



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS AUGUST 2021

UNIT CODE: BSN 215

UNIT NAME: **MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY**

DATE: FRIDAY 30TH JULY 2021

TIME: 2 HOURS

Start: 9.00AM

Finish: 11.00AM

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The exam is set out of 70 marks
2. Section A has 50 MCQs, each is one mark
3. For section A, select **only one** correct response
4. Section B has Short Answer Questions (SAQs) worth 20 marks
5. Answer all the questions in all sections

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs) 50 MARKS

1. The process by which people acquire culture from another is known as,
 - a. Acculturation
 - b. Enculturation
 - c. Enaculturation
 - d. Inculturation

2. Handing down of opinion, customs, beliefs from generation to generation is known as
 - a. Tradition
 - b. Customs
 - c. Taboos
 - d. Folkway

3. The system by which groups of people are ranked in a society on the basis of power and economic wealth is known as
 - a. status
 - b. hypergamy
 - c. social mobility
 - d. stratification

4. The smallest unit of culture is known as
 - a. Taboos
 - b. Norms
 - c. Mores
 - d. Trait

5. Scientific examination of human behavior is
 - a. Civic science
 - b. Social science
 - c. Anthropology
 - d. None of the above

6. Standard of group behavior is
 - a. Norm
 - b. Values
 - c. Belief
 - d. Custom

7. Bond between the parents and children and grandchildren and so on iskinship
- Affial
 - consanguinal
 - Patriarchial
 - matriarchal
8. According to the medical model of illness:
- Illness is anything less than a complete state of physical, social, and mental wellbeing.
 - Illness is best dealt with through holistic treatment.
 - Doctors around the world generally reach the same diagnosis when confronted with the same symptoms.
 - A given illness will manifest itself in different ways in different countries
9. Which of the following is an underlying assumption of functionalism?
- Society is a smoothly-working, integrated whole.
 - Society is held together by coercion and constraint.
 - Deviance is necessary for society to evolve.
 - Society's needs often conflict with individuals' needs.
10. We can tell that a condition is deviant by seeing if those who exhibit the condition:
- Are punished.
 - Receive token gifts.
 - Are police officers.
 - have broken universal moral laws
11. Which of the following is LEAST well explained by the sick role model?
- The illegal drug user whose family rejects him after he gets AIDS
 - The illegal drug user whose family supports him after he gets AIDS
 - The person who seeks medical care for syphilis
 - The person who seeks medical care for a mild cold
12. According to the sociological model of illness, illness is:
- Not a form of deviance.
 - An objectively defined condition.
 - An ethical construction.
 - A moral status.

13. According to sociologists, NURSES are:
- social institutions.
 - social deviants.
 - social control agents.
 - cultural commodities.
14. Which is NOT a major area of investigation in medical sociology?
- Social facets of health and disease.
 - Social functions of health organizations and institutions.
 - The relationship of health care delivery systems to other systems.
 - All of the above answers are major areas of investigation in medical sociology.
15. Medical sociology is an important area of study because:
- It promotes the role biology plays in social life.
 - It represents a departure from the theory-heavy discipline of general sociology.
 - It recognizes the role that social factors play in determining or influencing health.
 - It is the result of a merger between medicine and sociology.
16. The scholar who first provided a major theoretical approach for medical sociology was:
- Durkheim.
 - Parsons.
 - Weber.
 - Mead.
17. In the case of the sick role, illness is seen as _____, and its undesirable nature reinforces the motivation to be healthy.
- Deviance
 - Normal.
 - Biological.
 - Social.
18. In developing his concept of the sick role, Parsons linked his ideas to which two classical theorists?
- Marx and Goffman.
 - Weber and Marx.
 - Marx and Engels.
 - Durkheim and Weber.

19. What is NOT a task of a sociologist in medicine
- Analyze the social etiology or causes of health disorders
 - Study the differences in social attitudes as they relate to health
 - Understand the way in which the incidence and prevalence of a specific health disorder is related to social variables.
 - Develop theory that assists in understanding social issues related to health.
20. The medicine of social spaces is concerned with:
- Curing disease.
 - Preventing disease.
 - Understanding disease.
 - Cataloging disease.
21. Unlike infectious diseases, chronic diseases typically are _____ and _____.
- Short term; incurable.
 - Short term; curable.
 - Long term; incurable.
 - Long term; curable.
22. With the transition to a greater prevalence of chronic diseases, nurses have increasingly had to take which approach to medical care?
- Use of “magic bullets.”
 - “Whole person” care.
 - The re-mystification of disease.
 - Assembly-line care.
23. Which of the following are TRUE about health lifestyles?
- They include behaviors like smoking, drinking, and alcohol consumption.
 - They influence whether and how severely one becomes ill.
 - They are influenced by one’s social environment.
 - All of the above.
24. Which of the following statements is true concerning illness?
- Illness is a feeling of not being normal and healthy.
 - Illness and disease are the same thing.
 - Illness is an objectively measurable pathological condition of the body.
 - a and b above

25. In which type of medical system is it assumed that illness is due to impersonal, mechanistic causes in nature that can be potentially understood and cured by the application of the scientific method of discovery?
- Naturalistic
 - Personalistic
 - both of the above
 - None of the above
26. In which type of medical system is it likely that illness would be attributed to spirit possession, loss, or damage?
- Naturalistic
 - Personalistic
 - Neither of the above
 - None of the above
27. Which of the following statements is true?
- The curing practices of any medical system may be effective in relieving pain and curing minor illnesses.
 - Folk medicines and curing practices have no curative powers and are based purely on superstition.
 - Ill people rarely get well without the help of a medical doctor or folk curler
 - Culture has no role in healing
28. A(n) _____ is a harmless medical treatment that should have no effect on a patient's disease but actually improves his or her condition as a result of the belief that it will help.
- Cortisol
 - Ethnocentric
 - Placebo
 - Paracetamol
29. Placebos are especially effective when _____ .
- sugar pills are used
 - both the doctor and the patient believe that they will be effective
 - the patient is not aware that he or she is being given medical treatment
 - They are administered IV only
30. Which of the following statements is true concerning culture specific diseases?
- They sometimes become world-wide epidemics.
 - They are found only in small-scale societies.
 - They cause only relatively minor illnesses.
 - None of the above

31. Which of the following statements is true concerning mental illness?
- It is not present in all societies.
 - All societies define people who regularly carry on animated conversations with dead relatives or other supernatural beings as being mentally ill.
 - What a culture defines as abnormal behavior is a consequence of what it defines as a modal personality
 - They are the number one cause of death in our set up
32. In contemporary societies, social institutions are:
- highly specialized, interrelated sets of social practices
 - disorganized social relations in a postmodern world
 - virtual communities in cyberspace
 - no longer relevant to sociology
33. When sociologists study the structure of layers in society and people's movement between them, they call this
- social stratification
 - social control
 - social conflict
 - social solidarity
34. Social norms are:
- creative activities such as gardening, cookery and craftwork
 - the symbolic representation of social groups in the mass media
 - religious beliefs about how the world ought to be
 - rules and expectations about interaction that regulate social life
35. Sociology can be considered a social science because:
- Its theories are logical, explicit and supported by empirical evidence
 - Sociologists collect data in a relatively objective and systematic way
 - Ideas and research findings are scrutinized by other sociologists
 - All of the above
36. What is the name of the process by which we acquire a sense of identity and become members of society?
- Rationalization
 - Colonization
 - McDonaldization
 - Socialization

37. Social order is most necessary for social
- Development
 - Interaction
 - Stability
 - Movement
38. According to Durkhen, deviance
- Is defined according the social context in which the act is performed
 - Performs several useful functions for society
 - Is defined by the powerful groups in the society
 - Is always a crime
39. Families meet the needs for society to socialize children and reproduce new members. This statement MOST closely reflects
- Marxism
 - Feminism
 - Functionalism
 - Interactionism
40. Ms W who has one son from previous relationship, has married Mr O who has two daughters. They all live in the same household. This family can be classified as
- Nuclear
 - Extended
 - Matrifocal
 - Blended
41. Secularization may best be described as
- An enrichment of religious beliefs
 - An increase in religious practices
 - The reduction of religious influences
 - The growth in the number of religious sects
42. Karl Marx argued that religion
- Promotes positive change
 - Justifies poverty and oppression
 - Unites the different social classes
 - Promotes alienation from production

43. Ms C Sister J is a cleaner at a local car company. Ms C recently attained her degree at the University and was employed as a business manager in a prestigious organization. Which of the following types of social morbidity describes Ms C's experience?
- Vertical
 - Horizontal
 - Intergenerational
 - Intragenerational
44. Which of the following best describes intergenerational mobility?
- The son of a laborer becomes a laborer
 - After ten years of formal education a skilled mechanic becomes a lawyer
 - Mary was demoted to clerical worker after working as an administrative assistance for 10 years
 - Jane becomes a hospital receptionist and subsequently her daughter becomes a medical doctor
45. Which of the following terms describes the process where the dominant culture is imposed on the subordinate culture?
- Assimilation
 - Acculturation
 - Enculturation
 - Counter culture
46. A subculture can best be defined as a group
- Whose cultural traits have been assimilated into modern society
 - has certain cultural traits which are inferior to those of the wider society
 - Located within the wider society which has norms and values that differ from those of mainstream society
 - Located within the substructure of society and are therefore exploited and oppressed
47. Which of the following features is characteristic of a sect?
- Its membership rejects the beliefs of others
 - It does not seek to change inequality
 - It limits membership to a specific class
 - Members can belong to other religious groups
48. A meritocracy is a system in which rewards and social positions are based on
- Class and gender
 - Ability and ethnicity
 - Achievement and class
 - Ability and achievement

49. Which of the following statements describes the educational system reinforces gender stereotyping?
- Females outnumber males at a tertiary level institution
 - Females are expected to pursue non-technical subjects
 - Males underachieve in school because teachers are predominantly females
 - Males value nonacademic routes to success more than their female counterparts
50. According to the functionalist perspective social mobility is restricted in
- Open societies
 - Meritocracies
 - Modern societies
 - Closed societies

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. State five (5) factors contribute to downward social mobility (5 marks)
2. Enumerate five (5) functions that are performed by family as a social institution (5 marks)
3. Explain re-socialization and give two examples. (5 marks)
4. What are the five (5) specific reasons people study sociology? (5 marks)