



**FIRST YEAR, SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS  
FOR THE DEGREE OF  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES**

**COURSE CODE:** BML 115

**COURSE TITLE:** Behavioral Sciences and Ethics

**DATE:** 11<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2020

**TIME:** 2.00 -4.00 PM

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**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

This examination paper is divided into sections A, B and C

Answer the questions for each section according to the accompanying instructions

Use only your registration number

Write your registration number on every new leaf used of the answer script

## SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Q1. *Stimulus generalization* is one of the central concepts in behavioral psychology, under
- Social learning theory
  - Conditioning theories
  - Erik Erikson's perspective
  - Jean Piaget's Cognitive views
- Q2. Regarding conditioning as a processes of learning a habitual behavior truth is that
- Negative reinforcement entails punishing undesirable acts
  - Nodding approval of a joke exemplifies positive reinforcement
  - Acts receiving neutral reactions are likely to recur
  - Operant conditioning is associated with Ivan Pavlov
- Q3. In psychoanalytic personality views, one of the alleged unconscious sexual tendencies, *Oedipus complex*
- Is an issue of girl children
  - Allegedly occurs during genital stage
  - Applies to development in males
  - Could explain finger-sucking among some adults
- Q4. In healthcare or research ethics, confidentiality illustrates observance of
- Non-maleficence
  - Justice
  - Respect for autonomy
  - Beneficence
- Q5. In classical conditioning personality development theory, objects eliciting phobia due to previous accompaniment of naturally frightful situations
- Are positive reinforcers
  - Represent conditioned stimuli
  - Are the unconditioned stimuli
  - Elicit unconditioned responses
- Q6. The truth about surrogate decision-making applies in all circumstances EXCEPT when
- Beneficiaries are underage
  - Physically absent individuals are the concerned
  - Degree of illness compromises personal choice
  - Those to be affected are mentally deranged
- Q7. In connection with operant conditioning *extinction* of a behaviour
- Is substitution of a behavior with an equivalent one
  - Refers to missing a step of a technical procedure
  - Results from excessive practice
  - Can result from lack of practice
- Q8. Anthropologically speaking, truth about inter-personal linkages is that
- They foster individualism
  - Close-knit types are the hallmark of contemporary life
  - Loose-knit patterns characterized traditional society
  - They promote personal health

- Q9. Anthropologically speaking a people's material culture can be represented by their
- Art
  - Utensils
  - Language
  - Music
- Q10. A society's notions about illness underlie healthcare systems and include all EXCEPT the
- Emotionalistic
  - Personalistic
  - Moralistic
  - Naturalistic
- Q11. The social psychology notion of *social perception* is central in interpersonal relations
- And refers to sensory receipt of stimuli from the environment
  - Interpretation of motives behind other people's behavior
  - Is the appreciation of the physical environment
  - Does play a minima role in interpersonal communication
- Q12. According to sociology the concept of *human processing* institutions applies to all EXCEPT
- Familial
  - Religious
  - Educational
  - Medical
- Q13. Viewing a service sector like education as a *system* comes from which sociological theory?
- Functionism
  - Symbolic interactionism
  - Exchange
  - Conflict
- Q14. Sociologically the fact of the healthcare service sector being a *system* implies
- Having many components put together
  - Being of enormous scope in geo-administratively
  - Being comprised of a complex of facets
  - Consisting of functionally interdependent subunits
- Q15. Sociology studies society's structure and processes and the latter include *socialization*, which
- Can mean exposing med lab students to healthcare ethics
  - Means providing for students' interaction daily with others
  - Concerns intense skills training of upcoming professionals
  - Is aligning of sectors of society with one another
- Q16. A fundamental difference between sociology and anthropology is the latter typically relies on----- for collection of data in its investigations
- Questionnaires
  - Experimentation
  - Participant observation
  - Focus group discussions
- Q17. A practical significance of the symbolic interactionism sociological theory is that
- It guides sociological study of the behavior of groups
  - Help in explaining acquisition of physical competence by youth
  - It justifies emphasis on usefulness of college graduates to society
  - Advocates teaching of language in the socialization growing persons

Q18. *Prejudice* is common concept in behavioral sciences and truth about it is all EXCEPT that it

- a) Follows social perception error in categorizing people
- b) Can be linked to stereotyping of people
- c) Underlies most positive interpersonal or social behavior
- d) Explains most discriminatory social behaviour

Q19. *Psychosocial-crisis* personality theorists propose that laying of the foundation for a sense of personal competence

- a) Occurs during *Industry vs Inferiority* stage
- b) Includes learning of socially acceptable toilet behavior
- c) Happened during the *Initiative vs Self-doubt* stage
- d) Happens during the first year after birth

Q20. Truth concerning the practice of *pro bono publico* is that it

- a) Demonstrates a social disposition of individualism
- b) Is rooted in the ethical principle of justice
- c) Is a gesture of commitment to the moral standard, *beneficence*
- d) Is a sort of for-profit practice

## SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs)

### Instructions

1. This section has eight (8) short answer questions (SAQs),
2. The questions together carry a maximum of forty (40) marks
3. Answer all the questions

Q1. In the context of social psychology define the concepts social perception and a paralinguistic cue (**5Marks**)

Q2. Indicate the meaning of the sociological worldview, *Labelling theory*, for the development of the concerned (**5Marks**)

Q3. Anthropology teaches that a people's view of the cause of ill-health influences their health-seeking behavior. In this connection, state the naturalistic theory and what it means for the concerned community's health-seeking behavior of the people (**5Marks**)

Q4. Illustrate the meaning of the concept system as applied to the healthcare sector of a given human society (**5Marks**)

Q5. What could be the problem for the moral principle of *Justice* in the in the hands of healthcare professionals plagued by the social psychology and sociological problem of *stereotyping*? (**5Marks**)

Q6. Describe the circumstances when surrogate decision-making is necessary in medical laboratory practice (**5marks**)

Q7. Define the concept *self-image* and indicate its significance in successful social interaction (**5Marks**)

Q8. In the context of Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, what could say the essential feature of moral development during the adolescence age or stage? (**5marks**)

## SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs)

### Instructions

1. This section has two long answer questions (LAQs)
2. Answer both questions

Q1. Membership to groups is integral to social life. Every college student and indeed adult therefore needs understanding of at least the basic concepts and principles of group dynamics.

(a) Describe the briefly the dynamics of the various phases of the life of a group **(15marks)**

(b) Outline how you, in the role of leader of a session of a group deliberating on a matter could deal with the twin issues of domineering and overly reserved members **(5marks)**

Q2. *Interpersonal effectiveness* is critical to success in social life, including professional. Many times however one can fail in this by inability to make oneself understood as well as being assertive.

(a) Describe briefly ways one can use to make oneself understood **(12marks)**

(b) Briefly indicate how you could show assertiveness by effectively handling unwarranted negative criticism and constructively saying 'No' to someone else's proposal or request you consider disagreeable to you **(8marks)**