

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

APPLIED PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

SRA 1202 - INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

BSc HONOURS PART I: JUNE 2004

DURATION: 3 HOURS

ANSWER **ALL** PARTS OF SECTION A AND ANY **THREE** IN SECTION B. SECTION A CARRIES 40 MARKS AND SECTION B CARRIES 60 MARKS

SECTION A

1. (a) Define the term "health". [2]
- (b) Differentiate the biopsychosocial and the medical model of health showing the practical implications of both models. [5]
- (c) Define a sociological theory and state the two things such a theory should satisfy. [3]
- (d) With respect to perspectives in psychology indicate how the phenomenological approach differs from other perspectives. [5]
- (e) Explain why it is important for health care professional to appreciate their client's culture and lay beliefs. [5]
- (f) (i) Define the term "personality" [1]
- (ii) Identify the "Big Five" trait factors and for each give a representative scale that could be used to study it. [5]
- (g) Distinguish between micro and macro sociological approaches. [2]
- (h) Give 2 examples of the effect of culture on how Zimbabweans account for illness. [4]
- (i) According to Parson's (1951) the sick are entitled to some exemption from normal social duties:
 - (i) What other right do they have? [1]
 - (ii) What 2 things are expected from them in return? [2]
- (j) (i) Identify the two groups into which anxiety disorders are put. [1]
- (ii) What is claustrophobia? [1]
- (iii) How may such a phobia be significant in diagnostic radiography or radiotherapy. [2]

(k) What is an achieved social role?

[1]

SECTION B

2. With respect to personality, compare and contrast the psychoanalytic and the behavioristic approaches. Show how the two perspectives account for individual differences. [20]

3. Discuss the theories of interpersonal attraction addressing the implications of such theories for liking and disliking patients [20]

4. Explain how the following social factors affect health status:

- (i) nutrition
- (ii) area of residence
- (iii) migration
- (iv) gender
- (v) social class.

[20]

5. Whilst lifestyle changes can be made at an individual level they generally have a far smaller effect on the health status of populations compared to more structural changes.

Discuss the above statement with respect to social organisation of health care services. [20]

6. (a) What are the main characteristics of the following sociological theories of health? and illness:

- (i) social action
- (ii) structural

[8]

(b) Outline the methods used for collecting data in psychology research indicating the strengths and weakness of each method. [12]

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