**Chapter 9—Global Stratification**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. People who are born into a caste:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | spend their entire lives within the caste. |
| b. | are restricted in their choice of occupation. |
| c. | are restricted in their choice for marriage. |
| d. | are restricted in their degree of social participation. |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: E REF: Stratification Systems OBJ: 9.1

MSC: Factual

2. The estate system:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | is a relatively open system of opportunities. |
| b. | is a closed system where social position is defined by law. |
| c. | is a system containing no mobility. |
| d. | all of the above |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: B REF: Stratification Systems OBJ: 9.1

MSC: Factual

3. Which of the following is the least open and most rigid system of social stratification?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | caste |
| b. | class |
| c. | estate |
| d. | nobility |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: A REF: Stratification Systems OBJ: 9.1

MSC: Conceptual

4. Which of the following Indian castes is the highest in their stratification system?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Vaishyasr |
| b. | Sundras |
| c. | Panchamas |
| d. | Brahmans |
| e. | Kshatriyasr |

ANS: D REF: Stratification Systems OBJ: 9.1

MSC: Factual

5. Which of the following Indian castes is the lowestin their stratification system?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Vaishyasr |
| b. | Shudras |
| c. | Panchamas |
| d. | Brahmans |
| e. | Kshatriyasr |

ANS: B REF: Stratification Systems OBJ: 9.1

MSC: Factual

6. In developing countries, which is the safest method of feeding infants during their first six months?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | bottle feeding |
| b. | breast feeding |
| c. | IV feeding |
| d. | There is no different in method of feeding as long as food is provided. |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: B REF: Population Dynamics OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Factual

7. Currently, it is estimated that the world population doubles every \_\_\_\_\_ years.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 10 |
| b. | 25 |
| c. | 50 |
| d. | 58 |
| e. | 75 |

ANS: D REF: Population Dynamics OBJ: 9.5

MSC: Factual

8. Which portion of the globe has the largest number of AIDS cases?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | northern Europe |
| b. | southeast Asia |
| c. | western United States |
| d. | sub-Saharan Africa |
| e. | central America |

ANS: D REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.8

MSC: Factual

9. China is home to \_\_\_\_\_ of the global elderly population.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | less than 10% |
| b. | about 75% |
| c. | almost 50% |
| d. | 20% |
| e. | 90% |

ANS: D REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.9

MSC: Factual

10. Around the globe, rural lifestyles involving farming and herding:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | tend to perpetuate high birthrates. |
| b. | enable women to leave their homes for city work. |
| c. | keep all persons at a starvation level of living. |
| d. | help reduce the birthrates as there are not enough jobs for more children. |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: A REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Factual

11. When we look at infant and child health from a global perspective, we find that child death rates:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | are highest in the southern United States. |
| b. | are not as alarming as UNICEF maintains. |
| c. | are highest in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. |
| d. | have dropped dramatically in Africa. |
| e. | occur only among the working classes. |

ANS: C REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.8

MSC: Factual

12. High infant mortality rates:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | promote high fertility. |
| b. | have been continuing to rise in the United States. |
| c. | are rising at about the same rate across the world. |
| d. | have no impact on population growth. |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: A REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Conceptual

13. Most child deaths in developing countries are caused by:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | measles. |
| b. | pneumonia. |
| c. | diarrhea. |
| d. | infectious diseases. |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: D REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Factual

14. Acute respiratory illness is a common cause of child death that:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | has no known cure. |
| b. | could easily be treated with 25 cents worth of antibiotics. |
| c. | is misdiagnosed by most rural health care workers. |
| d. | is rarely treated because the medications are so extremely expensive. |
| e. | has been eliminated. |

ANS: B REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.8

MSC: Factual

15. This common vitamin crucial in developing resistance to infection and preventing anemia is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | A. |
| b. | B. |
| c. | C. |
| d. | D. |
| e. | E and zinc. |

ANS: A REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.8

MSC: Factual

16. In 1980, which of the following countries raised the legal minimum age of marriage for men and women?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Afghanistan |
| b. | China |
| c. | United States |
| d. | Argentina |
| e. | Russia |

ANS: B REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Factual

17. Which country raised the legal minimum marriages for both women and men in order to reduce growth in its population?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | United States |
| b. | China |
| c. | Spain |
| d. | Egypt |
| e. | France |

ANS: B REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Factual

18. Because of the strong preference for sons over daughters:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | most nations have far more men than women in their societies. |
| b. | gender-based abortions have taken place in some developing countries. |
| c. | women, on average, have shorter life spans than men in most nations. |
| d. | all of the above |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: B REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Conceptual

19. In the rural Philippines, 75% of the cost of rearing a child comes from:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | lost wages. |
| b. | housing. |
| c. | goods and services. |
| d. | increased taxes for having more than three children. |
| e. | aunties who are shoestring relatives in matrilineal networks. |

ANS: C REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Factual

20. What factor(s) contribute to the fact that families with higher incomes have fewer children?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Children are not needed as a form of old age security. |
| b. | Children's economic contributions become less important to the family's welfare. |
| c. | Alternative uses of time and the pursuit leisure activities become more attractive. |
| d. | all of the above |

ANS: D REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Conceptual

21. Which of the following is true with respect to how women's education affects fertility?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | In most countries, children have a greater effect on women's lives than men's. |
| b. | More educated women have more opportunities, which may cause conflict with having children. |
| c. | Education itself delays marriage. |
| d. | all of the above |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: D REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Conceptual

22. What percent of educated women in developing countries are likely to use contraception?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | about 12% |
| b. | about 52% |
| c. | about 72% |
| d. | about 92% |
| e. | about 28% |

ANS: C REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Factual

23. Why are fertility rates lower in urban compared with rural areas?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Exposed to new consumer goods, people engage in childbearing to buy new goods. |
| b. | The urban woman marries at least 1.5 years earlier than her rural counterpart. |
| c. | Urban people face higher costs of raising children. |
| d. | There are more free sources of birth control. |
| e. | Fertility rates are not lower in urban areas. |

ANS: C REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Conceptual

24. In less developed countries, the death rate:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | is taken for granted like a force of nature by the international community. |
| b. | creates opportunities for future economic development. |
| c. | pushes these areas into bankruptcy. |
| d. | declines without a comparable rate of increase in economic development. |

ANS: D REF: Theories of Population OBJ: 9.5

MSC: Conceptual

25. The second demographic transition in Europe is defined by:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a new family movement. |
| b. | rising population within the European Union caused by generous state benefits. |
| c. | the integration of markets for selling their products. |
| d. | the decline in fertility to a level well below replacement. |
| e. | the use of technology to improve fecundity. |

ANS: D REF: Theories of Population OBJ: 9.5

MSC: Conceptual

26. Each addition of 1 million people to the population requires how much time?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a decade |
| b. | a century |
| c. | the same amount of time as the previous 1 million |
| d. | more time than the previous 1 million because there is less space |
| e. | less time than the previous 1 million addition |

ANS: E REF: Population Dynamics OBJ: 9.2

MSC: Conceptual

27. Which of the following are “preventative checks” in Malthusian theory?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | contraception, celibacy, and the delay of marriage |
| b. | laws and regulations increasing taxes on families |
| c. | low income |
| d. | deaths of individuals before they reach reproductive age |
| e. | wars and epidemics |

ANS: A REF: Theories of Population OBJ: 9.4

MSC: Factual

28. Which of the following are “positive checks” in Malthusian theory?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | contraception, celibacy, and delay of marriage |
| b. | laws and regulations increasing taxes on families |
| c. | low income |
| d. | deaths of individuals before they reach reproductive age |
| e. | wars and epidemics |

ANS: E REF: Theories of Population OBJ: 9.4

MSC: Factual

29. The crude birthrate and crude death rate are measured per what number in population?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | per 1,000 |
| b. | per 10,000 |
| c. | per 100,000 |
| d. | per 1,000,000 |
| e. | per women who give birth in hospitals |

ANS: A REF: Population Dynamics OBJ: 9.3

MSC: Factual

30. Marxists argue that it is not the sheer number of people that cause population problems, but:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | industrialism and capitalism. |
| b. | the invisible hand of corrupt politics. |
| c. | the limits of nature to provide the basis for material reproduction. |
| d. | how much material there is to produce with. |
| e. | corruption within the socialist movement. |

ANS: A REF: Theories of Population OBJ: 9.4

MSC: Conceptual

31. The total fertility rate in the United States is 2.1 births per woman. What does this mean?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Many couples are delaying marriage, thus reducing the number of births per couple. |
| b. | The U.S. population would not be growing without immigration. |
| c. | The U.S. population is shrinking. |
| d. | The government will have to employ elderly people to maintain its labor force. |
| e. | The U.S. population will continue to double over the next 50 years. |

ANS: B REF: Population Dynamics OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Applied

32. Global aging has an impact on:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | economic growth. |
| b. | the transfer of wealth from one generation to the next. |
| c. | labor markets. |
| d. | investments. |
| e. | all of the above |

ANS: E REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.9

MSC: Conceptual

33. What is the total fertility rate?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | average age of women in child bearing years times number of pregnancies |
| b. | fecundity minus mortality in one year |
| c. | the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime |
| d. | the number of live births per 10,000 people in the population |
| e. | the number of live births per 1,000 people in the population |

ANS: C REF: Population Dynamics OBJ: 9.3

MSC: Factual

34. The world's population is doubling about every:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 22 years. |
| b. | 58 years. |
| c. | 65 years. |
| d. | 121 years. |
| e. | 150 years. |

ANS: B REF: Population Dynamics OBJ: 9.2

MSC: Factual

35. Worldwide, the most widely used form of birth control is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | abortion. |
| b. | information. |
| c. | devices. |
| d. | infanticide. |
| e. | abstinence. |

ANS: A REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.8

MSC: Factual

36. The single greatest cause of preventable mental retardation worldwide is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | vitamin A deficiency. |
| b. | iodine deficiency. |
| c. | general semi-starvation conditions. |
| d. | all of the above |
| e. | none of the above |

ANS: B REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.8

MSC: Factual

37. Which theorist believed that human populations would outgrow the food supply and enter into a struggle for existence?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Karl Marx |
| b. | Emile Durkheim |
| c. | Thomas Malthus |
| d. | Dion Boucicault |
| e. | Adam Smith |

ANS: C REF: Theories of Population OBJ: 9.4

MSC: Factual

38. In the United States, what accounts for high population growth in the sunbelt states?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | immigration |
| b. | internal migration |
| c. | aging population |
| d. | tourism |
| e. | baby boomers |

ANS: A REF: Population Dynamics OBJ: 9.3

MSC: Factual

39. What is the dependency ratio?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the debt load of a developing country in relationship to a global lender |
| b. | the number of people of nonworking age for every 100 people of working age |
| c. | the number of people of nonworking age for every 1000 people of working age |
| d. | the number of people of working age for every child under 10 years old |
| e. | the number of children living in households per 1000 people in the population |

ANS: B REF: Theories of Population OBJ: 9.5

MSC: Factual

40. Early marriage for girls in developing countries has which negative consequence?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It means little or no formal schooling, so women are less educated. |
| b. | It means lower fertility due to the physical stress of sex on a young body. |
| c. | Girls have a higher risk probability of contracting venereal disease. |
| d. | Girls leave their families and are not available to parents for support. |
| e. | There are no negative consequences for girls who marry early. |

ANS: A REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Conceptual

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. During the Middle Ages, merchants were not actually a formally recognized estate.

ANS: T REF: Stratification Systems OBJ: 9.1

MSC: Factual

2. The caste system is currently legal in India.

ANS: F REF: Stratification Systems OBJ: 9.1

MSC: Factual

3. Health advances in some countries have reached the point at which it appears that the population is approaching the upper limit of average life expectancy.

ANS: T REF: Population Dynamics OBJ: 9.9

MSC: Factual

4. Today, 80% of the world's population does not have access to any health care.

ANS: T REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.8

MSC: Factual

5. Across the world, first children are seen as important to cement the marriage and bring spouses closer together.

ANS: T REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Conceptual

6. Unlike in the United States, across the globe, parents speak of desiring a second child as a companion for their first child.

ANS: F REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9

MSC: Conceptual

7. Rural lifestyles that involve farming and herding tend to perpetuate low birthrates.

ANS: T REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Factual

8. By the year 2050, the world's elderly population will exceed the number of young persons for the first time in human history.

ANS: T REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.9

MSC: Conceptual

9. The U.S. Census Bureau projects that early in the next century, crude death rates will equal crude birthrates for the world's more developed countries.

ANS: F REF: Population Dynamics OBJ: 9.3

MSC: Factual

10. Malthus failed to predict the effects of birth control because he advocated celibacy instead.

ANS: T REF: Theories of Population OBJ: 9.4

MSC: Factual

11. Caste today remains one of the strongest legal bases for discrimination in India.

ANS: F REF: Stratification Systems OBJ: 9.1

MSC: Factual

12. Population aging has been a bigger issue in industrialized European nations than the developing world.

ANS: T REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.9

MSC: Factual

13. Children's chances of survival improve with the level of their mother's education

ANS: T REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Conceptual

14. Age at marriage seems to have no connection with fertility rates across the globe.

ANS: F REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Conceptual

15. Malaria has reemerged as a major cause of child deaths.

ANS: T REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.8

MSC: Factual

16. People who are born into a caste spend their lives within that caste.

ANS: T REF: Stratification Systems OBJ: 9.1

MSC: Factual

17. Throughout the world, girls have better survival rates than boys.

ANS: T REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.8

MSC: Factual

18. In underdeveloped countries, the benefits for an individual family of having children have generally been greater than the costs.

ANS: T REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Conceptual

19. Ultrasound technology has had a negative effect on the survival of female fetuses in China.

ANS: T REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Factual

20. Across the globe, the strong preference for a son is limited to the less-developed countries.

ANS: F REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Factual

21. People who are born into a caste socially and culturally tend to limit their choice of occupation.

ANS: T REF: Stratification Systems OBJ: 9.1

MSC: Conceptual

22. People who are born into a caste were historically restricted in their choice of marriage.

ANS: T REF: Stratification Systems OBJ: 9.1

MSC: Conceptual

23. People who are born into a caste experience their greatest freedom in the form of social participation.

ANS: F REF: Stratification Systems OBJ: 9.1

MSC: Conceptual

24. Muslim and Catholic countries alike have supported the necessity of contraceptives to control the growth of populations.

ANS: F REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Factual

25. High infant mortality rates promote high fertility.

ANS: T REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.3

MSC: Conceptual

26. High infant mortality rates have no impact on population growth.

ANS: F REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Conceptual

27. Marxists believe that government policies concerning population growth are related to the need for labor.

ANS: T REF: Theories of Population OBJ: 9.4

MSC: Conceptual

28. The World Health Organization defines health as "a state of well-being comparable to that enjoyed by citizens of the most advanced nations of the world."

ANS: F REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.8

MSC: Factual

29. Nearly 60% of persons in developing countries lack basic sanitation.

ANS: T REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.8

MSC: Factual

30. Child mortality has not fallen worldwide since the 1990s.

ANS: F REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.8

MSC: Factual

31. Most poor people in the world do not have adequate access to foods containing significant amounts of vitamin A.

ANS: T REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.8

MSC: Factual

32. Iodine deficiency is the world's single greatest cause of preventable mental retardation.

ANS: T REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.8

MSC: Factual

33. Growth in older populations is a result of major achievements in health care, nutrition, and education.

ANS: T REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.9

MSC: Factual

34. The preference for sons may cause fertility rates to level off above replacement levels in developing countries.

ANS: T REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Conceptual

35. 99% of global natural increase in population occurs in the developing world.

ANS: T REF: Global Diversity OBJ: 9.6

MSC: Factual

36. The second demographic transition involves lowering mortality due to infectious disease.

ANS: F REF: Theories of Population OBJ: 9.5

MSC: Conceptual

37. Replacement rate or replacing one couple with two children is at the center of the second demographic transition theory.

ANS: T REF: Theories of Population OBJ: 9.5

MSC: Conceptual

38. Internal migration is when people move within a global region to avoid disease or bad environmental conditions.

ANS: F REF: Population Dynamics OBJ: 9.3

MSC: Conceptual

39. The limits on the Dalit untouchable caste in India have been illegal since 1949.

ANS: T REF: Stratification Systems OBJ: 9.1

MSC: Factual

40. The Indian government has a reservations system for the inclusion of lower castes in areas such as education and government, similar to Affirmative Action in the United States.

ANS: T REF: Stratification Systems OBJ: 9.1

MSC: Factual

**ESSAY**

1. Outline and discuss the two major ways that global stratification occurs. Compare and contrast the major characteristics of caste, estate, and class systems.

ANS: Not Provided REF: Stratification Systems

OBJ: 9.1 MSC: Conceptual

2. Define the theory of the second demographic transition and discuss the facts and trends in population and health that support this view.

ANS: Not Provided REF: Theories of Population

OBJ: 9.5 MSC: Conceptual

3. Outline and discuss population and health trends in countries in the developed world. What are the emerging patterns that may cause social problems or challenges in these countries? Are there possible solutions?

ANS: Not Provided REF: Global Diversity

OBJ: 9.9 MSC: Applied

4. Discuss infant and child health from a global perspective. Highlight the incidence of death among children in developing nations. Examine the causes of these deaths. What are possible solutions?

ANS: Not Provided REF: Global Diversity

OBJ: 9.8 MSC: Conceptual

5. Discuss the growing gap between infection with the HIV virus in developed countries and developing nations. What causes and effects does the epidemic have in different societies?

ANS: Not Provided REF: Global Diversity

OBJ: 9.8 MSC: Conceptual