

## Population Change and Public Health Exercise 1A

1. What is not true of demographic transition in European countries
  - A. The pre-transition fertility and mortality rates were as high as seen in developing countries in 20th century.
  - B. The decline in fertility and mortality was gradual spread of hundreds of year compared to rapid decline seen in some of the developing countries
  - C. The peak growth rates observed were 0.5- 1%
  - D. The post-transition rates are even negative in some of the countries.
  
2. The population growth rates are highest during
  - A. Ist stage of demographic transition
  - B. IInd stage of demographic transition
  - C. IIIrd stage of demographic transition
  - D. IVth stage of demographic transition
  
3. What is true of demographic transition
  - A. Uniform pattern is observed all over the developed world, the only difference lies in the onset of the transition
  - B. Given the understanding of local socio-economic conditions, one can predict the onset and duration of demographic transition
  - C. None of the developing countries has completed the transition
  - D. Is not same as fertility transition
  
4. The classic Theory of Demographic Transition
  - A. Is a theory based on observation of patterns of decline in fertility and mortality in 19th and 20th century in Europe
  - B. Is a fact, which will be repeated in all the countries over time
  - C. Has been observed all over the world, as envisaged by the classic theories
  - D. Has not been completely validated by the empirical evidence
  
5. The reversal in the trends of mortality decline as observed with advent of HIV/AIDS epidemic in Sub-Saharan Africa suggests that Sub-Saharan Africa has
  - A. Slipped back into stage I of demographic transition
  - B. Is still in Stage II of demographic transition, as crude birth rate is still higher than crude death rate
  - C. Is in Stage III of demographic transition, as population growth rate has started slowing down as is generally observed in this stage
  - D. None of the above
  
6. The classic Demographic Transition
  - A. Only considers population growth due to natural increase

- B. Also takes into account the potential growth due to migration and urbanization
  - C. Only takes into account the birth rates
  - D. Only takes into account the death rates
7. The highest population growth in the world has taken place in
- A. In the 19th century
  - B. In the first part of the 20th century
  - C. In the second part of the 20th century
  - D. Before 19th century
8. Some of the current sources of population data in the developing countries include
- A. Censuses
  - B. Vital registration system
  - C. Sample surveys
  - D. All of the above
9. The classic demographic transition predicts that.
- A. The population will ultimately stabilize with very low birth rates and death rates balancing each other.
  - B. The birth rates will continue to decline in population size ultimately
  - C. The birth rates will start increasing again, with increase in population growth rates
  - D. None of the above
10. Which of the following is predicted by Classic Demographic Transition
- A. The continuing decline in birth rates in some of the European countries like Italy and Germany
  - B. The increase in mortality rates in former Soviet Union, that co-exist with very low birth rates resulting in demographic collapse
  - C. The increase in mortality in sub-Saharan African countries with HIV/AIDS epidemic with continued high birth rates
  - D. None of the above
11. The word 'transition' in 'Classic Demographic Transition' implies
- A. Shift from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates
  - B. Shift from low birth and low death rates to high birth and high death rates
  - C. Shift from low birth rate and high death rate to high birth rate and low death rates
  - D. None of the above

## Population Change and Public Health Exercise 1B

1. Which of the following is true about the population change during the 19th century
  - A. The major growth took place in developing countries
  - B. The population of Europe doubled during the 19th century
  - C. The total world population was less than 1 billion by the end of 19th century  
The share of MDC of the total world population declined.
2. What is true of population growth in the 2nd half of 20th century?
  - A. The surge in the population growth was due to surge in fertility rates in the developing countries
  - B. The highest growth rates were being witnessed in the African countries
  - C. The mortality rates increased with higher population growth rates resembling the pre-transition conditions in these countries
  - D. The population growth rate was less than that in first half of 20th century
3. Between year 1950 and year 2000, the highest growth in population size in percentage terms was seen in
  - A. Asia
  - B. Sub-Saharan Africa
  - C. More developed countries
  - D. Latin America
4. Between year 1700 and year 1950, the highest growth in population size in percentage terms was seen in
  - A. More developed countries
  - B. Less developed countries
  - C. The approximately similar levels of growth were observed in More developed and less developed countries
  - D. None of the above
5. The difference in total fertility rate used for low, medium and high population projections by United Nations, 1998 revision is
  - A. 1 child

- B. less than 1 child
  - C. 2 children
  - D. more than 2 children
6. In the 21st century, all future growth in world population will occur in
- A. Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa
  - B. More developed countries including North-America and Europe due to migration
  - C. Both less developed and more developed countries will contribute equally to world population growth
  - D. None of the above
7. The share of sub-Saharan Africa in the total world population in 21st century will
- A. Will decline substantially
  - B. Will increase substantially
  - C. Will stay the same
  - D. None of the above
8. The population growth observed in less developed countries in the 2nd part of 20th century is different from the population growth observed in more developed countries in 19th century
- A. It is taking place at much higher rates and in the unprecedented absolute number added to the population
  - B. It is taking place at much higher mortality levels
  - C. It is taking place in the absence of industrialization and urbanization
  - D. It is similar to what was observed in developed countries in 19th century
9. The growth in world population seen in the second half of 20th century
- A. Is usual and have been observed in the past also
  - B. Is historically unprecedented
  - C. Will also be observed in 21st century
  - D. None of the above
10. Before 1800, the population size was kept low by
- A. High mortality

- B. Low fertility
- C. Low migration and urbanization rates
- D. None of the above

## Population Change and Public Health Exercise 1C

1. The crude rate of natural increase is
  - A. Same as population growth rate
  - B. Greater than population growth rate
  - C. Less than population growth rate
  - D. Does not take into account the net migration rate
2. If the population of Uganda keep growing at the rate of 2.8%, it will double every
  - A. 15 years
  - B. 25 years
  - C. 30 years
  - D. 20 years
3. The population growth rate of Uganda is 2.8% and that of South Africa in the year 1999 is 1.6%. The population of Uganda and South African in the year 1999 is 22.8 million and 42.6 million respectively. Growing at the current rate, the population of
  - A. Asia
  - B. Sub-Saharan Africa
  - C. More developed countries
  - D. Latin America
4. The growth rate of South Africa has declined from 2.1% to in last 10 years to 1.6% in year 1999, which implies
  - A. The population of South Africa has been decreasing for last 10 years
  - B. The population of South Africa is increasing but at a slower rate
  - C. It is hard to tell about the population from the information given
  - D. There is no change in the population size of South Africa
5. In country A, total increase in the population from Jan 1, 1999 to Dec 31st, 1999 was 50,000. The total number of births and deaths in year was 10,000 and 5,000 respectively. What is the magnitude of net migration in country A during 1999:
  - A. 55,000
  - B. 45,000
  - C. 40,000
  - D. 35,000
6. Which of the following may not be a reason to believe that population explosion is over
  - A. Increase in mortality due to HIV/AIDS
  - B. Declining fertility rates in most of the countries around the world
  - C. Negative population growth rates in some of the countries
  - D. None of the above

7. The population of Kenya doubled in 15 years between 1950 and 1965. Based on this information the population growth rate during 1950 and 1965 was
- A. 4.6%
  - B. 3%
  - C. 5%
  - D. Cannot be estimated from the information given
8. The population of china in the year 1999 was 1.2 billion and that of India was 986 million. Growing at a rate of 2% per year, India will equal the population of China in 20 years. At what rate, china must grow, for India to equal its population in 20 years
- A. 3%
  - B. 2%
  - C. 1%
  - D. Cannot be estimated from the information given
9. Population of a country trebles in 60 years. What is the annual growth rate for this country during those 60 years?
- A. 1.8%
  - B. 3%
  - C. 5%
  - D. Cannot be estimated from the information given
10. The total population of the world was 1.8 billion at the beginning of 20th century and reached 6 billion by the end of 20th century. What has been the overall rate of growth for the world population during 20th century?
- A. 1.2%
  - B. 1.8%
  - C. 2%
  - D. 4%
  - E. Cannot be estimated
11. The population of the world was 5 billion in 1987 and reached 6 billion by 2000 AD. What has been the overall rate of growth of population between 1987 and 2000AD?
- A. 1.5%
  - B. 3%
  - C. 4%
  - D. Cannot be estimated
12. The overall rate of population change in a country A was 2% in year 1999. The rate of net migration in the same year was -0.05%. What has been the rate of crude natural increase in country A in year 1999
- A. 2.05%
  - B. 1.95%

- C. 1.5%
- D. 1.05%

13. In a demographic balancing equation, the most important component accounting for large part of population change is
- A. Births
  - B. Deaths
  - C. Immigration
  - D. Emigration
  - E. All are equally important
14. Calculating the population doubling time using the standard exponential growth formula assumes
- A. That the population will continue to grow at the current rate
  - B. The population growth rate will slowly decline due to probable decline in fertility over time
  - C. The population growth rate will increase due to decline in mortality and steady fertility rates
  - D. None of the above