

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

FINAL EXAMINATION

MAY 2018

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 A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

In your answer sheet write the correct response to each statement/question e.g. 1. C.

1. Social change is characterised by all EXCEPT;
 - A. cultural symbols,
 - B. rules of behaviour,
 - C. social organizations,
 - D. social contract
2. A society stratified according to family occupation, social and ritual life is referred to,
 - A. Slavery system
 - B. Caste system
 - C. Brahman system
 - D. Functionalist system
3. The following best explain factors influencing nurse – patient relationship EXCEPT:
 - A. Gender
 - B. Age
 - C. Status
 - D. Exchange
4. During group dynamics the performing stage can be noted when;
 - A. Members form consensus
 - B. Members are able to work to reach common goal
 - C. Members engage in real task
 - D. Leadership needs to stay focused
5. All EXCEPT one are statements which indicate depersonalization and loss of identity of a hospitalised patient.
 - A. May be called or according to his affected body parts or bed number
 - B. Placed with others

C. His ability to take decisions may be overlooked as some decisions are taken on his behalf

D. May be referred to as types rather than a unique individual

6. The Theory of Equilibrium in change suggests that

A. If society disrupts one part there would be a state of imbalance

B. Cultures and societies go through continuous cycles of growth, degeneration, challenge

C. Changes in modes of production can lead to changes in class systems

D. Industrial revolution made life more easier and pleasant

7. What does Role set relate to;

A. Multiple statuses with multiple roles

B. The different roles associated with a single status

C. A clash of role with another

D. Conflict when a person feels strained in accomplishing a role

8. Social change theory include all EXCEPT;

A. Evolutionary theory

B. Marxist theory

C. Functionalist theory

D. Cyclical theory

9. How can Intra-generational mobility be best defined?

A. Change in the status of family members from one generation to the next

B. A change in social status which occurs within a person's adult career.

C. Indicates a change in position within the range of the same status.

D. Role performance

10. Multi-generational family are determined or influenced by all EXCEPT;

A. Proximity of grandparents

B. Relationship of grandparents

C. Short life expectancy

D. Age of grandparents

11. Dysfunctional families are characterized by all EXCEPT;

A. Perfectionism

B. High performance

- C. Poor communication
 - D. Control
12. Which of the following is a biological reason for engaging in drugs?
- A. Availability of drugs
 - B. Role conflict
 - C. It is a requirement to change state of consciousness now and again
 - D. They learn the effects of drugs
13. Zibobo stole a chicken from the neighbours and he was chastised for stealing by the community. What is this kind of social control?
- A. Micro-level control
 - B. Macro-level control
 - C. Government control
 - D. None of the above
14. Which of the following is sororal polygyn?
- A. Men are brothers
 - B. Wives are sisters
 - C. Wives are relatives
 - D. None of the above
15. Which of the following is a result of natural change?
- A. Migration
 - B. Climate change
 - C. Political ideology
 - D. None of the above

QUESTION 1 B

TRUE & FALSE QUESTIONS

Write "T" for true and "F" for false in your answer sheet. e.g. 26 = T for the following statements

16. Social institutions are concerned with the welfare of individuals

T/F

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 17. A role indication of a place in a social system before it is occupied by someone | T/F |
| 18. Social stratification is a non-universal phenomenon in the world | T/F |
| 19. In secondary relationships communication is impersonal | T/F |
| 20. The family is an institution | T/F |
| 21. Gigolos are young men who are rapists | T/F |
| 22. Inverse care law is related to socialization | T/F |
| 23. The open system of socialization best describes horizontal social mobility | T/F |
| 24. The feminist view of rape defines rape as male dominance | T/F |
| 25. A post for a junior nurse in a hospital can be referred to a position | T/F |

Total – 25 marks

QUESTION 2

- 2.1. Explain the following five (5) behavioural patterns observed in a dysfunctional family; rescuing person and people pleasing person, looking – good, acting – out and pulling – in. (10 marks)
- 2.2. Describe the feminist view of rape? (5 marks)
- 2.3. In group dynamics you are likely to face different characters of individuals. Differentiate the following characters found in a group; (8 marks)
- a. A Blocker and a gate keeper
 - b. Avoidance behaviour and an aggressor
- 2.4 Describe one (1) argument for crime and one (1) against crime (2 marks)
- Arguments for
- Arguments against

Total – 25 marks

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 Why is the family important in nursing? (5 marks)
- 3.2. Differentiate between a blended and reconstituted family (4 marks)
- 3.3 What is the function of the economic institution? (1 mark)
- 3.4 How does the symbolic interactionism theory view sickness? (3 marks)
- 3.5. What is transcultural nursing and what is its significance? (2 marks)
- 3.6. Why is socialization important among human beings? (4 marks)
- 3.7. Explain the Conflict theory of stratification (2 marks)
- 3.8. Clients cuing for diabetic services in a health facility could be referred to a quasi – group. Discuss (4 marks)

Total – 25 marks

GRAND TOTAL – 75 MARKS