



(University of Choice)

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR
FIRST YEAR, FIRST TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS
FOR THE DIPLOMA
OF
DIPLOMA OF MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES

COURSE CODE: BMD 122

**COURSE TITLE: FUNDAMENTALS OF BEHAVIOURAL
SCIENCES AND ETHICS**

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

DATE:

TIME: 9.00 - 11.00 AM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This paper is divided into three sections; **A**, **B** and **C**, carrying respectively: Multiple Choice Questions (**MCQs**), Short Answer Questions (**SAQs**) and Long Answer Questions (**LAQs**).
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

TIME: 2 HOURS

MMUST observes **ZERO** tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 2 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs - 20 Marks)

1. Which statement is not true about Normalcy as defined under different disciplines:
 - a) The absence of a biological problem
 - b) The absence of a psychological problem
 - c) The absence of a social problem
 - d) The absence of an educational problem

2. The following relationship of terms is true:
 - i. Pathological → Psychology
 - ii. Deviant → Sociology
 - iii. Abnormal → Education
 - iv. Special → Medicine

3. We cannot live in today's society without encountering the dynamics of abnormal behaviour. Which of the following is not considered as abnormal behaviour:
 - a) Embezzlement
 - b) Suicide
 - c) Laughter
 - d) Burglary

4. Which of the following principles does not apply to the determination of deviance:
 - i. Normal behaviour must meet societal, cultural or group expectations.
 - ii. Deviance is not necessarily an illness.
 - iii. Deviance may be caused by an interaction of several factors, including genetic make-up and individual differences.
 - iv. Deviance causes variety in the society.

5. One of the following statements is not ethical concerning why we label people:
 - a) Labels are an attempt to describe, identify and distinguish one person from another
 - b) Many medical, psychological, social and educational services require that an individual be labelled in order to determine who is eligible to receive special services.
 - c) Labels enable professionals to remove unwanted people from society.
 - d) Labels help professionals communicate more effectively with one another and provide a common ground for evaluating research findings.

6. Truth about Psychoanalytic Theory of behaviour is that:
 - i. Abraham Maslow was one of its proponents
 - ii. Experiences in our past influence the present.
 - iii. We are born as "blank slates". Everything we are, as individuals, we have learned from other people or our experiences in life.

- iv. All human beings are rational and have capacity to reason.
7. Child abuse has always existed but only recently has the extent of the problem been recognized. One of the following statements is not true about parents as causes of child abuse:
- It is common for parents who have abused their children to have experienced similar abuse themselves.
 - If their view of a young child's behaviour is unrealistic, parents will not be able to respond appropriately to them.
 - Tensions between parents are commonly found in cases of child abuse.
 - Children who are premature, physically ill, or retarded are at increased risk of abuse.
8. The following is true about the distinction between Behavioural Sciences and Social Sciences:
- These two broad areas are interrelated and study systematic processes of behaviour
 - The two areas differ on their level of scientific analysis of various dimensions of behaviour
 - Behavioural sciences abstract empirical data to investigate the decision processes and communication strategies within and between organisms in a social system.
 - Many sub-fields of these disciplines cross the boundaries between behavioural and social sciences.
9. The following is not an application (applied discipline) of behavioural science:
- Organizational behaviour
 - Operations research
 - Consumer behaviour
 - Philosophy
10. Which statement is not true about Behavioural Ethics?
- It is a new field of social scientific research that seeks to understand how people actually behave when confronted with ethical dilemmas.
 - It refers to behaviour that is judged according to generally accepted norms of behaviour
 - It is absent when people are thinking about honesty versus dishonesty.
 - It determines the reason that people make ethical decision, both good and bad.
11. Three of the following are ethics in counselling except:
- Competence
 - Strictness
 - Confidentiality
 - Responsibility
12. The following statements are true about guidance except one:

- i. Client Centred
 - ii. It is public
 - iii. More structural
 - iv. Initiated by the counsellor
13. Which one of the following is not a goal of guidance and counselling
- a. Improving efficiency
 - b. Self exploration
 - c. Grand standing in life
 - d. Goal setting
14. An effective Hospital counsellor should be:
- i. Secretive
 - ii. Powerful
 - iii. Domineering
 - iv. Freeing
15. Confidentiality can be breached during a counselling process when a client
- a. Is a minor
 - b. Refuses to talk
 - c. Is sick
 - d. Is frustrated
16. Which of the following is not a core condition in counselling according to Carl Rodgers
- i. Empathy
 - ii. Reflection
 - iii. Genuineness
 - iv. Unconditional positive regard
17. Which one of the following is not an attending skill
- a. Eye contact
 - b. Relax
 - c. Sitting in a closed manner
 - d. Leaning appropriately
18. A medical patient's record should be
- i. Used only during the Counselling/ treatment session
 - ii. Disposed of immediately after the counselling/treatment session
 - iii. Recorded before observation
 - iv. Smart and focussed
19. One of these statements is not true
- a) Psychologists generally consider the organism the basis of the mind, and therefore a vitally related area of study
 - b) Psychiatrists and neuro-psychologists work at the interface of mind and body
 - c) Biological psychology is the study of the chemical substrates of behaviour and mental processes.

d) Behavioural neuroscience focuses on physical causes underpinning behaviour.

20. Social cognition fuses elements of social and cognitive psychology in order to understand:

- i. How people process social information
- ii. How people remember social information
- iii. How people distort social information
- iv. All of the above.

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs) (40 Marks)

1. Explain how this course has helped you as a Medical laboratory sciences student. (6 Marks)
2. Describe three ways you can use to stop university students from cheating in examinations (6 Marks)
3. Explain four causes of premarital sex among students (8 Marks)
4. Explain three differences between Behavioural sciences and Social sciences. (6 Marks)
5. Explain three ways in which Behavioural Ethics are applied in different fields. (6 Marks)
6. Describe Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of human needs. (8 Marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs) (40 MARKS)

1. a) Explain five psychological factors that affect personal and community health. (10 Marks)
b) Psychology is considered a science because it employs systematic empirical methods to observe, describe and predict behaviour. Describe five other characteristics of psychology as a science. (10 Marks)
2. (i) Jean Piaget divided the cognitive development of children and adolescents into four stages. Explain them. (10 Marks)
(ii) Defense Mechanisms are the Egos ways of protecting itself from anxiety by unconsciously distorting reality in order to reduce anxiety. Explain five of these defense mechanisms.