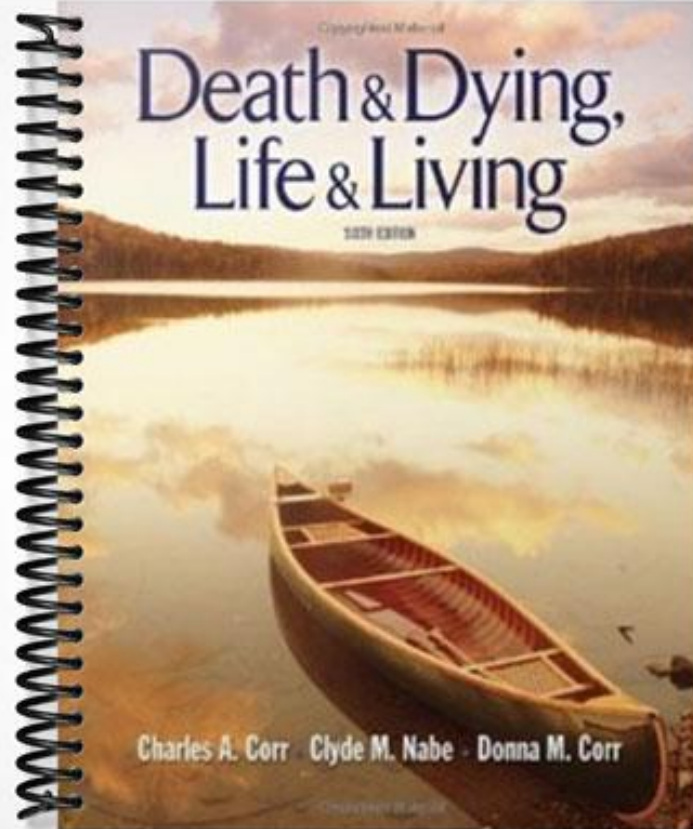


TEST BANK



Chapter 2--Changing Encounters with Death

Student: _____

1. **INSTRUCTIONS:** Select the best answer from among the options provided.

Encounters with death can be studied by looking at

- A. death rates
- B. average life expectancy
- C. deaths caused by communicable diseases
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2. **INSTRUCTIONS:** Select the best answer from among the options provided.

Which of the following is *not* one of the principal features in patterns of encounters with death described in Chapter 2?

- A. death rates
- B. average life expectancy
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- D. attitudes toward death
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The vignette near the beginning of Chapter 2 explained that Bryan Lee Curtis wanted to:

- A. support smoking cigarettes as a personal choice
- B. provide people with information about the dangers of smokeless tobacco use
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- D. change personal attitudes, behaviors, and values related to smoking cigarettes
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Our study of death-related encounters showed that

- A. people have interacted with their mortality in nearly identical ways throughout history
- B. most peoples in other parts of the world today encounter death much as we do at present
- C. significant features of death-related encounters are usually obvious
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- A. indicate how long a typical person in a society is likely to live
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The overall, age-adjusted death rate for the United States in 2004

- A. reached a record-low historical figure
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- A. was 8.2 per 1,000, almost the same as the overall death rate for females
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During the year 2004 in the United States, there were approximately

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- A. males in 1900
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Changes in American death rates can be revealed

- A. by studying death rates among specific American populations, such as gender groups or socio-economic classes
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- A. roughly equal to those similar rates in 2004
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In the United States in 2004, the deaths of 540 pregnant women and women in the process of giving birth or immediately after childbirth led to a maternal mortality rate of

- A. 3.3 per 100,000 live births
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21. **INSTRUCTIONS:** Select the best answer from among the options provided.

Average life expectancy

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Projected average life expectancy for all individuals born in the United States in 2004 was

- A. 67.8 years
- B. 77.8 years
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The second leading cause of death in the U.S. in 2004 was

- A. cancer
- B. cerebrovascular diseases
- C. chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
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The three leading causes of death in the U.S. in 2004 were

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The leading cancer cause of death for American males is

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Diseases with patterns of gradually losing control over one's bodily functions and mental capacities are most likely to be

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35. **INSTRUCTIONS:** Select the best answer from among the options provided.

At the present time, most deaths in the United States occur

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Most deaths in contemporary American society occur

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The earliest and most important factor associated with reduced death rates in the United States was

- A. modern cure-oriented medicine
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39. **INSTRUCTIONS:** Select the best answer from among the options provided.

Which of the following is an example of public health measures that helped reduce death rates in the United States?

- A. better communication and transportation systems
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Which of the following has the greatest influence on encounters with death in our society today?

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41. What is the difference between "death rates" and "average life expectancy"? How are the two related?

42. How did infant death rates and maternal mortality rates change in the U.S. during the twentieth century?

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44. Dying trajectories are characterized by two principal features. Identify and briefly explain these two features.

45. Where do most Americans now die in our society? Why?

46. Chapter 2 describes changing encounters with death. What does it mean to speak of an "encounter" with death as that term is defined in the chapter? What are some of the principal features of encounters with death set forth in this chapter? Identify, explain, and give an example of any three (3) features that might be included in a description of any society's encounters with death.

47. Encounters with death in American society are said in Chapter 2 to have changed greatly over the past 100-150 years. Describe three (3) ways in which such encounters have changed. Be specific and take care to show exactly what such encounters were like in the past and how they are now.

48. Compare and contrast death rates in American society in 1900 with those in 2004. Add to this comparative portrait by showing how such rates differ by gender and by age.

49. What is the difference between public health measures, preventive health care, and cure-oriented medicine and how has each of these helped to change encounters with death in our society?

50. How have the nature of contemporary families and lifestyle behaviors affected encounters with death in our society? Be specific in explaining and influence of each of these factors and give examples of each.

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44. Dying trajectories are characterized by two principal features. Identify and briefly explain these two features.

Answer not provided.

45. Where do most Americans now die in our society? Why?

Answer not provided.

46. Chapter 2 describes changing encounters with death. What does it mean to speak of an "encounter" with death as that term is defined in the chapter? What are some of the principal features of encounters with death set forth in this chapter? Identify, explain, and give an example of any three (3) features that might be included in a description of any society's encounters with death.

Answer not provided.

47. Encounters with death in American society are said in Chapter 2 to have changed greatly over the past 100-150 years. Describe three (3) ways in which such encounters have changed. Be specific and take care to show exactly what such encounters were like in the past and how they are now.

Answer not provided.

48. Compare and contrast death rates in American society in 1900 with those in 2004. Add to this comparative portrait by showing how such rates differ by gender and by age.

Answer not provided.

49. What is the difference between public health measures, preventive health care, and cure-oriented medicine and how has each of these helped to change encounters with death in our society?

Answer not provided.

50. How have the nature of contemporary families and lifestyle behaviors affected encounters with death in our society? Be specific in explaining and influence of each of these factors and give examples of each.

Answer not provided.