



NAME _____

20 Multiple choice questions

1. the technical structures that support a society, such as roads, water supply, sewerage and power grids
 - a. infrastructure
 - b. inpatient care
 - c. instruments
 - d. social justice
2. a value that favours the reduction or elimination of inequity, the promotion of inclusiveness or diversity
 - a. social justice
 - b. mortality
 - c. sanitation
 - d. infrastructure
3. a loss or abnormality of body structure or of a physiological or psychological function
 - a. Medicare
 - b. instruments
 - c. impairment
 - d. incidence
4. the length of time a person can expect to live, based on current death rates
 - a. prevalence
 - b. incidence
 - c. life expectancy
 - d. diversity
5. the number of deaths in a given population from a particular cause or over a period of time
 - a. infant mortality
 - b. diversity
 - c. mortality
 - d. morbidity
6. the number of new cases of disease occurring in a defined population over a period of time
 - a. impairment
 - b. incidence
 - c. instruments
 - d. prevalence

7. areas of greatest concern to governments and support organisations due to their effect on overall health in Australia
 - a. rehabilitation
 - b. chronic disease
 - c. health priority issues
 - d. health status
8. the number of cases of disease that exists in a defined population at a point in time
 - a. incidence
 - b. Medicare
 - c. mortality
 - d. prevalence
9. Australia's publically-funded universal health-care system
 - a. diversity
 - b. morbidity
 - c. incidence
 - d. Medicare
10. the incidence or levels of illness, disease or injury in a given population
 - a. diversity
 - b. mortality
 - c. morbidity
 - d. Medicare
11. methods or devices for recording, measuring or controlling
 - a. incidence
 - b. instruments
 - c. impairment
 - d. infrastructure
12. the differences among individuals and among groups of people
 - a. mortality
 - b. morbidity
 - c. diversity
 - d. Medicare

13. the study of disease in groups or populations through the collection of data and information, to identify patterns and causes
 - a. epidemiology
 - b. diversity
 - c. incidence
 - d. impairment
14. the coexistence of groups in a society representing different cultural and linguistic backgrounds
 - a. Medicare
 - b. mortality
 - c. multiculturalism
 - d. health status
15. a disease that is ongoing or characterised by long suffering
 - a. social justice
 - b. morbidity
 - c. chronic disease
 - d. incidence
16. the number of infant deaths in the first year of life, per 1000 live births
 - a. morbidity
 - b. sanitation
 - c. infant mortality
 - d. mortality
17. the pattern of health of the population in general over a period of time
 - a. rehabilitation
 - b. instruments
 - c. sanitation
 - d. health status
18. the care of patients whose condition requires hospitalisation
 - a. inpatient care
 - b. incidence
 - c. infrastructure
 - d. impairment

19. the process of restoring a part of the body or a person to near normal function after an injury or disease
- a. sanitation
 - b. morbidity
 - c. health status
 - d. rehabilitation
20. action taken to protect people from illness, disease or loss of life due to unclean surroundings or practices
- a. Medicare
 - b. rehabilitation
 - c. sanitation
 - d. mortality