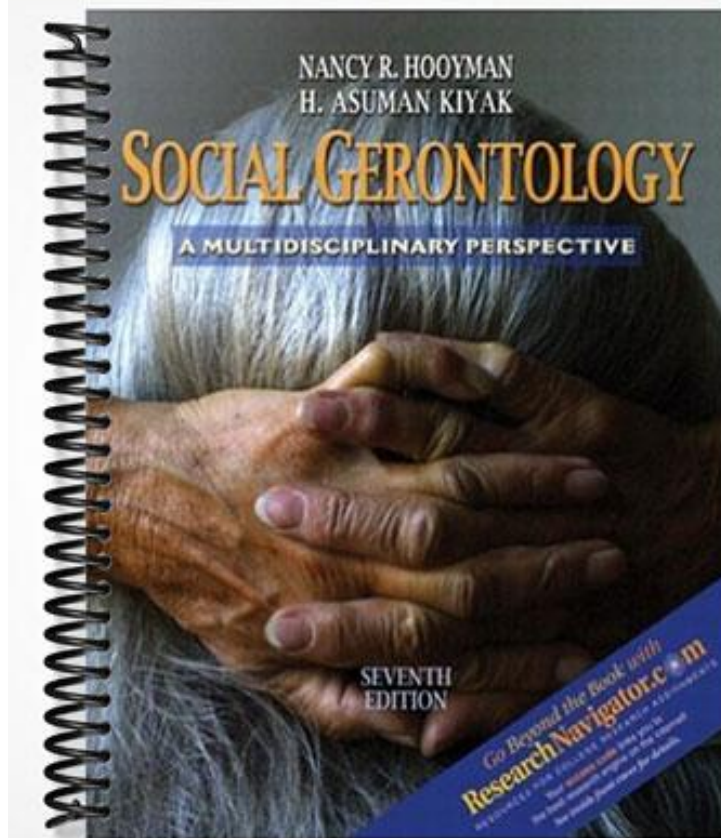


TEST BANK



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Chapter 1 The Growth of Social Gerontology

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) The rectangular survival curve:
- A) is considered to be the ideal survival curve and is different from the current life expectancy curve
 - B) has become less rectangular over the past century
 - C) is not a good representation of changes in worldwide life expectations
 - D) both A and B

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 14

- 2) The oldest-old subgroup:
- A) is the slowest growing segment of the U.S. population
 - B) has about as much education as younger groups
 - C) has the same income as younger groups
 - D) is the fastest growing segment of the U.S. population

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

- 3) According to the text:
- A) the "young-old" are those individuals aged 50–65
 - B) the "old-old" are those aged 65–75
 - C) the "oldest-old" are those aged 85
 - D) "old-old" refers to all people age 65+

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6

- 4) Mary is 60 years old, drives a Corvette, and has a teenage daughter. She would be considered to have a young:
- A) biological age
 - B) chronological age
 - C) sociocultural age
 - D) psychological age

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4

- 5) In terms of psychological age, which of the following people is the youngest?
- A) Michelle, a college graduate at age 17
 - B) Anne, a secretary at age 25
 - C) Cathy, a college sophomore at age 48
 - D) Sarah, a school teacher at age 55

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4

- 6) The state which has the largest proportion of individuals aged 65 and above is:
A) Florida B) Minnesota C) Utah D) California

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 26

- 7) The state which has the largest number of individuals aged 65 and above is:
A) Florida B) Oregon C) Washington D) California

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 25

- 8) Older people today are most likely to live:
A) in urban centers B) in suburbs
C) in small towns D) on farms

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 23

- 9) Educational attainment varies widely among the population aged 65+. Those least likely to have a high school degree are _____, those most likely are _____.
A) men/women
B) young-old/oldest-old
C) Hispanics/non-Hispanic whites
D) African Americans/non-Hispanic whites

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 26

- 10) The term "compression of morbidity" refers to:
A) fewer people dying from disease
B) people dying within a few years of contracting a disease
C) years of healthy life expectancy
D) illness affecting only the last few years of life

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 31

- 11) The distinction between active and dependent life expectancy is useful in illustrating:
A) differences between men and women
B) that not all gains in life expectancy are positive
C) that most of the gain in life expectancy is a negative gain
D) the advantages of increased life expectancy for ethnic minorities

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 32

- 12) A major problem with the cross-sectional research method is:
- A) respondents become test wise
 - B) respondent attrition (loss of subjects) can occur over time
 - C) cohort effects may emerge rather than the effects of aging
 - D) the message of measurement may change over time

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35-36

- 13) Regarding the Gerontological Society of America and its publications:
- A) the Journals of Gerontology deal primarily with the psychology of aging
 - B) this organization focuses on elders' social welfare
 - C) this is a national organization of physicians interested in older patients
 - D) this organization includes educators, researchers, and clinicians

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 33-34

- 14) Which of the following institutions and settings have contributed significantly to the study of aging during the 1950s and 1960s?
- A) The Baltimore Longitudinal Study
 - B) The Alaska Institute of Aging
 - C) The North Dakota Institute on Aging
 - D) The University of Chicago Survey of Aging

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 34

- 15) A major advantage of longitudinal research designs is that they:
- A) allow for practice effects
 - B) eliminate cohort effects
 - C) allow a distinction between age and time by testing
 - D) compare different groups

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 36-37

- 16) Which two effects are confounded in cross-sectional research?
- A) age and cohort
 - B) age and time-of-measurement
 - C) cohort and time-of-measurement
 - D) cohort and practice

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35-36

- 17) Which two effects are confounded in longitudinal research?
- A) age and cohort
 - B) age and time-of-measurement
 - C) cohort and time-of-measurement
 - D) cohort and practice

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 36-37

- 18) A valid measure is one that:
- A) yields the same result from repeated measurements
 - B) accurately reflects the concept it is intended to measure
 - C) is used only in cross-sectional studies
 - D) is used only in psychological testing

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 36

- 19) A researcher wants to determine the range of oral disease among the older population by examining the mouths of all 200 residents of a nursing home. The findings cannot be generalized to all older people because:
- A) the sample is not valid
 - B) the data are not reliable
 - C) the concept is not correctly measured
 - D) the sample is not representative

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 39

- 20) Selective dropout from longitudinal studies results in:
- A) poorer test scores with time
 - B) healthier and more motivated elders in the final sample
 - C) sicker and less educated elders in the final sample
 - D) few differences between drop-outs and those who remain

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 37

- 21) In all organ systems normal declines occur:
- A) after age 30
 - B) in one's 5th decade
 - C) after a physical trauma
 - D) after age 60

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

- 22) Females born in 2000 have an average life expectancy of:
- A) 69.5 years
 - B) 79.5 years
 - C) 89.5 years
 - D) 99.5 years

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

- 23) What country has the highest proportion of elders in the world?
A) Italy B) United States C) Japan D) Sweden
Answer: A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 27
- 24) Who wrote one of the first textbooks on aging called "The History of Life and Death"?
A) Roger Bacon B) Ivan Pavlov
C) Nathan Shock D) Adolph Quetelet
Answer: A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 32
- 25) The expansion of research in social gerontology in the late 19th century and early 20th century is due to:
A) the growth of the population over age 65
B) the emergence of retirement policies
C) a mandate by universities and research institutes
D) both A and B
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 33

True/False Questions

- 26) In general, the chronological age of most people is consistent with their psychological and biological age.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4
- 27) The cohort of baby boomers has lived through the Vietnam War.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4
- 28) Relocating a frail elder to a nursing home is an example of increased environmental press in Lawton and Nahemow's model.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8
- 29) Personal competence in the person-environment includes family members' assistance to the older person.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9
- 30) The study of aging is primarily a study of diseases.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10-11

31) Life expectancy refers to the average years of life one can expect to live, whereas maximum life span refers to the maximum number of years a given species is expected to live.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 13-14

32) Life expectancy after age 80 in the United States is longer than in Japan and Sweden.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14

33) In 2000, the United States had proportionately more people over age 65 in its population than did any other industrial country.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12-13

34) Today's cohort of young-old has the same life expectancy, whether they are white or persons of color.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 23-24

35) The proportion of people aged 65 and older among ethnic minority groups will increase in the 21st century.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 24

36) Surveys of the health status of young-old Americans today provide considerable support for compressed morbidity in the future.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 31

37) Cross-sectional research designs are the best method to determine causation.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 36

38) Older people who drop out of longitudinal studies tend to be those who score lower on intelligence tests and are more socially isolated.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 37

39) Longitudinal studies are currently the most widely used research designs in gerontology.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35

40) Sequential designs are particularly useful in studies of cognitive changes with aging.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 37-38

Short Answer Questions

41) _____ focuses on how to prevent or manage the diseases of aging.

Answer: Geriatrics

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3

42) _____ refers to an individual's changing roles and relationships with family and friends, in both paid and unpaid productive roles, and within organizations.

Answer: Social aging

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4

43) _____ is the process of optimizing opportunities for health, participation, and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age.

Answer: Active aging

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7

44) In 1900 the average life expectancy at birth in the United States was _____ years.

Answer: 47

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

45) Females born in the U.S. in 2000 can expect to reach _____ years.

Answer: 79.5

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Essay Questions

46) Explain the concept of the active aging framework.

Answer: The active aging framework is the process of optimizing opportunities for health, participation, and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7

47) Outline the ways in which the older population is growing.

Answer: One of the key factors contributing to the growth of older population is longer life expectancy.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12-13

48) What is a centenarian and what have studies found about centenarians and their lives?

Answer: Centenarians are individuals who are over 100 years old and there are a variety of studies on these individuals and they look at both genetic and social factors.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18

49) What can you tell about a population by looking at its population pyramid?

Answer: A population pyramid tells you about a population age composition and gender composition as well as dependancy ratios.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20

50) Thoroughly discuss the worldwide trends in older adulthood.

Answer: All regions of the world are experiencing an increase in the absolute and relative size of their older population.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 27