



SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ACADEMIC YEAR (2024/2025) – SEMESTER ONE
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

COURSE CODE : SOC215
COURSE TITLE : PRINCIPLES OF DEMOGRAPHY
LECTURER(S) : MS MOSES
DATE : WEDNESDAY 11TH, DECEMBER, 2024
TIME : 1:00 PM
DURATION : 2 HOURS
STUDENT ID # : _____

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

- Students must sign **IN** and **OUT** on the examination class list.
- Write your ID number on the question paper.
- This paper consists of TWO sections.
- Section A consists of 50 multiple choice questions. Circle the correct answer on the answer sheet.
- Section B consists of 4 Structured Answer questions. Answer ANY THREE questions.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

Section A – Multiple Choice

Answer all questions on the answer sheet.

1. All of the following are population theories EXCEPT:
 - A. Malthusian theory
 - B. World System theory
 - C. Demographic Transition theory
 - D. Esther Boserup's theory
2. All of the following countries instituted pronatalist policies when faced with an ageing population EXCEPT:
 - A. France
 - B. Japan
 - C. India
 - D. Singapore
3. A population pyramid is used to show:
 - A. Crude birth rate
 - B. Net migration of a population
 - C. Rapid population growth
 - D. A population's age and sex composition
4. Which of the following are characteristics of a concave population pyramid?
 - A. A young population and a large base
 - B. A young population and a small base
 - C. An ageing population with a large base
 - D. An ageing population with a small base
5. All of the following represents population control measures EXCEPT:
 - A. Education
 - B. Legislation
 - C. Urbanisation
 - D. Contraceptives
6. Which of the following theoretical perspectives suggested the planned parenthood method of birth control?
 - A. Marxist
 - B. Malthusian
 - C. Neo-Malthusian
 - D. Demographic Transition
7. Which set of factors is directly related to population change?
 - A. Birth, morbidity, urbanisation
 - B. Births, deaths, migration
 - C. Morbidity, mortality, health
 - D. Morbidity, death, health
8. Which is the most accurate statement of dependency ratio?
 - A. Ratio of working population to dependents
 - B. Ratio of dependents to working population
 - C. Difference between working population and dependents
 - D. Difference between dependents and working population

9. Data from censuses may be best regarded as:
- A. Reliable but invalid
 - B. Neither reliable nor valid
 - C. Official estimates of population
 - D. Unofficial estimates of population
10. Government may choose to conduct censuses using which of the following data collection instruments?
- A. Questionnaires, interviews, surveys
 - B. Interviews, observations, case studies
 - C. Questionnaires, official statistics, participant observation
 - D. Surveys, samples, case studies
11. _____ developed a Caribbean perspective of the Demographic Transition theory consisting of 5 stages.
- A. Warren Thompson
 - B. Ester Boserup
 - C. George Roberts
 - D. Karl Marx
12. Which of the following theories proposed preventative and positive checks as means of controlling the growth of a population?
- A. Malthusian theory
 - B. Neo-Malthusian theory
 - C. Marx's theory
 - D. Demographic Transition theory
13. In _____ of the demographic transition theory both birth rates and death rates are low and life expectancy continues to improve?
- A. Stage 1
 - B. Stage 2
 - C. Stage 3
 - D. Stage 4
14. The migration of people with technical and intellectual skills to other countries to seek better opportunities is referred to as:
- A. Brain drain
 - B. Immigration
 - C. Emigration
 - D. Deportation
15. All of the following are characteristics of a population pyramid EXCEPT:
- A. They are usually presented every five or ten years.
 - B. It is a type of bar graph.
 - C. They are divided into five-year age bands.
 - D. Age is represented on the horizontal axis.
16. Which of the following is not a contributory factor to a decreasing fertility rate?
- A. Increased family planning.
 - B. Increased education and employment of women.
 - C. The use of contraceptives.
 - D. Early marriage and preference for large families.

17. The practice of discrimination towards persons or groups especially the elderly because of their age is referred to as:
- A. The geriatric population
 - B. Ageism
 - C. Longevity
 - D. The graying population
18. All of the following are positive perceptions of the elderly EXCEPT:
- A. Their knowledge, skills and experience are invaluable.
 - B. They are less likely to be involved in criminal and violent activities.
 - C. They provide babysitting services for working members of the family.
 - D. They increase the dependency ratio since they are economically inactive.
19. All of the following are examples of antinatalist policies EXCEPT:
- A. Use of contraceptive
 - B. Vasectomies and tubal ligation
 - C. Making abortions illegal
 - D. Legalising abortions
20. Pronatalist policies refer to:
- A. Strategies or policies that encourage births to increase the population.
 - B. Strategies or policies to limit or lessen the growth of the population.
 - C. Strategies to regulate migration.
 - D. Strategies aimed at achieving food security.
21. Praedial larceny can be defined as:
- A. Preferential treatment for the purchase of food crops.
 - B. Stealing of agricultural crops or livestock.
 - C. Increased preference for foreign products.
 - D. The food import bill of a country.
22. All of the following can arise as a result of rapid population growth EXCEPT:
- A. Growth of ghettos and slums.
 - B. An increase in the number of homeless individuals.
 - C. Increasing job opportunities.
 - D. An increase in squatting and overcrowding.
23. Which of the following countries instituted the one child policy in an effort to deal with its rapidly growing population?
- A. China
 - B. Cuba
 - C. India
 - D. Indonesia
24. Currently, the prime minister of which of the following Caribbean territories is encouraging its citizens to have more children?
- A. St. Vincent
 - B. Dominica
 - C. Dominican Republic
 - D. Jamaica

25. Population composition refers to the distribution within a group or groups of people in regard to all of the following specific individual attributes EXCEPT:
- A. Marital status.
 - B. Education.
 - C. Residential area.
 - D. Relationship to the head of the household.
26. Which of the following tells us how long individuals on average are expected to live?
- A. Mortality rate
 - B. Morbidity rate
 - C. Fertility rate
 - D. Life expectancy
27. Minority groups in most Western industrialised nations today usually originate from all of the following territories EXCEPT:
- A. North America
 - B. Latin America
 - C. The Caribbean
 - D. China
28. Which of the following is the most popular religion in the Caribbean?
- A. Voodoo
 - B. Christianity
 - C. Islam
 - D. Hinduism
29. All of the following are true about minorities in developed countries EXCEPT:
- A. They are concentrated in the lowest status and lowest paid occupations.
 - B. Minorities with similar educational qualifications to whites are paid less and have lower promotional prospects.
 - C. They are more likely to be employed in inner city areas where living conditions are harsher.
 - D. They are more likely to live and work in suburban districts.
30. All of the following are used as evidence by the feminists to show that women are unequally treated in the workplace compared to their male counterparts EXCEPT:
- A. Women get lower paid, lower status jobs.
 - B. Women are more likely to be unionised.
 - C. Women have fewer promotional prospects.
 - D. Women face horizontal segregation or the glass-ceiling.
31. The concept of ‘feminization of clerical work’ was illustrated by:
- A. Steve Jones
 - B. Harry Braverman
 - C. Max Weber
 - D. Karl Marx
32. Which of the following occupations are concerned with the extraction of both renewable and non-renewable resources from the sea and the land?
- A. Primary occupations
 - B. Secondary occupations
 - C. Tertiary occupations
 - D. Quinary occupations

33. Fishermen, farmers, and miners are considered to be engaged in:
- A. Quaternary occupations
 - B. Quinary occupations
 - C. Primary occupations
 - D. Secondary occupations
34. _____ are also referred to as service occupations.
- A. Primary occupations
 - B. Secondary occupations
 - C. Tertiary occupations
 - D. Quaternary occupations
35. Migration has an impact on the fertility rate because most migrants fall into the:
- A. 20-34 age range
 - B. 30-44 age range
 - C. 40-54 age range
 - D. 50-64 age range
36. All of the following are challenges to food security in the Caribbean EXCEPT:
- A. Natural disasters, specifically hurricanes.
 - B. Praedial larceny.
 - C. Use of prime agricultural land for housing.
 - D. Preferential treatment given to farmers.
37. Which of the following is not a measure introduced by governments in the Caribbean to provide affordable housing for the citizens?
- A. Priority housing for families with three or more children.
 - B. Tax incentives for new homeowners.
 - C. Protection against unreasonable rents charged by private landlords.
 - D. Encouraging housing developers to provide affordable homes.
38. The slogan 'two is better than too many' was promoted to sensitize citizens to the need for smaller families in which Caribbean territory?
- A. Jamaica
 - B. Trinidad and Tobago
 - C. St. Vincent
 - D. Antigua and Barbuda
39. Which of the following countries instituted antinatalist policies when faced with an expanding population?
- A. France
 - B. Japan
 - C. India
 - D. Singapore
40. Which of the following jobs will be found in the secondary labour market?
- A. Teaching
 - B. Nursing
 - C. Domestic work
 - D. Legal work

41. When women face horizontal segregation where they are qualified for managerial positions but are debarred from these positions, this is referred to as:
 - A. The glass ceiling
 - B. Feminization of clerical work
 - C. Horizontal mobility
 - D. Primary consideration
42. Which of the following is true of the distribution of jobs today?
 - A. Women get all the top jobs in medicine and law.
 - B. Women dominate high paid work in contemporary society.
 - C. Women and men have equal access to top jobs.
 - D. Women tend to be concentrated in the secondary labour market.
43. All of the following are examples of quaternary occupations except workers in:
 - A. Mining
 - B. Insurance
 - C. Banking
 - D. Advertising
44. Which of the following is true of the primary labour market?
 - A. They comprise lower paid, lower status jobs.
 - B. Comprise jobs such as textile processing, domestic work and nursing.
 - C. Men dominate the primary labour market.
 - D. Women dominate the primary labour market.
45. Which Sociologists argue that occupations that require high levels of education and skill are the most functionally important to society?
 - A. Harry Braverman
 - B. Davis and Moore
 - C. Marx and Weber
 - D. Sir Arthur Lewis
46. Which theorist promoted the view that it was through the development of manufacturing enterprises, the economic growth and progress of the West Indies could be realised?
 - A. Harry Braverman
 - B. Davis and Moore
 - C. Marx and Weber
 - D. Sir Arthur Lewis
47. Which of the following theorists argued that the Original Demographic Transition theory cannot be readily applied to the Caribbean because it did not consider the influence of migration on population change?
 - A. Warren Thompson
 - B. Ester Boserup
 - C. Trevor Noble
 - D. Karl Marx
48. Which of the following theories actively promoted the use of contraceptives as a means of controlling the growth of a population?
 - A. Malthusian theory
 - B. Neo-Malthusian theory
 - C. Marx's theory
 - D. Demographic Transition theory

49. All of the following are suggestions to deal with an ageing population in the Caribbean EXCEPT:
- A. Increase income taxes to generate revenue.
 - B. Increase the state retirement age to 65.
 - C. Increase contributions to monthly national insurance payments.
 - D. Increase the pensions and allowances to retirees.
50. Which of the following concepts is commonly used to refer to individuals who are offspring of Amerindians and whites?
- A. Mestizos
 - B. Mulattoes
 - C. Douglas
 - D. Coolies

50 marks

Section B – Short Answer Questions

This Section contains four (4) questions. Each question has three (3) parts. You are required to select three (3) questions from this section and answer all the parts in complete sentences.

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|--|-----------------|
| 1. a) Define the term “migration”. | 1 mark |
| b) What is the difference between immigration and emigration? | 3 marks |
| c) Explain two pull factors that can motivate people to move to a more developed country and one push factor from the country of origin. | 6 marks |
| | 10 marks |
| 2. a) Define the term “life expectancy”. | 1 mark |
| b) What is the difference between infant mortality rate and crude death rate? | 3 marks |
| c) Explain three factors that can contribute to increased life expectancy of the people of a society. | 6 marks |
| | 10 marks |
| 3. a) Define the term dependency ratio. | 1 mark |
| b) Differentiate the concepts fertility rate and fecundity rate. | 3 marks |
| c) List three measures that can be taken to control the birth rate in a country. | 6 marks |
| | 10 marks |
| 4. a) Define the term “crude birth rate”. | 1 mark |
| b) What is the difference between pronatalist and antinatalist policies? | 3 marks |
| c) Explain two pronatalist policies that have been used successfully. | 6 marks |
| | 10 marks |

END OF EXAM