

MOI UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

END OF TERM EXAMINATION (ETE) 2020/2021
COURSE TITLE: BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES AND ETHICS
COURSE CODE: MSB 102
PROGRAMME: MBChB, MPY& BSc EVH, BSc Nur, BDS, BSc PT, BSc MLS
YEAR OF STUDY: 1 (ONE)
DATE: 27TH APRIL, 2022 TIME: 9.00 A.M. – 12.00 NOON

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:-

- (i) Write your University Registration Number on every piece of paper you use.
- (ii) Do not write your names on any piece of paper you use.
- (iii) This paper consists of Four (4) Sections, Section A: Psychology, Section B: Medical Anthropology, Section C: Medical Sociology, Section D: Ethics.
- (v) Read carefully the additional instructions preceding each section.
- (vi) Answer each section on a separate answer sheet/and booklet

SECTION A: PSYCHOLOGY

PART I: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs)

Instructions: There are THREE questions in this section worth 10 marks each. Answer ALL the Three (3) questions from this section.

1. Understanding the developmental process is important when relating to people. Discuss.
2. Stages of development are important in understanding behaviour. Discuss.
3. There are several determinants of Behaviour. Discuss.

PART II: LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS (LEQs) (40 minutes)

Instructions: There are TWO questions in this section worth 20 marks. Answer Any One (1) question from this section.

LEQ 1. Discuss the relevance of psychology to the health care provider.

(20 minutes)

LEQ 2. Discuss any one developmental theory explaining how it helps you understand behaviour.

(20 minutes)

02/1/15

SECTION B: MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS TYPE III

INSTRUCTIONS:-

- (I) EACH OF THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION CONSISTS OF A STATEMENT/QUESTION WHOSE MOST APPROPRIATE COMPLETION/ANSWER IS PROVIDED AMONG THE FIVE OPTIONS NUMBERED (A) - (D).
- (II) FOR EACH QUESTION (1-5), SELECT THE MOST APPROPRIATE OPTION AND INDICATE BY PRINTING AN X IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX IN THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED.
- (III) A CORRECT RESPONSE EARNS YOU ONE MARK.

1. Anthropology is basic study of;

- a) Human being
- b) Community
- c) Male and female
- d) None of these

2. The sub discipline of anthropology that studies diversity of human behavior in the past is;

- a) physical anthropology
- b) archaeology
- c) linguistic anthropology
- d) cultural anthropology

3. The study of the bodies and behaviour of human-like species such as monkeys and apes is called;

- a) anthropology
- b) apeology
- c) primatology
- d) archaeology

4. The field of anthropology that studies cross-cultural knowledge and use of plants is called;

- a) ethnobotany
- b) forensic anthropology
- c) vegetal anthropology
- d) there is no such field

5. Students who major in anthropology can make a living in which career(s)?
- a) teaching
 - b) business/consulting
 - c) government/policy
 - d) all of the above
6. Which of these is NOT part of the anthropological perspective?
- a) Cross-cultural study
 - b) Ethnocentrism
 - c) Holism
 - d) Cultural relativism
7. The perspective that all aspects of a culture must be studied in interconnection with each other is;
- a) Holism
 - b) cross-cultural study
 - c) glocalization
 - d) cultural relativism
8. The written description of a culture that an anthropologist produces from his/her research is called;
- a) Ethnocentrism
 - b) ethnicity
 - c) ethnocide
 - d) ethnography
9. The attitude that you can understand or judge another culture in terms of your own culture is called;
- a) cultural relativism
 - b) cultural anthropology
 - c) ethnocentrism
 - d) ethnoculturalism
10. Who said "Ideas about race, culture and people-hood or ethnicity have long served to orient anthropology's inquiries"
- a) Eric R. Wolf
 - b) Magnus Hundt
 - c) Otto Casmann
 - d) Bartholins

11. Word Anthropology first appeared in Renaissance Germany in the works of;

- a) Magnus Hundt
- b) Otto Casmann
- c) Bartholins
- d) Both a & b

12. Who defined l'anthropologie as follows: Anthropology, that is to say the science that treats of man, is divided ordinarily and with reason into Anatomy, which considers the body and the parts, and Psychology, which speaks of the soul;

- a) Bartholins
- b) Étienne Serres
- c) Charles Darwin
- d) Paul Broca

13. Name the neurosurgeon who had taken an interest in the pathology of speech;

- a) Bartholins
- b) Étienne Serres
- c) Charles Darwin
- d) Paul Broca

14. Who defined anthropology as "the science of the nature of man"?

- a) Waitz
- b) Étienne Serres
- c) Charles Darwin
- d) Paul Broca

15. Cultural anthropology in particular has emphasized;

- a) cultural relativism
- b) holism,
- c) Use of findings to frame cultural critiques
- d) All of these

16. In Great Britain and the Commonwealth countries, the British tradition of _____ tends to dominate.

- a) Social anthropology
- b) biological or physical anthropology;
- c) cultural anthropology
- d) None of these

17. In the United States, anthropology has traditionally been divided into the four field approach developed by _____ in the early 20th century:

- a) Franz Boas
- b) Étienne Serres
- c) Charles Darwin
- d) Adam F. Kollár

18. Ethnology term coined and defined by;

- a) Étienne Serres
- b) Charles Darwin
- c) Adam F. Kollár
- d) Franz Boas

19. Kardiner in his study of relationship between culture and personality is;

- a) Present personality
- b) Grooming personality
- c) Basic personality
- d) All of the above

20. In nature a mode or strategy for survival is known as;

- a) An association
- b) Artificial selection
- c) An adaptation
- d) Adaptive radiation

21. Ruth Benedict, Margaret Mead, are students of;

- a) Morgan
- b) E.B Taylor
- c) Franz Boas
- d) None of these

22. In the case of skeletalized human remains, which of the following features is not of potential use in making a personal identification?

- a) Bone disorders
- b) Dentition
- c) Tattoos
- d) Surgical implants

23. One of unique aspects of cultural anthropology is;

- a) Spending long periods living in the communities they study
- b) The use of questionnaires in their fieldwork
- c) The collection of quantitative behaviour data
- d) Subjecting people to laboratory experimentation

24. Which of following kin term systems distinguishes between cross and parallel cousins;

- a) Hawaiian
- b) Eskimo
- c) Sudanese
- d) Iroquois

25. Egoistic, special type of suicide presented by Emile Durkheim spring from;

- a) Excessive regulation
- b) Excessive individualism
- c) Over migration with group
- d) None of these

26. Which of following kinds of work would applied anthropology include?

- a) Cultural resource management
- b) Medical anthropology
- c) Ethno botany
- d) All of the above

27. Medical anthropology is a study about?

- a) Health
- b) Disease
- c) Mental health
- d) All of the above

28. Biological anthropology includes study of;

- a) Non-human primates
- b) Fossil record of human evolution
- c) Human variation
- d) All of the above

29. Who are leaders in economic, military, political, and religious affairs?

- a) King
- b) Big man
- c) Chiefs
- d) Political leader

30. Research is usually use in field of;

- a) Biology and chemistry
- b) Math's and physics
- c) Sociology and anthropology
- d) Urdu and English

31. In caste society groups of persons engaged in specific occupations and characteristics which is called;

- a) Impurity
- b) Purity
- c) Clean
- d) None of these

32. Feminist anthropologists shows that there is no difference;

- a) with women and girl
- b) Men and boys
- c) Women and men
- d) None of these

33. Term used to refer to biological maximum number of birth is;

- a) Sex ratio
- b) Fertility
- c) Fecundity
- d) Natural increase

34. Systems are ones in which kinship group membership and inheritance passes through female line;

- a) Matrilineal
- b) Patrilineal
- c) Matriarchy
- d) Patriarchy

35. Cultural ecology process of;

- a) Human nature
- b) Human Adaptation
- c) Human behaviour
- d) Human made culture

36. Sociology should relinquish every attempt at discovering origins and forms of evolution;

- a) Aristotle
- b) Karl Marx
- c) Claude Levi Strauss
- d) Herbert Spenser

37. Humans to transform themselves from plant and dead animal in Africa to a truly global species behavior patterns and knowledge by people as members of a society;

- a) Culture
- b) Tradition
- c) Way of living
- d) None of these

38. Mode of production that includes gathering of food that is available in nature, by gathering, fishing, or hunting;

- a) Foraging
- b) Horticulture
- c) Pastoralist
- d) Agriculture

39. Davis's work focused on issues of personality development, childhood socialization, and educational testing of intelligence in;

- a) 1940
- b) 1950
- c) 1930
- d) 1941

40. Who presented that capitalism is the product of one sect of Christianity?

- a) Max Weber
- b) Karl Max
- c) Emile Durkheim
- d) Spenser

41. Social class position in a true open class structure is based upon in which;

- a) Ascribed criteria
- b) Race
- c) Family position
- d) Achieved criteria

42. Applied anthropology make somewhat greater use of;

- a) Qualitative method
- b) Quantitative method
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of these

43. Process by which cultural traits spread from one group or society to another is called;

- a) Folkways
- b) cultural diffusion
- c) counter culture
- d) cultural complexes

44. What is definition of a literate person?

- a) A person who can read
- b) A person who can read and write
- c) A person who can only write
- d) None of these

45. Which of following factors would come under term of diversity?

- a) Gender
- b) Socio-economic status
- c) Cultural background
- d) All of these

46. Enculturation is process by which;

- a) Culture is reduced
- b) A child learns his or her culture
- c) A culture is transformed
- d) Culture becomes adaptive

47. Applied anthropology falls into categories which are;

- a) 4
- b) 2
- c) 1
- d) 5

48. Another component of radical ecology is;

- a) Ecofeminism
- b) Ecology
- c) Ethnocentrism
- d) All of the above

49. A family consisting of step relations is called;

- a) Plural family
- b) Joint family
- c) Extended Family
- d) Compound family

50. Movement of people between positions on different levels;

- a) Traveling of groups from one place to another
- b) Participation in the cultural activities of modern age
- c) Migration from rural to urban areas
- d) Social Mobility

SECTION C: MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS TYPE III (30 MARKS)

INSTRUCTIONS:

- i) WRITE YOUR REGISTRATION NUMBER ON EVERY PAGE OF THE PAPER
- ii) THERE ARE TEN (10) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. ENCIRCLE ONE CORRECT ANSWER.
- iii) SECTION C AND D SHOULD BE COLLECTED TOGETHER AS PARTS OF THIS QUESTION PAPER.

Instructions: There are 10 questions in this section worth 5 marks each (TRUE/FALSE). Answer ALL questions (50 marks)

1. The dimension of health that focuses on the quantity and quality of an individual's interpersonal ties and the extent of involvement with the community is
 - a) Intellectual dimension
 - b) Social dimension
 - c) Physical dimension
 - d) Spiritual dimension
 - e) Emotional dimension

2. The following are key determinates of health EXCEPT
 - a) Gender ✓
 - b) Health system ✓
 - c) Social network
 - d) Literacy ✓
 - e) Working condition ✓

3. Why has sociology received much interest in the medical field?
 - a) Because it enhances our understanding of health behavior
 - b) Because of the link between human behaviors and prevention of disease
 - c) Because human beings are interact with one another which influences the management of health conditions
 - d) Because it examines the micro and macro influences of health behaviors
 - e) Because it critically examines everyday aspects of human life

4. Which of the following theory is associated with the conflict model of society.
- Political-Economy
 - Structural functionalism
 - Feminist theory
 - Symbolic interactionism
 - Intersectionality
5. The following are components of the sick role theory EXCEPT
- One is exempt from performance of their social duties
 - One is blamed for their condition
 - One must direct the physician on the best form of treatment
 - One must want to try to get well
 - One should make effort to seek medical help
6. Which of the following theories focuses on the macro level of medical sociology
- Symbolic interactionism
 - Structural functionalism
 - Political economy
 - Intersectionality
 - Marxist theory
7. Talcott Parson's (1951) "sick role" concept can be explained by which consensus theory?
- Intersectionality
 - Symbolic Interactionism
 - Structural Functionalism
 - Political economy
 - Marxist
8. Which individual presented the theory that focused on labeling of diseases resulting in stigmatization?
- Talcott Parson
 - Erving Goffman
 - Michael Bury
 - Peterson Marxist
 - Gabe Anderson
9. Living a sedentary lifestyle is most accurately described as being an example of a _____; while missing a medical appointment is most accurately described as being an example of a _____.
- Health behaviour; Health risk behaviour
 - Health promoting behaviour; Decision-based behaviour
 - Health protective behaviour; Health risk behaviour
 - Behavioral norm; Health risk behaviour
 - Health risk behavior; Health risk behavior

10. Which of the following is a Health Protective Behavior:

- a) Buying medication from the pharmacy when you are feeling unwell
- b) Taking your COVID vaccination
- c) Living a sedentary lifestyle
- d) Taking your medication as prescribed
- e) Having unprotected sex

SECTION D: ETHICS (30 MARKS)

INSTRUCTIONS:

- i) **WRITE YOUR REGISTRATION NUMBER ON EVERY PAGE OF THE PAPER**
- ii) **THERE ARE FIFTEEN (15) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.**

SECTION D: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS TYPE III (30 MARKS)

1. Which statement best describes beneficence exercised by healthcare provider to patients?
 - (a) Acting in the best interest of the client/patient.
 - (b) Seeing every patient in person.
 - (c) Making decisions on their behalf.
 - (d) All of the above
 - (e) None of the above
2. What does non-maleficence mean?
 - (a) Reducing risks to a minimum to those who need healthcare services.
 - (b) Maximizing benefits to those who need healthcare services.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b).
 - (d) Only (a)
 - (e) Only (b)
3. It is mandatory that a healthcare provider must exercise confidentiality to his/her patients. How?
 - (a) By keeping patients personal health information private.
 - (b) That if he has to release personal health information, he/she has to seek consent.
 - (c) By protecting privileged information.
 - (d) If he/she has to share the privileged information has to do that responsibly.
 - (e) All of the above.
4. What do we call the right of a competent adult to make decisions about their own lives?
 - (a) Confidentiality
 - (b) Justice
 - (c) Beneficence
 - (d) Autonomy
 - (e) All of the above
5. Informed consent must have the following:-
 - (a) Objectives of the research
 - (b) Alternative ways of doing this research
 - (c) The benefits and anticipated risks
 - (d) Length of the research
 - (e) All of the above

6. What are the threats to informed consent?
- (a) Coercion
 - (b) Undue influence
 - (c) Inducement or intimidation
 - (d) It is (a) and (c)
 - (e) All of the above
7. It is said that informed consent is a process; how?
- (a) Because it is the duty of research participant to seek understanding elsewhere
 - (b) Because it is the duty of the research participant to understand it
 - (c) Because research participant needs to be given necessary information to enable him/her to understand
 - (d) It is (a) and (c)
 - (e) It is (b) and (c)
8. Where does informed consent start and end?
- (a) When the researcher is collecting data
 - (b) When the researcher wants to submit his/her research
 - (c) In case it is required
 - (d) To be determined by the researcher
 - (e) During the first encounter and continues throughout the research period
9. How can healthcare provider show empathy to a patient?
- (a) By sympathizing with the patient
 - (b) By referring the said patient to a consultant
 - (c) By understanding the personal experience of the patient without bonding with the patient
 - (d) It is (a) and (c)
 - (e) All of the above
10. What does it entail for a healthcare provider to be a person of integrity?
- (a) Being honest
 - (b) Keeping one's word
 - (c) Consistently adhering to principles of professionalism, even when it is not easy to do so
 - (d) It is (a) and (c)
 - (e) All of the above
11. What is the principle of self-discipline to healthcare provider?
- (a) Self-centeredness
 - (b) Selfishness and self-mastery
 - (c) Self-interest and self-control
 - (d) Self-control and self-mastery
 - (e) All of the above

12. What is required of healthcare provider to his/her regulating body on annual basis?
- (a) Showing respect
 - (b) Attending conferences when called
 - (c) Submitting subscriptions and renewal of licence
 - (d) All of the above
 - (e) None of the above
13. What is required of healthcare provider to his/her colleagues at work place?
- (a) Accord them respect
 - (b) To motivate and be a team worker
 - (c) To give them a shoulder to lean on and a helping hand when required
 - (d) All of the above
 - (e) None of the above
14. In work place, every healthcare provider will meet colleagues who are senior to him/her either professionally or age wise. What is required from the healthcare provider?
- (a) Accord respect only to professional colleagues
 - (b) Accord respect only to the elderly
 - (c) Accord respect equally to all of them regardless of age or professionalism
 - (d) None of the above
 - (e) All of the above
15. What is required of healthcare provider when handling a funded project or working with collaborators?
- (a) Be a person who is honest; having integrity, incorruptible with self-discipline
 - (b) Should make sure that Kenya Government benefits at all cost
 - (c) Account for the funds and time you have been allocated
 - (d) It is (a) and (c)
 - (e) It is (b) and (c)