

CHRISTIAN SERVICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE KUMASI, GHANA

FACULTY OF HEALTH & APPLIED SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTANSHIP STUDIES

BSC. PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTSHIP STUDIES (MEDICAL)

END OF FIRST SEMESTER - 2018/19 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS

LEVEL 100

PACS 101: BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES 1

OBJECTIVES

MAY, 2019

50 Marks

Time Allowed: 45 mins

GENERAL INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES:

- Answer ALL the following questions
- Write your Index Number and Date, and sign on the space provided on top of each page of the Question Paper

| The following are considered functions of the sociologist except: Look at the everyday life of groups, conduct large-scale surveys, c. interpret historical documents, d. interview participants of groups, and e. performance laboratory interpretations Traditional religious beliefs a. Are not to be considered in the treatment of a person b. Provides social cohesion to help maintain social solidarity through shared rituals and beliefs, c. Do not provide the social control that enforces religious-based morals and norms to help maintain conformity and control in society. d. Mislead health care providers in better understanding of the complaints of patients e. Are not known in Ghana. | Index Num | ber | Signature |
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| e. Are not known in Ghana. 3 | | d. | |
| the behaviour of humans and other animals. The level of analysis is at the individual level. a. Sociology b. Psychology c. Physiology d. Zoology e. Anatomy. 4. Historically hospitals as care of patients begun as a. Guest homes b. Charitable institutions c. Assembly homes d. Orphanages e. Veterinary centers 5. Which of the following is not one of the 5 different approaches to understanding human behavior? a. Biological perspective b. Behavioural perspective c. Psychoanalytical perspective d. Cognitive Developmental perspective e. Animalistic perspective 6. Which of the following does not describe the known challenges in studying of human behavior? a. It is difficult to study ourselves as human beings which we will be attempting to do b. A large number of the factors, which appear to affect behaviour, are difficult to see or measure. | | | |
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| A large number of the factors, which appear to affect behaviour, are difficult to see or measure. | 6. | Which | |
| measure. | | a. | • |
| c. Thoughts of human beings are hidden and can only be inferred from the external | | b. | |
| behaviours or what they say. | | C. | |
| d. Human beings fully and correctly understand their own behavior | | d | |
| e. There is no one method of research, which will give full insight into a person's behaviour. | | | |

| ndex 1 | Num | ber | Signature |
|--------|-----|---------|---|
| | 7. | The Far | mily Church, Schoolmate, Co-workers, community members are also termed as |
| | | a. | Union |
| | | b. | Group |
| | | c. | Family |
| | | d. | Conference |
| | | e. | Friendship |
| | 8. | To lear | n from past successes and failures to enable us interpret our present our past experiences |
| | | in-dept | th knowledge ofis important |
| | | a. | Anthropology |
| | | b. | History |
| | | C. | Philosophy |
| | | d. | Sociology |
| | | e. | Psychology |
| | 9. | I decid | ed to sit in the classroom of my 10 year old while the teacher is teaching. My aim is to |
| | | monito | or how well my child behaves in the classroom. I am employingmethod. |
| | | a. | Survey |
| | | b. | Research |
| | | C. | Observational |
| | | d. | Detection |
| | | e. | Recognition. |
| | 10. | | e Osaa was stooped inside the shop and invited to taste some food. Her opinion was then of the taste of the food by means of answers to questions from a questionnaire. The |
| | | behavi | oural research used in this situation is |
| | | a. | Survey |
| | | b. | Research |
| | | c. | Observational |
| | | d. | Detection |
| | | e. | Recognition |
| | 11 | At the | personal level, sociology investigates the social causes and consequences of such things as |
| | | a. | poverty and wealth, |
| | | b. | prejudice and discrimination, |
| | | c. | crime and law, |
| | | d. | schools and education |
| | | e. | deviant behavior |
| | 12 | | is group of persons united by the ties of marriage, blood, or adoption, |
| | | a. | Clan |
| | | b. | Ancestors |
| | | c. | Family |
| | | d. | Relatives |
| | | 0 | Households |

| 13 | the most common type of marriage in the Republic of Ghana. |
|-----------------------------|--|
| | Customary |
| | Ordinance |
| C. | |
| d. | Islamic |
| e. | Engagement. |
| 14. The cu | stomary marriage process throughout Ghana generally includes the following steps exc |
| a. | Consent by the man and woman to be married |
| b. | Consent by the family of the man and the family of the woman that the two should be married. |
| C. | The man, or a member of his family, presents the woman's family with gifts and asks ther hand in marriage. |
| d. | The woman's family accepts the prospective bridegroom's gifts. |
| e. | A marriage celebration may not be held. |
| | performance of a customary marriage (where the man presents drinks but does not go h the entire customary marriage rites) is not recognized as giving rise to a legal union u |
| | vs of Ghana. |
| 2002 | True |
| | False |
| | Don't know |
| | Not necessary |
| | May not be accepting. |
| 16. Hospit | al is often regarded as an organization because |
| a. | It has no laws governing it |
| b. | It has an identification name |
| c. | It has no language |
| -1 | The communication is between the staff |
| a. | It has its norms and values. |
| | ichas its horms and values. |
| e. | of the following is not true about marriage in Ghana? |
| e. 17. Which | |
| e. 17. Which a. | of the following is not true about marriage in Ghana? |
| e. 17. Which a. | of the following is not true about marriage in Ghana? There is no legal limit to the number of customary wives a woman may have. |
| e. 17. Which a. b. | of the following is not true about marriage in Ghana? There is no legal limit to the number of customary wives a woman may have. There is a limit to the number of such marriages that can be legally registered under t |
| e. 17. Which a. b. | of the following is not true about marriage in Ghana? There is no legal limit to the number of customary wives a woman may have. There is a limit to the number of such marriages that can be legally registered under to Customary Marriage and Divorce Registration Law, 1985 (PNDCL 112). |
| e. 17. Which a. b. | There is no legal limit to the number of customary wives a woman may have. There is a limit to the number of such marriages that can be legally registered under to Customary Marriage and Divorce Registration Law, 1985 (PNDCL 112). The potentially polygamous nature of customary marriage distinguishes it from marriage. |

| ndex Num | ber | Signature |
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| 18. | Which | of the following under the Marriage by Ordinance is not correct? |
| | a. | Marriage by ordinance is always monogamous |
| | b. | Marriage by ordinance is may be polygamous |
| | | If a man currently married under the Ordinance marries another woman, this woman will |
| | C. | not receive any of the rights or legal benefits of a wife. |
| | d | None of the above |
| | | Notice must be provided within three months before the marriage |
| | e. | Notice must be provided within three months before the marriage |
| 19. | Α | is a minister of a religious body (Christian or Muslim) who has been duly licensed and |
| | gazette | d to perform marriages. |
| | a. | Marriage Registrar |
| | b. | Marriage Minister/Officer |
| | c. | Special License Officer |
| | d. | Islamic Officiating Clerk |
| | e. | Court Official |
| 20. | Marria | ge by is where the Registrar General's Office, MMDA waives certain conditions |
| | | Ordinance such as the length of time for notices or permits a venue (other than the Registrar |
| | | I's Office, MMDA or church) to be used for the performance of the marriage. |
| | | Non Ordinance |
| | | Customary by Law marriage |
| | C. | Special Licensed |
| | | Exceptional |
| | | Bigamy |
| 21 | Blood r | elatives |
| 21. | | Must have a genetic link |
| | | |
| | | DNA may not be the same |
| | | May be your sister/brother Mother / Aunt |
| | | SECTION AND CONTRACTOR OF CONT |
| | e. | Is almost always a family member |
| 22. | Which | of the following is not a known Adoption category |
| | a. | Domestic adoption from foster care |
| | b. | Domestic foster by birth |
| | c. | Domestic infant adoption |
| | d. | International adoption. |
| | e. | Embryonic adoption |
| 23. | Which | of the following about Patrilineal descent system is not correct |
| | a. | This decent system is also known as the "agnatic" descent system |
| | b. | Is the most common descent system that traces an individual to the father's side or lineage. |
| | C. | Authority and economic survival are vested on the man |
| | d. | The household in this type of society is male-headed which is also known as the patriarchal |
| | 210 | household |

e. The woman with his immediate family members lives in his father's house.

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| | Questi | ons 24 - | - 29 describe ch | aracteristic | cs of a King | ship/Desc | ent Syster | n. Link the | e listed kinship |
|-----|----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|----------------------|
| | | | ne fits the descr | | | лр/ 2 ссс | | | |
| | 5,510 | | Patrilineal | parent delle | | | | | |
| | | | Unilineal | | | | | | |
| | | c) | | | | | | | |
| | | , | Ambilineal | | | | | | |
| | | e) | | eral | | | | | |
| | | , | • | | | | | | |
| 24. | The chi | ldren b | orn into such so | ciety inheri | its directly | from thei | r mother's | side, whi | ch is mostly from |
| | | aternal | | | | | | | |
| 25. | | | rries a woman f | | tical or rich | family ca | in allow hi | s children | to be identified |
| | | | her's family line | | | | | | No die e terrefore |
| 26. | | | | | | ip from h | is father b | ut instead | ; the king transfers |
| 27 | | | tle, and status t | | | . favorte | farm nrad | usts are in | shorited through |
| 21. | | | | | | | | | nherited through |
| 20 | | | while the movat is vested on the | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | ents attached to |
| 29. | | ther's li | | ie, iiiiieiits | ITOITI LITEII | Tatrier Sit | de and the | entitienit | ents attached to |
| | crien re | remer 5 m | meage. | | | | | | |
| 30. | The fol | lowing | are characteristi | cs of an or | ganization, | /society e | xcept | | |
| | a. | Name | | | | | | | |
| | b. | Locatio | on/Address | | | | | | |
| | C. | Popula | ation structure | | | | | | |
| | d. | Laws/r | regulations | | | | | | |
| | e. | Gende | er | | | | | | |
| 21 | | is the | nrocess by which | h two neor | ole make th | neir relatio | onshin nuh | olic officia | l, and permanent. |
| 51. | а. | Marria | | two peop | ne make ti | Tell Telder | oriorinp pan | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | .,, ст. р ст |
| | b. | | binage | | | | | | |
| | c. | Adopt | | | | | | | |
| | d. | | erhood | | | | | | |
| | | | swearing | | | | | | |
| | | | - | | | | | | |
| 32. | | | considers the | past, thro | ugh arched | ology, to s | see how hu | ıman grot | ups lived hundred |
| | and th | ousand | years ago and w | hat was im | nportant to | them. | | | |
| | a. | Arche | ologist | | | | | | |
| | b. | Anthro | opologist | | | | | | |
| | C. | Psycho | ologist | | | | | | |
| | d. | | | | | | | | |
| | e. | Physic | ologist | | | | | | |

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| 33. | Unders | standing the culture and ethnicity of a patient may help the health care provider in |
| | a. | Estimating the drugs dosage regime |
| | b. | Determine what the patient likes and dislikes |
| | C. | Determine if the patient will accept his or diagnosis |
| | d. | About the age group |
| | e. | Determine of the patient is disrespectful |
| 34. | The pr | ocess of cultural learning whereby a new person acquires necessary skills and education to |
| | play a | regular part in a social system is called |
| | a. | Socialization |
| | b. | Culturalization |
| | c. | Assimilation |
| | d. | Educational reformation |
| | e. | Social transformation |
| 35. | Which | of the following is not true about Formal socialization? |
| | a. | It is well structured |
| | b. | It takes through direct instruction and education in schools and colleges |
| | C. | The family plays a major roles |
| | d. | Much is learned from peers |
| | e. | It is sometime the source of learning about external cultures |
| 36. | | refers to the process of discarding former behaviour patterns and accepting new ones as |
| | part of | a transition in one's life. |
| | a. | Re-Socialization |
| | b. | Primary Socialization |
| | C. | Secondary Socialization |
| | d. | Adult Socialization |
| | e. | Anticipatory Socialization |
| 37. | Which | of the following statement about the social development of a child is incorrect? |
| | a. | The norms of society become part of the personality of the individual including children. |
| | b. | The child does not have a sense of wrong and right. |
| | C. | By direct and indirect observation and experience, the child gradually learns the norms |
| | | relating to wrong and right things. |
| | | The primary socialization takes place in the family. |
| | e. | Child does not learn language until it gets to school to start formal education. |
| 38. | Which | is not considered an agent of socialization |
| | a. | Peer group |
| | b. | Educational Institution |
| | C. | Family |
| | d. | |
| | e. | None of the above |

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| 39. | | is not one | of the disciplines which contribute to an understanding of human behaviour |
| | a. | Psychology | |
| | b. | Sociology | |
| | C. | Politics | |
| | d. | Economic | |
| | a. | Zoology | |
| 40. | The fol | lowing unit /dep | artments are found in hospital except |
| | a. | Department of | Surgery |
| | b. | Department of | Horticulture |
| | c. | Department of | Medicine |
| | d. | General Admini | stration |
| | e. | Diagnostics Uni | t |
| 41. | The fo | lowing are consi | dered perceived sullying behaviours of Medical Doctors except |
| | | Lack of sympatl | |
| | b. | Unfriendly | |
| | | Greedy | |
| | | | between rich & poor |
| | | Caring | • |
| | In que | a) b) c) d) | ou are to march the terminologies listed with the appropriate definitions Stratification Values Supernatural healing Culture Norms Status and Roles Ethnocentrism |
| 42. | | is a word | d for the 'way of life' of groups of people, meaning the way they do things. |
| 43. | | and standards o | t of judging another culture based on preconceptions that are found in the fone's own culture – especially regarding language, behavior, customs, and |
| 44. | | | portant and lasting beliefs or ideals shared by the members of a culture bad and desirable or undesirable. |
| 45. | with. | an accepte | ed standard or a way of behaving or doing things that most people agree |
| 46 | | describes | the position and responsibilities a person occupies in a particular setting. |

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| | 47. | | describes the way in which different groups of people are placed within society. |
| | 48. | mystici | is an umbrella term for a family of treatment methods which are based upon sm or claimed revelations, rather than the empirical evidence which is the foundation of ic medicine. |
| | 49. | not one | h history of mankind, six types of societies have been described. Which of the following is e of the six types? Hunting and gathering societies. Pastoral societies. Agricultural societies. Industrial societies. Democratic society |
| | 50. | a. b. c. d. | Fined the as the study of people in relation to their fellow human beings. Sociology Psychology Physiology Zoology Anatomy. |
| | | | |

Examiner:

Dr Thomas Agyarko-Poku