technology

b. our cultural definitions of health

c. people’s perceptions of their own health

d. our society’s social inequality

(Applied; answer: d; page 436)

34. From a social-conflict point of view, capitalism fails to support human health because

a. it does not encourage development of new medical techniques and technologies.

b. physicians have little financial incentive to work.

c. quality of health care depends on income.

d. it treats all people in the same impersonal way.

(Conceptual; answer: c; pages 437-38)