



**Uganda Martyrs University**  
**Faculty of Health Sciences**  
**Bachelor of Science–Public Health and Health Promotion**  
**PHHP3129: Sociology, Anthropology and Health**  
**End of Semester II Examination**  
**SAT 3/8/19**  
**02:00pm - 5:00pm**

**Instructions**

- i. This paper is composed of sections A and B*
- ii. Attempt all questions in section both A*
- iii. Attempt any two questions from Section B*
- iv. Time allowed: 3 hours*
- v. No conversations during the examination*

**SECTION A: Circle the most correct answer (3 marks each)**

1. Discovering health-related beliefs, knowledge, and practices of a cultural group is one of goals of;
  - a. Medical researchers in the United States
  - b. Medical anthropology
  - c. Anthropology
  - d. Medical practitioners
2. Anthropologists have observed that body shape difference also reflect on;
  - a. Culture
  - b. Adaptation
  - c. Acculturation
  - d. Assimilation
3. Which of the following statements is true concerning illness?
  - a. Illness is a feeling of not being normal and healthy.
  - b. Illness and disease are the same thing.
  - c. Illness is an objectively measurable pathological condition of the body.
  - d. a and b
4. Which of the following statements is not true about Sociology?
  - a. It investigates the social causes and consequences of things such as romantic love, racial and gender
  - b. It analyzes and explains important matters in our personal lives, our communities, and the world.
  - c. It deals with the scientific study of man
  - d. None of the above

5. The relationship between the individual and the society is;
- One grows with the help of the other
  - Man depends on society where he is surrounded and encompassed by culture as a societal force.
  - The interacting organs within the human body.
  - All of the
6. The three major factors that determine Social Stratification are;
- The economy, the environmental and the politics.
  - The societal community, the economy and the politics
  - The economy, the societal community and the environment
  - None of the above
7. Which one of the following is not a key element of culture?
- Beliefs
  - Values
  - Structures
  - Symbols and language
8. The term social structure refers to;
- the systematic study of how humans manage issues of health and illness, disease and disorders, and healthcare for both the sick and the healthy.
  - a group of people who live in a definable community and share the same culture.
  - the patterned social arrangements in society that are both emergent from and determinant of the actions of the individuals.
  - the structure of social network ties between individuals or organizations.
9. Which one of the following statements is true about anthropology?
- Anthropology assumes that there is no inferiority or superiority between males and females
  - Anthropology assumes that there is inferiority between white or black and they do not share the same basic bio-psychosocial characteristics
  - People from lower social classes usually experience higher disability rates, higher morbidity rates, higher mortality rates and have lower life expectancy
  - Sex and physical differences are the justification for the inferiority of one group or superiority of another group.
10. The following are problems of urban sociology, except;
- Pollution
  - Congestion
  - Moral decay
  - Restlessness



11. The main branches of Anthropology are;

- a. Physical Anthropology and Cultural Anthropology
- b. Cultural Anthropology and Medical Anthropology
- c. Physical Anthropology and Cultural Anthropology
- d. All of the above

12. In order a crisis to get avoided in a family, it is important to estimate all the needs of family, which have been categorized as:

- a. Needs of knowledge, emotional needs, and personal needs.
- b. Needs of knowledge, physical needs, and social needs
- c. Physical needs, social needs, and personal needs
- d. Emotional needs, social needs, and personal needs

13. An arrangement of social interactions based on shared norms and values is referred to as:

- a. Sociology
- b. Social systems
- c. Social structures
- d. Anthropology

14. Which one of the set of questions below applies to anthropology?

- a. Who are the people around you?, what is your place in this world?
- b. Who are you?, what makes you? What is their story?
- c. Who are you?, what makes you, what is your place in this world?
- d. None of the above

15. The main aim of anthropology and sociology knowledge to a health worker is to;

- a. Shape the behaviour of the clients
- b. Shape the behaviour of the health worker
- c. Shape the behaviour of the volunteers
- d. Make the health worker understand his/her client better

16. The main drivers of rural development are;

- a. Empowerment and Decentralization
- b. Empowerment and Sensitization
- c. Decentralization and community participation
- d. Community participation and Empowerment

17. The process by which growing individuals learn and internalize the habits, attitudes, values, beliefs, and norms of a given society and learn to function as a member of that society is referred to as;

- a. sociology
- b. socialization
- c. secondary socialization
- d. reverse socialization

18. The sum of methods by which a society tries to influence human behaviour to maintain a given order is called?

- a. Social norms
- b. Social values
- c. Social control
- d. Social sanctions

19. The following are components of ill health perception, except;

- a. Identity of their illness
- b. causal beliefs
- c. Consequences
- d. mystical causation

20. Which one of the following statements is not a way of eliminating stigma?

- a. Know the facts
- b. Be aware of your attitude and behaviour.
- c. Choose your words carefully
- d. Reducing self esteem and dignity

**Section B: Attempt any two questions on the answer booklet provided.**

3. Briefly explain the roles and challenges of peasantry farming to Uganda's Economy?

**(20 Marks)**

2. Giving examples, Discuss the impact of culture on health **(20 Marks)**.

3. Despite the advancement from **paternalist model**, where the patient has been traditionally a passive spectator in his or her own healing process to **mutual participatory model** where the patient is supposed to be a key player. There is still a lot of **Obstacles to power of patients over health workers**.

a. briefly explain the obstacles that are hindering the mutual participatory model to be successfully implemented? (10 marks)

b. What are the solutions you can suggest to ensure implementation of the model? (10 Marks)

.....Success.....