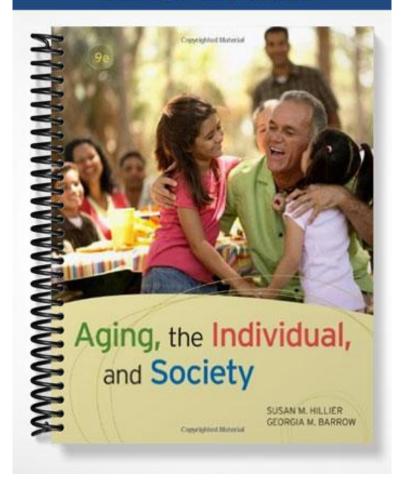
TEST BANK



Chapter 2--Stereotypes and Images

1. Stereotypes

- A. are concerned with unique individual variations.
- B. are emotionally neutral.
- C. oversimplify reality.
- D. are usually produced by rational thinking.
- 2. Which of the following stereotypes have been disproved for the majority of older persons?
 - A. impotency
 - B. mental decline
 - C. poverty
 - D. illness
 - E. All of these choices
- 3. Attitudes toward elders over the last several decades have
 - A. improved.
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 - C. improved for the very old but stayed the same for the young old.
 - D. gotten more negative on the part of children but not adults.
- 4. The biomedicalized version of aging
 - A. has reduced prejudice against the elderly.
 - B. focuses primarily on the healthy aged.
 - C. is a comprehensive view of the biological, social, and behavioral aspects of aging.
 - D. limits possibilities for physical, psychological, and spiritual growth in later life.
- 5. A "compassionate" stereotype of aging does which of the following?
 - A. shows elderly people in an active, positive light
 - B. shows the elderly in need but not deserving of help
 - C. shows the elderly in need of help and also deserving of help
 - D. encourages respect for the accomplishments of older persons
- 6. Which of the following illustrates a biomedical stereotype?
 - A. neglected
 - B. slow-thinking
 - C. afraid
 - D. sad

- 7. Which of the following age groups watch the most television?
 - A. preschool children
 - B. elementary school children
 - C. teenagers
 - D. women age 25-49
 - E. the elderly
- 8. All of the following make it difficult to define "old age" precisely EXCEPT
 - A. retirement is no longer a life-course transition in the U.S.
 - B. people age differently due to the many influences on aging.
 - C. different cohorts enter later life with different life experiences and attitudes.
 - D. medical science has improved longevity and health of older people.
- 9. We spend about ____ of our lifetime growing old.
 - A. one-fourth
 - B. one-half
 - C. three-fourths
 - D. nine-tenths
- 10. Biological research on aging reveals that
 - A. all organs decline at about the same rate.
 - B. hearing peaks in the mid-20s.
 - C. peak functioning in most biological capabilities occurs at relatively old ages.
 - D. muscle strength reaches its maximum in the mid-teens.
- 11. Pragmatic knowledge is based primarily on
 - A. information.
 - B. the logical mechanics of the mind.
 - C. the ability to memorize.
 - D. learning of physical skills, such as bicycle riding.
- 12. Research about self-concepts of the elderly show
 - A. elders adjust best if they realize that they are not the same person they were in earlier life.
 - B. self-esteem inevitably declines as one's body ages.
 - C. identity development is based more on chronological time than particular events.
 - D. elders are less likely to identify as old if they identify as being who they have always been.
- 13. Phenomenology
 - A. develops scientific measurements of personality and psychology of the aging processes.
 - B. looks at the meaning of aging as defined by personal narratives of the elderly.
 - C. focuses on confirming testable hypotheses about the process of aging.
 - D. focuses on biological study of human brain functioning as one ages.

14.	Recent research shows occupational productivity peaks in the
	 A. 30s in almost all fields. B. 30s in family farming. C. 40s for novelists. D. 40s for botanists and inventors. E. 60s and 70s for scholars, such as philosophers.
15.	Studies of stressful life events shows was a more meaningful cause of stress in 1995 than in 1967.
	A. marriage B. death of a close family member C. physical illness D. self-concept
16.	Which of the following are more likely to be stressful for women today than in the 1960s and 1970s.
	A. marriage B. physical illness C. mental deterioration D. work-related events
17.	The most stressful life events occur during
	A. childhood. B. teen years. C. middle age. D. late life.
18.	Pairing older adults with children to perform school-based tasks produced in children's attitudes about the elderly.
	A. no changeB. short-term changes that lasted less than a year.C. one-year but less than five-year changesD. long-term (five year) changes
19.	In a 2005 University of Southern California survey, 61 percent of college students believed that loneliness is a serious problem for older people compared to of the people over 65 who agreed.
	A. 90 B. 74 C. 55 D. 33

- 20. In a phenomenological study of college students attitudes about the elderly, students paid the most attention to
 - A. mental decline in the later years
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 - C. personality differences compared to their own generation
 - D. economic dependence on their families and society
- 21. A 1994 study that conducted memory tests with old and young mainland Chinese, old and young from the American Deaf culture, and old and young hearing Americans found
 - A. the Chinese had the most negative image of aging.
 - B. younger subjects, regardless of culture, perform better on memory tests than older subjects.
 - C. older Chinese and older Deaf participants outperformed the older American hearing group.
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- 22. The "language of aging" reveals
 - A. there are many age-specific terms today that refer positively to older people.
 - B. initially positive terms, such as elderly and aged person, are considered negative by some today. C. ageist language did not begin until the 20th century.

 D. songs in the late 19th and early 20th century generally depicted old age as desirable.
- 23. In television today,
 - A. older people are usually portrayed by younger actors, because it is assumed that older people will not be able to remember their lines.
 - B. older women are typically paired with younger men.
 - C. about 8 percent of television roles go to women over 40.
 - D. older female news anchors are common.
- 24. A "reversed stereotype" of the aged on television shows the aged
 - A. as passive and lethargic.
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- 25. Reversed stereotypes of the elderly
 - A. have helped to reverse negative stereotyping of the elderly.
 - B. are realistic portravals of the "new" elderly.
 - C. have caused outrage among most elderly viewers.
 - D. reveal unconscious acceptance of the underlying negative image.

- 26. All of the following are true about television advertising EXCEPT
 - A. it tells us that aging is ugly and lonely.
 - B. it instills a fear of aging or capitalizes on existing fears.
 - C. it implies the elderly are preoccupied with irregularity, constipation, and sexual performance.
 - D. television consumers in their 50s and 60s respond best to an actor who is about the same age.
- 27. Most makers of feature-length commercial films aim particularly for an audience of
 - A. males between the ages of 16 and 24.
 - B. females between the ages of 20 and 30.
 - C. males and females between the ages of 35 and 65.
 - D. males between the ages of 50 and 75.
- 28. Ageism exhibited by an untrusting, insecure person is most likely to be explained by the psychological theory of
 - A. frustration-aggression
 - B. selective perception
 - C. authoritarian personality
 - D. communication accommodation
- 29. Selective perception means
 - A. that to understand aging, we need to select the pertinent facts.
 - B. we see what we expect to see and selectively ignore what we do not expect.
 - C. we all have optical illusions that increase as we age.
 - D. as we age, we tend to select activities that are pleasant and ignore those that are not.
- 30. Recent studies have found
 - A. intelligence declines substantially in later age.
 - B. older people are less capable of learning than younger people.
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- 31. All of the following characterize age segregation EXCEPT
 - A. it involves the avoidance of old people.
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 - C. it causes negative stereotyping.
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- 32. A study of fear of aging by Kiemmack and Roff found those who feared aging
 - A. had a poor personal sense of well-being.
 - B. disliked people who were younger than themselves.
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33.	Which of the following was found to be the least satisfying stage of life by the longitudinal Berkeley Older Generation Study?
	A. childhood B. adolescence C. the 30s D. the 50s E. old age
34.	The process of stereotyping fulfills our need to structure and organize situations.
	True False
35.	The view of old people as depressed and lonely illustrates compassionate stereotypes.
	True False
36.	Gerontologists universally agree that "old age" should be defined by chronological age.
	True False
37.	Decline in mental functions is genetically programmed and inevitable.
	True False
38.	Blue-collar workers reach their highest productivity at an earlier age than white-collar workers.
	True False
39.	The Stressful Life Events Scale indicates there have been virtually no cultural changes in perceptions of stress since the scale was established in 1967.
	True False
40.	Resistance to change slows down the aging process.
	True False
41.	Children exhibit ageist language by age three.
	True False
42.	Studies show that the attitudes of college students about the elderly are almost entirely negative.
	True False
43.	British public television is less likely than American television to show elderly people in their programming.
	True False

44.	Patron	izing communication is less offensive than direct derogatory language.
	True	False
45.		wards, honoring films and television programs that treat older people with respect, have been to at least two films every year since they began.
	True	False
46.	A pers	son who feels negatively about themselves is more likely to believe negative stereotypes of other s.
	True	False
47.	Profes	sional psychologists and medical students are unlikely to show prejudice against the elderly.
	True	False
48.	Explai proble	in the problems with stereotypes and give examples of stereotypes of the elderly to illustrate these ms.
49.	What a	are the problems with defining aging in terms of chronological age?

50.	How is stress related to illness and aging?
51.	What can schools do to change children's attitudes toward the elderly?
52.	What are the problems with television presentations of the elderly? How should television revise its portrayal of the elderly?

53.	Explain the psychological theories that help us understand age prejudice.	
54.	What can help disprove negative stereotypes of age?	

Chapter 2--Stereotypes and Images Key

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A person who feels negatively about themselves is more likely to believe negative stereotypes of other groups.
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Professional psychologists and medical students are unlikely to show prejudice against the elderly.
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Explain the problems with stereotypes and give examples of stereotypes of the elderly to illustrate these problems.
Answer not provided.
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