

# Test your knowledge and understanding: Health, medicine & the body

## Questions based on chapter 8 of Sociology: Themes and Perspectives Student Handbook

- 1** Which of the following is a functional definition of an ill person?
- A person who lacks physical and spiritual health
  - A person who is not fit and strong
  - A person who cannot carry out their normal social roles as a result of health problems
  - A person whose body is pathologically diseased
- 2** Which of these is not part of the sick role, according to Parsons?
- The opportunity to miss work legitimately
  - The right not to be blamed for being sick
  - The obligation to seek medical help
  - The chance to obtain sympathy from others
- 3** The political economy approach is closest to:
- A Marxist perspective
  - A Weberian perspective
  - A feminist perspective
  - An interactionist perspective
- 4** Which of the following examples would not support the political economy approach?
- The use of patents by drug companies to ensure they can charge high prices for drugs
  - The rising life expectancy in some capitalist countries
  - The continuation of breast implant surgery despite the dangers
  - The large numbers of accidents that take place at work
- 5** According to Ivan Illich, social iatrogenesis involves:
- The reduced ability of the population to come to terms with illness and death
  - The harm which results from a passive and docile population who rely on the medical profession
  - The side effects of medical intervention
  - The increasing power of the medical profession
- 6** Which of the following is not an example of medicalization?
- A rise in the number of babies delivered by caesarian section
  - An alcoholic visiting Alcoholics Anonymous
  - A patient being prescribed antidepressants after the death of her child
  - The recognition of Gulf War Syndrome
- 7** Which of the following is an example of an interactionist study of health?
- The Black Report
  - Michael Bury's study of the effects of being diagnosed with a chronic illness
  - Graham & Oakley's study of pregnancy
  - Becker's study of visits to the doctor
- 8** Which of the following is an example of the 'illness iceberg'?
- A physiotherapist treating a muscle strain
  - An elderly person waiting for a hip replacement
  - A woman treating her child with complementary therapy
  - A man going to exercise classes after a heart attack
- 9** Three of the following do not believe that Repetitive Strain Injury is a disease. Which is the odd one out?
- Trade unions
  - Employers
  - Psychiatrists
  - The CBI
- 10** Which of the following best describes a socialist feminist view of health?
- Health care in Britain is patriarchal and completely dominated by men
  - Health care in Britain is necessary for the smooth running of society
  - Health care in Britain serves the needs of capitalists and men
  - Health care in Britain reflects gender roles
- 11** According to radical feminists doctors control women in pregnancy by:
- Discussing their family history of pregnancy
  - Advising them on diet in pregnancy
  - Insisting they lie down to be examined
  - Explaining complex medical terminology
- 12** Which of these is not an aspect of the biomedical model?
- An emphasis upon environmental factors in causing illness
  - Seeing the mind and body as separate entities
  - Seeking specific causes for illnesses
  - Using the mechanical metaphor
- 13** Thomas McKeown believes that improvements in health in Britain since the early 18th century have largely been caused by:
- Immunization
  - Improvements in surgery
  - Improvements in nutrition and hygiene
  - Better diagnosis of illness
- 14** Functionalists believe doctors deserve their high status and rewards. Which of these factors does not support this?
- Possession of a body of specialized knowledge
  - Passing relevant examinations
  - Control by the state
  - Being subject to a code of conduct
- 15** Weberians see professionalism as a successful market strategy. Doctors maintain their high rewards by:
- Social closure
  - Staying close to their patients
  - Working as equals with other professions
  - Ensuring plenty of doctors are trained

- 16** The indeterminacy/technicality ratio refers to:
- a The exclusion of people who are not trained from practising medicine
  - b The use of technical jargon to exclude women from medicine
  - c The use of technical jargon to mystify medicine
  - d The degree of choice that doctors have about the way that they practise medicine
- 17** According to Ernst, what proportion of the population use complementary medicine?
- a 10%
  - b 15%
  - c 20%
  - d 25%
- 18** Dakx identified three types of medicine. Which is the odd one out?
- a Popular medicine
  - b Therapeutic medicine
  - c Folk medicine
  - d Biomedicine
- 19** According to which of the following do consumption groups have more influence on health inequalities than class?
- a Lobstein
  - b Doyal & Pennell
  - c AnneWitz
  - d Peter Saunders
- 20** Which of the following cannot be used to measure health inequality?
- a Mortality rates
  - b Standardised mortality rates
  - c Morbidity rates
  - d Size of doctors' practices
- 21** Shaw *et al* see class inequalities in health as being due to:
- a The way the statistics are calculated
  - b Differences in the possession of social capital
  - c An accumulation of disadvantages during a person's life
  - d Genetic differences between the classes
- 22** Which of the following is *not* an explanation of health inequalities in Britain?
- a Higher rates of smoking and drinking amongst the working class
  - b The middle class eating more fresh fruit and vegetables
  - c Lack of health education in poorer groups
  - d Racial prejudice amongst health workers
- 23** Which of the following is *not* a reason why women suffer worse health than men?
- a Women are likely to earn lower wages
  - b Women spend less money on themselves
  - c Women are more likely to engage in edge-work
  - d Women do long hours of domestic work in poor working conditions
- 24** Three of the following have been used to explain the differences in health amongst ethnic minorities. Which is the odd one out?
- a Low rates of smoking and drinking
  - b Differences in diet
  - c Higher rates of unemployment
  - d Better educational qualifications
- 25** Which of the following statements would Giddens disagree with?
- a People are unable to see the body from outside
  - b People use drugs and diets to achieve the perfect body
  - c The body is an important part of identity
  - d There is an increased choice about sexuality
- 26** Which of these is not a result of the birth of the clinic?
- a The growth of clinical observation
  - b The increase in physical examination
  - c Increased surveillance
  - d Treatment of the body as a whole
- 27** According to Goffman, discreditable stigma are:
- a Types of disability
  - b Physical deformities which may be hidden
  - c Infectious illnesses
  - d Easily visible deformities
- 28** The view that the problems of disabled people results from society's unwillingness to accommodate their needs is called the:
- a Personal tragedy of disability
  - b The impediment theory of disability
  - c The labelling theory of disability
  - d The social model of disability
- 29** Women are more likely to be diagnosed with mental illness because:
- a They seek help more often than men
  - b Middle-class women feel trapped in their role
  - c They have similar rates of psychosis to men
  - d Bad mothers are often mentally ill
- 30** Which of the following is not an explanation of why rates of mental illness are higher for ethnic minorities?
- a There is a cultural bias in psychiatry
  - b Ethnic minorities experience more deprivation
  - c Ethnic minorities experience racism
  - d Ethnic minorities are a very diverse group

## Answers

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|-------------|-------------|
| <b>1</b> c  | <b>16</b> c |
| <b>2</b> d  | <b>17</b> c |
| <b>3</b> a  | <b>18</b> b |
| <b>4</b> b  | <b>19</b> d |
| <b>5</b> b  | <b>20</b> d |
| <b>6</b> b  | <b>21</b> c |
| <b>7</b> d  | <b>22</b> d |
| <b>8</b> c  | <b>23</b> c |
| <b>9</b> a  | <b>24</b> d |
| <b>10</b> c | <b>25</b> a |
| <b>11</b> c | <b>26</b> d |
| <b>12</b> a | <b>27</b> d |
| <b>13</b> c | <b>28</b> d |
| <b>14</b> c | <b>29</b> a |
| <b>15</b> a | <b>30</b> d |