

Multicultural Health 2nd edition Ritter Test Bank

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Multiple Choice

1. ___ is/are the thoughts, communications, actions, customs, beliefs, values, and institutions of racial, ethnic, religious, or social groups.

- A. Culture
- B. Race
- C. Ethnicity
- D. Social background

Answer: A

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2. A person's physical characteristics and/or genetic or biological makeup is called:

- A. culture
- B. race
- C. ethnicity
- D. origin

Answer: B

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3. All of the following are characteristics of ethnicity except:

- A. religion
- B. values
- C. eye color
- D. language

Answer: C

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4. When a person believes that his or her culture is superior to another one it is called:

- A. cultural ethnocentricity
- B. cultural relativism
- C. cultural adaptation
- D. acculturation

Answer: A

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5. The idea that all cultures are of equal value and need to be studied from a neutral point of view.

- A. Cultural ethnocentricity
- B. Cultural relativism
- C. Cultural adaptation
- D. Cultural equality

Answer: B

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6. The degree to which a person or community has adapted to the dominant culture and retained their traditional practices.

- A. Cultural ethnocentricity
- B. Cultural relativism
- C. Cultural adaptation
- D. Acculturation

Answer: C

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7. The process in which members of one cultural group adopt the beliefs and behaviors of another group.

- A. Cultural ethnocentricity
- B. Cultural relativism
- C. Cultural absorption
- D. Acculturation

Answer: D

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8. ___ people tend to have the most psychological problems and the highest stress levels.

- A. Assimilated
- B. Marginalized
- C. Integrated
- D. Separated

Answer: B

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9. A person in the United States who speaks only German and lives in a German neighborhood would be said to be:

- A. assimilated
- B. marginalized
- C. integrated
- D. separated

Answer: D

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10. One of the most important predictors of health disparities is:

- A. having health insurance
- B. socio-economic status
- C. having annual physical exams
- D. stress management skills

Answer: B

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11. According to the Institute of Medicine, the five domains of health include all of the following except

- A. environmental exposures
- B. physical movement
- C. behavior
- D. social circumstances
- E. medical care

Answer: B

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12. The legislation that prohibits federally funded programs from discriminating on the basis of race, color, or national origin.

- A. Title XII
- B. Executive Order #13,166
- C. Title XII and Executive Order #13,166
- D. The Civil Rights Act of 1964

Answer: D

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13. How many CLAS standards are there?

- A. 12
- B. 13
- C. 14
- D. 15
- E. 16

Answer: D

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14. ____ refers to personal character and what the individual believes is right or wrong conduct.

- A. Ethics
- B. Standards
- C. Morality
- D. Autonomy

Answer: C

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15. The ethical principle concerned with a person's right to self-determination and informed consent in health care.

- A. Autonomy
- B. Beneficence
- C. Justice
- D. Respect

Answer: A

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16. Being truthful and providing information that is necessary.

- A. Fidelity
- B. Beneficence
- C. Veracity

D. Respect

Answer: C

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17. The concept that a healthcare provider should do good for the patient.

- A. Autonomy
- B. Beneficence
- C. Justice
- D. Respect

Answer: B

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18. The ethical principle that people should be treated equally and fairly.

- A. Autonomy
- B. Beneficence
- C. Justice
- D. Respect

Answer: C

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True/False

19. Generally people have only one ethnicity but belong to multiple cultures.

Answer: True

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20. Generalizations and stereotypes are interchangeable terms.

Answer: False

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21. Amendment II of the Civil Rights Act prohibits federally funded programs or activities from discriminating on the basis of race, color, or national origin.

Answer: False

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22. Because of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act any provider that receives Medicare funding is prohibited from discriminating against a patient based on race or national origin.

Answer: True

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Essay

23. Why is it important to study multicultural health?

Answers: Culture affects people's perception of health and illness, how they pursue and adhere to treatment, their health behaviors, beliefs about why people become ill, how symptoms and concerns about the problem are expressed, what is considered to be a health problem, and ways to maintain and restore health. Recognizing cultural similarities and differences is an essential component for delivering effective health care services.

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