

SOCIOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY MARKING KEY

KRCHN (B) MARCH/SEPT 2020 Y1S1

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(15 MARKS)

1. State six (6) functions of family as social institution.

6 marks

- The control of sexual behavior in the society
- Procreation purposes to preserve the society
- Provision of basic needs to all family members
- Care of socio-emotional needs of its members
- Primary socialization of the children aimed at making them responsible members of the society
- 6. The provision of leisure and recreation for family members e.g. celebration of significant occasions

2. State five (5) importance of sociology to health workers.

5 marks

Help the health workers in:

- ✓ Provision of total and comprehensive patient care in any set-up.
- ✓ Understanding individual, family and societal needs in a holistic manner.
- ✓ Meeting identified societal needs fully
- ✓ Creation of good social interaction (nurse-client relationships)
- ✓ Understanding the cause and meaning of varying patient behaviors to make them comfortable and treat them all alike for improvement of client care.
- ✓ Gaining greater insight into the human problems as related to illness, sickness and disease
- ✓ Provision of right motivation, treatment and physical attitudes and responses of others.
- ✓ Understanding emotional reaction patterns among clients in relation to health and disease.

3. State four (4) types of social institutions.

4 marks

- Family
- Religion
- Political
- Health care

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION

(15 MARKS)

Question one (1):

To become a competent Nurse, one must understand his/her client from a holistic point of view.

a) Define culture.

1 mark

Culture is the patterns of learned and shared behavior and beliefs of a particular social, ethnic, or age group. It can also be described as the complex whole of collective human beliefs with a structured stage of civilization that can be specific to a nation or time period.

b) Explain two forms of social mobility.

4 marks

- Vertical= This refers to the ability of the individual to move up the social ladder, thereby raising their social status and role. It also refers to any upward or downward change in the absolute or relative rank of an individual or group.
- Horizontal= This refers to the type of social mobility where the individual maintains the same status. It is also defined as an alteration of position with no significant movement up or down in the system of social stratification, for example a general nurse who trains as a midwife but has no change in salary.

c) Describe four social institutions and their functions.

10 marks

- a. Family
- b. Religion
- c. Political
- d. Health care

NB: *Each 2½ marks*