

Third Semester MA Sociology (Private Registration)

Multiple Choice Questions

SG800301: Sociology of Health

1. Four dimensions of health are:
 - A) Social, physical, spiritual and intellectual
 - B) Cultural, physical, Spiritual and Intellectual
 - C) exercise, good nutrition, relaxation and sleep
 - D) physical, mental, emotional and spiritual.

2. Who created the concept 'sick role'?
 - A) Marx
 - B) Parsons
 - C) C.H. Cooley
 - D) Foucault

3. Which of the following is NOT one of the rights and responsibilities of sick persons that Talcott Parsons identifies?
 - A) The right to be free from blame for your illness
 - B) The right to have normal obligations reduced
 - C) The responsibility to pursue treatment for your illness with appropriate experts
 - D) The right to reasonable accommodations at work and school

4. The social gradient that reflects the disparity in morbidity and mortality between those in different socioeconomic classes is often referred to as a _____.
 - A) Health gradient
 - B) Sex gradient
 - C) Postcode gradient
 - D) Income gradient

5. Who opined that Medicine has changed from an individual craft or skill to 'corporate medicine'?
 - A) Foucault
 - B) Stefan Timmermans
 - C) C.H. Cooley
 - D) Vicente Navarro

6. Which of these is not a definition of health?
 - A) Health as not ill
 - B) Health despite disease
 - C) Health means not seeing a doctor

D) Health as vitality

7. In which year new programme in 'Health Promotion' was established in the WHO Regional Office for Europe.

- A) 1992
- B) 1994.
- C) 1984
- D) 1982

8. What is meant by Social illness?

- A) Socio-economic inequalities causing illness
- B) Impacts due to illness in society
- C) Psycho-social inequalities causing illness
- D) All the above

9. Primary healthcare refers to:-

A) Those activities which focus on the environment such as draining puddles of water near the house, clearing bushes and spraying insecticides to control vectors like mosquitoes.

B) To interventions that focus on the individual or family such as hand-washing, immunization, circumcision.

C) Those interventions that take place in a hospital setting such as intravenous rehydration or surgery.

D) Giving health awareness to community.

10. In which five year plan greater focus was given to Availability of primary health care facilities and other basic necessities.

- A) First
- B) Fifth
- C) Twelfth
- D) Ninth

11. Alma Ata conference on Health was held in the year

- A. 1978
- B. 1968
- C. 1976
- D. None of the above

12. What is the tool for the community oriented case?

- A. Evaluation
- B. Survey
- C. Community study
- D. Community health nursing process

13. What is the new strategy, a unique concept of WHO, to provide universal coverage of rehabilitation to all segments of society?

- A. Occupational Rehabilitation
- B. Medical Rehabilitation

- C. Community based Rehabilitation
- D. Institutional based Rehabilitation

14. National mental health policy of India launched in the year

- A. 1982
- B. 1986
- C. 1991
- D. 2005

15. What is the role of the health care provider in the counselling?

- A. Acts as a partner who actively listens.
- B. Helps the client explore pros and cons of change.
- C. Provides expert advice given the patient's social circumstances.
- D. Elicits motivation from the patient through conversation.

16. Stereotyping of what ethnic background is significant in the discussion of sickle cell disease?

- A. African American.
- B. Asian.
- C. Hispanic (Latino).
- D. Caucasian.

17. Which one amongst the following is not a Millennium Development Goal?

- A. Improve Maternal Health
- B. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
- C. Ensure Environmental Sustainability
- D. Develop a Local Partnership for Development

18. DOTS is a national program to address:

- A. Malaria
- B. Filaria
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Japanese Encephalitis

19. Which is not part of the Reproductive Child Health Scheme?

- A. 3 Ante Natal Check-ups
- B. Institutional Delivery
- C. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
- D. Post-partem Services

20. The first cycle in the community planning service is :

- A. Community assessment
- B. Community diagnosis
- C. Community evaluation
- D. Community enhancement

21. Marxist's theory says that health and ill-health has to be viewed as a social class problem that is linked to

- A. Social Injustice

- B. Inequality
- C. Social Dilemma
- D. Political instability

22. The health in sociological terms holds the following main categorization namely

- A. Functional
- B. Emotional
- C. Economic
- D. Macro

23. Why did medical sociology after World War II concentrate in psychiatry?

- A. Research indicated mental illness was influenced by societal class.
- B. Returning soldiers were plagued by mental disorders.
- C. There was an overwhelming need for mental health centers.
- D. Federal funding only supported endeavors in psychiatry.

24. How did Talcott Parsons contribute to the field of medical sociology?

- A. He linked the behaviour of sick people to the expectations of society.
- B. He explained why some societies are healthier than others.
- C. He demonstrated that more affluent people receive better health care.
- D. He realized that religious beliefs play a large role in a patient's recovery.

25. Conflict theory of health deals with

- A. Ageism
- B. Quality of health and quality
- C. Physical and mental conditions
- D. Positivity

26. Functional perspective of health deals with

- A. Longevity
- B. Good health and effective medical care
- C. Physical and mental conditions
- D. Positivity

27. What is one role of the sociologist in the health care system?

- A. Patient advocate
- B. Medical provider
- C. Preventer of disease
- D. Controller of funds

28. Which among is not included in the types of conflict in health?

- A. Intrapersonal
- B. Interpersonal
- C. Intra-group
- D. None of these

29. The world health day is celebrated is on.....
- A. 7th April
 - B. 7th August
 - C. 10 th April
 - D. 21th August
30. How has the field of medical sociology changed in recent years?
- A.It is more encompassing.
 - B.It is less popular.
 - C.It is found internationally.
 - D.It is recognized by medical schools.
31. Why is the concept of health difficult to define?
- A.It is subject to many circumstances.
 - B.There are varying opinions in different cultures.
 - C.There are fluctuations as time changes.
 - D.It is linked to social status.
32. How was "medicine of the species" different than "medicine of social spaces?"
- A.It focused on curing physical ailments.
 - B.It contributed to laws concerning hygiene.
 - C.It allowed patients to talk about their feelings.
 - D.It established standards for medical practice.
33. Why did late eighteenth-century and early nineteenth-century physicians call for the implementation of public health measures?
- A.Hygiene was linked to disease.
 - B.Government became more involved with medicine.
 - C.There were significant advances in technology.
 - D.Medicine was viewed as a social science.
34. Why is clinical research an area of ethical concern?
- A.It is being funded by biased sources.
 - B.Results are easily swayed by public opinion.
 - C.Results tend to be inconsistent.
 - D. It is being conducted in questionable facilities.
- 35.. What is the role of sociology in relation to bio-terrorism?
- A.To determine why some people would choose to use this form of terrorism
 - B.To explain how society can adapt to avoid these attacks
 - C.To help understand the ways in which these diseases are transmitted
 - D.To demonstrate how these diseases can be traced back to the terrorists

36. Hegemonic masculinity is defined as a
- A. None of these
 - B. Rule of thumb
 - C. Practice that legitimizes men's dominant position in society
 - D. Speaks about gender dilemmas
37. What is meant by Epidemiology?
- A. The study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states and events in specified populations.
 - B. Its the survey of determinants of health-related states and events in specified populations.
 - C. The literature about the distribution and determinants of health-related states and events in specified populations.
 - D. None of these
38. Health care System-Primary-Secondary and Tertiary includes:-
- A. Primary healthcare - specialized consultative care , secondary healthcare is provided by medical specialists, and tertiary healthcare contact for patients seeking medical attention.
 - B. Primary healthcare- is provided by medical specialists, , secondary healthcare is specialized consultative care and tertiary healthcare for patients seeking medical attention.
 - C. Primary healthcare -contact for patients seeking medical attention, secondary healthcare is provided by medical specialists, and tertiary healthcare is specialized consultative care
 - D. Not applicable
39. Is the practice of multiple medical system or the access of both conventional, complementary and alternative medicines.
- A. Medical -therapy
 - B. Bio-medicalism
 - C. Medical Pluralism
 - D. Medical diversity
40. The broad objectives of the health programmes during the five year plans have been:
- A. Population control.
 - B. Control or eradication of major communicable disease.
 - C. Strengthening of the basic health services through the establishment of primary health centres and sub centres.
 - D. All the above
41. Why did the prevalence of sexually transmitted disease begin to greatly increase among homosexual men in the 1970s?
- A. They were less inhibited by their lifestyle.
 - B. They were reluctant to seek medical attention.
 - C. They were more accepted by peers.
 - D. They were constantly changing careers.

42. Medical Practices common in the state of Kerala:
- A. Allopathy- Apiotherapy- Homeopathy
 - B. Homeopathy- Phisiothraphy- Sidha
 - C. Allopathy-Ayurveda-Homeopathy
 - D. Sidha-Unani- Accupunchure
43. Health policy of Government of India include:
- A. Ayushman Bharat:
 - B. Chief Minister's Comprehensive Insurance Scheme:
 - C. Karunya Health Scheme:
 - D. All the above
44. Why was St. Louis encephalitis disregarded as a cause of disease affecting New York City in 1999?
- A. The emus at the Bronx Zoo had not contracted the disease.
 - B. Birds had been found dead in New York City.
 - C. Elderly patients were admitted to the hospital with muscle weakness.
 - D. Mosquitoes were determined to be the transmitter of the illness.
45. How was the field of medicine revolutionized in the late nineteenth century?
- A. Antibiotics were introduced to the public.
 - B. Deaths from infections rapidly declined.
 - C. Several diseases were completely eradicated.
 - D. Bacteria were discovered as a source of disease.
46. Foucault insists that madness is not a natural, unchanging thing, but rather depends on
- A. The product of culture
 - B. The product of norms
 - C. The society in which it exists.
 - D. All the above
47. The example of Morbidity is
- A. Maternal mortality
 - B. Heart Disease
 - C. Death
 - D. Infanticide
48. What is one reason there has been a re-emergence of infectious disease in recent years?
- A. People are living longer.
 - B. People cannot afford healthcare.
 - C. People are avoiding routine exams.
 - D. People cannot break out of the class system.
49. Social Construction of Illness by Symbolic Interactionism meant :
- A. Healthy or ill conditions only if they are defined as such by a society and its members.

- B. Physical and mental conditions have little or no objective reality
- C. Emotional sense of we-feeling
- D. The lifestyle adjustments patients

50. What was the impetus for the shift from concentration on infectious disease to chronic disease?

- A. The success of vaccines and antibiotics.
- B. The emergence of new environmental factors.
- C. The emphasis on improved living conditions.
- D. The improved diagnostic technology in hospitals.

51. Why is it important to know the ethnicity of a patient?

- A. Helps the care team communicate effectively with patients, as well as understand a patient's culture, which may affect their health.
- B. To get an understanding about the society health condition.
- C. To get knowledge about the common disease
- D. All the above

ANSWER KEY

1 A, 2 B, 3 D, 4 A, 5 A, 6 D, 7 C, 8 B, 9 B, 10 C,
11 A, 12 D, 13 C, 14 A, 15 A, 16 A, 17 D, 18 C, 19 C, 20 B,
21 B, 22 A, 23 B, 24 A, 25 B, 26 B, 27 A, 28 D, 29 A, 30 A,
31 A, 32 A, 33 A, 34 D, 35 C, 36 C, 37 A, 38 C, 39 C, 40 D,
41 A, 42 C, 43 D, 44 A, 45D, 46 C, 47 B, 48 A, 49 A, 50 A, 51 A