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Chapter: Chapter 02 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. What is a determinant of health?

A) The range of conditions that determine the health status of an individual

B) The range of personal, social, economic and environmental factors which determine the health status of individuals or populations

C) The personal factors that determine the health status of an individual

D) The personal factors that determine the health status of a community

Ans: B

Ahead: The Determinants and Social Determinants of Health

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2. Some inborn determinants of health include:

A) Genetic make-up

B) Age

C) Social status

D) Both genetic make-up and age

Ans: D

Ahead: The Determinants and Social Determinants of Health

Subject: Chapter 2

3. Environmental determinants of health would include:

A) Access to safe drinking water

B) Tobacco consumption

C) Genetic inheritance

D) Level of education

Ans: A

Ahead: The Determinants and Social Determinants of Health

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4. Children are likely to be healthier in a country in which:

A) The government invests modestly in education

B) The government makes education, including for girls, a national priority

C) The government invests in education, but most students are boys

D) The government invests in hospitals in urban areas

Ans: B

Ahead: Key Health Indicators

Subject: Chapter 2

5. Life expectancy at birth is:

A) How long a person will live

B) How long the population will live

C) How long people born today are expected to live, given continuation of existing mortality trends

D) How long people born today are expected to live

Ans: C

Ahead: Key Health Indicators

Subject: Chapter 2

6. The neonatal mortality rate is:

A) The number of children under age 1 who die in a year

B) The number of children under 28 days of age, who die for every 1,000 live births

C) The number of children under 28 days of age, who die for every 5,000 live births

D) The number of children under 28 days of age, who die for every 10,000 live births

Ans: B

Ahead: Key Health Indicators

Subject: Chapter 2

7. Disability refers to:

A) Death

B) Temporary or long-term reduction in a person's ability to function

C) Short illness

D) Illness

Ans: B

Ahead: Key Health Indicators

Subject: Chapter 2

8. An example of primary prevention is:

A) Vaccination

B) Treating hypertension with drug therapy

C) Mammography to screen for breast cancer

D) Prostate screening

Ans: A

Ahead: Key Health Indicators

Subject: Chapter 2

9. The best definition of a noncommunicable disease is:

A) A disease that is spread by a virus

B) A disease that is not caused by an infectious agent

C) A disease that can spread from person to person

D) A disease that cannot spread from animals to humans

Ans: B

Ahead: Key Health Indicators

Subject: Chapter 2

10. Which region has the second worst health indicators:

A) South Asia

B) Sub-Saharan Africa

C) The Middle East and North Africa

D) Latin America and the Caribbean

Ans: A

Ahead: Main Messages

Subject: Chapter 2