

Quizzes

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TEXAS A&M
UNIVERSITY.

Quiz 1, 01/14/20, 1 point

Password: Demography

“There are too many people on Earth. We would all be better off if there were fewer people on the planet.”

Do you agree with this statement? Answer this question thinking about the different components of the statement:

- Who would be better off?**
- Why “all” people would be better off?**
- What’s “too many” people?**
- Where should we have fewer people?**



Quiz 2, 01/16/20, 0.5 points each question

Password: Basic

1. Demography is the social science that studies:

- a. The size, composition, and distribution of the human population of a given area at a specific point in time.
- b. The changes in population size and composition.
- c. The components of these changes (fertility, mortality, and migration) and the factors that affect these components.
- d. The consequences of changes in population size, composition, and distribution, or in the components themselves.
- e. All of the above.

2. John Graunt (1620–1674) was an English statistician and is considered the founder of demography. He is known for several substantive contributions to demography, except:

- a. He recognized the phenomenon of rural-urban migration.
- b. He observed that the rural death rate exceeded urban death rate.
- c. Male birth rate was higher than female birth rate.
- d. Male death rate was higher than female death rate.
- e. He was the first to attempt to construct a life table.



Quiz 3, 01/23/20, 0.5 points each question

Password: agesex

1. Demographic components vary significantly by age and sex. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- a. With regard to fertility, more males are born than females, usually around 105 males for every 100 females.
- b. Females have lower death rates than males at every age of life.
- c. Differentials in mortality between women and men may be attributed only to behavioral causes.
- d. Migration is age-selective, with the largest numbers of migrants found among young adults.

2. Consider a total dependency ratio (TDR) for a population in which we multiply the result by a constant of 100. If the value of the TDR is 105 this would mean:

- a. That there are 5 producers per 100 dependents in the population.
- b. That there are 100 producers for every 5 dependents in the population.
- c. That there are 100 dependents per 105 producers in the population.
- d. That there are 105 dependents per 100 producers in the population.



Quiz 4, 02/04/20, 0.5 points each question

Password: Tuesday

1. According to the course textbook, which one of the following is the stage of the demographic transition characterized by high birth rates, high death rates, and stable population growth?

- a. Stage one.
- b. Stage two.
- c. Stage three.
- d. Stage four.

2. According to Hans Rosling, the world population is going to have the following distribution by 2100:

- a. 1 billion in America, 1 billion in Europe, 2 billion in Africa, 5 billion in Asia.
- b. 1 billion in America, 1 billion in Europe, 3 billion in Africa, 4 billion in Asia.
- c. 1 billion in America, 1 billion in Europe, 4 billion in Africa, 5 billion in Asia.
- d. 1 billion in America, 1 billion in Europe, 5 billion in Africa, 4 billion in Asia.



Quiz 5, 02/11/20, 0.5 points each question

Password: trends

1. Around 2044, demographic projections suggest that the U.S. will be a majority-minority society, which emphasizes that:

- a. More than half of the country will be Hispanic.
- b. More than half of the country will be non-Hispanic White.
- c. Half of the country will be non-Hispanic White.
- d. Less than half of the country will be non-Hispanic White.

2. In the United States, the race/ethnicity group with the highest percentages of births to unmarried women is:

- a. Hispanic.
- b. Non-Hispanic African American.
- c. Non-Hispanic Asian.
- d. Non-Hispanic White.



Quiz 6, 02/13/20, 0.5 points each question

Password: Malthus

- 1. The essential element of Malthus's Principle of Population was that:**
 - a. Moral restraint was critical to the survival of the human population.
 - b. Positive checks tended to counter-balance preventive checks.
 - c. The passion between the sexes must be constrained by social institutions.
 - d. Population grew geometrically while food increased arithmetically.

- 2. Malthus argued that population growth was held in check in two ways:**
 - a. By preventive checks (e.g., contraceptive pills, IUD) and by positive checks (e.g., wars, famine, pestilence).
 - b. By preventive checks (e.g., postponement of marriage) and by positive checks (e.g., wars, famine, pestilence).
 - c. By preventive checks (e.g., wars, famine, pestilence) and by positive checks (e.g., contraceptive pills, IUD).
 - d. By preventive checks (e.g., wars, famine, pestilence) and by positive checks (e.g., postponement of marriage).



Quiz 7, 02/18/20, 0.5 points each question

Password: theories

1. Which of the following theories is an investigative framework that can deal with fertility?

- a. Political economic theory.
- b. Epidemiological transition theory.
- c. Push/pull theory.
- d. All of the above.

2. The fourth stage of the Epidemiological Transition Theory is related to:

- a. Incidence of pandemics.
- b. Incidence of degenerative and manmade diseases.
- c. Focus on pestilence and famine.
- d. Influence of behavior and lifestyle on mortality.



Quiz 8, 02/25/20, 0.5 points each question

Password: source

1. The single most important purpose of the census in the United States as included in the Constitution is to:

- a. Apportion seats in the House of Representatives.
- b. Provide marketers with accurate data about potential customers.
- c. Apportion seats in the U.S. Senate.
- d. Provide policy planners with accurate demographic information.

2. Beginning with the 2010 Census of the United States, the “long-form” data have been replaced by information from the:

- a. National Survey of Family Growth.
- b. Current Population Survey.
- c. American Community Survey.
- d. Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation Survey.



Quiz 9, 02/27/20, 0.5 points each question

Password: Fertility

1. Fertility analyses can be conducted in different ways. If a researcher analyzes the total fertility rate of U.S. women in the single year of 2016, what kind of an analysis is he/she conducting?

- a. Micro analysis.
- b. Cohort analysis.
- c. Cross-sectional analysis.
- d. Cumulative analysis.
- e. Multilevel analysis.

2. Which of the following concepts refers to the production of female births?

- a. Fecundity.
- b. Reproduction.
- c. Male reproduction.
- d. Fertility.
- e. Sexual activity.



Quiz 10, 03/05/20, 0.5 points each question

Password: proximate

1. There are seven proximate determinants of fertility as developed by John Bongaarts. Which four are referred to as the primary determinants?

- a. Marriage, contraception, sterility, and postpartum infecundability.
- b. Marriage, contraception, postpartum infecundability, and abortion.
- c. Contraception, postpartum infecundability, conception, intrauterine mortality.
- d. Contraception, postpartum infecundability, intrauterine mortality, and permanent sterility.
- e. Marriage, abortion, divorce, and mortality.

2. The rate of natural increase equals:

- a. Crude birth rate plus crude death rate, multiplied by 1,000.
- b. Crude birth rate minus crude death rate, multiplied by 1,000.
- c. Crude birth rate plus crude death rate, divided by 10.
- d. Crude birth rate minus crude death rate, divided by 10.





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