



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
END OF SEMESTER MAY 2025 EXAMINATIONS

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 215 - Medical Sociology

DATE:

Duration: 2 HOURS Start: Finish:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam is out of 70 marks
2. This Examination comprises THREE Sections. Section I: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks) Section II: Short Answer Questions (30 marks) and Section III: Long Answer Questions (20 marks)
3. Answer ALL Questions.
4. Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

SECTION A - MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

Instructions: Answer all the questions in this section

1. The scientific study of social interactions and of social organization is called
 - A. psychology.
 - B. sociology.
 - C. sociometry.
 - D. socialism.

2. The "sociological perspective" points out that
 - A. we have absolutely no control over our individual behaviour.
 - B. there is scientific agreement that the subconscious is the principal source of behavioural motivation.
 - C. as we look beyond outer appearances at what lies beneath, we encounter new levels of social reality.
 - D. written rules and regulations are the unquestionable roots of behaviour.

3. _____ is commonly credited with being the founder of sociology.
 - A. Max Weber
 - B. Emile Durkheim
 - C. Harriet Martineau
 - D. Auguste Comte

4. What is one role of the sociologist in the health care system?
 - A. patient advocate
 - B. medical provider
 - C. preventer of disease
 - D. controller of funds

5. Why is the concept of health difficult to define?
 - A. It is linked to social status.
 - B. It is subject to many circumstances.
 - C. There are varying opinions in different cultures
 - D. There are fluctuations as time changes.

6. What is one reason chronic disease is more prevalent in today's society?
 - A. People are living longer.
 - B. People cannot afford healthcare.
 - C. People are avoiding routine exams.
 - D. People cannot break out of the class system.

7. What is one reason there has been a re-emergence of infectious disease in recent years?
 - A. Decline in funding to healthcare
 - B. Lack of insurance
 - C. Antibiotic resistance
 - D. Lifestyle choices

8. Why has the prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) been on the increase among homosexual men?
- A. B. They are reluctant to seek medical attention.
 - B. They are less inhibited by their lifestyle.
 - C. They are more accepted by peers.
 - D. They are constantly changing careers.
9. When do gendered expectations by families begin?
- A. At conception
 - B. At birth
 - C. At adolescence
 - D. In adulthood
10. The elements of our society that are socially constructed, such as social institutions, formal organizations, and bureaucracies is:
- A. Ethnic groups
 - B. Gender groups
 - C. Racial groups
 - D. Blood type
11. Which of the following is **NOT**, according to sociologists, considered a characteristic of a minority group?
- A. Distinctive physical or cultural traits that are devalued by the dominant group
 - B. Numerical inferiority to the dominant population
 - C. Involuntary membership in the group, usually by birth
 - D. A strong sense of solidarity and group identity
12. Which of the following best describes ethnocentrism as understood in sociology?
- A. A belief in cultural relativism, where all cultures are viewed as equal and understood on their own terms.
 - B. A sociological framework that promotes blending cultural values to create harmony among diverse groups.
 - C. The belief that one's own culture is superior to others and the tendency to evaluate other cultures using the standards of one's own culture
 - D. The process of adopting aspects of a dominant culture while maintaining core elements of one's original cultural identity.
13. A young man in the medical profession decides that he wants to become a professional rugby player. He joins a rugby team, reads articles about the best rugby players, and attends rugby camps. This is an example of:
- A. Resocialization.
 - B. Occupational socialization.
 - C. Anticipatory socialization
 - D. Reciprocal socialization
14. Which of the following best defines socialization from a sociological perspective?
- A. The biological process through which individuals inherit behavioural traits from their parents.
 - B. The structured interaction through which individuals internalize the norms, values, beliefs, and behaviours required for effective participation in society.

- C. The informal exchange of ideas between individuals that leads to innovation and creativity in social settings.
- D. The act of conforming to peer pressure in order to gain social acceptance within a group.
15. Why is socialization very important for human beings?
- A. Achieving full human potential requires interaction with others.
 - B. Socialization allows people to challenge societal norms and assert their individualism.
 - C. Socialization helps people overcome the biological instincts that drive human behavior.
 - D. The content of socialization is the same across cultures and is what unites all societies
16. 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
17. Medical sociology, as a subdiscipline, began gaining strength:
- A. It was always part of sociology as a major focus of classical sociologists.
 - B. After World War II with the infusion of large amounts of federal funding for research.
 - C. Only in the last two decades when major worldwide health crises highlighted the need for it.
 - D. It never has been a major part of sociology and exists only as a small part of the medical field
18. Which of the following different types of conflict is correctly defined?
- A. Interpersonal conflicts are conflicts within the person.
 - B. Intrapersonal conflicts are conflicts between two or a small number of people.
 - C. Interpersonal conflicts are conflicts between two or a small number of people.
 - D. Intrapersonal conflicts are conflicts between people.
19. Which of the following is the best definition of *ascribed status*?
- A. A social role that is earned through personal achievements, education, and occupational success, reflecting individual merit and effort.
 - B. A symbolic position within society granted by peers or institutions in recognition of exemplary moral conduct or civic responsibility.
 - C. A legal or political status gained through formal processes such as naturalization, voting, or civil service participation
 - D. A social position assigned to an individual at birth or involuntarily later in life, based on characteristics such as race, gender, or family background, over which the individual has little or no control.

20. Cultural assessments by which something is identified as right, desirable, and moral are referred to by sociologists as:
- A. Norms
 - B. Sanctions
 - C. Values
 - D. Roles

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

30 MARKS

Instructions: Answer all the questions in this section

1. With the help of two examples, explain the concept of kinship. (6 marks)
2. Give an example of one social institution and explain its role in society. (5 marks)
3. Explain three reasons for studying sociology in medical sciences. (6 marks)
4. Outline any three outdated cultural practices that conflict with modern public health interventions. (4 marks)
5. Using two examples, explain the meaning of health inequality. (4 marks)
6. State five factors that lead people to substance abuse. (5 marks)

SECTION C: ESSAY QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

1. Identify and explain five sociological reasons for vaccine hesitancy among specific populations. (10 marks)
2. Describe five ways in which media and digital technology influence health awareness and behavior. (10 marks)