Aging and Society Canadian Perspectives (Canadian) 8th edition Novak Test Bank

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SHORT RESPONSE

1 : Define the term “critical gerontology.” Explain the concept, and list the four themes or “conceptual tools” that form the basis of critical gerontology.

Correct Answer : Student answers should include the following:Critical gerontology are the theoretical approaches that look within theory and research to critically examine and question the underlying and taken-for-granted assumptions about aging. This means that there is more to aging than we know or assume to know. The four themes involved in critical gerontology are:1. ageing and politics of redistribution2. gender and ageing3. ageing, identity, and postmodernism4. ageing and surveillance

2 : What is “age stratification theory”? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this theory of aging.

Correct Answer : Student answers should include the following:Age stratification theory is also called the aging and society paradigm. This theory focuses on the movement of age cohorts over the life course and on “the role of social structures in the process of individual aging and the stratification by age in the society.” According to age stratification theory, people in each cohort move or flow through society’s predetermined age grades as they age. It also maintains that society also changes as people age, so the norms and roles learned by each new cohort changes as society changes.Advantages:1. The age stratification theory has helped to separate age differences (between cohorts) from age changes over the life course (aging).2. It highlights the impact of historical and societal changes on individuals and cohorts.It shows the relationship between aging and social structure.Disadvantages:1. People of the same age do not all experience the world in the same way.2. The age stratification theory overlooks each person’s interpretation of the world.3. It makes little reference to individual control or action.4. The theory also makes little reference to the tensions and conflicts between social groups in society or to issues of power.5. There is little focus on how characteristics such as gender, social class, race and ethnicity create inequalities within age cohorts.

3 : Describe what is meant by the term “risk society” as defined by Marshall and Bengton (2011).

Correct Answer : Student answers should include the following:There are certain inherent risks in life. An example would be the great recession of 2008. The recession demonstrated the uncertainties that can be expected in modern life when there is a crash of economic systems around the world. The risk society is one in which social institutions provide less “insurance” against the vicissitudes of life, such as job loss or loss of one’s health, and individuals are expected to assume responsibility to navigate these risks.”

4 : Based on the kinds of studies described in the text, describe one qualitative and one quantitative methodology that researchers might use to study healthcare needs in Canadian society.

Correct Answer : Student answers may include the following:? Researchers might use longitudinal studies to observe how seniors use healthcare services over time? Researchers might use statistical strategies to see how most seniors use healthcare services in a snapshot period of time? Researchers might use cohort studies to see how historical events or healthcare policies affected a large group of people who were born around the same time? Researchers might use quantitative survey methods to identify how older people feel about their current healthcare servicesREF 33-39 Research Issues and Methods

5 : Researchers in gerontology often face ethical challenges in conducting their research. Imagine that you are performing a study on the self-care capacities of Alzheimer's disease and dementia patients. Based on the text, what kinds of ethical problems might you encounter during your study?

Correct Answer : Answers will vary, but might include:? Inability of patients to provide true voluntary informed consent due to cognitive declines? The need to seek informed consent from participants' children or caregivers? The importance of minimizing harm or embarrassment to the study participant? The secure storage of information so that it is not stolen or misused

MULTIPLE CHOICE

6 : In 1980, the Gerontological Society surveyed 111 scholars to establish a core program for the field of gerontology. Though the experts disagreed as to the content and boundaries of the field, which of the following items did the scholars collectively believe?
A : Three areas of study should form the core of the curriculum.
B : The socioeconomic-environmental aspects of aging should be the main focus of courses at the introductory level.
C : A consensus on the definition must be reached before gerontology can grow as a discipline.
D : A comprehensive program would be difficult to construct because of problems in deciding what aspects of aging are the most important.

Correct Answer : A

7 : Which area of study in gerontology examines the physiological and health changes that occur as people age?
A : physio-environmental studies
B : cohort medical studies
C : psycho-physiological studies
D : biomedical studies

Correct Answer : D

8 : Which of the following would be an example of a psychosocial study in gerontology?
A : formal social supports
B : causes of dementia
C : relationships between individuals and groups
D : effects of healthcare systems

Correct Answer : C

9 : George is conducting research about the effects of aging on the educational structure as well as the effects of social structures on older people. Which area of gerontology is he studying?
A : psychosocial studies
B : socio-individual studies
C : multi-stage development social studies
D : social gerontology

Correct Answer : D

10 : Which areas of research are combined in the field of social gerontology?

A : socioeconomic-environmental, psychosocial, and practice-related research
B : biomedical and socioeconomic-environmental research
C : psychosocial, social policy, and social sciences research
D : biological, psychological, and health sciences research

Correct Answer : A

11 : Which field looks at aging from the points of view of both the individual and the social system?
A : geriatrics
B : psychosocial studies
C : social gerontology
D : didactic-senescence

Correct Answer : C

12 : Why do social gerontologists examine the biological and physical changes that occur in old age?
A : to adapt the research obtained to their field of study
B : to study the relationship between biological aging and personal relationships
C : to see how the changes affect the individual or society as a whole
D : to establish a unified basis for the studies of biomedical, psycho-social, and socioeconomic-environmental studies

Correct Answer : C

13 : What do social gerontologists use to guide their research and interpret the results of studies?
A : statistics and demographics
B : test sampling
C : theories
D : focus groups

Correct Answer : C

14 : How is a theory deemed to be a valuable tool for a researcher?
A : It gives concrete and final answers to questions.
B : It provides practical information for the development of social programs and interventions.
C : It provides essential trivial information about aging.
D : It explains all the facts about aging.

Correct Answer : B

15 : Researchers benefit from theories in four ways. Which of the following is NOT one of the benefits of theory described in the text?
A : integrating new knowledge with what is already known from the field
B : providing practical information for developing interventions and programs
C : predicting future outcomes
D : describing all aspects of human behaviour and requiring no further research

Correct Answer : D

16 : According to the text, how does a researcher select a theory to use in order to explain a set

of research findings?
A : according to the researcher's sense of how the world works
B : according to the original hypotheses of the study
C : according to recent academic trends
D : according to journal preferences and peer reviews

Correct Answer : A

17 : Which of the following methods assists social gerontologists in disentangling the effects of history,biology, and social life on the aging person?
A : theory
B : concept
C : evaluation
D : model

Correct Answer : A

18 : Kayla is examining a theory that focuses on individuals and their interactions with one another, such as a brief confrontation at a parents' school meeting. Which of the following is Kayla studying?
A : micro-level
B : interpersonal
C : psychological
D : organic

Correct Answer : A

19 : Which theories focus on social structure, social processes and problems, and their interrelationship?
A : macro-level theories
B : socio-political interactive theories
C : global perspectives
D : micro-level theories

Correct Answer : A

20 : Which of the following would be an example of a phenomenon explained by micro-level theories?
A : the effect of positive attitudes on older people
B : the effect of industrialization on older people's social status
C : changes in memory with age
D : how gender and income affect older people's well-being

Correct Answer : C

21 : Which of the following is a criticism of micro-level theories?
A : They oversimplify social life.
B : They minimize the individual's ability to act.
C : They emphasize what people do rather than the economic and social conditions that cause them to act as they do.
D : They support a definition of old age as a time of decline.

Correct Answer : C

22 : Which of the following is a criticism of the theories that examine aging in terms of the social structures that influence behaviour?
A : that they are not well-supported by research
B : that they underestimate people's ability to overcome the limits of social structures
C : that they focus too much on outcomes, and not enough on processes
D : that they focus too much on perceptions, and not enough on actions

Correct Answer : B

23 : Which aspect of social life does the interpretive perspective mainly focus on?
A : micro-level
B : reorganization
C : problems
D : functions

Correct Answer : A

24 : Which perspective looks at how people define situations, create social order, and relate to one another?
A : normative perspective
B : interpretive perspective
C : social perspective
D : ethnomethodology

Correct Answer : B

25 : Which perspective has historically been used the least by social gerontologists and is now making a resurgence over the last few decades?
A : normative perspective
B : psycho-social perspective
C : associative perspective
D : interpretive perspective

Correct Answer : D

26 : Social phenomenologists view social reality as a creation of everyday interaction, an example of which type of theoretical perspective?
A : conflict perspective
B : interpretive perspective
C : functionalist perspective
D : realist perspective

Correct Answer : B

27 : Which of the following is a key difference between the interpretive and functionalist perspectives identified in the text?
A : interpretive perspectives focus on how people construct reality; functionalist perspectives focus on how reality constructs social order
B : interpretive perspectives focus on how people engage in struggles for resources; functionalist perspectives focus on how institutions cause that struggle
C : interpretive studies focus on the micro-level interactions that give rise to social order; functionalist perspectives focus on macro-level interactions between the parts of a society

D : interpretive perspectives focus on how individuals construct social order; functionalist perspectives focus on how social class affects that social order

Correct Answer : C

28 : Which type of theory draws from the interpretive perspective?
A : social pathophysiology
B : ethnocentrism
C : symbolic interactionist
D : disengagement

Correct Answer : C

29 : Which of the following is a problem with the interpretive perspective?
A : It suggests that social life does not have quantifiable measures.
B : It talks of social order and organization, without considering their source.
C : It places subjective interpretations on objective phenomena.
D : It does not focus enough on macro-level social phenomena.

Correct Answer : D

30 : Which of the following terms describes the theories within the interpretive perspective?
A : interpretation constructionism
B : situational constructionism
C : social constructionism
D : interactional constructionism

Correct Answer : C

31 : What are the basic units at work in the social system as described by functionalist theories?
A : social institutions
B : families
C : individuals
D : ethnic groups and cohorts

Correct Answer : A

32 : Structural functionalism sometimes draws an analogy between which of the following?
A : group interactions and the postal system
B : an individual and a social institution
C : society and a living organism
D : macro- and micro-level action

Correct Answer : C

33 : Which of the following is an assumption made by structural functionalism?
A : Society changes and evolves in a negative direction more often than a positive direction.
B : Functionalism draws connections only between micro-social structures and individuals' actions.
C : People conform to norms because of a belief in a society's underlying value system.
D : Social problems are natural responses, and should be allowed to resolve themselves.

Correct Answer : C

34 : How are social problems described in structural functionalism?
A : as internal pressures for change
B : as dysfunctions that should be corrected by planning
C : as conflicts between social institutions
D : as the initial reaction to social change and evolution

Correct Answer : B

35 : Which perspective is used most often by gerontologists?
A : interactive perspective
B : age-stratification perspective
C : functionalist perspective
D : conflict perspective

Correct Answer : C

36 : What is the focus of age stratification theory?
A : the pressure that leads to the formation of social status and classes
B : the transmission of social life from one generation to the next
C : the movement of age cohorts during the life cycle
D : how micro- and macro-level structures influence the individual's experience of old age

Correct Answer : C

37 : What is the term for a period of life defined by society, such as adolescence or childhood?
A : cohort
B : life stage
C : social age
D : age grade

Correct Answer : D

38 : Why is the concept of "age cohorts" important in understanding aging?
A : because people born in the same period experience the same historical events at the same time in their life cycle
B : because it standardizes the effects of biology and history on the behaviours observed in the elderly
C : because longitudinal studies cannot control for the effects of cultural changes on behaviours, and therefore nested designs need to be employed
D : because qualitative, rather than quantitative, study designs are more effective in describing inter-cohort differences

Correct Answer : A

39 : Which of the following does age stratification offer as an explanation of why society changes as people age?
A : Each generation of younger people reinvents social norms for itself and cannot rely on older cohorts for guidance.
B : The norms and roles learned by each new cohort change with society.
C : Social problems appear in predictable waves as each new age strata replaces the preceding cohort.
D : Social structures are not permanent, as predicted by structural functionalism, but are fluid and respond to changes.

Correct Answer : B

40 : The text compares movement of age cohorts through the life cycle to movement on which of the following?
A : an airplane
B : an escalator
C : a ship
D : an elevator

Correct Answer : B

41 : Which theory relies on structural functionalist assumptions?
A : life course theory
B : cumulative advantage/disadvantage theory
C : activity theory
D : age stratification theory

Correct Answer : D

42 : What is the dialectic between individuals and societal structures as described by age stratification theory?
A : Changes in values lead to changes in social organizations that influence the process of aging.
B : As people age, they take on the norms and roles of their age grade.
C : New institutions are the result of the institutions that preceded them.
D : Society is a homogeneous set of structures and functions that most people experience in the same way.

Correct Answer : A

43 : Which of the following is an example of the dialectic between individuals and societal structures described by age stratification theory?
A : gradual change in radio station formats through market forces
B : growing acceptance of extramarital sex among the older population, and how the young define their values
C : effect of seniors' needs on senior centre programs, and of programs on attitudes toward old age
D : interaction of family, caregivers, and researchers to create the concept of Alzheimer's disease

Correct Answer : C

44 : Different age cohorts experience large-scale changes to society in different ways. According to Veenhof and Timusk (2009), how did the introduction of the Internet affect different cohorts?
A : high percentages of young people used the Internet compared with much lower percentages of older people using the Internet
B : Internet usage was evenly distributed across all age cohorts
C : Internet usage is not subject to cohort effects because it affected all members of society
D : older people saw the benefits of the Internet early and younger cohorts adopted it later

Correct Answer : A

45 : Which of the following describes one of the problems with age stratification theory?
A : It overlooks inequality within age cohorts.
B : It does not examine the effects of a changing society on the values of its members.
C : It overemphasizes norms and values, and ignores the effects of folkways and mores.
D : It becomes inaccurate at the micro-level.

Correct Answer : A

46 : A limitation of the age stratification theory is that which of the following may have a greater influence on people's lives than the norms and values related to their age grade?
A : political changes
B : socio-historical events
C : inequality within age cohorts
D : personal interpretations of the world

Correct Answer : C

47 : What does the life course perspective accomplish by incorporating social interaction and social structure within a functionalist perspective?
A : It completely explains the observed differences in equality between age groups.
B : It bridges the micro- and macro-levels of analysis.
C : It avoids addressing issues related to conflicts between social groups.
D : It provides a holistic approach to the study of gerontology.

Correct Answer : B

48 : What occurs in the life course approach at the micro-level?
A : It studies later life in relation to early events and conditions.
B : It focuses on the struggles between social classes.
C : It tries to explain the conflict within social classes.
D : It shows how social change can create differences between age grades.

Correct Answer : A

49 : Why is the life course approach an improvement upon older functionalist theories?
A : It more accurately describes the roles of older people in modern societies.
B : It accounts for differences in life course patterns due to differences between and within age cohorts.
C : It incorporates physiological, psychological, and social processes into a unified process.
D : It links physical changes to specific social stages.

Correct Answer : B

50 : The life course approach specifically studies lives in terms of which of the following?
A : dialectics
B : work, family, and the individual
C : transitions and trajectories
D : shared norms and values

Correct Answer : C

51 : Within the life course approach, what are transitions considered to be?
A : positive processes that enable achieving a healthy old age
B : negative processes that prevent achieving a healthy old age
C : relatively stable periods between life-cycle crises
D : changes in social status or social roles

Correct Answer : D

52 : In the life course approach, what are trajectories?
A : long-term patterns of stability and change

B : a sequence of two or more transitions
C : branch points on the continuum of the life cycle
D : differences within age cohorts that affect aging

Correct Answer : A

53 : Which of the following is an example of a trajectory in the life course approach?
A : a lifelong marriage
B : retirement
C : parenthood
D : death

Correct Answer : A

54 : Which of the following is a history-graded event that might influence a cohort's development?
A : a parent going to college
B : a marriage
C : each individual's access to healthcare
D : a war

Correct Answer : D

55 : How do age grades give order to the life course?
A : by keeping all individuals of a given age in the same stage of development
B : by preventing individuals from developing too quickly or slowly
C : by defining rights and responsibilities and helping individuals judge their own development
D : by avoiding all situations where age and development are not aligned

Correct Answer : C

56 : What kinds of changes in Canadian society have led to an increased interest in research that uses a life course perspective?
A : evolving social values, birth control, gender equality, and new career options
B : greater private savings and investment
C : the extended old age created by the modernization of Canadian healthcare
D : a greater acknowledgement of intergenerational inequality

Correct Answer : A

57 : Which of the following involves the view that society consists of problems between dominant and subordinate social groups?
A : the normative perspective
B : engagement theory
C : modernization theory
D : the conflict perspective

Correct Answer : D

58 : Political economy theory grew out of the work of which of the following theorists?
A : Weber
B : Goffman
C : Marx

D : Durkheim

Correct Answer : C

59 : What does Marxist theory predict regarding older workers?
A : They use their experience and knowledge to hold on to resources and power in industry.
B : They are less valuable to industry, and will be fired or retired to make room for faster, cheaper workers.
C : They move up in a company until they reach their level of optimum effectiveness.
D : They are more socially disadvantaged than most workers because of the stigma of old age.

Correct Answer : B

60 : According to political economy theory, what can the origins of older people's problems be traced to?
A : the political and economic structure of capitalist society
B : ageism
C : the decline in health and intelligence that occurs as people age
D : the influence of middle-aged, middle-class values on social support programs

Correct Answer : A

61 : According to the political economy theory, social programs and policies for older people most benefit which of the following groups?
A : retirees aged 65–74
B : elderly widows
C : industrialists and the bourgeoisie
D : middle-aged, middle-class professionals

Correct Answer : D

62 : Which of the following is a strength of the political economy approach to aging?
A : It accurately explains micro-level phenomena.
B : It openly discusses the poverty and other problems older people face, and it offers solutions.
C : It incorporates the experiences of individuals to explain the differences between cohorts.
D : It looks beyond the individual to understand the forces that shape individual aging.

Correct Answer : D

63 : Which of the following is a problem with the political economy approach?
A : It does not offer viable solutions to social problems.
B : It pays too much attention to an individual's interpretations of social life.
C : It can overemphasize the poverty and problems older people face.
D : It becomes inaccurate at the micro-level.

Correct Answer : C

64 : Which of the following describes the feminist perspective of aging?
A : It distorts the importance of gender in relation to other factors (such as race and social class).
B : It states that gender defines life experiences, including aging.
C : It reverses the traditional perspective by examining aging in terms of strengths, rather than weaknesses.
D : It describes how women have distinct social advantages over men when it comes to aging.

Correct Answer : B

65 : Which of the following is a strength of the feminist theory of aging?
A : It is congruent with most “mainstream” feminist theories.
B : It illustrates an ability to control for gender, and thereby focus on other social characteristics (such as race and social class).
C : It acknowledges the “feminization of aging.”
D : It recognizes the importance of social structure and individual characteristics.

Correct Answer : D

66 : What is the term for the interpretive theory that is concerned with the social consensus that underlies issues between the generations?
A : symbolic-interactionism
B : moral economic theory
C : conflict theory
D : disengagement theory

Correct Answer : B

67 : A researcher is examining the shared moral assumptions held by the members of a society to describe the effect of the society’s values on policy. Which of the following is the researcher using?
A : moral economy theory
B : phenomenology
C : symbolic interactionism
D : cross-sectional theory

Correct Answer : A

68 : How is an individual expected to deal with the challenges of aging in a risk society?
A : by maximizing their personal benefit at the expense of society
B : by assuming responsibility for the risks associated with aging, job loss, or poor health
C : by demanding greater government services and insurance
D : by investing greater sums of personal capital into private income vehicles

Correct Answer : B

69 : What does critical gerontology highlight?
A : conflict between age groups over economic resources
B : the transition from traditional to modern society
C : movement from one age grade to the next
D : limitations in mainstream gerontological theory

Correct Answer : D

70 : Gerontologists describe three causes for changes in old age. Which of the following is one of these effects?
A : economic effects
B : period effects
C : somatic effects
D : social effects

Correct Answer : B

71 : Period effects cause changes in old age due to which of the following?
A : similar background experiences
B : age group differences
C : the time of measurement
D : physiological changes

Correct Answer : C

72 : As a cause for change in later life, age effects are due to which of the following?
A : the effects of the aging population on a society
B : changes within a culture that affect the aging process
C : differences between people of different ages
D : physical decline

Correct Answer : D

73 : Which of the following are cohort effects?
A : the observation that no two people or age groups are exactly alike
B : changes in culture that affect the development of groups differently
C : shared backgrounds and experiences of people born around the same time
D : researchers confusing age differences with age changes

Correct Answer : C

74 : Which of the following is an example of a period effect?
A : changes in health habits
B : historical events
C : wrinkled skin
D : increased use of medication

Correct Answer : A

75 : What must the researcher be careful to do when conducting a study on the effects of aging?
A : allow for a large margin of error due to variability in performance
B : acknowledge the difference between age groups and changes due to aging
C : use at least three methods of data analysis
D : use only the cross-sectional methods of analysis

Correct Answer : B

76 : Which of the following defines age-group differences?
A : differences in age between specific groups of people
B : differences between cohort effects
C : similarities of characteristics due to differing age groups
D : differences due to the effects of aging

Correct Answer : B

77 : The influence of factors such as educational differences between cohorts on studies of aging confound observed age changes. What are these influences known as?
A : mediators

B : cohort variables
C : differences between age groups
D : socialization factors

Correct Answer : C

78 : Researchers such as Baltes and Schaie (1982) found that a large part of the intelligence difference between younger and older people was due to which of the following?
A : test biases
B : biased subject sampling techniques
C : differences in health status
D : educational differences

Correct Answer : D

79 : What is the main problem with a cross-sectional method of analysis in investigating aging?
A : It is very expensive.
B : It requires a long period of time to show significant results.
C : It confuses cohort effects with age changes.
D : It cannot distinguish between cohort effects and environmental effects.

Correct Answer : C

80 : Which method of analysis looks at a single group of people through two or more points in time?
A : cross-sectional analysis
B : longitudinal research designs
C : maturational change analysis
D : time-lag comparison

Correct Answer : B

81 : Dr. Phillips is doing memory and reaction-time studies on a group of college graduates, and plans to re-test them when they retire. What is the term for this type of study?
A : phenomenological experiment
B : cross-sectional methodology
C : longitudinal design
D : test retest validation

Correct Answer : C

82 : What is the main benefit of longitudinal research designs?
A : They avoid comparing different cohorts.
B : They avoid environmental effects.
C : They can isolate and study period effects.
D : They give relatively accurate data quickly and at a low cost.

Correct Answer : A

83 : Which of the following describes a problem with longitudinal studies?
A : Maturational effects confound changes due to aging.
B : Cohort differences cannot be studied.
C : Environmental changes confound age changes.

D : Economic effects confound changes due to aging.

Correct Answer : C

84 : Which of the following is a problem with studies that follow a single group of older people over time?
A : Differences between age groups cannot be compared.
B : A shift in the sex ratio due to the deaths of more men than women.
C : Differences between individual characteristics (such as ethnicity or social class) cannot be compared.
D : Lack of randomization invalidates many types of statistical analysis.

Correct Answer : B

85 : How do time-lag comparisons work?
A : by assigning members of different cohorts to groups based on specific characteristics
B : by comparing different groups of people of the same age at different points in time
C : by predicting a cohort's characteristics in the future and then comparing the prediction with the actual outcomes
D : by following a group for a short period of time and collecting as much data as possible

Correct Answer : B

86 : What is the overall purpose of studies that look at different groups of people of the same age at different points in time?
A : to control for historical or cultural changes
B : to measure differences between cohorts
C : to generate hypotheses
D : to resolve the APC paradox

Correct Answer : B

87 : The method of analysis that examines different groups of people of the same age at different points in time is known as a time-lag comparison. What is the main problem with this type of research?
A : It confuses environmental effects with cohort effects.
B : It confuses cohort effects with maturational effects.
C : It cannot explain why a particular result has appeared.
D : It confuses maturational effects with environmental effects.

Correct Answer : A

88 : Which of the following is a problem common to both longitudinal and time-lag studies?
A : They take many years to complete.
B : They confound cohort effects with placebo effects.
C : Results are difficult to interpret without advanced statistical knowledge.
D : Drop-outs can be controlled for through survival analysis statistical techniques.

Correct Answer : A

89 : Professor James is collecting data for a longitudinal study of Canadian Alzheimer's patients. When he started, his study included over 1,500 people from many different walks of life. After 10 years, his study now includes only 500 of the original participants. Which of the following problems might Professor James encounter in this kind of study?

A : his analysis will never be complete because he does not have all 1,500 people
B : his study will confound cohort and age effects
C : caretakers might remove the remaining 500 participants from the study
D : the remaining 500 people in the study may be healthier or less so

Correct Answer : A

90 : Which of the following is a practical problem related to longitudinal and time-lag studies?
A : results that describe experiences of past cohorts, but do not provide insight into the current experiences of the elderly
B : a need for institutional support to continue studies beyond the career of the individual researchers
C : wasted resources resulting from repeating procedures that had been done in previous phases of the study
D : an inability to control for age effects

Correct Answer : B

91 : Some methodological problems have been solved by turning simple cross-sectional and simple longitudinal designs into which of the following?
A : longi-sectional analyses
B : random representative surveys
C : sequential designs
D : time-cohort comparisons

Correct Answer : C

92 : What is the term for a series of cross-sectional studies during a longer longitudinal study?
A : multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA)
B : sequential design
C : time-lag comparison
D : longi-sectional analysis

Correct Answer : B

93 : Which of the following gerontological research designs allows for quick data collection?
A : cross-sectional design
B : cohort design
C : sequential design
D : trend analysis design

Correct Answer : C

94 : The Aging in Manitoba longitudinal study provides data on which type of needs for older people?
A : healthcare
B : educational
C : financial
D : social

Correct Answer : A

95 : Which of the following describes the methods used by researchers in aging?
A : Methods depend on the dimension of aging under research.
B : Methods generally depend on the subjects' physical condition.

C : Methods are based on standard psychological tests and surveys.
D : Methods are limited by statistical methods.

Correct Answer : A

96 : A gerontologist published data that he received from an elderly Alzheimer's subject. The legal caregiver was unaware that this data was obtained from the subject, and was very upset upon learning about this issue. What type of ethical breach is this?
A : Potent potential harm
B : right to privacy
C : true voluntary informed consent
D : confidentiality

Correct Answer : C

97 : Which practice breaks ethical research guidelines?
A : causing a subject to feel valued in his/her participation
B : refusing to identify research subjects
C : interviewing subjects with advanced cancer
D : causing injury or harm to a participant

Correct Answer : D

98 : What must a researcher do if the mental competency of a subject is in question?
A : work to guarantee that the subject's identity is kept secret
B : abandon the study
C : avoid interviewing such subjects, as the risks are too great
D : ask someone with the legal authority to accede

Correct Answer : D

99 : What is the role of ethics review boards in universities and funding agencies?
A : to make sure a study is worthwhile
B : to check the credentials of the researcher
C : to evaluate potential harm to participants
D : to slow down research

Correct Answer : C

100 : According to the text, what is the purpose of evidence-based practices?
A : to decrease the number of unverified theories in sociology
B : to bridge the gaps between research and practice
C : to evaluate the impact of research funding
D : to provide a "free market" approach to serving the elderly

Correct Answer : B

101 : Which of the following describes applied research in Canada?
A : It has been well funded since the 1970s, resulting in long-term improvements to many policies and social systems.
B : It has received encouragement through government funding agencies.
C : It has become tainted as a result of poor scientific rigor in several large studies.
D : It has had limited impact on the field of gerontology.

Correct Answer : B

102 : Which of the following describes interdisciplinary studies of aging?
A : they involve researchers from different fields of study working together
B : they pose challenges to the scientific validity of findings
C : they expose the limitations of each discipline
D : they create competitive conditions for each researcher resulting in more precise findings

Correct Answer : A

103 : According to the text, which is a benefit to Canadian researchers when it comes to collaborative studies on aging?
A : no ethical breaches occur in such large studies.
B : collaborative studies obtain larger amounts of government funding
C : time frames for research are shorter for the collection of data
D : these studies pool researchers' skills and resources

Correct Answer : D

104 : Which of the following will gerontologists continue to do?
A : use Marxist models of aging
B : link the micro- and macro-levels of theory
C : examine the effect of major societal structures on aging
D : abandon everything but the micro-level of theory

Correct Answer : B

105 : Which type of research prizes the richness of everyday social life over numerical data?
A : quantitative
B : interpersonal
C : qualitative
D : numerative

Correct Answer : C

106 : According to the text, which of the following skills or methods will allow gerontology researchers the ability to increase upon their research opportunities about aging?
A : increased education
B : increased use of tablets and laptops
C : increased reading ability
D : increased typing skills

Correct Answer : B

107 : Which of the following describes qualitative methods in research on aging?
A : they have decreased as a result of the increased use of computers to provide accurate statistical analyses
B : they are able to distinguish between environmental effects and cohort effects
C : they are less time consuming and expensive than other study methods
D : they give a voice to research participants in a way that is not possible in quantitative studies

Correct Answer : D

108 : Which method allows researchers to capture the complexity of social interactions and behaviours?
A : quantitative
B : longitudinal
C : qualitative
D : triangulation

Correct Answer : C

109 : Which of the following describes video recording technology?
A : It has created unforeseen privacy issues.
B : It allows researchers to observe behaviour without a researcher present.
C : It is dangerous to the elderly.
D : It is not available to most researchers.

Correct Answer : B

110 : Which type of research do current studies of aging in Canada show a trend toward?
A : longitudinal
B : cross-sectional
C : interdisciplinary
D : qualitative

Correct Answer : C

ESSAY

111 : Describe the framework of narrative gerontology, and provide three examples of narrative gerontology to explain this approach to the study of aging.

Correct Answer : Student answers will vary, but should include the following:Narrative gerontology seeks to understand aging from the “inside” of aging by examining the narratives or life stories that people tell in order to organize and make sense of their lives, and their experiences of aging.Individual examples will vary.

112 : List and discuss some of the larger-scale organizations performing gerontological research inCanada.

Correct Answer : Student answers will vary, but should include the following:Gerontology research in Canada has been undergoing some important shifts. The federal government is funding a number of research studies. One example in the text is the Institute of Aging (IA). IA includes a community of researchers from universities and hospitals across Canada. It also includes practitioners, volunteer health organizations, and older adults. They share a common goal: to increase knowledge about aging, to promote healthy aging, and to address the challenges of an aging population.

113 : Explain the feminist approach to aging. Then conduct research (on the Internet or in your local community) to find a woman who believes in the feminist approach. What are her theories about aging? Do you agree with her perspective? Explain.

Correct Answer : Student answers will vary, but should include the following:The feminist

approach views gender as a defining characteristic in social interaction and life experiences, as well as in the process and experience of aging; gender is seen as socially constructed, with men being more advantaged than women in society.Some famous Canadian feminists include Thérèse Casgrain, Judy Rebick, Rita MacNeil, Sarah McLachlan, Nellie McClung, Agnes Macphail, Maureen McTeer, Alanis Morissette, and Ellen Page.

114 : The text chapter describes several approaches to research that gerontologists use to study aging over time, including different types of longitudinal and cross-sectional methods. In a brief essay, describe a topic of interest to you, and select an appropriate research method that would help you to research that question. Use your knowledge of the method to justify how the approach fits your particular area of research interest.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary depending on student interests and their justifications for selection, but students may provide combinations such as:? Using time-lag designs to see how women and men in the same age group experience an aspect of aging differently, because it could allow comparisons of both groups as they age? Using cross-sectional studies to compare how younger and older people experience mobility issues? Using survey research methods to identify caregiver burden for home-based nurses as the snapshot