

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

FINAL EXAM

MAY 2017

COURSE : GNS 120

TITLE OF PAPER : SOCIOLOGY FOR HEALTH

DURATION : 2 HOURS

MARKS : 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR**
- 2. ANSWER ALL THREE (3) QUESTIONS**
- 3. EACH QUESTION IS TO BE ANSWERED ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER**

QUESTION 1

Instructions: For each of the following questions/statements choose and write clearly the letter that corresponds with the most appropriate response in your answer sheet e.g. 27. B.

1. A person's age is an example of what kind of status?

- A) Ascribed status
- B) Achieved status
- C) Master status
- D) Role status

2. What occurs when incompatible expectations arise from two or more social positions held by the same person?

- A) Role conflict
- B) Role strain
- C) Role exit
- D) Both A and C

3. Which society is characterized by a reliance on mechanical power and new sources of energy?

- A) Agrarian
- B) Industrial
- C) Post - industrial
- D) Postmodern

4. The mass media, the government, the economy, the family, and the health care system are all examples of

- A) Social networks
- B) Collectivities
- C) Social institutions
- D) Groups

5. _____ refers to the way in which a society is organized into predictable relationships.

- A) Social interaction
- B) Status
- C) Social structure
- D) Social role

6. Which man first directed researchers to the significance of class structure?

- A) Karl Marx
- B) Max Weber
- C) Emile Durkehiem
- D) August Comte

7. The prohibition of incest is an example of;

- A) Values
- B) Taboo
- C) Mores
- D) Folkways

8. ____ help meet the basic needs of society.

- A) Associations
- B) Social Groups
- C) Social Institutions
- D) Interactions

9. _____ is the vehicle of culture.

- A) Technology
- B) Man
- C) Society
- D) Language

10. _____ represent the most superficial manifestation of culture.

- A) Symbols
- B) Rituals
- C) Values
- D) Norms

11. _____ provides procedures which are recognized and accepted by society and govern the relations between individuals and groups.

- A) Society
- B) Social Action
- C) Institutions
- D) Interaction

12. A social group is _____ in nature.

- A) Static
- B) Dynamic
- C) Spontaneous
- D) Co-operative

13. What are patterns of interaction between individuals or groups?

- A) Social group
- B) Social interaction
- C) Social structure
- D) Social control

14. Questions that examine the social meaning or patterns of a phenomenon are _____ questions.

- A) Developmental
- B) Sociological
- C) Theoretical
- D) Abstract

15. What is a mode of reward or punishment that reinforces socially expected forms of behavior.

- A) Law
- B) Culture
- C) Education
- D) Sanction

TRUE/FALSE

Instructions: For each of the following statement, state if true or false by writing T for true and F for false e.g. 26. T.

1. Biological reasons for drug addiction suggest that individuals need to change their state of consciousness from time – time T/F
2. A routine family in the hospital setting is one that ignores office hours T/F
3. The transference of cultural elements from one sphere to another is called evolution. T/F
4. Impersonal and transitory interaction exists in quasi groups. T/F
5. Non-conformity to a set of norms is known as crime T/F
6. Norms tell individuals how to behave in given situations. T/F
7. Caste status is an example of ascribed status. T/F
8. Cultural relativism does not accept the value of all culture T/F
9. The strain that exists between two correlated parts of culture that change at unequal rates of speed is termed as cultural lag T/F
10. If one or more family members are materialistic, this a characteristic of a dysfunctional family T/F

Total – 25 marks

QUESTION 2

- 2.1. Differentiate between the following concepts and give one example of each
 - A. Norms and values (4 marks)
 - B. Knowledge and language (4 marks)
- 2.2. What are the challenges faced by the nurse professional as a working individual (6 marks)
- 2.3. Differentiate stratification according to the conflict and functionalist theories

(4 marks)

2.4 Categorise the following concepts according to health disparities and health inequities. Geographical location, Unequal job opportunities, discrimination, sexual orientation, unequal access to transport and socio-economic status

(3 marks)

2.5. Explain what the caste system means in socialisation and state which society practices it

(2 marks)

2.6 What is sociological imagination and how does it relate to nursing? (2 marks)

Total – 25 marks

QUESTION 3

3.1. Compare and contrast the Karl Marx and feminist theories

(2 marks)

3.2. What is the sociological significance of language?

(5 marks)

3.3. Industrialisation was important in the 17th century; however it came up with its challenges. What were the challenges of industrialisation, state five (5). (5 marks)

3.4. Briefly explain why nursing students are socialised into nursing. Give three (3) reasons and examples.

(6 marks)

3.5. The feminists have a different view of rape; discuss highlighting four (4) issues

(4 marks)

3.6. What could be your counter – argument to some sociologists that believe that drug dependence is a victimless crime because the individual harms him or herself with the behaviour.

(3 marks)

Total – 25 marks

GRAND TOTAL – [75 MARKS]