

Test Bank for Working in Community Health - Foundations for a Successful Career 1st Perrin

Chapter: Chapter 02 – Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. Literacy is defined as the capacity to communicate through:

- A) verbal, written, numbers, digital/technological format, and illustration.
- B) verbal, sign language, numbers, reading, digital/technological format.
- C) written, verbal, reading, digital/technological format, and illustration.
- D) reading, verbal, written, numbers, digital/technological format.

Ans: D

Subject: Chapter 2

2. Which of the following issues may contribute to learning disabilities?

- A) Genetics
- B) Lack of adequate nutrition
- C) Prenatal exposure (lead poisoning, drugs, environment chemicals, or alcohol)
- D) Obesity
- E) Adverse childhood experiences
- F) Lack of having adults reading books to the child
- G) Crime
- H) Genetics, prenatal exposure (lead poisoning, drugs, environment chemicals, or alcohol), adverse childhood experiences, and crime
- I) Genetics, lack of adequate nutrition, prenatal exposure (lead poisoning, drugs, environment chemicals, or alcohol), obesity, and adverse childhood experiences

Ans: H

Subject: Chapter 2

3. Verbal literacy includes _____ and _____ that occurs in every aspect of daily life.

- A) speaking; writing
- B) listening; speaking
- C) understanding; speaking
- D) listening; understanding

Ans: B

Subject: Chapter 2

4. Once individuals understand verbal communication, they begin to _____ and _____ the information presented.

- A) analyze; interpret
- B) explain; understand
- C) interpret; explain
- D) acknowledge; analyze

Ans: A

5. When writing in plain language, which technique is more useful?
A) Select one font, but increase the size, use a bold font to show emphasis in the plain language document, and use all capital letters for titles of new sections.
B) Select one plain font throughout the plain language document.
Ans: B
Subject: Chapter 2

6. When writing in plain language, what type of words should be avoided?
A) Words with two or more syllables.
B) Words with three or more syllables.
Ans: A
Subject: Chapter 2

7. Define digital technology literacy.
A) Understanding the words on any type of computer screen
B) Knowledge and ability to use computers and technology devices
C) Knowledge to use computers and technology devices
D) Ability to use computers and technology devices
Ans: B
Subject: Chapter 2

8. Numerical literacy is defined as the ability to use and understand mathematics to solve basic problems in real-world situations. Which of the following items are *not* examples of numerical skills?
A) Budgeting
B) Driving
C) Health
D) Medication
E) Cooking
F) All of these are correct
Ans: F
Subject: Chapter 2

9. Name the three types of carbohydrates.
A) Candy, starches, and fiber
B) Fruits, vegetables, and fiber
C) Fiber, starches, and sugars
D) Starches, fiber, and fruits
Ans: C
Subject: Chapter 2

10. What are three examples of health literacy skills?

- A) Access healthcare services, analyze risks and benefits, and arrange for transportation to the clinic.
- B) Interpret lab and test results, evaluate health information, and pick up prescriptions from the pharmacy.
- C) Access healthcare services covered by health insurance, interpret lab and test results, analyze risks and benefits for the patient.
- D) Arrange transportation to a medical appointment, interpret lab and test results, evaluate health information, and pick up prescriptions from the pharmacy.

Ans: C

Subject: Chapter 2

11. Effective listening skills include, but are not limited to:

- A) speak slowly, use common language, and make appropriate eye contact.
- B) do not interrupt the patient, face the patient when speaking, and speak slowly.
- C) sit at the same level of the patient, provide feedback, and ask for a return demonstration.
- D) keep an open mind, assess the patient's level of emotional distress, and be attentive.
- E) All of these are correct.
- F) speak slowly, use common language, and make appropriate eye contact; do not interrupt the patient, face the patient when speaking, and speak slowly; and sit at the same level of the patient, provide feedback, and ask for a return demonstration.

Ans: E

Subject: Chapter 2

12. What are the four learning style categories?

- A) Reading, visual, writing, and performance
- B) Visual, reading/writing, performance, and numerical
- C) Kinesthetic, reading/writing, auditory, and visual
- D) Kinesthetic, performance, reading, and writing

Ans: C

Subject: Chapter 2

13. If an instructor teaches by giving a lecture, what type of learning style is being used?

- A) Performance
- B) Auditory
- C) Kinesthetic
- D) Reading/writing

Ans: B

Subject: Chapter 2

True/False

1. True or False? According to the National Center for Education Statistics, about 21 percent of U.S. adults have difficulty completing simple tasks, such as reading short sentences to locate information.

Ans: True

Subject: Chapter 2

2. True or False? In the U.S. literacy statistics indicate that approximately 30 percent of adults cannot read a book written at the eighth-grade level.

Ans: False

Subject: Chapter 2

3. True or False? Few non-native English speaking adult immigrants and refugees seek out English education to become literate.

Ans: False

Subject: Chapter 2

4. True or False? One misconception about individuals with learning disabilities is that they are less intelligent or capable.

Ans: False

Subject: Chapter 2

5. True or False? Using plain language in writing avoids creating barriers, saves time and money, and improves how the reader responds to the message.

Ans: True

Subject: Chapter 2

Short Answer

1. What are the five types of literacy?

Ans: Verbal, written/reading, digital, numerical, and health

Subject: Chapter 2

Essay

1. List three contributing factors of low literacy.

Ans: Quality of education, socioeconomic and racial inequality, poverty, non-native English speakers, learning disabilities, and crime

Subject: Chapter 2

1. Literacy is defined as the capacity to communicate through:
- A) verbal, written, numbers, digital/technological format, and illustration.
 - B) verbal, sign language, numbers, reading, digital/technological format.
 - C) written, verbal, reading, digital/technological format, and illustration.
 - D) reading, verbal, written, numbers, digital/technological format.

Ans: D

Subject: Chapter 2

2. Which of the following issues may contribute to learning disabilities?
- A) Genetics
 - B) Lack of adequate nutrition
 - C) Prenatal exposure (lead poisoning, drugs, environment chemicals, or alcohol)
 - D) Obesity
 - E) Adverse childhood experiences
 - F) Lack of having adults reading books to the child
 - G) Crime
 - H) Genetics, prenatal exposure (lead poisoning, drugs, environment chemicals, or alcohol), adverse childhood experiences, and crime
 - I) Genetics, lack of adequate nutrition, prenatal exposure (lead poisoning, drugs, environment chemicals, or alcohol), obesity, and adverse childhood experiences

Ans: H

Subject: Chapter 2

3. Verbal literacy includes _____ and _____ that occurs in every aspect of daily life.
- A) speaking; writing
 - B) listening; speaking
 - C) understanding; speaking
 - D) listening; understanding

Ans: B

Subject: Chapter 2

4. Once individuals understand verbal communication, they begin to _____ and _____ the information presented.

- A) analyze; interpret
- B) explain; understand
- C) interpret; explain
- D) acknowledge; analyze

Ans: A

Subject: Chapter 2

5. When writing in plain language, which technique is more useful?

- A) Select one font, but increase the size, use a bold font to show emphasis in the plain language document, and use all capital letters for titles of new sections.
- B) Select one plain font throughout the plain language document.

Ans: B

Subject: Chapter 2

6. When writing in plain language, what type of words should be avoided?

- A) Words with two or more syllables.
- B) Words with three or more syllables.

Ans: A

Subject: Chapter 2

7. Define digital technology literacy.

- A) Understanding the words on any type of computer screen
- B) Knowledge and ability to use computers and technology devices
- C) Knowledge to use computers and technology devices
- D) Ability to use computers and technology devices

Ans: B

Subject: Chapter 2

8. Numerical literacy is defined as the ability to use and understand mathematics to solve basic problems in real-world situations. Which of the following items are *not* examples of numerical skills?

- A) Budgeting
- B) Driving
- C) Health

- D) Medication
- E) Cooking
- F) All of these are correct

Ans: F

Subject: Chapter 2

9. Name the three types of carbohydrates.

- A) Candy, starches, and fiber
- B) Fruits, vegetables, and fiber
- C) Fiber, starches, and sugars
- D) Starches, fiber, and fruits

Ans: C

Subject: Chapter 2

10. What are three examples of health literacy skills?

- A) Access healthcare services, analyze risks and benefits, and arrange for transportation to the clinic.
- B) Interpret lab and test results, evaluate health information, and pick up prescriptions from the pharmacy.
- C) Access healthcare services covered by health insurance, interpret lab and test results, analyze risks and benefits for the patient.
- D) Arrange transportation to a medical appointment, interpret lab and test results, evaluate health information, and pick up prescriptions from the pharmacy.

Ans: C

Subject: Chapter 2

11. Effective listening skills include, but are not limited to:

- A) speak slowly, use common language, and make appropriate eye contact.
- B) do not interrupt the patient, face the patient when speaking, and speak slowly.
- C) sit at the same level of the patient, provide feedback, and ask for a return demonstration.
- D) keep an open mind, assess the patient's level of emotional distress, and be attentive.
- E) All of these are correct.
- F) speak slowly, use common language, and make appropriate eye contact; do not interrupt the patient, face the patient when speaking, and speak slowly; and sit at the same level of the patient, provide feedback, and ask for a return demonstration.

Ans: E

12. What are the four learning style categories?
- A) Reading, visual, writing, and performance
 - B) Visual, reading/writing, performance, and numerical
 - C) Kinesthetic, reading/writing, auditory, and visual
 - D) Kinesthetic, performance, reading, and writing

Ans: C
Subject: Chapter 2

13. If an instructor teaches by giving a lecture, what type of learning style is being used?
- A) Performance
 - B) Auditory
 - C) Kinesthetic
 - D) Reading/writing

Ans: B
Subject: Chapter 2

True/False

1. True or False? According to the National Center for Education Statistics, about 21 percent of U.S. adults have difficulty completing simple tasks, such as reading short sentences to locate information.

Ans: True
Subject: Chapter 2

2. True or False? In the U.S. literacy statistics indicate that approximately 30 percent of adults cannot read a book written at the eighth-grade level.

Ans: False
Subject: Chapter 2

3. True or False? Few non-native English speaking adult immigrants and refugees seek out English education to become literate.

Ans: False
Subject: Chapter 2

4. True or False? One misconception about individuals with learning disabilities is that they are less intelligent or capable.

Ans: False
Subject: Chapter 2

5. True or False? Using plain language in writing avoids creating barriers, saves time and money, and improves how the reader responds to the message.

Ans: True
Subject: Chapter 2

Essay

1. What are the five types of literacy?

Ans: Verbal, written/reading, digital, numerical, and health
Subject: Chapter 2

Essay

1. List three contributing factors of low literacy.

Ans: Quality of education, socioeconomic and racial inequality, poverty, non-native English speakers, learning disabilities, and crime
Subject: Chapter 2