

1. The World Health Organization defines health as
- an individual's perception of being well.
 - a state of physical well-being.
 - the absence of illness.
 - a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Chapter Introduction

2. _____ countries are also known as the high-income countries.
- Developed
 - Developing
 - Primary
 - Elite

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

3. Life expectancy is
- the average age of death in a given year.
 - the average age individuals surveyed in a given year expect to live.
 - the average age individuals born in a given year can expect to live.
 - the average age individuals born in a given year can expect to live in good health.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

4. What is the average life expectancy in the high-income countries?
- 55
 - 65
 - 70
 - 80

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

5. Worldwide, what are the most common causes of death?

- a. parasitic infections
- b. heart disease, stroke, cancer, and respiratory diseases
- c. hunger
- d. infectious diseases

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

6. The major health threat in developed countries is

- a. infectious diseases.
- b. parasites.
- c. noninfectious, nontransmissible diseases.
- d. malnutrition.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

7. Today, the leading cause of death worldwide is

- a. infectious and parasitic diseases.
- b. cardiovascular disease.
- c. cancer.
- d. homicide.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

8. Which causes of death are much more common in the low-income countries than in the high-income countries?

- a. parasitic and infectious diseases
- b. chronic noninfectious diseases
- c. heart disease
- d. diseases caused by physical inactivity

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

9. The infant-mortality rate refers to the number of deaths of live-born infants under _____ of age per 1,000 live births in a given year.
- a. 3 months
 - b. 6 months
 - c. 1 year
 - d. 2 years

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

10. The major cause of under-5 mortality is
- a. premature birth and low birth weight.
 - b. diarrhea resulting from poor water quality and sanitation.
 - c. contagious childhood illness, such as measles.
 - d. hospital-borne bacteria transmitted to the child during birth.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

11. In developing countries, the leading cause of death of women ages 15 to 49 is
- a. complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and unsafe abortion.
 - b. respiratory and heart diseases.
 - c. degenerative diseases, such as multiple sclerosis.
 - d. cancer.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

12. The societal health measure showing the greatest disparity between rich and poor countries is
- a. infant mortality.
 - b. under-5 mortality.
 - c. maternal mortality.
 - d. life expectancy.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

13. The disparity between rich and poor countries is greatest for
- maternal mortality.
 - infant mortality.
 - under5 mortality.
 - heart disease.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

14. High maternal mortality rates in less developed countries result mostly from
- high levels of intravenous drug use.
 - high rates of HIV/AIDS.
 - lack of access to quality health care, sanitation and nutrition.
 - high levels of obesity.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

15. Which term refers to the growing economic, political, and social interconnectedness among societies?
- postindustrialization
 - globalization
 - international dependence
 - secularization

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

16. _____ can have positive effects on health, such as improving communication regarding the spread of disease and its prevention, and negative effects on health, such as facilitating the spread of infectious disease and increasing pollution.
- Deinstitutionalization
 - Globalization
 - Parity
 - Morbidity

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

17. The textbook identified several negative effects on health caused by globalization. Which of the following is NOT one of these negative effects?
- a. medical tourism
 - b. globesity
 - c. increased spread of infectious disease
 - d. increased pollution

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

18. Medical tourism refers to
- a. doctors and other health care professionals traveling around the world to offer their services where needed.
 - b. a growing multibillion dollar industry involving traveling for the purpose of obtaining medical care.
 - c. the increased spread of infectious diseases across international borders.
 - d. the spread of disease caused by international tourism.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

19. Steve Jobs reportedly traveled to Switzerland for special cancer treatment. This is an example of
- a. globesity.
 - b. secularization.
 - c. medicalization.
 - d. medical tourism.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

20. Which of the following was NOT cited in the textbook as a risk accompanying medical tourism?
- a. lack of quality control
 - b. increasing the illegal market for human organs
 - c. loss of income for insurance companies
 - d. spread of infectious disease

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

21. Which of the industrialized nations spends the most per person on healthcare?

- a. Canada
- b. Great Britain
- c. United States
- d. Sweden

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

22. Which of the following is NOT true regarding the health environment of Americans?

- a. Americans have the highest obesity rates of any industrialized nation.
- b. American communities are designed for automobiles rather than pedestrians.
- c. Americans tend to work fewer hours and take more time off than workers in other industrialized nations.
- d. Americans tend to have unhealthy patterns of food consumption.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

23. Compared with people in other industrialized countries, Americans are

- a. less likely to smoke and drink alcohol.
- b. more likely to have uncontrolled cholesterol.
- c. less likely to get screened for cancer.
- d. more likely to die from infectious diseases.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

24. _____ refers to health conditions characterized by changes in thinking, mood, and/or behavior associated with distress and/or impaired functioning that meet certain criteria.

- a. Mental health
- b. Mental condition
- c. Mental illness
- d. Mental disease

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Mental Illness: The Hidden Epidemic

25. Mental illness is considered a “hidden epidemic” because
- most mentally ill are institutionalized in hospitals or long-term care facilities.
 - the mentally ill are more likely to stay at home and avoid contact with others.
 - the shame associated with mental problems discourages people from acknowledging them.
 - health care providers tend to misdiagnose mentally ill patients as physically ill.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Mental Illness: The Hidden Epidemic

26. Negative stereotypes of people with mental illness contribute to its discrediting label or
- anomie.
 - alienation.
 - transference.
 - stigma.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Mental Illness: The Hidden Epidemic

27. Mental illness is associated with a/an _____, a discrediting label that blocks a person from social acceptance.
- medicalization
 - stigma
 - sick role
 - alienation

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Mental Illness: The Hidden Epidemic

28. _____ is the most common reason college students seek treatment or receive services for mental health issues.
- Eating disorder
 - Anxiety
 - Schizophrenia
 - Bipolar disorder

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Mental Illness: The Hidden Epidemic

29. Which of the theoretical perspectives is most likely to study how changes in society affect health?

- a. structural-functionalism
- b. conflict
- c. feminism
- d. symbolic interactionism

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Illness and Health Care

30. The use of antibiotics has resulted in the emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. This is an example of

- a. manifest functions.
- b. latent dysfunctions.
- c. bad policy.
- d. poor individual choices.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Illness and Health Care

31. As societies develop and provide better living conditions, there is a shift from

- a. high life expectancy and predominance of parasitic and infectious diseases to low life expectancy and predominance of chronic and degenerative conditions.
- b. low life expectancy and predominance of parasitic and infectious diseases to high life expectancy and predominance of chronic and degenerative conditions.
- c. low maternal and infant mortality and predominance of chronic and degenerative conditions to high maternal and infant mortality and predominance of parasitic and infectious diseases.
- d. high maternal and infant mortality and predominance of deaths due to parasitic and infectious diseases to low maternal and infant mortality and predominance of deaths due to autoimmune diseases, such as AIDS.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Illness and Health Care

32. The conflict perspective in sociology is likely to be concerned with the

- a. norms associated with the “sick role.”
- b. stigma attached to people who are mentally ill.
- c. profit motive of pharmaceutical and health care industries.
- d. ways in which medicine can transform lives as well as treat illnesses.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Illness and Health Care

33. Conflict theorists interested in health emphasize
- the relationships between corporate profit and the health of workers and consumers.
 - the development of the “sick role.”
 - the quality of doctor training.
 - the effectiveness of drugs.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Illness and Health Care

34. Which theoretical perspective focuses on how wealth, status, power, and the profit motive influence illness and health care?
- social exchange
 - structural-functionalist
 - conflict
 - symbolic interactionist

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Illness and Health Care

35. A symbolic interactionist is likely to study
- health care as a market commodity in capitalistic systems.
 - the varying definitions of diseases and conditions across cultures.
 - how illness leads to other social problems in society.
 - how illness keeps people from performing their roles.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Illness and Health Care

36. Individuals with mental illness, drug addiction, or missing teeth are likely to be stigmatized. _____ theorists would be interested in how these individuals are labeled.
- social exchange
 - conflict
 - symbolic interaction
 - structural-functional

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Illness and Health Care

37. Which theoretical perspective focuses on the medicalization of society?

- a. symbolic interaction
- b. structural-functional
- c. social exchange
- d. conflict

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Illness and Health Care

38. The concept of medicalization includes

- a. defining normal biological events, such as childbirth or menopause, as medical problems.
- b. financial contributions of private health care providers and insurers to political campaigns.
- c. increasing use of “natural” and “alternative” medicines to treat life-threatening illnesses.
- d. emphasis on health care treatment rather than prevention of illness and disability.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Illness and Health Care

39. Which concept refers to a person's position in society based on that person's level of educational attainment, occupation, and household income?

- a. economic development
- b. socioeconomic status
- c. ethnicity
- d. economic relevance

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

40. Juan's health will be influenced by his socioeconomic status, including his occupation, household income, and

- a. race.
- b. ethnicity.
- c. education.
- d. geographical location.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

41. Which of the following is more common among the poor than other socioeconomic groups in the U.S.?
- lower levels of stress
 - less access to medical care
 - higher levels of physical activity
 - poorer physical health, but better mental health

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

42. Research on the relationship between education and health shows that, on average, compared with individuals with higher levels of education, individuals with lower levels of education
- have less knowledge regarding health risks.
 - care less about their health.
 - focus more on mental health than physical health.
 - focus more on preventive care than treatment for illnesses.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

43. Individuals with low levels of education are LESS likely than individuals of higher education to
- eat unhealthy food.
 - drink heavily.
 - work in stressful jobs.
 - seek prenatal care.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

44. What is an example of how health problems impact poverty?
- The higher social classes are more likely to be diagnosed and treated for mental illness.
 - Physical and mental health problems can limit one's ability to pursue education and vocational training and/or employment
 - Lower-class individuals experience greater adversity and stress as a result of their deprived and difficult living conditions.
 - Individuals in higher social classes are less likely to be stigmatized for mental illness.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

45. Globally, _____ percent of women have experienced physical or sexual violence perpetrated by an intimate partner.
- a. 3
 - b. 5
 - c. 30
 - d. 80

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

46. Each of the following has negative implications for women's health worldwide EXCEPT
- a. sexual violence.
 - b. gender equality.
 - c. nutritional deprivation.
 - d. indoor air pollution.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

47. In the United States, men are LESS likely than women to
- a. visit a doctor and adhere to medical regimens.
 - b. be socialized to be independent.
 - c. abuse alcohol and drugs.
 - d. engage in risky behaviors.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

48. Which of the following have the highest rate of infant mortality?
- a. white, non-Hispanic Americans
 - b. black Americans
 - c. Hispanics
 - d. Asian Americans

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

49. Which of the following groups has the lowest life expectancy in the U.S.?

- a. white men
- b. white women
- c. black men
- d. black women

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

50. Which of these racial/ethnic groups tend to live longer and experience greater health in spite of their relatively lower educational and income levels?

- a. Hispanic Americans
- b. Asian Americans
- c. Native Americans
- d. African Americans

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

51. Hispanic Americans experience greater longevity and better health than other high risk minority populations because

- a. they have higher levels of education and income.
- b. their diets are higher in fats and simple carbohydrates.
- c. they are more likely to breast-feed their infants.
- d. their cultural values promote close and supportive family and community relationships.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

52. All of the following contribute to poorer health among racial and ethnic minorities compared to whites in the U.S. EXCEPT

- a. socioeconomic differences.
- b. greater access to preventive care.
- c. greater exposure to environmental hazards.
- d. lifestyle differences.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

53. The World Health Organization found that the U.S. ranked _____ in health care performance out of 191 countries.
- a. in the top 25
 - b. somewhere between 25-50
 - c. in the bottom 10
 - d. last

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

54. According to the World Health Organization's analysis of the world's health systems, the United States ranked first in
- a. the proportion of its gross national product spent on health care.
 - b. health care performance.
 - c. patient safety.
 - d. efficiency in health care.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

55. Compared to other wealthy countries, the United States
- a. spends less on health care but has better health outcomes.
 - b. spends less on health care and has worse health outcomes.
 - c. spends more on health care and has better health outcomes.
 - d. spends more on health care but has worse health outcomes.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

56. Most U.S. insurance companies control costs through _____, which involves monitoring and controlling the decisions of health care providers.
- a. socialized medicine
 - b. a pure market system
 - c. managed care
 - d. palliative care

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

57. Managed health care

- a. is a government agency designed to monitor the quality of hospital care.
- b. is a private agency designed to monitor and control the quality of physician care.
- c. provides in-home health care to fatally ill patients.
- d. controls costs by monitoring and controlling the decisions of health care providers.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

58. Medicare

- a. reimburses the elderly and disabled for some health care costs.
- b. provides free health care for the poor.
- c. provides free immunizations and preventive care for poor children.
- d. is a neighborhood emergency health care facility.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

59. Which of the following government funded programs is intended to provide health coverage for poor Americans, regardless of age?

- a. Medicaid
- b. Medicare
- c. Managed care
- d. SCHIP

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

60. Medicaid is funded

- a. solely by the federal government.
- b. solely by the state government.
- c. jointly by federal and state governments.
- d. by private insurance corporations.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

61. The state Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) provides health care coverage to uninsured children
- a. of illegal immigrants.
 - b. whose families cannot afford private health insurance but do not qualify for Medicaid.
 - c. who suffer fatal illnesses.
 - d. who suffer disabling chronic illnesses, such as muscular dystrophy.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

62. Worker's compensation
- a. is available to all employees in the United States.
 - b. is paid for by deductions from workers' pay.
 - c. is often not available or goes unused.
 - d. allows workers who collect it to sue their employers for work-related damages.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

63. Amelia is sixty-eight years old and has been retired for three years. Which of the following programs is most likely to pay for her health care needs?
- a. SCHIP
 - b. Medicare
 - c. Medicaid
 - d. CHAMPUS

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

64. Conventional, mainstream Western medicine is also known as
- a. allopathic.
 - b. complementary.
 - c. palliative.
 - d. compensatory.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

65. The text described several forms of CAM or complementary and alternative medicine. Which of the following is NOT a type of CAM?
- a. medical marijuana
 - b. yoga
 - c. acupuncture
 - d. elective surgery

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

66. Typically, national health insurance includes all of the following EXCEPT
- a. the government directly controls the financing and organization of health services
 - b. the government decides who gets coverage and who does not
 - c. the government pays providers directly
 - d. private care is allowed for individuals who are willing to pay

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

67. Before the Affordable Care Act, _____ Americans were the least likely to have health insurance.
- a. White
 - b. Black
 - c. Hispanic
 - d. Native

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

68. In 2012, about _____ percent of the U.S. population lacked health insurance coverage.
- a. 5
 - b. 15
 - c. 25
 - d. 40

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

69. Before the passage of the Affordable Care Act, which of the following age groups was most likely to be uninsured?
- a. children ages 0 to 5
 - b. children ages 6 to 17
 - c. young adults ages 18 to 24
 - d. adults aged 65 and older

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

70. Compared to individuals with health insurance, individuals who lack health insurance are
- a. more likely to receive preventive care.
 - b. more likely to be hospitalized for avoidable health problems.
 - c. more likely to be diagnosed in the early stages of disease.
 - d. more likely to be able to see a health care provider of their choice.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

71. Uninsured Americans are most likely to cite a need for _____ care.
- a. dental
 - b. preventive
 - c. obesity counseling
 - d. mental health

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

72. National health care systems that provide health care to all citizens are called
- a. affordable care.
 - b. health management organizations.
 - c. universal health care.
 - d. marketbased health care.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

73. All of the following factors have contributed to rising health care costs in the United States EXCEPT
- a. the growing percentage of children in the total population.
 - b. high rates of obesity.
 - c. increased use of advanced medical technology.
 - d. high costs of drugs.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

74. Studies of health care costs show that
- a. health care administrative costs in the United States are lower than in most other nations.
 - b. Americans pay less for patented brand-name prescription drugs than any Western nation.
 - c. health insurance premiums are not rising as fast as the pace of inflation.
 - d. rising health care costs increase the prices that American consumers pay for goods and services.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

75. _____ of U.S. adults are classified as obese.
- a. Two percent
 - b. 10 percent
 - c. One-third
 - d. Two-thirds

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

76. Deinstitutionalization in mental health care refers to the process of
- a. reducing costly and often neglectful institutional care and providing more humane services in the community.
 - b. decreasing the numbers of doctors and other health care workers who practice in mental hospitals.
 - c. adding more private rooms, community dining facilities, and recreational areas in mental health hospitals.
 - d. providing more job training in mental health facilities that will prepare patients to obtain employment when they leave the health care facility.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

77. In recent years, approximately _____ percent of U.S. adults with serious mental illness received mental health services.
- a. 5
 - b. 60
 - c. 80
 - d. 99

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

78. Selective primary health care focuses on
- a. developing new drugs.
 - b. community development.
 - c. immunizations.
 - d. reducing gender inequality.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

79. Comprehensive primary health is most interested in which of the following?
- a. poverty and economic inequality
 - b. the pharmaceutical industry
 - c. lobbying groups
 - d. national health care

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

80. What kind of health care focuses on the broader social determinants of health, such as poverty and economic inequality, gender inequality, or prejudice and discrimination?
- a. comprehensive
 - b. primary
 - c. secondary
 - d. global

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

81. Efforts to improve health in low- and middle-income countries include all of the following EXCEPT
- improving access to adequate nutrition
 - developing market based health care delivery
 - promoting the use of condoms
 - distributing mosquito nets to prevent malaria

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

82. Which of the following is NOT one of the ways being used to improve the health of women in low-income countries?
- making education available to women
 - providing access to family planning services
 - encouraging early marriage
 - providing women with income-producing opportunities

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

83. The 2012 Health Hunger-Free Kids Act
- provided money for advertising healthy foods to children.
 - provided increased funding for the Food Stamp program.
 - mandated school time for physical activity for elementary age children.
 - established new standards for school lunch and breakfast programs.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

84. Seven-year-old Kyra is excited to find a "Mickey Check" on her snack. The Mickey Check is found on Disney-licensed products that
- meet criteria for limited fat, sodium, sugar, and calories.
 - are relatively low-cost.
 - are "kid-tested."
 - contain prizes or other advertising gimmicks.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

85. _____ Streets are roads designed with sidewalks, bike lanes, and other features that encourage walking, bicycling, and the use of public transportation.
- Complete
 - Green
 - Active and Alive
 - Retro

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

86. In 2010, _____ launched the Let's Move! Initiative.
- Sesame Street
 - First Lady Michelle Obama
 - NBC Television
 - Justin Bieber

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

87. Which of the following is NOT one of the strategies cited in the textbook as a way to fight the growing problem of obesity?
- local and state antiobesity policies
 - workplace wellness programs
 - sanctions, such as fines, for parents
 - school nutrition and physical activity programs

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

88. President Obama's call for a national dialogue on mental illness included a proposal to
- train teachers to identify signs of mental illness and provide assistance.
 - provide armed guards for all public schools.
 - pay for home schooling for all mentally ill students.
 - promote institutionalization for mentally ill students.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

89. Which of the following was NOT cited in the textbook as a strategy to improve mental health care?
- a. stigmatizing mental illness
 - b. eliminating the negative label of mental illness
 - c. improving access to mental health care
 - d. providing mental health support for college students

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

90. Which of these is the organization fighting to eliminate the negative label given to mental illness?
- a. Organization for the Promotion of Mentally Health Children (OPMHC)
 - b. National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)
 - c. Random Acts of Kindness
 - d. National Organization for Wellness (NOW)

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

91. If someone is suffering from major depression, where are they most likely to look for help?
- a. a family doctor or general practitioner
 - b. a psychiatrist
 - c. a psychologist
 - d. a licensed social worker

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

92. _____ has adopted new rules on how editors and reporters report on mental illness.
- a. The FDA
 - b. CBS News
 - c. The Associated Press
 - d. National Public Television

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

93. According to the text, improving access to mental health services involves improving health insurance coverage for mental health problems and
- mandating prison time for mentally ill offenders.
 - paying mental health professionals what they are worth.
 - placing mental health centers in malls and superstores.
 - recruiting more mental health professionals.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

94. In terms of mental illness, the Affordable Care Act
- limits insurance coverage to physical illnesses.
 - limits access to mental health insurance coverage to those over age 65.
 - requires insurance plans to cover mental health and substance abuse.
 - does nothing to improve access to services for the mentally ill.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

95. Who was the first U.S. president to propose a national health insurance plan?
- Barack Obama
 - Theodore Roosevelt
 - Jimmy Carter
 - Bill Clinton

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

96. What is the official name of the program commonly referred to as Obamacare?
- Universal Health Care Initiative
 - Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
 - Personal Health Protection and Rehabilitation Act
 - No Child Left Behind Act

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

97. Which of the following is NOT a provision of the Affordable Care Act?
- a. eliminating Medicare
 - b. requiring U.S. citizens and legal residents to have health insurance or pay a penalty
 - c. providing tax credits to businesses that provide insurance to their employees
 - d. prohibiting health insurance plans from placing lifetime limits on the dollar value of coverage

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

98. The Affordable Care Act prohibits insurance companies from
- a. discounting brand-name medications.
 - b. using income from premiums on administrative costs.
 - c. denying coverage due to preexisting conditions.
 - d. providing dependent coverage for children up to age 26.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

99. A single-payer health care system would
- a. cover only one individual per family.
 - b. replace private insurance companies.
 - c. require individuals and families to purchase all of their coverage from one company.
 - d. cover only one individual per family.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

100. Which of the following is an argument in favor of a single-payer health care system?
- a. It would save money.
 - b. It would keep the government out of the business of health care.
 - c. It would be a truly market based system.
 - d. It would place power in the hands of the states rather than the federal government.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

101. "Developing countries" are the poorest countries of the world.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

102. The leading cause of death around the world is infectious disease.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

103. The United States has the longest life expectancy in the world.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

104. The United States has the lowest infant mortality rate of any country in the world.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

105. High maternal mortality rates in less developed countries are related to poor quality and inaccessible health care.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

106. When poor populations become wealthier their rate of obesity increases.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

107. Mental illness is referred to as a “hidden epidemic” because most who are mentally ill are institutionalized, and therefore hidden from public view.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Mental Illness: The Hidden Epidemic

108. Physical and mental health are unrelated.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Mental Illness: The Hidden Epidemic

109. About half of all Americans will experience some form of mental disorder in their lifetime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Mental Illness: The Hidden Epidemic

110. The use of antibiotic soap has resulted in the emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Illness and Health Care

111. The overuse of antibiotics in food animals contributes to the emergence of super-resistant bacteria that cause human infections that will not respond to treatment.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Illness and Health Care

112. The conflict perspective focuses on the unintended consequences of social patterns.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Illness and Health Care

113. According to the conflict perspective, the pharmaceutical and health care industry places profits above people.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Illness and Health Care

114. Symbolic interactionists focus on the stigma that individuals face who are in poor health or lack insurance.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Illness and Health Care

115. Medicalization refers to governmental control of the health care system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Illness and Health Care

116. Cancer patients in low-income countries have lower survival rates than cancer patients living in high-income countries.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

117. American men are more likely than American women to be diagnosed with a mental disorder.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

118. In the U.S. the factors most strongly associated with higher mortality are poverty and lack of a college education.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

119. While Hispanics share many of the risk factors that contribute to poorer health among blacks, they enjoy relatively good health.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

120. The United States spends a higher portion of its gross domestic product on health care than any other country in the world.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

121. Medicare covers long-term nursing home care and dental care in addition to hospital and doctor visits.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

122. All poor people in the United States qualify for Medicaid.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

123. Medical marijuana is now legal in all of the fifty states.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

124. Prior to health care reform in the U.S., non-Hispanic whites were more likely than racial and ethnic minorities to have health insurance.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

125. The pharmaceutical industry is among the most profitable industries in the United States.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

126. Selective primary health care focuses on interventions that target specific health problems.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

127. Efforts to reduce maternal mortality worldwide have focused on providing access to family planning services.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

128. The Affordable Care Act has been found unconstitutional in its entirety.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

129. How do developed, developing, and least developed countries differ, according to the definitions in your text?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

130. Define each of the following measures of health: mortality, life expectancy, infant mortality rate, and maternal mortality rate.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

131. What is globesity? What seems to be causing it?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

132. What is a stigma? Explain the implications of stigmatization of “sickness” in our society.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Mental Illness: The Hidden Epidemic

133. Define and give an example of medicalization.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Illness and Health Care

134. Why is being poor associated with increased risk of being overweight or obese in the United States?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

135. Why do women have higher rates of mortality and morbidity than men in developing countries?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

136. Describe the positive and negative relationships between globalization and health.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

137. Why are maternal mortality rates high in less developed countries and what strategies can help reduce this problem?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Global Context: Health and Illness around the World

138. Explain how structural-functionalism, the conflict perspective, and symbolic interactionism differ in their approaches to the study of health problems. Give specific examples to illustrate your explanations.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sociological Theories of Illness and Health Care

139. Explain the ways in which low socioeconomic status in the United States contributes to poor physical and mental health. Include in your discussion environmental and other social factors that create poor health and lack of access to adequate health care coverage.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

140. Describe the factors that impact gender differences in physical and mental health, both in the U.S. and worldwide.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

141. Discuss the social factors that help explain why America's race and ethnic minorities have poorer health than American non-Hispanic whites?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Factors and Lifestyle Behaviors Associated with Health and Illness

142. Explain the impact of inadequate health insurance on individuals and families.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Problems in U.S. Health Care

143. Describe the Affordable Care Act, including the specific provisions of the act.

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care

144. Discuss the controversy surrounding health care reform. What specific aspects have been particularly controversial?

ANSWER: Will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Strategies for Action: Improving Health and Health Care