Cultural Diversity in Health and Illness 9th edition Spector Test Bank

SKU: 9780134413310-TEST-BANK

Cultural Diversity in Health and Illness, 7e **(Spector)**
Chapter 2 Cultural Heritage and History

1) What aspects of a patient's culture will the health care provider keep in mind when providing care? Select all that apply:
1. Parts of a person's culture are under conscious control.
2. It is an extension of biological capabilities.
3. It is the medium of social relationships.
4. It identifies food preferences.
5. It explains folklore and music.
Answer: 1, 2, 3
Explanation: 1. One characteristic of culture is that only part of culture is conscious.
2. One characteristic of culture is that it can be likened to a prosthetic device because it is an extension of biological capabilities.
3. One characteristic of culture is that it is the medium of social relationships.
4. Identification of food preferences is a characteristic of ethnicity.
5. Folklore and music preferences are characteristics of ethnicity.
Cognitive Level: Applying
Patient Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation
Learning Outcome: LO01 - Explain the links on the HERITAGECHAIN that contribute to heritage consistency - culture, ethnicity, and religion.

2) A patient tells the healthcare provider that a foot injury occurred while participating in Oktoberfest as a dancer. The patient is explaining which aspect of heritage consistency?
1. Culture
2. Ethnicity
3. Religion
4. Assimilation
Answer: 2
Explanation: 1. Culture is a complex whole in which each part is related to every other part. The patient's participation in Oktoberfest may or may not be an expression of the patient's culture.
2. Ethnicity is indicative of specific characteristics, including music and food preferences.
3. Religion is the belief in a divine or superhuman power that is obeyed and worshipped as a ruler of the universe and contributes to the development of ethnicity. However, the patient's participation in Oktoberfest may or may not be an expression of the patient's religion.
4. Assimilation is the process by which an individual develops a new cultural identity. The patient's participation in Oktoberfest is not an example of assimilation.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment
Learning Outcome: LO01 - Explain the links on the HERITAGECHAIN that contribute to heritage consistency - culture, ethnicity, and religion.

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3) While conducting a health history, a patient demonstrates characteristics of ethnocentrism. What behaviors did the nurse observe in the patient? Select all that apply:
1. Superiority with ethnic group
2. Concern with race
3. Fear of strangers
4. Morbid fear of strangers
5. Ethnic pride
Answer: 1, 2, 5
Explanation: 1. One characteristic of ethnocentrism is the belief that one's own ethnic group is superior.
2. One characteristic of ethnocentrism is an overriding concern with race.
3. A fear of strangers is a characteristic of a xenophobe.
4. A morbid fear of strangers is a characteristic of xenophobia.
5. Ethnic pride is a characteristic of ethnicity.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment
Learning Outcome: LO01 - Explain the links on the HERITAGECHAIN that contribute to heritage consistency - culture, ethnicity, and religion.

4) A patient tells the nurse that a health problem is common among people of the patient's ethnic background. What other characteristics would the nurse assess as contributing to this patient's ethnicity? Select all that apply:
1. Food preferences
2. Employment patterns
3. Special interest in the homeland
4. Divine intervention
5. Thoughts of hope and optimism
Answer: 1, 2, 3
Explanation: 1. A characteristic of ethnicity is food preferences.
2. A characteristic of ethnicity is employment patterns.
3. A special interest in the homeland is a characteristic of ethnicity.
4. Divine intervention is a characteristic of religion.
5. Thoughts of hope and optimism are characteristics of religion.
Cognitive Level: Applying
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment
Learning Outcome: LO01 - Explain the links on the HERITAGECHAIN that contribute to heritage consistency - culture, ethnicity, and religion.

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5) A patient tells the nurse that it is important for him or her to be discharged soon, because it is expected that the family's needs be met. Which aspect of heritage consistency is this patient demonstrating?
1. Culture
2. Ethnicity
3. Religion
4. Acculturation
Answer: 1
Explanation: 1. Culture is the sum of the beliefs, practices, habits, likes, dislikes, norms, customs, and rituals that we learn from our families during the years of socialization.
2. Ethnicity is the condition of belonging to a particular ethnic group who share a common and distinctive racial, national, religious, linguistic, or cultural heritage.
3. Religion is the belief in a divine power, and a system of beliefs, practices, and ethical values.
4. Acculturation is changing one's cultural patterns to those of the host society.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment
Learning Outcome: LO01 - Explain the links on the HERITAGECHAIN that contribute to heritage consistency - culture, ethnicity, and religion.

6) A newly admitted patient places a picture of a saint on the bedside table. What aspects of religion will the nurse take into consideration when caring for this patient? Select all that apply:
1. Religion often determines ethnic group.
2. Religion is a domain of life that deals with things of the spirit.
3. Illness is sometimes seen as punishment.
4. Religion guides ethical values.
5. Religion dictates the structure of the family.
Answer: 1, 2, 3, 4
Explanation: 1. Ethnicity and religion are clearly related, and one's religion often determines one's ethnic group.
2. Religion can be conceptualized as being a domain of life that deals with things of the spirit.
3. Within religion, illness is sometimes seen as a punishment for the violation of religious codes and morals.
4. Religion is a system of beliefs, practices, and ethical values.
5. The family structure is a characteristic of heritage consistency, not religion.
Cognitive Level: Applying
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning
Learning Outcome: LO01 - Explain the links on the HERITAGECHAIN that contribute to heritage consistency - culture, ethnicity, and religion.

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7) A patient's parish priest arrives to the care area to visit the patient and provide communion. What impact does the priest's visit have on the patient's health?
1. Reinforce assimilation
2. Reinforces distinctiveness
3. Reinforces acculturation
4. Offers support and provides positive expectation
Answer: 4
Explanation: 1. Assimilation means becoming like the members of the dominant culture.
2. Reinforcement of distinctiveness is a characteristic of ethnicity.
3. Acculturation is changing one's cultural patterns to those of the host society.
4. Religious affiliation benefits health by offering support and provides thoughts of hope, optimism, and positive expectation.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment
Learning Outcome: LO01 - Explain the links on the HERITAGECHAIN that contribute to heritage consistency - culture, ethnicity, and religion.

8) An older patient tells the nurse about being born in a different country and having visited the home country many times throughout the years. The nurse realizes that the patient is explaining which aspect of culture?
1. Socialization
2. Religious preference
3. Heritage consistency
4. Acculturation
Answer: 3
Explanation: 1. Socialization is the process of being raised within a culture and acquiring the characteristics of that group.
2. Visiting a home country is not a characteristic of religious preference. Religion is the belief in a divine power as the creator of the universe, and provides a system of beliefs, practices, and ethical values.
3. One aspect of heritage consistency is frequent visits to a person's country of origin.
4. Acculturation is the process of adapting to or becoming absorbed into a dominant culture.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Evaluation
Learning Outcome: LO01 - Explain the links on the HERITAGECHAIN that contribute to heritage consistency - culture, ethnicity, and religion.

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9) While collecting demographics, the nurse learns an American patient is married to an immigrant from another country. What does this patient's marriage exemplify?
1. Assimilation
2. Socialization
3. Acculturation
4. Ethnicity
Answer: 1
Explanation: 1. Marital assimilation occurs when members of one group intermarry with members of another group.
2. Socialization is the process of being raised within a culture and acquiring the characteristics of that group.
3. Acculturation is changing one's cultural patterns to those of the host society.
4. Ethnicity is a group of people who share a common and distinctive racial, national, religious, linguistic, or cultural heritage.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment
Learning Outcome: LO02 - Explain the links related to acculturation themes.

10) A group of nurses talking are overheard using jargon that is consistent with the nursing profession. Which behavior are the nurses demonstrating?
1. Acculturation
2. Ethnicity
3. Socialization
4. Heritage consistency
Answer: 3
Explanation: 1. Acculturation is involuntary, where a non-dominant member of a culture adapts to the new culture in order to survive.
2. Ethnicity refers to belonging to a particular ethnic group of origin.
3. Socialization is the process of being raised in a culture and acquiring characteristics of that group. Education is a form of socialization.
4. Heritage consistency addresses the degree to which one's lifestyle reflects a respective tribal culture.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment
Learning Outcome: LO02 - Explain the links related to acculturation themes.

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11) The nurse determines a patient is in the process of acculturation. What did the nurse assess in this patient?
1. Americanization of the patient's name
2. Engaging in activities with members of the family's preferred social group
3. Speaking the family's native language
4. Living away from the family of origin
Answer: 1
Explanation: 1. Assuming an Americanized name rather than being called by a given ethnic name is an example of acculturation, which includes assimilating characteristics of the dominant culture such as a name, rather than being identified as a member of a non-dominant culture.
2. Engaging in activities with the members of the family's preferred social group is a component of heritage consistency.
3. Speaking the family native language relates to heritage consistency.
4. Living away from the family of origin does not necessarily represent a change in culture.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment
Learning Outcome: LO02 - Explain the links related to acculturation themes.

12) A patient born in a European country speaks excellent American English. The nurse realizes this patient has achieved which type of assimilation?
1. Cultural
2. Marital
3. Primary structural
4. Secondary structural
Answer: 1
Explanation: 1. One example of cultural assimilation is the ability to speak excellent American English.
2. Marital assimilation occurs when members of one group intermarry with members of another group.
3. Structural assimilation occurs when relationships between people are warm and personal. This assimilation is seen in the home, church, and social groups.
4. Secondary structural assimilation is the nondiscriminatory sharing between groups in settings such as schools and workplaces.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment
Learning Outcome: LO02 - Explain the links related to acculturation themes.

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13) The nurse is planning care for an older patient. What will the nurse take into consideration to reduce generational conflict? Select all that apply:
1. Events that occurred when the patient was between 10 and 19 years of age
2. Ethnocultural status of the nurse
3. Age of the nurse
4. Life trajectory
5. Religion
Answer: 1, 2, 3, 4
Explanation: 1. Factors that imprint our lives are the characters and events that we interacted with between 10 years and 19 years of age. The cycle of our lives is an ethnocultural journey, and many aspects of this journey are derived from the social, religious, and cultural context in which we grew up.
2. Generational conflict can occur between healthcare providers and patients from different cultures.
3. Generational conflict can occur between healthcare providers and patients of different ages.
4. Patients who are immigrants may have experienced different life trajectories than those of the same age and the caregivers.
5. Religion is not viewed as a variable that will specifically affect generational conflict.
Cognitive Level: Applying
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning
Learning Outcome: LO03 - Discuss and give examples of cultural conflicts.

14) A seminal event in the silent generation that can still elicit comments today is the question:
1. "Where were you when John F. Kennedy was shot?"
2. "Do you remember Pearl Harbor?"
3. "What were you doing on September 11, 2001?"
4. "How did the Challenger tragedy affect you?"
Answer: 2
Explanation: 1. The Boomer generation was at high school and elementary school age when Kennedy was assassinated. This event in their history was followed by a time of social upheaval.
2. Pearl Harbor was the event heralding the U.S. involvement in World War II. The generations that remember it are in their 70s and older, the Silent Generation.
3. 9/11 was a pivotal event in many people's lives, and not restricted to one generation.
4. The explosion of the Challenger space shuttle is a seminal event in the lives of Generation X, as it occurred in 1986.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment
Learning Outcome: LO03 - Discuss and give examples of cultural conflicts.

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15) The staff development instructor is planning a seminar that focuses on the variables leading to generational conflict. What will the instructor include in this content? Select all that apply:
1. Decade of birth
2. Generation in the United States
3. Class
4. Language
5. Socialization
Answer: 1, 2, 3, 4
Explanation: 1. People's life experiences vary and depend upon the events of the decades in which they were born and the cultural values and norms of those times.
2. Worldviews differ between the immigrant generation and subsequent generations who have resided in the United States for many years.
3. Social class includes education, economics, and background. There are differences among people predicated on class.
4. There are conflicts between those with limited English-speaking skills, and those who do not understand English with those who provide care for English speakers.
5. Socialization is not a variable that contributes to generational conflict.
Cognitive Level: Applying
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning
Learning Outcome: LO03 - Discuss and give examples of cultural conflicts.

16) A healthcare provider comments that a patient is "too old to take care of herself" and needs to "let a man make decisions for her." The nurse recognizes this healthcare provider is demonstrating which misanthropic feelings? Select all that apply:
1. Ageism
2. Sexism
3. Racism
4. Heterosexism
5. Ethnocentrism
Answer: 1, 2
Explanation: 1. This is the belief that members of one age group are superior to those of other ages.
2. This is the belief that members of one gender are superior to the other gender.
3. This is the belief that members of one race are superior to those of other races.
4. This is the belief that everyone should be heterosexual.
5. This is the belief that one's own cultural group is superior to that of others.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Evaluation
Learning Outcome: LO03 - Discuss and give examples of cultural conflicts.

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17) The nurse manager has several staff members from Generation X born between 1965 and 1980. Which workplace ethic will these staff members most likely demonstrate when providing patient care? Select all that apply:
1. Work scheduled to fit their lifestyle
2. Must have a mission
3. Loyal to one's skills in the marketplace
4. Employer loyalty
5. Seeking maximum financial gain.
Answer: 2, 3
Explanation: 1. Those in Generation X look at accommodating their lifestyle as a dominant factor in their work ethic.
2. Those in Generation X look at having a mission as a dominant factor in their work ethic.
3. Loyalty to one's marketplace skills is a characteristic of those in Generation X.
4. Employer loyalty was a work ethic characteristic of the Silent Generation, born between 1928 and 1945.
5. Seeking maximum financial gain is a characteristic of the Boomer generation born between 1946 and 1964.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment
Learning Outcome: LO03 - Discuss and give examples of cultural conflicts.

18) Which characteristic exemplifies ethnocentrism in nursing?
1. Ambivalence to health concerns of groups beyond their dominant social group
2. Caring for members of their own ethnic group
3. Seeing nursing as the only method to address health concerns.
4. Willingness to acknowledge other methods beyond nursing to address health concerns
Answer: 3
Explanation: 1. Ambivalence to health concerns beyond their dominant social group is indifference and can be a form of discrimination.
2. Willingness to care only for the members of their own ethnic group can be a form of racism.
3. Ethnocentrism is a belief that one's own cultural, ethnic, or professional group is superior to that of others. Nurses who view nursing as the only method of addressing health concerns exhibit ethnocentrism.
4. Being willing to acknowledge other methods to address health concerns is an aspect of cultural acceptance.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Evaluation
Learning Outcome: LO03 - Discuss and give examples of cultural conflicts.

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19) A patient from a different culture tells the nurse about eating specific foods during pregnancy and after childbirth to ensure a healthy mother and infant. Which cultural phenomena does this behavior exemplify?
1. Social organization
2. Environmental control
3. Time orientation
4. Biological variation
Answer: 2
Explanation: 1. Social organization is the social environment where people grow up and live. While certain foods may be characteristic of specific social organizations, it is not a practice that is dependent on cultural expectations for health.
2. Environmental control is the ability of members of a particular cultural group to plan activities that control nature or direct environmental factors. Included in this concept are the complex systems of traditional health and illness beliefs, the practice of folk medicine, and the use of traditional healers.
3. Time orientation refers to how time is viewed by a cultural group, whether it is oriented toward the present, past, or future. Specific food consumption is not affected by time orientation.
4. Biological variations are the physical and genetic ways that cultural groups may differ from one another. Consumption of specific foods is not a biological variation.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Evaluation
Learning Outcome: LO04 - Explain the factors involved in the cultural phenomena affecting health and healthcare.

20) Why does the nurse stop and think before implementing touch when providing care to a patient from a different culture?
1. Touch influences the patient's personal space\.
2. Touch influences environmental control.
3. Touch impacts time orientation.
4. Touch alters social organization.
Answer: 1
Explanation: 1. Personal space is influenced by culture and must be understood by nurses when utilizing touch to convey concern. If not used appropriately, touch can give offense to the patient.
2. Environmental control addresses activities controlling nature or directing environmental factors.
3. Time orientation is not affected by the use of touch.
4. Social organization refers to the family unit and the social group organizations with which patients and family may identify. Touch does not impact this aspect of culture.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning
Learning Outcome: LO04 - Explain the factors involved in the cultural phenomena affecting health and healthcare.

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21) The healthcare team is having difficulty communicating with a patient from a non-English-speaking culture. An interpreter has not yet been located. Which behaviors might the patient demonstrate because of this communication issue? Select all that apply:
1. Withdrawing
2. Hostility
3. Belligerence
4. Uncooperativeness
5. Silence
Answer: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Explanation: 1. Communication differences present themselves in many ways, including nonverbal behaviors.
2. Communication differences present themselves in many ways, including nonverbal behaviors.
3. Communication differences present themselves in many ways, including verbal behaviors and silence.
4. Communication differences present themselves in many ways, including verbal behaviors.
5. Communication differences present themselves in many ways, including verbal and nonverbal behaviors and silence.
Cognitive Level: Applying
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment
Learning Outcome: LO04 - Explain the factors involved in the cultural phenomena affecting health and healthcare.

22) Which action would the home care nurse take to demonstrate a respect of time?
1. Showing up when able at the patient's home without informing the patient first
2. Informing the patient of the approximate time the visit will be made
3. Bringing a gift to the patient's home on the initial visit
4. Giving a general idea of when the visit will be made
Answer: 2
Explanation: 1. Showing up to a patient's home without prior notification can endanger the patient relationship, as it does not show respect for the patient.
2. Informing the patient of the approximate time the visit will be made will let him or her know when the visit will occur.
3. Bringing a gift to the patient's home on the initial visit is not appropriate, because it indicates that the home health visit is more of a social visit than a professional visit.
4. Giving a general idea of when the visit will be made does not allow the patient to plan other activities that may be important.
Cognitive Level: Applying
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning
Learning Outcome: LO04 - Explain the factors involved in the cultural phenomena affecting health and healthcare.

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23) Prior to caring for a Native American patient, the nurse reviews the diseases that are more prevalent in this culture. What is the nurse taking into consideration when caring for this patient?
1. Social organization pattern
2. Environmental control
3. Biological variation
4. Component of heritage consistency
Answer: 3
Explanation: 1. Social organization has no effect on a biological variation for disease or illness.
2. Environmental control is the ability of members of a particular cultural group to plan activities that control nature or direct environmental factors.
3. The ways in which people from one cultural group differ biologically from members of other cultural groups constitute their biological variation.
4. Heritage consistency addresses a lifestyle reflective of a tribal culture, but is not a biological impact on disease or illness.
Cognitive Level: Applying
Patient Need: Physiological Integrity
Patient Need Sub: Physiological Adaptation
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning
Learning Outcome: LO04 - Explain the factors involved in the cultural phenomena affecting health and healthcare.

24) A patient living in the United States for ten years is distressed about not "fitting in" with American society. What aspects of acculturation will the nurse discuss with this patient? Select all that apply:
1. Socialization
2. Acculturation
3. Assimilation
4. Ethnicity
5. Heritage consistency
Answer: 1, 2, 3
Explanation: 1. Socialization is one facet to the process of overall acculturation. Socialization is the process of being raised within a culture and acquiring the characteristics of that group.
2. Acculturation is changing one's cultural patterns to those of the host society. In the United States, the usual course of acculturation takes three generations.
3. Assimilation means to become like the members of the dominant culture in all ways possible. The underlying assumption is that a person from a given cultural group loses their cultural identity to acquire the new one.
4. Ethnicity is identifying with a particular racial, national, or cultural group and observing that group's customs, beliefs, and language.
5. Heritage consistency is maintaining aspects of an individual culture in order to preserve the tribal culture. This concept does not support acculturation.
Cognitive Level: Applying
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation
Learning Outcome: LO02 - Explain the links related to acculturation themes.

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25) A patient from a non-English-speaking culture explains how he has to behave differently at work than he does at home. What does the nurse realize this patient is describing?
1. Biculturalism
2. Cultural assimilation
3. Primary structural assimilation
4. Secondary structural assimilation
Answer: 1
Explanation: 1. Biculturalism is a dual pattern of identification, and is often thought of as dividing loyalty.
2. Cultural assimilation is exemplified by the ability to speak excellent English.
3. Primary structural assimilation is exemplified by warm personal interactions between group members in the home or church.
4. Secondary structural assimilation is exemplified by cold impersonal relationships between groups associated with schools or workplaces.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment
Learning Outcome: LO02 - Explain the links related to acculturation themes.

26) A patient from a non-English-speaking culture tells the nurse about spending time with friends in American clubs and shopping for clothes on the weekends. The nurse realizes this patient is experiencing which type of assimilation?
1. Marital
2. Cultural
3. Primary
4. Secondary
Answer: 2
Explanation: 1. Marital assimilation is that which occurs when members of one group intermarry with members of another group.
2. Cultural assimilation is taking on the characteristics and customs of the dominant culture.
3. Primary structural assimilation is when relationships between people are warm and personal.
4. Secondary structure assimilation is when relationships between people are cold and impersonal.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Evaluation
Learning Outcome: LO02 - Explain the links related to acculturation themes.

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27) The nurse is not happy to learn that a newly admitted patient is from the same culture as a previous patient who had created much turmoil on the care area. What behavior is this nurse prone to demonstrate?
1. Prejudice
2. Discrimination
3. Ethnocentrism
4. Racism
Answer: 1
Explanation: 1. Prejudice occurs when the person making the judgment generalizes an experience of one individual from a culture to all members of that group.
2. Discrimination occurs when a person acts on prejudice and denies another person one or more of his or her fundamental rights.
3. This is the belief that one's own culture is superior to that of others.
4. Racism is the belief that members of one race are superior to those of other races.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning
Learning Outcome: LO03 - Determine and discuss sociocultural events that may influence the life trajectory of a given person.

28) The nurse learns a member of the healthcare team from a different country does not know the names of the actors who are starring in a blockbuster movie. What assumption can be made about this assessment finding?
1. The person is heritage consistent.
2. The person cannot read.
3. The person is hard of hearing.
4. The person does not have a high school education.
Answer: 1
Explanation: 1. People who are heritage consistent tend to be less caught up in the secular fads of the time and popular sociocultural events.
2. There is not enough information to determine the literacy of this person.
3. There is not enough information to determine if the person is hard of hearing.
4. There is not enough information to determine the education level of the person.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Evaluation
Learning Outcome: LO03 - Discuss and give examples of cultural conflicts.

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29) The nurse notices a patient from a different culture will not make eye contact during the assessment process. What does the lack of eye contact indicate to the nurse?
1. Belief in a cultural taboo
2. Friendliness
3. Lying
4. Fear
Answer: 1
Explanation: 1. Avoiding eye contact may be a cultural taboo.
2. Smiling may indicate friendliness.
3. There is no information to support that the patient may be lying.
4. Avoiding eye contact may be a sign of respect. There is no information to support that the patient is experiencing fear.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment
Learning Outcome: LO04 - Explain the factors involved in the cultural phenomena affecting health and healthcare.

30) While seeing a patient from a different culture in the home, the nurse notes that family members are not eating foods from one food group. The patient states this is because abstinence from the food item must occur for 40 days. What cultural phenomena did the nurse witness in this patient's home?
1. Biological variation
2. Environmental control
3. Social organization
4. Communication
Answer: 1
Explanation: 1. Certain foods may be forbidden due to some food customs.
2. Environmental control focuses on health practices and remedies.
3. Social organization focuses on special events, births, weddings, and funerals.
4. Communication focuses on greetings, gestures, smiling, and eye contact.
Cognitive Level: Analyzing
Patient Need: Psychosocial Integrity
Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Evaluation
Learning Outcome: LO04 - Explain the factors involved in the cultural phenomena affecting health and healthcare.

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