Chapter 1

*Student: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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| 1. | Which of the following is not part of the definition of senescence?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | the application of evolutionary principles to decline in old age |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | death is a part of the process of natural selection |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | death is a way to weed out worn-out members of a population |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | old age can be a period of renewal and increased wisdom | |

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| 2. | A subfield of gerontology is      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | scientology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | social gerontology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | sociology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | social work | |

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| 3. | Social gerontologists are concerned mainly with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of aging.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | physical component |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | biological component |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | social component |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | financial component | |

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| 4. | Which of the following is not a factor associated with successful aging?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | setting goals and working to achieve them |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | participating in meaningful activities |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | adopting a lifestyle to reach maximum level of functioning |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | accepting compulsory retirement | |

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| 5. | All of the following are used to define age with the exception of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | chronological age |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | functional age |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | subjective age |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | cohort age | |

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| 6. | A good example of functional age is:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | a person between the ages of 65-74 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | retiring from one's employment at 48 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | at the age of 58, no longer being able to run 20 miles |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | classifying oneself as "old" or "elderly" | |

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| 7. | Which of the following is not an example of chronological age?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | young old at 65-74 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | well old at any age |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | middle-old 75-84 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | oldest-old 85 and older | |

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| 8. | Chronological age poses a problem in social gerontology because it:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | is a subjective factor |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | lumps people of different generations together |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | can be a good predictor of old age |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | is a specific point in a person's life | |

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| 9. | The most important factor in determining subjective age identity is:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | income |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | health |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | marital status |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | education | |

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| 10. | Mrs. Martin recently became a grandmother. The best term to define the change in her life is:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | social role |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | functional age |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | chronological age |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | subjective age | |

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| 11. | Which of the following is not one of the functional categories devised by gerontologists?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | well elderly |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | somewhat impaired elderly |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | employed elderly |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | frail elderly | |

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| 12. | Functional age may be measured by:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | reduced skin elasticity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | diminished long-term memory |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | speech defect |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | level of activity | |

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| 13. | Why do women tend to associate more negative connotations with aging than do men?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Women, on average, die earlier than men. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Women are evaluated on physical attractiveness and reproductive potential, and aging affects both. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Women lose mental capacity as they age more quickly than men. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Men think they get better looking with age so they don't mind it as much. | |

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| 14. | Gerontologists define a "cohort" as:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | studies of family processes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | actual number of years lived by a group of people |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | average number of years lived by a group of people |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | aggregate of individuals who experience the same event within the same time interval | |

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| 15. | Five distinct birth cohorts can be classified in the twentieth century. Which of the following is not one of these birth cohorts?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | swing generation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | silent generation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | rock generation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | baby boomers | |

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| 16. | Cohort aging refers to:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | people in different historical eras |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | people 85 and over |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | distinctive experiences which cohort members share. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | the continuous advancement of a cohort to one age category to another over the life span | |

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| 17. | Cohorts may vary in their composition. One compositional difference is:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | ethnicity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | kinship bonds |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | household structure |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | employment rates | |

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| 18. | The term "ageism" refers to:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | a composite of ideas and beliefs attached to people as a group or category |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | avert or hostile attitudes directed toward a group of people |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | overt action directed toward a group of older people |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | systematic stereotyping of and discrimination against people because they are old | |

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| 19. | Which is not a type of ageism that involves patronizing the elderly?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | discriminating against older adults in institutions |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | discouraging the elderly from taking risks |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | discouraging older people from exercising |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Denying the sexuality of older people | |

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| 20. | All of the following are examples of the double standard of aging by gender except:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | men are more likely to be evaluated for their sexual appeal and women for emotional support |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | men are more likely to be independent and self-reliant than women |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | aging in women is less attractive than for men |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | women are more likely to use cosmetic techniques to conceal their age than men | |

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| 21. | Research has found that television:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | consistently portrays the aged in a positive and non-stereotypical fashion |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | television ads have improved significantly in the way they depict older people |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | mostly does not focus on young people |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | rarely treat older people with disrespect | |

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| 22. | One common theme of aging in novels has been that:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | aging is seen as a period of self-revelation and is beneficial |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | aging is seen as problematic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | aging is seen as a period of physical decline with economic hardships |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | aging is portrayed in a very unrealistic way | |

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| 23. | All of the following are facts about aging except:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Nearly a third of people 65 or older are in nursing homes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | The majority of older people have incomes about the poverty level |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | It has never been common in the U.S. for older people to live with their adult children |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Personality is stable. It does not change with age. | |

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| 24. | Which of the following is not a stereotype of older adults?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | The aged are isolated from family members. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Most older people are disabled. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | The majority of men and women are out of the labor force by age 62. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | The aged are politically powerful. | |

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| 25. | Which of the following statements is accurate regarding the marital status of older people?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | The majority of men aged 65 to 74 are widowed |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | About one-quarter of women aged 65 to 74 are widowed |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Older African American men are more likely to be married than older white men |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Older African American women are more likely than white women to be married | |

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| 26. | What factor is most likely to lead to higher income in old age:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Education |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Widowhood |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Living in a retirement community |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Being a minority | |

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| 27. | Which group has the highest income in old age?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | unmarried people |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | married couples |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | women living alone |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | men living alone | |

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| 28. | Social gerontology is a subfield of gerontology, concerned primarily with the social aspects of aging.    True    False |

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| 29. | In an Israeli Kibbutz, all members have equal standing, regardless of age or status.    True    False |

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| 30. | There is one major definition of aging.    True    False |

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| 31. | An example of age cohort would include all interns at a particular company.    True    False |

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| 32. | Five distinct cohorts have been identified by social gerontologists.    True    False |

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| 33. | People who were born during the Depression are members of the "Swing Cohort".    True    False |

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| 34. | There is little variation in cohorts by gender or ethnic composition.    True    False |

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| 35. | According to research, by the year 2015 more than 66% of very old women will have at least two surviving children.    True    False |

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| 36. | Research has found that by middle school age, most children have formed a strong image about aging and the elderly.    True    False |

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| 37. | The tendency to discourage the elderly from taking risks is a form of ageism.    True    False |

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| 38. | The portrayal of elderly people in television ads has improved significantly in the last 40 years.    True    False |

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| 39. | Men are more likely to be widowed than women.    True    False |

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| 40. | The majority of older people are in poor health.    True    False |

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| 41. | How would you define successful aging? |

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| 42. | How are older people depicted in the television shows that you watch? |

Chapter 1 Key

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| 1. *(p. 04)* | Which of the following is not part of the definition of senescence?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | the application of evolutionary principles to decline in old age |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | death is a part of the process of natural selection |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | death is a way to weed out worn-out members of a population |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | old age can be a period of renewal and increased wisdom | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #1* |

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| 2. *(p. 04)* | A subfield of gerontology is      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | scientology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | social gerontology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | sociology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | social work | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #2* |

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| 3. *(p. 04)* | Social gerontologists are concerned mainly with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of aging.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | physical component |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | biological component |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | social component |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | financial component | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #3* |

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| 4. *(p. 04)* | Which of the following is not a factor associated with successful aging?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | setting goals and working to achieve them |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | participating in meaningful activities |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | adopting a lifestyle to reach maximum level of functioning |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | accepting compulsory retirement | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #4* |

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| 5. *(p. 06)* | All of the following are used to define age with the exception of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | chronological age |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | functional age |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | subjective age |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | cohort age | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #5* |

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| 6. *(p. 06-07)* | A good example of functional age is:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | a person between the ages of 65-74 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | retiring from one's employment at 48 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | at the age of 58, no longer being able to run 20 miles |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | classifying oneself as "old" or "elderly" | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #6* |

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| 7. *(p. 06)* | Which of the following is not an example of chronological age?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | young old at 65-74 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | well old at any age |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | middle-old 75-84 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | oldest-old 85 and older | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #7* |

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| 8. *(p. 06)* | Chronological age poses a problem in social gerontology because it:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | is a subjective factor |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | lumps people of different generations together |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | can be a good predictor of old age |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | is a specific point in a person's life | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #8* |

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| 9. *(p. 07)* | The most important factor in determining subjective age identity is:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | income |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | health |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | marital status |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | education | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #9* |

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| 10. *(p. 06)* | Mrs. Martin recently became a grandmother. The best term to define the change in her life is:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | social role |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | functional age |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | chronological age |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | subjective age | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #10* |

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| 11. *(p. 07)* | Which of the following is not one of the functional categories devised by gerontologists?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | well elderly |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | somewhat impaired elderly |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | employed elderly |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | frail elderly | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #11* |

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| 12. *(p. 07)* | Functional age may be measured by:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | reduced skin elasticity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | diminished long-term memory |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | speech defect |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | level of activity | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #12* |

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| 13. *(p. 07)* | Why do women tend to associate more negative connotations with aging than do men?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Women, on average, die earlier than men. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Women are evaluated on physical attractiveness and reproductive potential, and aging affects both. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Women lose mental capacity as they age more quickly than men. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Men think they get better looking with age so they don't mind it as much. | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #13* |

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| 14. *(p. 08)* | Gerontologists define a "cohort" as:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | studies of family processes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | actual number of years lived by a group of people |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | average number of years lived by a group of people |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | aggregate of individuals who experience the same event within the same time interval | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #14* |

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| 15. *(p. 09)* | Five distinct birth cohorts can be classified in the twentieth century. Which of the following is not one of these birth cohorts?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | swing generation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | silent generation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | rock generation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | baby boomers | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #15* |

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| 16. *(p. 08)* | Cohort aging refers to:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | people in different historical eras |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | people 85 and over |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | distinctive experiences which cohort members share. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | the continuous advancement of a cohort to one age category to another over the life span | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #16* |

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| 17. *(p. 10)* | Cohorts may vary in their composition. One compositional difference is:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | ethnicity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | kinship bonds |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | household structure |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | employment rates | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #17* |

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| 18. *(p. 10)* | The term "ageism" refers to:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | a composite of ideas and beliefs attached to people as a group or category |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | avert or hostile attitudes directed toward a group of people |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | overt action directed toward a group of older people |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | systematic stereotyping of and discrimination against people because they are old | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #18* |

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| 19. *(p. 12)* | Which is not a type of ageism that involves patronizing the elderly?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | discriminating against older adults in institutions |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | discouraging the elderly from taking risks |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | discouraging older people from exercising |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Denying the sexuality of older people | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #19* |

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| 20. *(p. 13)* | All of the following are examples of the double standard of aging by gender except:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | men are more likely to be evaluated for their sexual appeal and women for emotional support |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | men are more likely to be independent and self-reliant than women |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | aging in women is less attractive than for men |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | women are more likely to use cosmetic techniques to conceal their age than men | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #20* |

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| 21. *(p. 12)* | Research has found that television:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | consistently portrays the aged in a positive and non-stereotypical fashion |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | television ads have improved significantly in the way they depict older people |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | mostly does not focus on young people |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | rarely treat older people with disrespect | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #21* |

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| 22. *(p. 14)* | One common theme of aging in novels has been that:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | aging is seen as a period of self-revelation and is beneficial |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | aging is seen as problematic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | aging is seen as a period of physical decline with economic hardships |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | aging is portrayed in a very unrealistic way | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #22* |

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| 23. *(p. 14)* | All of the following are facts about aging except:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | Nearly a third of people 65 or older are in nursing homes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | The majority of older people have incomes about the poverty level |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | It has never been common in the U.S. for older people to live with their adult children |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Personality is stable. It does not change with age. | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #23* |

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| 24. *(p. 14)* | Which of the following is not a stereotype of older adults?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | The aged are isolated from family members. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Most older people are disabled. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | The majority of men and women are out of the labor force by age 62. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | The aged are politically powerful. | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #24* |

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| 25. *(p. 15)* | Which of the following statements is accurate regarding the marital status of older people?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | The majority of men aged 65 to 74 are widowed |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | About one-quarter of women aged 65 to 74 are widowed |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Older African American men are more likely to be married than older white men |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Older African American women are more likely than white women to be married | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #25* |

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| 26. *(p. 17)* | What factor is most likely to lead to higher income in old age:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | Education |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Widowhood |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Living in a retirement community |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Being a minority | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #26* |

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| 27. *(p. 18)* | Which group has the highest income in old age?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | unmarried people |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | married couples |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | women living alone |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | men living alone | |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #27* |

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| 28. *(p. 04)* | Social gerontology is a subfield of gerontology, concerned primarily with the social aspects of aging.    **TRUE** |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #28* |

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| 29. *(p. 05)* | In an Israeli Kibbutz, all members have equal standing, regardless of age or status.    **TRUE** |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #29* |

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| 30. *(p. 06)* | There is one major definition of aging.    **FALSE** |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #30* |

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| 31. *(p. 08)* | An example of age cohort would include all interns at a particular company.    **TRUE** |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #31* |

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| 32. *(p. 09)* | Five distinct cohorts have been identified by social gerontologists.    **TRUE** |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #32* |

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| 33. *(p. 09)* | People who were born during the Depression are members of the "Swing Cohort".    **FALSE** |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #33* |

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| 34. *(p. 09)* | There is little variation in cohorts by gender or ethnic composition.    **FALSE** |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #34* |

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| 35. *(p. 10)* | According to research, by the year 2015 more than 66% of very old women will have at least two surviving children.    **TRUE** |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #35* |

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| 36. *(p. 10)* | Research has found that by middle school age, most children have formed a strong image about aging and the elderly.    **FALSE** |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #36* |

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| 37. *(p. 11)* | The tendency to discourage the elderly from taking risks is a form of ageism.    **TRUE** |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #37* |

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| 38. *(p. 13)* | The portrayal of elderly people in television ads has improved significantly in the last 40 years.    **TRUE** |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #38* |

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| 39. *(p. 16)* | Men are more likely to be widowed than women.    **FALSE** |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #39* |

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| 40. *(p. 15)* | The majority of older people are in poor health.    **FALSE** |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #40* |

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| 41. | How would you define successful aging?     Answers will vary |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #41* |

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| 42. | How are older people depicted in the television shows that you watch?     Answers will vary |

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| *Quadagno - Chapter 01 #42* |

Chapter 1 Summary

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