



(University of Choice)

MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (MMUST)

MAIN CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR

FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER
MAIN EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE DEGREE
OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MEDICAL LABORATORY
SCIENCES & MEDICAL BIOTECHNOLOGY

COURSE CODE: BML 115

COURSE TITLE: BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES AND
ETHICS

DATE: 18TH APRIL 2023 TIME: 11.00AM – 1.00PM

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. **DO NOT WRITE ON THE QUESTION PAPER.**

TIME: 2 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 4 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

SECTION A: Multiple Choice Questions (20 Marks)

1. Historical particularism as a socio-anthropological theory, and
 - a) It supports the idea of cultural relativism
 - b) Its synonymous with cultural centrism
 - c) Embracing it promotes societal cohesion
 - d) Belief in it causes ethnic or cultural bigotry

2. Societies have diverse notions of health, hence diverse healthcare systems, and
 - a) *Biomedicine* derives from a holistic notion of health
 - b) Western societies' ideas are the basis for *alternative medicine*
 - c) *Complimentary medicine* is anchored in a naturalistic notion of health
 - d) *Personalistic* notions typifies traditional Africa healthcare systems

3. In group dynamics *storming* is one of the key concepts. Truth about it is that it
 - a) Marks the disintegration of social groups
 - b) Is a time of mutual knowledge among group members
 - c) Refers to the weathering socio-psychological storms
 - d) It means a group concluding achievement of its goals in a stormily

4. Sociology and anthropology differ on use of *-emic* or *-imic* inquiry approaches
 - a) Non-participant observation defines *-imic* approaches
 - b) The *-emic* approach may use questionnaires
 - c) Using lived-experience defines *-imic* strategies
 - d) Participant observations is typical of *-imic* approaches

5. Using DNA profiling in criminal investigations exemplifies application of
 - a) Geophysical features sociology
 - b) Knowledge about man as an animal
 - c) Sociocultural anthropology
 - d) Archaeology

6. *Pro bronno publico* as a social attitude is consistent with the concept of
 - a) Altruism
 - b) Coopération
 - c) Accommodation
 - d) Ethnocentrism

7. In sociology, social psychology and anthropology, a primary social group
 - a) Can be kinspeople
 - b) May apply to a christian village fellowship
 - c) Includes a collections of travelers waiting at bus stage
 - d) A cohort of students in an academic programme

8. In moral philosophy confidentiality about people's personal information
 - a) Is an example of ethical standards categorised as rules
 - b) Is consistent respect for autonomy of persons
 - c) Concerns with an ethical rule known as beneficence
 - d) Is regard for the principle called non-maleficence

9. Adjustment is crucial a human ability in amidst continual sociocultural change
 - a) Accommodation is what it demands
 - b) It entails relocation to new physical environments
 - c) It synonymous with assimilation

- d) Involves alteration of one's environment
10. Some social processes are called elemental and they include
 - a) Application of sanctions
 - b) Decision-making
 - c) Social control
 - d) Communication
 11. In personality psychology the idea of *displacement* as a defense mechanism
 - a) Is psychological pain of forceful eviction from an accustomed residence
 - b) Venting displeasure on the *wrong* object
 - c) Can mean kicking a kitten instead of the offender
 - d) Finding something else to busy oneself with
 12. Adopting a course of action irrespective of consequences is in line with the
 - a) The the end-justifies-the-means ethical theory
 - b) Deontological theory
 - c) Consequentialist theory
 - d) A carefree theory
 13. Socio-anthropologically, truth about complimentary medicine involves
 - a) Minor therapeutic strategies
 - b) Attribution of disease to supernatural forces
 - c) Accomodation of patients in side-rooms rather than wards
 - d) Use of healthcare strategies supporting biomedical approaches
 14. That character formation involves copying exemplary figures agrees with
 - a) Cognitive learning personality theory
 - b) Classical conditioning learning theory
 - c) Observational learning view
 - d) Operant conditioning perspective
 15. According to the social exchange theory in social psychology
 - a) People exchanging their cultures for alien ones
 - b) Course of interaction depends players' perceived benefits-costs
 - c) We imitate behaviour that is reinforced in others
 - d) Individuals adopt behaviours with pleasant consequences
 16. *Group-think* is one of the human behaviours involved social processes; it is
 - a) A show of personal strength of individual group members
 - b) Surrender of individual autonomy in decision-making
 - c) Striking of *middle-ground* in group decisions
 - d) Synonymous with consensual decision-making in a social group

SECTION B: Short Answer Questions (40Marks)

1. Explain the healthcare services implications for a culture that attributes good or ill-health to spiritual powers, in terms of health-seeking behaviour and preventive strategies. (5marks)
2. Providing an example each, define the concepts a *ethical principle* and *ethical rule* (5marks)
3. Explaining its meaning and nature, state the positive and negative sides of Conflict as a fundamental social *process* (5marks)

4. Briefly differentiate between anthropology and sociology in terms of the goal and scope of studies of man and society **(5marks)**
5. Briefly indicate the basic tenets of the functionalism and historical particularism socio-anthropological theories, together with the practical implication or application of each **(5marks)**
6. In no more than five(5) sentences, describe *Electra* and *Oedipus* complexes in personality development, in terms of meaning and consequences of their infective handling **(5marks)**
7. Identity crisis is a key concept in Eric Erikson's and Jean Piaget's theories of personality development.
 - a) What does it mean? **(3marks)**
 - b) What has *identity crisis* got to do with personality development?**(2marks)**
8. In the context of the psychoanalytic theory of personality, distinguish the concepts *rationalisation* and *sublimation* as defense mechanisms.**(5marks)**

SECTION C: Long Answer Questions (40Marks)

1. Competence in *group dynamics* is one of the critical human qualities or abilities required for effectiveness in the workplace and in social life, and its deficiency in many graduates has been a common concern among Kenyan employers.
 - a) Define the concept *Group dynamics* **(2marks)**
 - b) Describe the five(5) main stages or phase of the life of a social group **(10marks)**
 - c) Describe some four(4) personal qualities (including attitudes and social skills) necessary to be a productive member of a social group in course of group interactions **(8marks)**
2. A university graduate member of society, as an educated person, is looked upon as a social change agent, to spearhead improvement in the conditions of society. A crucial personal quality the person requires in order to play the role of a social change agent is *Critical consciousness*.
 - a) Describe the nature of *Critical social conscious* **(5marks)**
 - b) Describe the three (3) steps by Paulo Freire that one goes through to acquire *critical consciousness*.**(6marks)**
 - c) Explain the meaning of *social change* and benefit of this to the *change agent* and to society at large **(9marks)**
3. The perspectives, *Cognitive consistency* and *Social attribution* are two of the *Cognitive* psychological theories applied in social psychology
 - a) Explain the core tenets or propositions of each theory **(8marks)**
 - b) Provide some practical implications/applications of each theory **(12marks)**