

PUBLI HEALTH

(LEC 9)

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MCQS

Here are 10 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) based on the information you provided:

1. The Rate of Natural Increase (RNI) is calculated as:

- A. CBR – CDR
- B. Net Migration Rate
- C. GR – RNI
- D. None of the above

2. What is the purpose of the Growth Rate (GR) in demography?

- A. To calculate birth rates
- B. To measure the death rate
- C. To estimate population change
- D. To analyze urbanization

3. In which stage of the Demographic Transition Model does the birth rate remain high, but the death rate falls?

- A. Stage 1 (High Stationary)
- B. Stage 2 (Early Expanding)
- C. Stage 3 (Late Expanding)
- D. Stage 4 (Low Stationary)

4. Which factor is NOT a reason for high birth rates in Stage 1 of the Demographic Transition Model?
- A. Lack of clean water and sanitation
 - B. Lack of family planning
 - C. Industrialization
 - D. Religious beliefs and culture
5. In which stage of the Demographic Transition Model are countries like Bangladesh and Afghanistan situated?
- A. Stage 1 (High Stationary)
 - B. Stage 2 (Early Expanding)
 - C. Stage 3 (Late Expanding)
 - D. Stage 4 (Low Stationary)
6. In Stage 4 (Low Stationary) of the Demographic Transition Model, what contributes to a low birth rate?
- A. Lack of access to healthcare
 - B. High infant mortality rate
 - C. Cultural attitudes favoring larger families
 - D. Universal access to healthcare and birth control
7. Which countries are examples of those in Stage 4 (Low Stationary) of the Demographic Transition Model?
- A. China, Brazil, and Egypt
 - B. United States, Canada, and Japan
 - C. Namibia, Kenya, and Ghana
 - D. Germany, United Kingdom, and Italy

8. In which stage of the Demographic Transition Model is the population decreasing due to fewer births than deaths?

- A. Stage 1 (High Stationary)
- B. Stage 2 (Early Expanding)
- C. Stage 3 (Late Expanding)
- D. Stage 5 (Declining)

9. What are the main demographic challenges mentioned for Jordan in the text?

- A. High growth rate and aging population
- B. Low fertility rates and urbanization
- C. Abundant natural resources and organized population
- D. Access to clean water and healthcare

10. The Crude Birth Rate is 30/1000, the Crude Death Rate is 7/1000, and the net migration rate is (-0.3%). What is the rate of natural increase for the city?

- A. 3.2%
- B. 23%
- C. 2.3%
- D. 37/5000

Answers and explanations:

Here are the answers and explanations for the multiple-choice questions:

1. The Rate of Natural Increase (RNI) is calculated as:

Answer: A. $CBR - CDR$

Explanation: RNI is calculated as the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) minus the Crude Death Rate (CDR). This represents the natural increase in population due to births exceeding deaths.

2. What is the purpose of the Growth Rate (GR) in demography?

Answer: C. To estimate population change

Explanation: The Growth Rate (GR) is used to calculate how a population changes over time, considering not only births and deaths but also migration. It estimates population change and growth.

3. In which stage of the Demographic Transition Model does the birth rate remain high, but the death rate falls?

Answer: B. Stage 2 (Early Expanding)

Explanation: In Stage 2 of the Demographic Transition Model, the birth rate remains high, but the death rate starts to fall. This stage is characterized by population growth.

4. Which factor is NOT a reason for high birth rates in Stage 1 of the Demographic Transition Model?

Answer: C. Industrialization

Explanation: Stage 1 (High Stationary) is characterized by high birth rates due to factors like lack of clean water, sanitation, medical care, education, religious beliefs, and culture. Industrialization is not a factor in this stage.

5. In which stage of the Demographic Transition Model are countries like Bangladesh and Afghanistan situated?

Answer: B. Stage 2 (Early Expanding)

Explanation: Countries like Bangladesh and Afghanistan are typically situated in Stage 2 (Early Expanding) of the Demographic Transition Model due to their high birth rates and falling death rates.

6. In Stage 4 (Low Stationary) of the Demographic Transition Model, what contributes to a low birth rate?

Answer: D. Universal access to healthcare and birth control

Explanation: In Stage 4, low birth rates are influenced by factors like universal access to healthcare, birth control methods, women's participation in the labor force, and cultural attitudes favoring smaller families.

7. Which countries are examples of those in Stage 4 (Low Stationary) of the Demographic Transition Model?

Answer: B. United States, Canada, and Japan

Explanation: The United States, Canada, and Japan are examples of countries in Stage 4 (Low Stationary) of the Demographic Transition Model, characterized by low birth and death rates, resulting in a stable population.

8. In which stage of the Demographic Transition Model is the population decreasing due to fewer births than deaths?

Answer: D. Stage 5 (Declining)

Explanation: Stage 5 (Declining) is when the population decreases because there are fewer births than deaths, leading to a population decline.

9. What are the main demographic challenges mentioned for Jordan in the text?

Answer: A. High growth rate due to high fertility rates and forced migration waves.

Explanation: The text mentions high population growth due to factors like high fertility rates and forced migration waves as one of the main demographic challenges for Jordan.

10. The Crude Birth Rate is 30/1000, the Crude Death Rate is 7/1000, and the net migration rate is (-0.3%). What is the rate of natural increase for the city?

Answer: C. 2.3%

Explanation: The rate of natural increase is calculated as $(\text{CBR} - \text{CDR}) + \text{Net Migration Rate}$. In this case, it's $(30/1000 - 7/1000) + (-0.3\%) = 2.3\%$.

Regarding qs:

Here are 10 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) based on the information from the text:

1- Regarding the Demographic Transition Model, find the wrong sentence from the following choices?

- A. Stage 2 (Early Expanding) is characterized by a high birth rate and a falling death rate.
- B. Stage 3 (Late Expanding) sees a decrease in birth rates along with falling death rates.
- C. In Stage 4 (Low Stationary), both birth and death rates are low, leading to a steady population.
- D. Stage 1 (High Stationary) is characterized by low birth rates and high death rates.
- E. Stage 5 (Declining) is when there are more deaths than births, resulting in a population decrease.

2- What is the primary factor contributing to the high birth rates in Stage 1 (High Stationary) of the Demographic Transition Model?

- A. Availability of family planning services
- B. Cultural attitudes favoring small families
- C. Lack of clean water and sanitation
- D. Universal access to healthcare
- E. Industrialization

3- Which countries are mentioned as examples of those in Stage 2 (Early Expanding) of the Demographic Transition Model?

- A. Germany, United Kingdom, and Italy
- B. China, Brazil, and Egypt
- C. United States, Canada, and Japan
- D. Namibia, Kenya, and Ghana
- E. South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Botswana

4- What is the primary demographic challenge mentioned for Jordan in the text?

- A. Low fertility rates
- B. Abundant natural resources
- C. Aging population
- D. Scarcity of water resources

E. Unplanned urbanization

5- Calculate the Rate of Natural Increase (RNI) for a locality with a Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 25 per 1,000 and a Crude Death Rate (CDR) of 10 per 1,000.

- A. 15%
- B. 25%
- C. 10%
- D. 35%
- E. 2.5%

6- In a city in the year 2013, the estimated midyear population is 4 million, the Crude Birth Rate is 30 per 1,000, the Crude Death Rate is 7 per 1,000, and the net migration rate is (-0.3%). What is the city's growth rate?

- A. 3.2%
- B. 23%
- C. 2.3%
- D. 0.97%
- E. 1.2%

7- Which stage of the Demographic Transition Model is characterized by high birth rates, high death rates, and slow, fluctuating population growth?

- A. Stage 1 (High Stationary)
- B. Stage 2 (Early Expanding)
- C. Stage 3 (Late Expanding)
- D. Stage 4 (Low Stationary)
- E. Stage 5 (Declining)

8- In Stage 3 (Late Expanding) of the Demographic Transition Model, what contributes to the falling birth rates?

- A. Lack of access to healthcare
- B. Industrialization
- C. Cultural attitudes favoring large families
- D. High infant mortality rate
- E. Family planning not widely used

9- What is the formula to calculate the Rate of Natural Increase (RNI)?

- A. $CDR - \text{Net Migration Rate}$
- B. $CBR - CDR$
- C. $CBR + CDR$
- D. $\text{Net Migration Rate} - CBR$
- E. $CBR + \text{Net Migration Rate}$

10- Which of the following countries is currently in Stage 1 (High Stationary) of the Demographic Transition Model according to the text?

- A. Germany
- B. United Kingdom
- C. Japan
- D. Italy
- E. No country is currently in Stage 1.

Answers and explanations:

Here are the answers and explanations for the multiple-choice questions:

1- Regarding the Demographic Transition Model, find the wrong sentence from the following choices?

Answer: D. Stage 1 (High Stationary) is characterized by low birth rates and high death rates.

Explanation: In Stage 1, it's actually high birth rates and high death rates, not low birth rates.

2- What is the primary factor contributing to the high birth rates in Stage 1 (High Stationary) of the Demographic Transition Model?

Answer: C. Lack of clean water and sanitation

Explanation: Stage 1 is characterized by a lack of clean water, sanitation, medical care, and education, all contributing to high birth rates.

3- Which countries are mentioned as examples of those in Stage 2 (Early Expanding) of the Demographic Transition Model?

Answer: B. China, Brazil, and Egypt

Explanation: Stage 2 includes countries like China, Brazil, and Egypt with high birth rates and falling death rates.

4- What is the primary demographic challenge mentioned for Jordan in the text?

Answer: A. High growth rate due to high fertility rates and forced migration waves.

Explanation: The text highlights high growth rate due to factors like high fertility rates and forced migration waves as a key challenge for Jordan.

5- Calculate the Rate of Natural Increase (RNI) for a locality with a Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 25 per 1,000 and a Crude Death Rate (CDR) of 10 per 1,000.

Answer: A. 15%

Explanation: $RNI = (CBR - CDR) = (25 - 10) = 15\%$.

6- In a city in the year 2013, the estimated midyear population is 4 million, the Crude Birth Rate is 30 per 1,000, the Crude Death Rate is 7 per 1,000, and the net migration rate is (-0.3%). What is the city's growth rate?

Answer: E. 1.2%

Explanation: Growth Rate = (CBR - CDR) + Net Migration Rate = (30 - 7) + (-0.3%) = 23 - 0.3% = 1.2%.

7- Which stage of the Demographic Transition Model is characterized by high birth rates, high death rates, and slow, fluctuating population growth?

Answer: A. Stage 1 (High Stationary)

Explanation: Stage 1 is characterized by high birth rates, high death rates, and slow, fluctuating population growth.

8- In Stage 3 (Late Expanding) of the Demographic Transition Model, what contributes to the falling birth rates?

Answer: C. Cultural attitudes favoring large families

Explanation: In Stage 3, falling birth rates are influenced by factors like cultural attitudes favoring smaller families, urbanization, and family planning.

9- What is the formula to calculate the Rate of Natural Increase (RNI)?

Answer: B. CBR - CDR

Explanation: The Rate of Natural Increase (RNI) is calculated as Crude Birth Rate (CBR) minus Crude Death Rate (CDR).

10- Which of the following countries is currently in Stage 1 (High Stationary) of the Demographic Transition Model according to the text?

Answer: E. No country is currently in Stage 1.

Explanation: The text mentions that no country is currently in Stage 1 (High Stationary) of the Demographic Transition Model.