

**Test Bank for Last Dance Encountering Death and Dying 10th  
Edition DeSpelder Strickland 0078035465 9780078035463**

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**Chapter 02  
Learning About Death: Socialization**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. (p. 51) Regarding a mature concept of death, which of the following is true about universality?
  - A. Organisms that die cannot be made alive again.
  - B. Death involves the cessation of all physiological functions or signs of life.
  - C. All living things must eventually die.
  - D. There are biological reasons for the occurrence of death.
  
2. (p. 51-52) A mature concept of death involves
  1. universality.
  2. irreversibility.
  3. empiricism.
  4. causality.
  - A. 1, 2, and 3
  - B. 2, 3, and 4
  - C. 1, 2, and 4
  - D. 1, 3, and 4
  
3. (p. 52) What subcomponent of universality makes explicit the understanding not only that all living things die but also that each living thing will die? **A.** Personal mortality
  - B. Inevitability
  - C. Purposefulness
  - D. Organicity

4. (p. 52-53) In discussing how people understand death, the term "noncorporeal continuity" refers to the idea that

- A. death occurs suddenly, without warning.
- B. death involves cessation of functioning.
- C. human beings survive in some form after the death of the physical body.**
- D. legal issues must be addressed after death.

5. (p. 53) By what age do most children understand that death is a changed state? **A.** Preschool years

- B. Early elementary years
- C. Late elementary years
- D. Early middle school years

6. (p. 54) Children who have had first-hand encounters with death tend to

- A. still believe in reversible death.
- B. avoid any mention of it.
- C. deny its existence.
- D. have a developmentally more mature understanding of death.**

7. (p. 54) Studies conducted in the early 1940s by Sylvia Anthony showed that children can give general explanations for death by what age?

- A. 5 years old
- B. 7 years old
- C. 9 years old**
- D. 12 years old

8. (p. 55) The model of human development devised by Erikson focuses on **A.** self-identity decisions.

- B. stages of psychosocial development.**
- C. academic operations.
- D. internalizing cultural norms.

9. (p. 55) Which theorist is associated with the developmental model that emphasizes changes in attitudes toward death during different psychosocial stages?

- A. Mark Speece
- B. Jean Piaget
- C. Erik Erikson**
- D. Gerald Koocher

10. (p. 56) According to Erikson psychosocial development depends significantly on developing a sense of identity and is linked to the individual's **A.** connectedness and independence.

- B. genes.
- C. cognitive transformation.
- D. knowledge base.

11. (p. 56) Jean Piaget's model of development emphasizes **A.** cognitive transformations.

- B. separation-individuation.
- C. the need for developing a sense of basic trust.
- D. psychosocial development.

12. (p. 57) In Piaget's model, the first two years of life are characterized as the **A.** preoperational period.

- B. incompetent to competent period.
- C. autonomy vs. shame and doubt.
- D. sensorimotor.**

13. (p. 58) According to Erik Erikson's theory, during which developmental stage do children increasingly seek their own direction and purpose?

- A. Trust vs. mistrust
- B. Autonomy vs. shame
- C. Initiative vs. guilt**
- D. Industry vs. inferiority

14. (p. 58-59) In Erikson's model of psychosocial development, in what period is bodily mutilation and disfigurement one of the death related fears? **A.** Initiative vs. guilt
- B. Anxious vs. confused
  - C. Industry vs. inferiority
  - D. Identity vs. role confusion
15. (p. 59) In Erickson's model, approximately what age marks the beginning of the child's moral sense?
- A. Birth-2 years
  - B. Preschool and kindergarten years**
  - C. Middle childhood or school age
  - D. Adolescent
16. (p. 59) According to Jean Piaget, at what stage does a child learn to use language and symbolic thinking to understand the world?
- A. Preoperational**
  - B. Concrete operational
  - C. Formal symbolism
  - D. Assimilation
17. (p. 59) When asked, "What makes things die?" a child responds, "You can die if you swallow a dirty bug." According to Piaget's theory, this child is probably in which developmental stage?
- A. Sensorimotor
  - B. Formal operational
  - C. Concrete operational
  - D. Preoperational**

18. (p. 60) In the study done by Helen Swain, what percentage of children said that death is unlikely or avoidable?

- A. 95 percent
- B. 10 percent
- C. 50 percent
- D. 66 percent**

19. (p. 60) In Erikson's model, the years from about six to the beginning of puberty correspond to what stage?

- A. Autonomy vs. shame
- B. Initiative vs. guilt
- C. Industry vs. inferiority**
- D. Identity vs. role confusion

20. (p. 60) In Erikson's model, the years from about 6 to the beginning of puberty is sometimes known as the

- A. elementary age.
- B. age of control and adequacy.
- C. industrial age.**
- D. pre-pubescent precocious age.

21. (p. 63) In Piaget's model, what phase is marked by formulating concepts that are abstract or symbolic?

- A. Symbol-abstract
- B. Preoperational
- C. Fundamental operations
- D. Formal operations**

22. (p. 67) The acquisition of a mature understanding of death is part of the developmental process known as

- A. cognition.
- B. socialization.**
- C. maturation.
- D. ethnocentrism.

23. (p. 67) Which of the following best defines socialization?
- A. A process of creating visionary beliefs
  - B. Uprooting and restructuring basic attitudes, values, or identities
  - C. Learning and internalizing the norms, rules, and values of the society in which a person lives**
  - D. Ways of thinking, feeling, and acting
24. (p. 68) What term refers to the uprooting and restructuring of basic attitudes, values, or identities?
- A. Emerging adulthood
  - B. Psychosocial transformations
  - C. Resocialization**
  - D. Enculturation
25. (p. 68) Which of the following is an example of resocialization?
- A. Learning about death from a hospice caregiver
  - B. Getting married**
  - C. Relocating to a new neighborhood
  - D. Joining a new urban gang
26. (p. 68) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to strategies used to informally teach people about death and dying, involving an effort to change people's perceptions and behaviors.
- A. Tactical socialization**
  - B. Resocialization
  - C. Cognitive transformations
  - D. Initiative manipulation
27. (p. 71-75) All of the following tends to be an important influence on the development of children's attitudes toward death EXCEPT
- A. rising funeral costs.**
  - B. social network.
  - C. children's literature.
  - D. family.

28. (p. 71-76) Agents of socialization include

1. family and peers.
  2. school.
  3. employers.
  4. religion.
- A. 1, 2, and 3  
B. 2, 3, and 4  
C. 1, 3, and 4  
**D. 1, 2, and 4**

29. (p. 73) Which answer best reflects children's understandings of John F. Kennedy's assassination?

- A. Older children did not express concerns about the impact of Kennedy's death on the political system.
- B. Young children worried about the appearance of the president's body and having to watch the news coverage.
- C. Younger children did not know who the president was and had no interpretation of his death.
- D. Younger children worried about the appearance of the president's body and the effects of the death on his family.**

30. (p. 74) What is the name of the Chinese version of Little Red Riding Hood or Granny Wolf?

- A. *Fêng-shui*
- B. *Lon Po Po***
- C. *Kung Hei Fat Choy*
- D. *Koi Lai-Mai*

31. (p. 74-75) The story of Little Red Riding Hood in Chinese tradition differs from the Western version in which of the following ways?

- A. The wolf does not die in the Chinese version.
- B. The wolf eats the children in the Chinese version.
- C. There is no wolf in the Chinese version.
- D. The three children in the Chinese version work together as a group to kill the wolf.**

32. (p. 75) Lullabies and nursery rhymes often contain **A.** wolves who eat people. **B.** fairies who save people.  
**C.** themes of death and violence.  
**D.** supernatural powers.
33. (p. 75) The text cites the lullaby "Rockabye Baby" to illustrate the point that **A.** some lullabies are improper bedtime stories.  
**B.** a number of lullabies contain messages about human and animal death.  
**C.** each ending in life is followed by renewal.  
**D.** singing lullabies is a relatively new ritual.
34. (p. 75) In a study of nursery rhymes, approximately what percentage describe ways in which humans or animals die or are mistreated?  
**A.** 10 percent  
**B.** 25 percent  
**C.** 50 percent  
**D.** 75 percent
35. (p. 76) While more young people than ever claim no religion, there seems to be a growing interest in  
**A.** spirituality.  
**B.** friendship.  
**C.** near death experiences.  
**D.** social constructionism.
36. (p. 76) According to the text, approximately what percentage of Americans are affiliated with a religious tradition?  
**A.** 60 percent  
**B.** 33 percent  
**C.** 50 percent  
**D.** 90 percent



37. (p. 76) A "teachable moment" is one in which
- A. an opportunity for learning arises out of ordinary experiences.
  - B. learning flows in a single direction.
  - C. a parent creates a situation that encourages talking about death.
  - D. a parent's questions, enthusiasm, and motivation guide the education process.
38. (p. 76) What concept describes opportunities for learning that arise out of unplanned or unexpected occurrences?
- A. Concrete operations
  - B. Primary socialization
  - C. Teachable moments
  - D. Nonempirical ideas

### **True / False Questions**

39. (p. 51) A child's mature understanding of death is seen as a single, unidimensional concept. **FALSE**

40. (p. 51) The major aspects of a mature concept of death are mastered in an unfixed, irregular sequential order.  
**FALSE**

41. (p. 52) Nonfunctionality means that your everyday functioning (going to school or work, self-care, etc.) has diminished due to a recent loss.  
**FALSE**

42. (p. 52) A mature concept of death includes causality, which implies that adults will often blame someone or something for a loved one's death.  
**FALSE**

43. (p. 52) Personal mortality is a subcomponent of universality.

**TRUE**

44. (p. 52) Non-empirical ideas are subject to strict scientific proof and observation. **FALSE**

45. (p. 56) According to Piaget, we construct our knowledge based on what we already know. **TRUE**

46. (p. 57) Exercising independence is a hallmark of Erikson's autonomy versus shame and doubt stage.

**TRUE**

47. (p. 59) The Copernican stage marks the beginning of a child's moral sense.

**FALSE**

48. (p. 60) In Helen Swain's study, most children expressed the notion that death is reversible. **TRUE**

49. (p. 67) Through socialization, younger members of a society acquire knowledge from older generations.

**TRUE**

50. (p. 68) An example of the term resocialization is the starting of a new job.

**TRUE**

51. (p. 68) Tactical socialization involves actively attempting to change people's perceptions and behaviors about some aspect of their social world.

**TRUE**

52. (p. 73) Following the assassination of President Kennedy, older children were more concerned than younger children about the appearance of the president's body.

**FALSE**

53. (p. 73) In the nineteenth century, violence in children's stories was downplayed, virtually non-existent, and rarely graphic or gory.

**FALSE**

54. (p. 75) Lullabies containing themes of death and violence are seen predominantly in American culture and first appeared as a twentieth century form of mourning songs.

**FALSE**

55. (p. 76-77) A "teachable" moment is most often best reserved for the classroom. **FALSE**

56. (p. 80-81) Veterinary schools can provide information on pet cemeteries, burials and cremation, but may not discuss hospice care for pets.

**FALSE**