

Practice Sample Test Review

1. Ecology...

- a. the state of being eco- friendly in an environment
- b. study of interaction of living organisms and natural environment
- c. change in environment systems
- d. interrelationship between people and the environment

2. Human Ecology...

- a. interrelationships between people and environment
- b. major international bodies include the human causes and have at least one effect on climate with the environment
- c. economic growth consumes environmental resources

3. Environment Deficit is...

- a. Long term harm to national environment caused by humanity's focus on short-term material affluences
- b. Both modernization theory and dependency theory agree that high income countries consume more resources
- c. Technology will solve all environmental problems

4. Climate change...

- a. pollution towards air makes climate rise
- b. cause by humans
- c. lasting change in distribution of weather patterns over periods ranging from decades to millions of years
- d. Global warming causes climate change

5. North America and Europe have 2% of world population, but consume ____ percent of resources?

- a. 45
- b. 60
- c. 80
- d. 25

6. Low-income countries are able to develop the same way we do, through what resources?

- a. Consumption through high-income countries
- b. Industrial Revolution, Cheap Transportation, High input agriculture
- c. Cheap transportation, Low input agriculture, and American Revolution

7. The idea that progress= growth

-Abundance of material & increasing consumer choice is better for all, technology will solve environmental problems, and optimistic is all part of what type of growth?

- a. limit

b. lovable

c. logic

8. Finite resources, rising population and consumption all equals the environmental deficit, as well as technology had no reduced overall resources use and is pressiistic are all part of what type of growth?

a. limit

b. lovable

c. logic

9. What are the four basic models of Health Care

a. US eco system, My Back Pocket Model, Bishop Model, State farm

b. National Health Funding System, Bishop Model, Basic Health Care Model, United Health care Model

c. The Beveridge Model, Bismark model, National Health Insurance Model, The out-of-pocket model

10. Socialized medicine is under which of the four models

a. Bismark

b. National Health Insurance

c. The Beveridge Model

d. Out of Pocket Model

11. Which model deals with mostly poor countries, and the rich people get medical service and poor people do not?

a. National Health Insurance

b. Bismark

c. The Beveridge Model

d. Out of pocket model

12. Due to the lack of coverage in health care in the US, 46 million Americans were how much percent without coverage?

a. 10

b. 15

c. 20

d. 25

13. the 2010 Health Care Law is

a. Expands Medicaid eligibility for poor,

b. subsidized insurance premiums for middle class

c. up to 26 years of age can stay on parent insurance

d. All of the above

14. Health is as much a social as a biological issue. True or False?

15. Medicalization of society states...

a. when we label something in society as an "illness" it must be fixed

- b. expansion of problems that can be treated as "illness"
 - c. Study how health and diseases are distributed through society
16. Health is a function of host resistance, disease vector and environment is what?
- a. Medical Model
 - b. Social Model
17. Health is a function of social stratification order, and individual access to the social determinants of health is what model?
- a. Medical Model
 - b. Social Model
18. through social epidemiology, the epidemiological transition is what?
- a. Better nutrition and time for exercise due to higher income
 - b. Due to acute illness's like malaria, cholera, and typhoid
 - c. study of health and disease through society
 - d. from acute to chronic illnesses as a country's median income rises
19. Health of individuals depends upon how society is organized only by marginally upon health care systems and behavior is what?
- a. status syndrome
 - b. special skills syndrome
 - c. unequal health care
 - d. social syndrome
20. What are the three social perspectives?
- a. Functionalism, interactionism. Conflict perspective
 - b. Functionalism, Socialism, rationalism
 - c. Socialism, Conflict Perspective, Interactionism
21. Example: emergence of a new subculture is minor- but when subculture gains influence-such as gay marriages-it can change society is what type of change?
- a. Status Change
 - b. Functionalism.
 - c. sociology
 - d. Social Change
22. Social change has 4 major characteristics...which of the following is not one?
- a. happens all the time
 - b. sometimes international but often unplanned
 - c. a cultural movement
 - d. controversial
23. What are the four stages of social movement?
- a. Decline, feudalism, emergence, social status
 - b. Coalescence, intentional change in society, institutionalism, social patterns
 - c. Emergence, coalescence, institutionalism, decline