Sociology 102

Fall Session 2012

Test #2

Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. Indicate your answer by blacking in the relevant box on the SCANTRON sheet. Be sure to print your name and student number clearly on the answer sheet.

**Part A: According to material in the lectures,**

1. To say that “childhood was invented” means that:

a. There was no childhood in the present sense before settled agrarian societies

b. Before people recognized childhood as a separate stage, there was only infancy and adolescence

c. This new life stage was created to explain why mothers have a stronger connection to their children than other people

d. There was no childhood in the present sense before industrial times \*

e. People created the social category of “child” in order to justify blame and oppression

1. Likely, young people are more often risk-takers than older people because:

a. Young people are less likely to be held responsible for their actions

b. Old people lack the hormonal desire for risk-taking due to senescence and senility

c. Old people are less confident in their physical fitness and health

d. Young people have less stake in conformity than older people do \*

e. Older people have fewer social opportunities to deviate from the norm

1. The homosexual population of Canada has been best estimated at around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of the total population.

a. 0.2

b. 2 \*

c. 5

d. 10

e. 20

1. Unlike other inequalities discussed in this course, age inequality is distinguished by the fact that:

a. Age groups are much more noticeable than gender or racial groups

b. Age groups are much more cohesive – have a stronger group consciousness – than other disadvantaged groups

c. Age groups are not associated with social distance

d. Aging is highly correlated with other social disadvantages

e. Age groups have no *permanent* distinguishing cultural features \*

1. The value of “routine activities theory” is that it points our attention to:

a. The power of the situation in determining the likelihood that someone will be the victim of a crime\*

b. The power of socialization in predicting someone’s sexual orientation

c. The hobbies and recreations of different ethnic or racial groups

d. The importance of a person’s genetic history in predicting their likelihood of offending

e. The effect of unemployment on crime rates

1. By “colonialism”, we typically mean a 19th or 20th century political system where:

a. Commercial interests introduce new trade opportunities for local entrepreneurs

b. Americans overrun a country with military might and seize their oil and minerals

c. British missionaries bring their bibles and British administrators bring their laws

d. Western nations modernized other states by forcing American values on them

e. White settlers seize and exploit local economic resources for metropolitan use \*

1. The lecture on health argued that stigmatization:

a. Is one reason for high rates of institutionalization

b. Is a primary cause of illness in modern industrial societies

c. Is a secondary result of health-related inequality \*

d. Rarely occurs where there is easy access to health care programs

e. Is the reason why lawmakers tend to ignore many disabilities today

1. According to Wallerstein, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are engaged in the world system by focusing on low skill, labor intensive production and extraction of raw minerals.

a. developed nations

b. hegemon states

c. core states

d. peripheral states \*

e. industrialized nations

1. The so-called “Whitehall Studies” were important for clearly demonstrating that:

a. Sexual promiscuity increases the risk of premature death

b. Accidents, homicides, and other avoidable risks cause premature death

c. Having a low socioeconomic status decreases likelihood of chronic stress

d. Social inequality increases the risk of premature death \*

e. Having a high status job increases the likelihood of smoking

1. Gay people often face hostility due to their sexual orientation. Some deal with this problem of prejudice by:

a. Living in large cities where they can blend in with the other citizens

b. Living in cities and establishing institutionally-complete communities\*

c. Meeting, dating, and interacting with as many fellow homosexuals as possible

d. Participating as actively as possible in the non-homosexual community

e. Closing themselves off from the heterosexual community to the best of their ability

1. The problem with the concept of “homophobia” is that it

a. Refers to a tendency that no longer exists, at least in developed nations

b. Encourages people to see homosexuality as something to be afraid of

c. Discourages people from admitting to their discomfort with homosexuality

d. Suggests a mental disease which is better understood as a subcultural outlook \*

e. Forces people to define themselves based on their sexual preferences

**Part B: According to the material in *Reading Sociology,***

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the effects of school and work on family life.
2. Structural constraints \*
3. Structural aids
4. Social status impediments
5. Career constraints
6. Professional obstacles
7. The act of adult children caring for their parents is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. elderly care-giving work
9. family nursing
10. parental care
11. filial nursing
12. filial care work \*
13. Young peoples’ main priorities generally fall in the following order:
14. Finding satisfying work, establishing a long term relationship, having children \*
15. Establishing a long term relationship, finding satisfying work, having children
16. Having children, establishing a long term relationship, finding satisfying work
17. Having a high income, finding satisfying work
18. Getting married, having children
19. Explaining the complexities of family care-giving as either choice or obligation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
20. erroneous and simplistic \*
21. adequate
22. reasonable and necessary
23. simple but appropriate
24. irrelevant and unimportant
25. Which of the following is a consequence of entering the third stage of the epidemiological transition?
26. higher levels of violence
27. increased risk of death from influenza
28. decreased sex differences in mortality
29. increased sex differences in mortality\*
30. increased difficulty in determining cause of death
31. One reason for the convergence in life expectancy between men and women is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
32. men are now more physically active then before
33. contemporary diseases mostly affect women
34. medical research is focused on diseases that primarily affect men
35. women are now more likely to die in accidents and from violence then before
36. men are now less likely to die in accidents and from violence then before \*
37. Which of the following has caused slower gains in female life expectancy?
38. increased female mortality due to violence and accident
39. increased adoption of cigarette smoking by women \*
40. an increase in alcohol consumption by women
41. an increase in illegal drug intake by women
42. increased unsafe sex practices among women
43. Each of the following increases the likelihood of feeling loved except being: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
44. married
45. older
46. religious
47. female
48. male \*
49. “Broken heart syndrome” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
50. does occur, but cannot be scientifically explained
51. supports the link between love and health\*
52. is a fake condition, with no evidence to support it
53. disproves the hypothesized link between love and health
54. often occurs after a significant other is unfaithful
55. According to the article “Love and Changes in Health,” which of the following has a negative impact on health?
56. Being married
57. Food insecurity \*
58. Job insecurity
59. Group membership
60. Poor academic performance
61. One of the aims of the Mental Health Commission of Canada is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
62. increase funding for mental health care
63. support and strengthen the current definition of citizenship
64. privatize general and mental health care in Canada
65. inform the public about how to diagnose mental disorders
66. provide a national vision for mental health care \*
67. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the relationship between citizens and the state which recognizes the importance of mental health in shaping citizens’ identities.
68. Political citizenship
69. Psychosocial citizenship
70. Cultural citizenship
71. Biological citizenship \*
72. Social citizenship
73. The ‘Kirby Report’ states that Canadian mental health care fails because it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
74. leaves the mentally ill to make their own choices without external help
75. forces the mentally ill to take on the responsibilities of full citizenship
76. limits the choices available to the mentally ill \*
77. encourages self-help instead of institutional help
78. is preoccupied with science education
79. Because biomedical technology is accepted in Western societies, it is effective to frame the “menstruation by choice” issue as:
80. A multi-purposeful use of technology
81. Technological evolution
82. Abnormal and harmful
83. Risky and unnatural
84. A manipulation of technology \*
85. A contemporary frame supporting the suppression of menstruation claims that menstruation is unnatural by using the example of:
86. Hunter-gatherer women \*
87. Third world women
88. Women in agricultural societies
89. Asian women
90. Women from the 1800s
91. *Placentas* are unique and call into question the accepted belief that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_ are separate.
92. the public; the private
93. the part; the whole
94. the self; the other \*
95. the normal; the deviant
96. the individual; the society
97. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the idea that *placentations* can partake in different processes.
98. Cell transformation
99. Genetic circulation
100. Ontological reconfiguration
101. Ontological politics \*
102. Social shifting
103. Ontological choreography refers to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
104. the formation of the placenta
105. balanced blending of things considered to have different origins \*
106. classification of things considered to have different origins
107. sociological study of pregnancy
108. processes of exchange between a mother and baby
109. What is the relationship between *placentation* and *ontological choreography*?
110. Placentation is unrelated to ontological choreography
111. Placentation is an example of ontological choreography \*
112. Placentation causes ontological choreography
113. Placentation is a process while ontological choreography is a theory
114. Placentation disproves the idea of ontological choreography
115. In sociology, *placentas* are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ topics.
116. misunderstood
117. deliberately ignored
118. rarely studied \*
119. often studied
120. controversial

**Part C: According to the material in *Starting Points* and *Social Problems,***

1. Social factors \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. have no effect on drinking habits
3. are less influential than genetic factors
4. shape drinking habits by determining whether a person sees alcohol as necessary for social gatherings
5. shape drinking habits by determining whether a person sees alcohol as a coping mechanism for stress \*
6. only have significant impact on drinking habits during adolescence
7. Which of the following statements about smoking is true?
8. Boys are more likely to smoke than girls until age eighteen, but girls begin to outpace boys after that
9. Girls are more likely to smoke than boys until age eighteen, but boys begin to outpace girls after that \*
10. Men are more likely than women to die of tobacco related diseases
11. Most adult smokers developed their habit before the age of fifteen years
12. The gap between the number of adult men and women who smoke has widened over time
13. Drug abuse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. is the label for repeated drug misuse, not one time occurrences
15. is defined based on what people see as “acceptable” drug use \*
16. is defined based on each individual’s prescribed limit
17. can only occur as a result of using physically addictive drugs
18. applies only to situations that result in hospitalization
19. Medicalization \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
20. means scientifically identifying the biological causes of abnormalities
21. refers to the treatment of illnesses through institutionalization
22. is the clinical treatment of addictions and chronic illnesses
23. was developed by the temperance movements of the 19th century
24. is the process through which deviant behaviours are labeled as illnesses \*
25. Which of the following has **NOT** contributed to the high rate of drug and alcohol abuse among Aboriginal people?
26. The loss of cultural traditions
27. The failure to assimilate to Western European culture \*
28. Poor living conditions
29. High rates of trauma and family violence
30. A family history of substance abuse
31. Social disorganization theory is especially useful in explaining \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
32. drug abuse among affluent majority group people
33. marijuana use among racial minority youth
34. higher rates of illicit drug use among males compared to females
35. higher rate of suicide amongst Protestants compared to other religions
36. substance abuse among Canada’s Aboriginal peoples\*
37. Which of the following statements about drug and alcohol use is true?
38. The likelihood of drug use decreases with age while the likelihood of alcohol use increases
39. Canadian media focuses on drug use and abuse more than alcohol use and abuse
40. The “war on drugs” has attributed drug abuse and criminal activity to moral weakness \*
41. The likelihood of drug/alcohol use is influenced by social factors while the likelihood of addiction and abuse is psychological
42. Canadian health care encourages institutionalization over self help in cases of drug and alcohol abuse
43. The idea that we have attached social meanings and values to alcoholism and alcoholics is a principle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
44. labeling theory
45. conflict theory
46. medicalization theory
47. symbolic interactionism \*
48. social disorganization theory
49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ argues that conflict between institutions and values causes drug and alcohol use.
50. Postmodern theory
51. Structural functionalism
52. Anomie theory \*
53. Symbolic interactionism
54. Critical perspectives
55. According to Merton’s anomie theory, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ realize that they will never achieve their goals, and subsequently succumb to alcohol and drugs as an adaptation to anomie.
56. innovators
57. rebels
58. retreatists \*
59. conformists
60. ritualists
61. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
62. Even though the majority of crack cocaine users in the US are white, the majority of crack defendants in federal court are non-white
63. The “war on drugs” has been harmful to society insofar as it has worsened the problem of racial and class injustice
64. The “war on drugs” aims to reduce production and distribution of drugs, not just consumption
65. The “war on drugs” has had a positive impact in the fight against “hard drugs,” but not in the fight against “soft drugs” \*
66. Law enforcement has targeted drug users and street traffickers, but not others in the drug industry, such as money launderers.
67. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
68. Marijuana has been associated with short-term memory loss, impaired learning, amotivational syndrome, and emotional deficits
69. Drug abuse can lead to mental health problems, including anxiety disorders, phobias, depression, and anti-social personalities.
70. Drug abuse differs from approved use because it means drug consumption in quantities or amounts not approved/supervised by medical professionals
71. Suicide is more common among drug users than non-users, especially adolescents.
72. Marijuana has been linked to aggressive, self-destructive and risk-taking behaviour in adolescents \*
73. The average life expectancy in Canada \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
74. is slightly below the average global life expectancy
75. was about 60 years in 1920 \*
76. was about 80 years in 1920
77. is higher for men than women
78. is the same as the average life expectancy in Japan
79. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the extent of disease in a population.
80. morbidity rate \*
81. pandemic expectancy
82. epidemiology ratio
83. outbreak ratio
84. disease distribution
85. Every year, smoking kills more people than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
86. AIDS
87. illegal drugs
88. alcohol
89. only b. and c.
90. all of the above\*
91. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
92. The Insite facility in Vancouver is an example of a drug strategy based on enforcement. \*
93. Increasing awareness and education about drugs is one method for reducing illicit drug use.
94. Legalizing drugs could result in less harm to drug users, as policies and regulations could be implemented.
95. Drug legalization would benefit the economy because it is a profitable, in demand industry.
96. Drug prohibition has led to a large and profitable criminal industry.
97. The applied science that examines the causes, distribution, and control of disease in a population is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
98. clinicology
99. bioscience
100. epidemiology \*
101. morbidity studies
102. outbreak analysis
103. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has been referred to as “a product of globalization.”
104. Typhus
105. Influenza
106. HIV
107. SARS \*
108. AIDS
109. According to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, unique meanings and experiences are associated with specific diseases and with being labeled as “sick.”
110. epidemiologists
111. labeling theory
112. symbolic interactionism \*
113. the population health perspective
114. functional symbol theories
115. Conflict theorists would argue that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
116. people struggle over access to scarce resources and medical treatments \*
117. defining health and illness creates boundaries which strengthen social cohesiveness
118. health care is a social institution responsible for maintaining the well-being of all members in society
119. health and normality is defined by standards of male health and ideals
120. illness is a form of deviance that threatens the ability of society to function
121. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use the concept of “the sick role” to explain how societies deal with people who are ill.
122. Symbolic interactionists
123. Structural functionalists \*
124. Conflict theorists
125. Liberal feminists
126. Marxists
127. Symbolic interactionists would argue that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
128. the institution of health care is organized to be of most benefit to the dominant classes
129. not all cultures value well being and good health
130. health care is a social institution responsible for maintaining the well-being of all members in society
131. health, health care, and research are affected by wealth, status, and power
132. what constitutes “health” or “sickness” varies from culture to culture \*
133. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a framework for understanding health and illness in society that emphasizes the importance and benefits of preventative health care.
134. morbidity model perspective
135. primary prevention hypothesis
136. epidemic education studies
137. population heath perspective \*
138. mortality management approach
139. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals?
140. Reducing child mortality
141. Ensuring global environmental sustainability
142. Eradicating poverty and hunger
143. Ensuring access to clean drinking water
144. Achieving universal secondary school education \*
145. The “90/10” research gap refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
146. the division of health care costs paid by the individual compared to those paid by the government in the United States
147. the fact that 90 percent of medical research is funded by private organizations and only 10 percent by public organizations
148. the fact that 90 percent of medical research results in cures and treatments which cannot be realistically offered to the public
149. the fact that 90 percent of medical research spending is aimed at curing diseases affecting 10 percent of the world’s population\*
150. the likelihood that 90 percent of crimes are committed by 10 percent of the population
151. The use of computers and communication technologies to aid health-care delivery is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
152. telehealth \*
153. auxiliary medical intervention
154. virtual medicaid
155. computerized health analysis
156. digihealth strategies
157. Some people argue that a for-profit health-care system \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
158. would discriminate against those who cannot afford private health care \*
159. would benefit the economy because of reduced taxes
160. would damage the economy, since many jobs would be lost
161. has not been successfully implemented in any other industrialized country
162. would result in no measurable changes in health care options for Canadians
163. A functionalist analysis of sex work (or prostitution) would argue that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
164. prostitution violates accepted social values and often tears families apart
165. prostitution can maintain marriages and keep families intact \*
166. prostitution contravenes the procreative purpose of sexual intercourse
167. prostitution increases racial and class inequalities
168. prostitution should be legalized because it is a profitable industry
169. The view that sex work exploits already poor and marginalized women who have no other way to make money reflects a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ position on sex work.
170. western feminist
171. structural functionalist
172. symbolic interactionist
173. globalization theory
174. critical theory \*
175. The first country in the world to legalize gay marriage was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
176. The Netherlands \*
177. Russia
178. The United States
179. Canada
180. Germany
181. Which of the following statements is correct?
182. Homophobia is less serious than racism or sexism
183. Homosexuals are less likely than any other minority group to be victimized by violent crime
184. People with higher education and higher incomes are more likely to be socially conservative, and thus more homophobic.
185. People with higher education and higher incomes tend to be less homophobic \*
186. People of Catholic affiliation are more likely to be homophobic than those of any other affiliation
187. Exhibitionism, frotteurism, and voyeurism are all examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
188. erotiphilia
189. paraphilia \*
190. hydrophobia
191. hemophilia
192. pervophobia
193. An important contribution of Judith Butler’s *Gender Trouble* is the argument that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
194. gender in not innate, nor is it a natural binary category \*
195. gender is an innately binary category
196. femininity and masculinity are defined similarly across cultures
197. the definition of gender categories has remained consistent over time
198. binaries for gender and heterosexuality are rooted in natural and biological divisions
199. What is paradoxical about sexuality?
200. Heterosexuality is the only way to reproduce and sustain humanity, yet our society supports many other sexual behaviours
201. It is natural to have sexual urges and desires but inappropriate to express and act on them in many public settings
202. It is the most intimate and personal part of our lives, yet it is the focus of many pressing public debates \*
203. Other species display homosexuality but no other species display homophobia
204. “Deviant” sexual practices have always existed but what is considered “deviant” has changed over time
205. Statistics Canada data on the prevalence of homosexuality show that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
206. about 20 percent of respondents self-reported as homosexual
207. more people self-reported as bisexual than homosexual
208. less people self-reported as homosexual in Canada than in Europe
209. about 1 percent of respondents self-reported as homosexual \*
210. the vast majority of those who self-reported as homosexual were women
211. The Heterosexual-Homosexual Rating Scale, a seven-point continuum depicting sexual inclinations, was developed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
212. Alfred Kinsey \*
213. Erving Goffman
214. Michel Foucault
215. Henry Havelock Ellis
216. Herbert Marcuse
217. The belief in the moral superiority of heterosexual institutions and practices is also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
218. heterosuperiority
219. heteronormativity \*
220. hetero-domination
221. hetero-orientation
222. homophobia
223. Feminist sociologists are particularly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
224. the unreal expectations of sexual relations created by the pornography industry
225. the social factors that lead men and women to turn to sex work
226. the impact of the pornography industry on health and beauty standards
227. the sexualization of the female body by the pornography industry \*
228. the stigmatization of men and women in the pornography industry
229. The central theme of pornography is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
230. sexual deviance
231. sexual exploitation
232. easy sex in abundance \*
233. expert and smooth performance
234. heterosexual practices
235. Whitty’s research on Internet fidelity showed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
236. women are more likely than men to leave a relationship because of an Internet affair
237. women are more concerned with sexual fidelity than men
238. most people see emotional betrayal as upsetting but do not classify it as infidelity
239. most people believe that an Internet affair is not a real problem unless it becomes sexual
240. most people are as concerned with emotional fidelity in relationships as they are with sexual fidelity \*
241. Research on family-planning services, contraception, and safe sex has demonstrated that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
242. the full involvement of both partners in contraception decisions is required for family-planning to be effective\*
243. in most cases, it is sufficient for one partner to take responsibility for decisions about contraception
244. the media and popular culture are more influential than family-form and family values in determining age of commencement of sexual activity
245. family form appears to have far less influence on age of commencement of sexual activity than previously thought
246. men are more likely to purchase contraceptives than women
247. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ receives less public attention and concern than does \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
248. Sexism; classism
249. Islamophobia; ageism
250. Racism; homophobia
251. Racism; sexism
252. Ageism; racism \*
253. According to functionalists, an important function of retirement is to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
254. allow for rest as repayment for serving society through hard work
255. ensure that older workers can sustain themselves economically
256. recruit more qualified workers into high-skilled jobs
257. replace unskilled workers with more skilled workers
258. ensure that outmoded skills/ideas in society are replaced with new ones \*
259. Which of the following statements about Canada’s age composition is true?
260. Canada’s population is younger than that of other Western countries
261. Ontario is the youngest Canadian province, in terms of median age
262. The west of Canada is younger than the east \*
263. The east of Canada is younger than the west
264. The higher the fertility rate in a given community, the higher its median age
265. According to Hagan and McCarthy’s study on street-involved youth, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
266. low family income is not as influential as low personal income in determining youth street involvement
267. criminality among street-involved youth is directly linked to poverty \*
268. contrary to popular belief, domestic abuse does not directly impact likelihood of youth street involvement
269. the Canadian government invests heavily in social assistance for street involved youth
270. most street youth have already become involved in the criminal justice system before living on the streets
271. Which of the following statements about youth delinquency and adult criminality is true?
272. Most youth who commit delinquent acts do not go on to become criminals as adults \*
273. Most youth who commit acts of delinquency graduate to more serious crimes later on in life
274. Most adult criminals were also delinquents in their youth
275. Neither criminality in adulthood nor delinquency in youth are normal behaviours
276. The reasons that people engage in delinquent behavior in youth and criminal behavior in adulthood are the same
277. What is the main difference between young people and middle aged/older people in our society?
278. Young people are generally more content and happy than older people
279. Youth are more likely to engage in risky behaviors \*
280. Youth are less likely to take part in social protests than middle aged people
281. Older people are less likely to be homophobic or racist
282. Older people are more likely to see post secondary education as important in life
283. Which of the following statements about childhood is **NOT** true?
284. Mandatory public education of children began to be implemented in the nineteenth century
285. The concept of ‘childhood’ is merely a social construction
286. The experience of childhood varies according to social class
287. Before the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century, children were viewed predominantly as proto-adults
288. Age segregation in childhood has been shown to prepare children better for adulthood \*
289. Which of the following statements about age and chronic conditions in Canada is true?
290. Older Canadians are more likely than younger Canadians to suffer from asthma and seasonal allergies
291. The majority of Canadian seniors suffer from chronic diseases \*
292. Canadian seniors are no more likely than middle aged Canadians to suffer from chronic diseases
293. With public health care and increased life expectancy in Canada, aging no longer makes a person more likely to suffer from chronic diseases
294. Income is a better predictor of the risk of contracting chronic disease than age
295. Age and mental health are related in that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
296. the majority of Canadian seniors experience clinical depression
297. older Canadians tend to be unhappier and less content than middle aged and young Canadians
298. older Canadians tend to be happier and more content than middle aged and young Canadians \*
299. Canadian seniors experience more social pressures and stress than do young and middle aged Canadians
300. young adults are twice as likely as other age groups to experience anxiety and discontent
301. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is interested in how health care discourse socially constructs age while constraining older people.
302. Robert Merton
303. Alfred Kinsey
304. Emile Durkheim
305. Michel Foucault \*
306. Karl Marx
307. Which of the following statements about the health of older adults in Canada today is true?
308. Although they visit doctors more often, seniors do not cost the health care system any more than middle aged Canadians
309. The health of older adults today is worse than that of older adults a generation ago
310. The vast majority of seniors in Canada take at least one medication \*
311. Seniors are more likely to suffer from mental health problems than physical health problems
312. Asthma is the most common chronic condition suffered by Canadian seniors
313. Which of the following is **NOT** a sociological explanation for the prevalence of domestic abuse?
314. People who were abused as children are more likely to abuse as adults
315. Mental instability due to role overload and pressure to care for family
316. Tendencies towards violence and aggression are passed on genetically\*
317. Patriarchal values give the father the right to punish family members
318. The caregiver burden and “burn out” among caregivers
319. One criticism of the theory that domestic abuse results from patriarchal values is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
320. patriarchal theories have no explanation for abusive mothers
321. men and women are officially considered equal
322. fathers are generally the family disciplinarians
323. patriarchal theories cannot easily explain elder abuse \*
324. there are as many male as female victims of domestic violence
325. Which of the following statements is **true** regarding gender and aging in Canada?
326. Aging men face more economic disadvantages and challenges than women
327. Aging men are in better shape and have better health than women
328. Women are more troubled by loss of youth and beauty than men \*
329. Aging appears to be associated with more cultural loss of beauty for women than for men \*
330. Women tend to have fewer social responsibilities than men as they age.
331. What do Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, and Syria have in common?
332. They are all part of the core economy of the Middle East
333. They have all been economically bailed out of debt by the United States
334. They have all been accused of promoting terrorism \*
335. They have all been involved in direct attacks on the United States
336. They are or have been communist states
337. Functionalist approaches to global inequality are likely to focus on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
338. how poor nations need to adopt Western lifestyles and values \*
339. how rich nations have caused poor nations to stay poor
340. how capitalism is the cause of global inequalities
341. the interrelationships between imperialism and capitalist expansion
342. the varying impact of inequality across various cultures
343. An empire is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
344. a set of nations, regions, or territories, controlled by a single ruler \*
345. a union of multiple religious groups controlled by a monarch
346. a large land area that extends over several countries
347. a political alliance composed of a set of nations
348. a coalition of regions with common political and economic goals
349. According to the world-systems theory, an understanding of global inequality must focus on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
350. identifying cultural values that promote economic development in poor nations
351. how to encourage rich countries to offer more foreign aid to poor countries
352. the nation state as the primary unit of analysis
353. micro-scale analyses of social systems around the world
354. understanding the political and economic relations between nations \*
355. Imperialism refers to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
356. growth of global corporate governance
357. economic expansion plans and policies of rich nations
358. exercise of control of one state over the territory of another \*
359. implanting of settlements on a distant territory
360. the forced conversion of an entire state to a new religion
361. One feature of the global economy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
362. the increasing attention to issues of sustainable economic growth
363. the declining role of nation states in controlling the economy \*
364. the declining role of corporations in controlling the economy
365. the increasing use of military force in driving capitalist expansion
366. the growing importance of the nation state as a site of economic governance
367. One critique of globalization is that it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
368. fuels distrust and dislike of non-Western cultures
369. places too much emphasis on cultural hybridization and not enough on cultural homogenization
370. has lead to too much investment in social services
371. has resulted in distrust and dislike of Western culture
372. is characterized by the dominance of Western culture \*
373. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the current state of affairs in Canada?
374. More immigrants are settling in Quebec than any other province
375. Bilingualism laws have led to a growing number of Francophones in provinces outside of Quebec
376. Assimilation of immigrants is declining, while the prevalence of ethnic enclaves is increasing
377. Anglophone populations are growing, while Francophone populations are declining \*
378. Aboriginal Peoples populations are steadily declining
379. With dividends from some successful investments in the stock market, you have been able to pay this year’s tuition. According to Marx, this makes you a member of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
380. working class
381. bourgeoisie \*
382. corporate class
383. proletariat
384. communist class
385. According to Wallerstein’s classification system, Canada would be considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. peripheral state

b. semi-peripheral state \*

c. core state

d. semi-core state

e. hegemon state

1. Max Weber’s critique of the Manifesto of the Communist Party would have focused on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. how its idealist conception of history overestimated the role of ideas and culture
3. how its idealist conception of history ignored the role of the economy
4. how its materialist conception of history ignored the role of ideas and culture \*
5. how its idealist conception of history overstated the role of the economy
6. how it overemphasized the role of the middle-class in bringing about a social and political revolution
7. The Manifesto of the Communist Party was written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels \*
9. Max Weber and Friedrich Engels
10. Charles Fourier and Emile Durkheim
11. Karl Marx and Max Weber
12. Max Horkheimer and Theodor Adorno

99. Average life expectancy in 2005 was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. highest in Sweden
2. highest in the United States
3. lowest in Botswana \*
4. lowest in Vietnam
5. equal in the United States and Sweden

100. Can “ageism” be directed against anyone?

1. No, ageism describes prejudice/discrimination towards the elderly only
2. Yes, anyone of any age can be a target\*
3. No, youth are the only targets of ageism
4. No, ageism describes young people discriminating against old people
5. “Ageism” only exists where age discrimination is a hate-crime