



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS AUGUST 2023

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 215 MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

Date: 7TH AUGUST 2023

Time: 2 Hours

Start: 2:00 P.M.

Finish: 4:00 P.M.

Instructions

- 1) This paper has three sections: Section A, Section B and Section C
- 2) Answer **ALL** questions in Section A and Section B and C
- 3) Use the University examination booklets provided
- 4) Re-writing the questions on your answer sheet is unnecessary

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**(20 MARKS)**

1. Standard of group behavior is: -
 - A. Norm
 - B. Values
 - C. Belief
 - D. Custom

2. The following is an underlying assumption of functionalism: -
 - A. Society is a smoothly-working, integrated whole.
 - B. Society is held together by coercion and constraint.
 - C. Deviance is necessary for society to evolve.
 - D. Society's needs often conflict with individuals' needs.

3. We can tell that a condition is deviant by seeing if those who exhibit the condition: -
 - A. Are punished.
 - B. Receive token gifts.
 - C. Are police officers.
 - D. Have broken universal moral laws

4. The following is LEAST well explained by the sick role model: -
 - A. The illegal drug user whose family rejects him after he gets AIDS
 - B. The illegal drug user whose family supports him after he gets AIDS
 - C. The person who seeks medical care for syphilis
 - D. The person who seeks medical care for a mild cold

5. According to the sociological model of illness, illness is: -
 - A. Not a form of deviance.
 - B. An objectively defined condition.
 - C. An ethical construction.
 - D. A moral status.

6. Medical sociology is an important area of study because: -
 - A. It promotes the role biology plays in social life.
 - B. It represents a departure from the theory-heavy discipline of general sociology.
 - C. It recognizes the role that social factors play in determining or influencing health.
 - D. It is the result of a merger between medicine and sociology.

7. The scholar who first provided a major theoretical approach for medical sociology was:-
 - A. Durkheim.
 - B. Parsons.
 - C. Weber.
 - D. Mead.

8. In developing his concept of the sick role, Parsons linked his ideas to which two classical theorists: -
- A. Marx and Goffman.
 - B. Weber and Marx.
 - C. Marx and Engels.
 - D. Durkheim and Weber.
9. The medicine of social spaces is concerned with: -
- A. Curing disease.
 - B. Preventing disease.
 - C. Understanding disease.
 - D. Cataloging disease.
10. With the transition to a greater prevalence of chronic diseases, nurses have increasingly had to take which approach to medical care; -
- A. Use of “magic bullets.”
 - B. “Whole person” care.
 - C. The re-mystification of disease.
 - D. Assembly-line care.
11. The following statements is true concerning illness: -
- A. Illness is a feeling of not being normal and healthy.
 - B. Illness and disease are the same thing.
 - C. Illness is an objectively measurable pathological condition of the body.
 - D. Illness is subjective
12. In contemporary societies, social institutions are:
- A. Highly specialized, interrelated sets of social practices
 - B. Disorganized social relations in a postmodern world
 - C. Virtual communities in cyberspace
 - D. No longer relevant to sociology
13. Social mobility is: -
- A. The movement from one social class to another.
 - B. The movement from one country to another.
 - C. The division of society into various social layers.
 - D. Marrying of a person of the same social caste.
14. The following does not describe social structure: -
- A. It is the -society’s social organization.
 - B. It is the division of labor in society.
 - C. It is the allocation of roles in society.
 - D. It is the movement up and down the social ladder.

15. We can tell the social class of an individual through any of three of the following. The odd one is: -
- A. The height of the individual.
 - B. The people that an individual associate with most of the time.
 - C. The verbal evaluations that others make about the occupation of an individual.
 - D. Use of various symbolic indicators.
16. In caste societies such as India: -
- A. The principle of exogamy patterns most marriage practices.
 - B. Different occupations are associated with degrees of cleanliness.
 - C. All castes have equal access to power, prestige, and wealth.
 - D. Social mobility is unrestricted.
17. The term for a social assemblage whose members claim a common ancestry; -
- A. Collaterally
 - B. Bilateral kindred
 - C. Descent group
 - D. Family
18. The following is an example of informal positive social control: -
- A. Shaking hands
 - B. Giving awards
 - C. Job promotions
 - D. Reprimanding
19. The following statement is true regarding social institution: -
- A. Authority is produced by political institutions
 - B. Rituals are produced by educational institutions
 - C. Power is produced by economic institutions
 - D. They have no fixed roles
20. Choose a feature of the storming stage of group formation: -
- A. Unclear individual roles
 - B. Members begin to work to optimize team process
 - C. Commitment to team goals
 - D. Blurry team relationships

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(30 MARKS)

1. State five (5) features of caste system (5 marks)
2. Outline five (5) reproduction functions of social institutions (5 marks)
3. Define the following terms as used in medical sociology (5 marks)
 - a. Disease
 - b. Illness
 - c. Sickness
 - d. Healing
 - e. Symptom
4. State five (5) scenarios in which societies can organize themselves (5 marks)
5. Outline five (5) reasons why nurses should study medical sociology (5 marks)
6. State five (5) factors that may lead to downward social mobility (5 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION

(20 MARKS)

1. Using relevant examples, describe the functions of religious institutions. (20 marks)