**EEP 260: Study Guide for Exam II-2007**

**Topics Covered:** “Can the Population Explosion Be Controlled?”,”How Can LDCs Improve Health & Nutrition?”, and “How Can Access to Human Rights and Opportunity Be Expanded?”

**Source of Questions:** Questions will be based on the readings and lectures.

**Structure of the Exam**

1. **Multiple Choice (48%)**
   Sixteen questions from each topic (1 point for each question), drawn primarily from the readings (study questions), but also from the lectures and videos.

2. **Identify Countries in Latin America/Caribbean on a Blank Map (5%)**
   Study the map of Central and South America, so you know the location of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela. I will select 5 of these countries and ask you to identify them on the map.

3. **Short Answer (18%)**
   You must answer 6 short-answer questions related to material covered under each of the 3 topics covered since the last exam (total of 18 questions). For each topic, you will have a choice of answering 6 of 9 questions. Each question/answer will be worth 1 point. The short answer questions will be drawn from the key words/concepts listed below:

   **“Can the Population Explosion be Controlled?”**
   rise of shortgevity, replacement fertility level, zero population growth, population momentum, 3 key determinants of population growth, total fertility rate, demographic transition model, why death rate fell in DCs/LDCs, causes of the population explosion, a LDCs where the TFR has declined greatly since 1965, year the world population growth rate peaked, two stories of population growth, population myth, population implosion, doubling time, 5 countries with the largest population, regions whose population share will increase/decrease by 2050, why the shape of the population pyramid differ between DCs & LDCs, consequences of age distribution for LDCs/DCs, where most of LDC’s population growth will occur in 21st century, growing problems (3 examples) common to all LDC’s mega-cities, what Malthus didn’t foresee, current view on the impact of population growth on development, direct/indirect determinants (2 examples of each) of the TFR, why (3 reasons) fertility rates are high in some LDCs, why (2 examples) development reduces fertility, how governments/NGOs are promoting family planning (3 examples), new evidence of declining TFRs, what (2 examples) has contributed to this success (i.e., declining TFR), 2 factors emphasized in Kerala India (that explains its success in reducing fertility)

   **“How Can LDCs Improve Health & Nutrition?”**
   key indicators (3 examples) of global health trends, national & international efforts (2 examples) that have increased life expectancy, regions with the highest/lowest life expectancy, what the gap in life expectancy between the least/most developed countries is due to (2 examples), regions where infant mortality has declined, infant mortality rate in high vs. low income countries, LDC’s share (%) of maternal mortality deaths, factors (2 examples) contributing to maternal mortality in LDCs, leading cause of death in DCs vs. LDCs, gribesity, leading causes (2 examples) of child deaths in LDCs, factor associated with 55% of child deaths, 2 examples of health/disease successes, interrelated factors (3 examples) that have contributed to the reemergence of infectious diseases, a epidemic vs. a pandemic, 1 example of a water/food-borne, air-borne, and a vector-borne disease, greatest danger to your health
if you visit a LDC, region with the most malaria deaths, contributing causes (3 examples) of the resurgence of malaria, ways to prevent/treat malaria (2 examples), groups (2 examples) in Africa (shifts in cases) increasingly affected by HIV/AIDS, 3 impacts (direct or indirect) of HIV/AIDS, factors (3 examples) contributing to the spread of HIV/AIDS in LDCs (especially Africa), prevention/treatment of HIV/AIDS (2 examples), 1 example of a successful initiative to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS via behavioral modification, diseases (2 examples) that account for 50% of childhood deaths, ways (2 examples) to prevent/treat childhood diseases, ways (2 examples) to prevent maternal mortality, ways (2 examples) to prevent/treat TB, what the WHO tobacco treaty does, ways (2 examples) to prevent water/food-borne diseases, making the home as the 1st hospital, why health threats can’t be solve solely by health interventions


basic human rights (3 examples) identified in the UDHR, strengths/weaknesses of the UDHR, agencies/groups (3 examples) that monitor human rights abuses, role of international NGOs in protecting human rights, human rights-focus of current U.S. foreign policy vs. in the 1960s, push vs. pull strategy for improving human rights, controversial issues (i.e., why it’s difficult to get agreement on human rights standards), indicators of neglect/discrimination (3 examples) against women in many LDCs, concerns raised by human rights advocates (5 examples) that affect women, factors (2 examples) that contribute to women’s low social, legal and economic status, ways (3 examples) local activists/NGOs in LDCs are working to improve the status of women, disadvantaged groups (3 examples, other than women & children), concerns raised by human rights advocates (3 examples) that affect disadvantaged groups, strategies (2 examples) to improve the status of disadvantaged groups, why affirmative action/racial preferences are needed, concerns (3 examples) raised by human rights advocates that affect children, contributing causes (3 examples) of human rights abuses that affect children in LDCs, strategies that LDCs, international organizations, and/or DCs can pursue (3 examples) to improve the status of children, our (DC’s) role in contributing to the child labor& sex trade abuses

4. Essays (30%)

Answer any 2 of the following 3 essay questions. Each essay is worth 15 points. Begin each essay on a new page. Your answer to each question should be no longer than 1½ typewritten pages (1.5 line spacing, 12 point font, with 1" margins). Type your name and seat number at the top of each page. On the next line, type the topic/title of the essay (e.g., “Can the Population Explosion Be Controlled”). Each essay has 3 parts. Write each part of your essay as a separate paragraph, using complete sentences. Label each paragraph (a, b, c) and begin the paragraph with a topic sentence, followed by supporting discussion/evidence. You may refer to your lecture notes and study questions to answer the essay questions, but you may not consult with fellow students. You must turn in your essay at the beginning of class on Thursday (before the exam).

How Can the Population Explosion be Controlled?

a) As Director of the Population Council in a poor LDC, you submitted a report to the President in which you say that during the past 20 year the country’s fertility rate has declined from 6.1 to 2.7–a real success story! When the President read your report, she was very happy, but also confused--since she just received another report from the UN which projected that the country’s total population would increase by 30% over the next 10 years! Use concepts discussed in the course to explain why both reports could be correct.

b) Assume that you are in charge of planning a campaign to promote family planning in a poor LDC that has a high fertility rate and a large rural/agricultural population. Discuss 3 strategies that you would implement (e.g., things you would do) as a part of your campaign to reduce the fertility rate.

c) Identify 3 factors/problems/obstacles that might threaten the success of your campaign and discuss why/how each might threaten the success of your proposed campaign.
**How Can Countries Improve Health & Nutrition?**

a) Assume that you are the Minister of Health in a Sub-Saharan African country, where malaria had not been a problem in recent years. However, today a doctor on your staff reports that during the past year the country has experienced a sharp increase in the number of malaria cases. **Describe 3 factors that may have contributed to the reemergence of malaria and then discuss 3 actions that the government might take to combat the new malaria threat.**

b) Assume that you are in charge of planning a campaign to combat HIV/AIDS in an African country, where HIV/AIDS is a growing problem. **Discuss 3 strategies that you would implement (i.e., things you would do) as part of your campaign to slow the spread of HIV/AIDS.**

c) **Identify 3 factors/problems that might threaten the success of your campaign and discuss why/how each might threaten the success of your proposed campaign.**

**How Can Access to Human Rights and Opportunity Be Expanded?**

a) **Discuss why is it difficult to get universal agreement, especially between developed & developing countries, regarding what all countries should recognize and guarantee as basic human rights?** Despite disagreement regarding what should be considered as basic human rights, much progress has been made during the past 50 years. **Identify 3 agencies/groups that have helped to promote greater access to human rights & opportunity during the past 50 years and discuss each agency’s/group’s contribution.**

b) Assume that you are a human rights activist in a LDC. **Identify 1 custom/law/practice that you believe limits the human rights of women and needs to be changed. Then, discuss 3 strategies that you would implement (i.e., things you would do) as part of your campaign to change this custom/law/practice.**

c) **Identify 3 factors/problems that might threaten the success of your campaign and discuss why/how each might threaten the success of your proposed campaign.**