



*(Knowledge for Development)*

**KIBABII UNIVERSITY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2021/2022  
ACADEMIC YEAR**

**FIRST YEAR FIRST SEMESTER**

**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**

**FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING DEGREE**

**COURSE CODE: NUR 115**

**COURSE TITLE: MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY**


**DATE: 21/09/2022**

**TIME: 9.00am – 12pm**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer ALL Section one (1) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS and ALL Section two (2) SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS and any one (1) section THREE (3) LONG ANSWER QUESTION.

**TIME: 3 Hours**

This paper consists of 7 printed pages. Please Turn Over   
**KIBU observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating**

### SECTION 1 (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) (50 MARKS)

1. Building rapport and relationships with people over a long period of time is one of the hallmarks of
  - a. anthropological fieldwork
  - b. participant observation
  - c. journalism
  - d. cultural relativism
2. Which of the following things are normally characteristic of religions?
  - a)They allow us to be free in deciding what to do in difficult life situations.
  - b)In most societies, religions do not play an important role in social control.
  - c)Sacred texts of religions usually set precedents for proper behavior in common situations.
  - d)They usually undermine the norms of a society.
3. Which of the following does not involve the belief in a supernatural being?
  - a)animatism
  - b)animism
  - c)ancestral spirit
  - d)all of the above involve the belief in supernatural beings
4. Which of the following is characteristic of a prophet?
  - a)They usually come from humble or unknown origins.
  - b)They usually call for a major change in the way people have been doing things.
  - c)Their ideas are usually welcomed by priesthoods.
  - d)A and B
5. In which of the following areas have hallucinogenic drugs been used commonly by native peoples?
  - a)Siberia
  - b)Amazon Basin of South America
  - c)Europe
  - d)all of the above
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a regional, social, or ethnic group that is distinguishable from other groups in a society by the fact that its members share a common identity, food tradition, dialect or language, and other cultural traits that come from their common ancestral background and experience.
  - a)culture
  - b)subculture
  - c)multi-ethnic society
  - d) National Culture
7. Which of the following is a likely consequence of cultural evolution?
  - a)culture loss
  - b)better health
  - c)greater intelligence
  - d)all of the above
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is research in which one learns about the culture of another society through fieldwork and firsthand observation in that society.

- a)ethnology
- b)ethnography
- c)anthropology
- d) Ethnic decadence

9. If an anthropologist were to study a small traditional Moslem community in Afghanistan or Saudi Arabia, which of the following approaches would be most advisable on the first visit.

- a)appear abruptly in the village as a lone stranger
- b)arrive with a family-like group of people including children
- c)arrive with a well-armed body guard in order to establish respect
- d) Wear Moslem headgear and Pretend to be Moslem

10. Which of the following statements have linguists found to be true?
- a) Societies that have simple technologies usually use languages with simple grammars.
  - b) Linguists today generally consider languages that have no written form to be "primitive".
  - c) The more economically diverse and technologically advanced cultures have larger vocabularies.
  - d) none of the above
11. Dialects develop:
- a) more often in small-scale societies with few people
  - b) more often in large-scale societies with many people
  - c) equally often in small-scale and large-scale societies
  - d) I medium groups
12. Approximately 8,000-10,000 years ago, our ancestors invented agriculture. Which of the following things was a consequence of this development?
- a) a more controllable and dependable food supply
  - b) the creation of villages, towns, and ultimately cities
  - c) the emergence of new kinds of political systems.
  - d) all of the above
13. How long should an ethnographer live within the society he or she is studying?
- a) It should be only a few weeks or months so as to not be distracted by friendships that develop there.
  - b) It will require a lifetime.
  - c) There is no simple answer. It may require a few months to a number of years, depending on the nature of the research questions.
  - d) Several years
14. Edward Sapir and Benjamin Whorf believed that:
- a) There are distinct colors in nature like red and green.
  - b) We see the real world only in the categories of our language.
  - c) All normal humans share the capability of having essentially the same sense perceptions of color.
  - d) none of the above
15. We learn our culture's paralinguage:
- a) mostly in school language classes
  - b) largely by observing others and imitating them
  - c) beginning in our early teenage years
  - d) during late adulthood
16. Throughout the world:
- a) people rarely use clothing and other forms of bodily adornment to communicate status
  - b) clothing is used to provide protection from the elements and to satisfy concerns of modesty
  - c) only adults are taught how to manipulate time in order to communicate messages
  - d) A and B
17. Which of the following is an achieved status?
- a) being a king who inherited his title
  - b) being a general in the U.S. Army
  - c) being a well recognized and accomplished movie actor
  - d) B and C
18. The principle bonds that hold kinship groups together are?

- a) marriage and descent
- b) marriage and fictive relationships
- c) marriage and law
- d) descent

19. When Jane talks to a friend and mentions her parents, she will most likely use \_\_\_\_\_ for them.

- a) terms of address
- b) affinal kinship ties
- c) terms of reference
- d) Legal Reference

20. The spectrum of visible light:
- is a continuum of light waves with frequencies that increase at a continuous rate from one end to the other
  - has distinct colors such as red and green that every normal individual can perceive
  - is divided up into colors in the same way by all normal people in all cultures of the world
  - none of the above
21. Which of the following is true of humans?
- Humans are highly social animals.
  - Normally we do not live in social groups all of our lives.
  - Solitary confinement is rarely an effective punishment because most people enjoy being alone.
  - A and B are both correct
22. The Girl Scouts is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a gender-based group
  - an age-based group
  - a voluntary association
  - all of the above
23. Which of the following are the most important criteria used for classifying people in the majority of the societies of the world?
- wealth and beauty
  - kinship and wealth
  - age, gender, and kinship
  - age and gender
24. The work of Smart suggested that:
- the rates of violent crime were similar for men and women
  - women's sexual delinquency was more likely to be normalized than men's
  - women's criminal behaviour tended to reflect traditional gender roles
  - all of the above
25. White-collar crime is low in visibility because:
- it involves only small amounts of money
  - the proletariat can outsmart the bourgeoisie
  - the police turn a blind eye to corporate crime
  - it goes undetected in the context of everyday business transactions
26. Foucault's term 'biopolitics' refers to:
- forms of power over the body, such as physical training, as a means of disciplining the mind
  - forms of knowledge such as demographic statistics, which allow us to map and measure populations
  - public health measures, such as improved sanitation and freshwater schemes
  - intervention by the state to regulate sexual behaviour
27. Which of the following is not a regular national survey carried out by the Kenya government?
- Labour Force Survey
  - Demographic and health Survey

- c) Fashion Sensibility Survey
  - d) Family Expenditure Survey
28. The 'demographic transition' is a social trend that involves:
- a) a reduction in population size, caused by a higher rate of emigration than immigration
  - b) a change in the principal causes of death and disease since industrialization
  - c) increased birth and death rates, resulting in a relatively young population
  - d) a decline in the birth rate, greater life expectancy, and an ageing population
29. In stage 3 of the 'health transition', the main causes of illness and death are:
- a) acute, infectious diseases such as typhus, measles and cholera
  - b) respiratory diseases such as pneumonia and asthma
  - c) chronic, degenerative diseases, such as cancer, heart disease, and strokes
  - d) too diverse to put into one category
30. In Parsons' view, the function of the sick role was to:
- a) provide a set of guidelines for medical staff to treat patients in hospital
  - b) create a sense of meaning and order out of the illness experience
  - c) create a scapegoat for people to blame, in the context of family life
  - d) provide normative expectations to minimise the disruptive effects of illness on social life
31. According to Davis (1995), women may seek cosmetic surgery because:
- a) they have a deep-rooted sense of ineffectiveness and are striving for control
  - b) they are in pursuit of the 'perfect' body, fuelled by images of beauty
  - c) they perceive a part of their body as stigmatizing, in relation to a cultural ideal
  - d) their male partners pressurize them to look like supermodels
32. Sociologists like Bordo (1993) have attributed the 'epidemic' of anorexia in Western cultures to:
- a) a generally ascetic, frugal lifestyle that can be taken to extremes
  - b) traditional images of women as emotional, domesticated, and unassertive
  - c) the social construction of mental illness, through which 'normal' patterns of behaviour are pathologized
  - d) the new ideal of independent, self-assured femininity, combined with cultural values of achievement and control
33. The media-themes model of media influence claims that:
- a) audiences selectively interpret what they want to hear
  - b) content analysis is the best way to identify the themes covered by the media
  - c) audiences passively absorb whatever messages they are given
  - d) social interaction reinforces the ideas and images that audiences select
34. The print revolution of the nineteenth century resulted in:
- a) mass production, mass circulation, and the decline of serious content
  - b) the public ownership of newspapers as a shared resource
  - c) more people going to the cinema as a new leisure activity
  - d) a reduction of 'virtual communities' on the Internet
35. Pilcher (1999) identified soap operas as a 'feminine genre' of media because:



- a) most of the characters in soap operas are women
  - b) they represent images of women as both domesticated and independent
  - c) they alienate women and appeal to an audience of men
  - d) female television producers are most likely to work in this area
36. A moral panic occurs when:
- a) the media exaggerate reports of deviant groups, generating hostile reactions
  - b) children watch violent or sexually explicit films and then copy the behaviour
  - c) audiences challenge the ethnic stereotypes represented by the media
  - d) elitists express concern with the Americanization of culture
37. The effect of the Internet upon the public sphere has been to:
- a) repress it, by promoting only the interests of elite groups
  - b) revive it, by reaffirming a commitment to freedom of speech
  - c) reproduce it, by emphasizing face-to-face contact with peer groups
  - d) replace it with a superior form of communication
38. Sreberny-Mohammadi (1996) argues that national cultures can resist American cultural domination of the media by:
- a) domesticating its content, including more 'home-produced' programmes
  - b) controlling the distribution of imported products by banning satellite dishes
  - c) creating 'reverse flows' of their own programmes back to imperial societies
  - d) all of the above

39. Marx proclaimed that religion would disappear when:
- a) a new trend of moral individualism became established
  - b) a socialist revolution removed the need for capitalist ideology
  - c) church attendance dropped below 15%
  - d) people came to believe more in science and technology
40. In Durkheim's work, the term 'collective representations' refers to:
- a) effervescent ceremonies that create a feeling of belonging
  - b) images of gods or totems that are widely recognized
  - c) shared ideas and moral values, often symbolized by an object or figurehead
  - d) ideological tools used to obscure class divisions
41. Secularization involves the two related ideas of:
- a) disappointment and disproportion
  - b) disbelief and disintegration
  - c) disengagement and disenchantment
  - d) distribution and distillation
42. A sect is organised around:
- a) beliefs that can be challenged by members, a charismatic leader, and openness to new recruits
  - b) tolerance towards other religions and the separation of church and state
  - c) voluntary membership, democratic leadership, and high levels of emotional commitment
  - d) the idea of the secular world itself as being sacred
43. The shift from 'civil religion' to 'common religion' means that:
- a) the increasing bureaucracy of the state has made religion only a marginal part of our lives
  - b) despite the weakening of traditional authority, our everyday lives and 'common sense' remain shaped by religious beliefs and values
  - c) religious participation in collective worship may have declined, but people still practise their faiths in private
  - d) people are much more likely to discuss their religious beliefs in public, informal settings
44. World-affirming religions:
- a) embrace conventional cultural values but offer new means of achieving them
  - b) react against the loss of any meaningful religious content in the teachings of churches
  - c) adopt an attitude of mild disapproval towards mainstream social values
  - d) reject both the goals and means of conventional society and provide utopian alternatives
45. The 'nuclear family' means:
- a) a group of people sharing living accommodation and meals
  - b) a network of relatives extended within or between generations
  - c) the new family created when an adult leaves home and gets married
  - d) a two generation unit of parents and their children
46. Which of these trends did the New Right not suggest as evidence of declining family values?
- a) the tendency for cohabitation before marriage

- b) the rising divorce rate
  - c) the absence of fathers in many households
  - d) the increasing number of single parent families
47. Marriage appears to be in decline because:
- a) the proportion of people living alone has fallen to 29%
  - b) many people are cohabiting in long term relationships
  - c) the upward curve of remarriages compensates for the drop in first marriages
  - d) all of the above
48. It is difficult to ascertain the true extent of domestic violence because:
- a) there is a large 'dark figure' of unreported incidents
  - b) the changing definitions of legal categories have made it harder to convict offenders
  - c) researchers are not allowed access to official statistics
  - d) there is no valid or reliable way of researching such a sensitive topic
49. The term 'collective consumption' (Castells 1977) refers to:
- a) the privatization of public services by the Conservative government
  - b) the lifestyle practice of shopping in peer groups
  - c) the form of tuberculosis suffered by those who collect stamps
  - d) the provision of health, housing, and education services by the state
50. Which of the following is not identified by Fulcher & Scott as a criterion of community?
- a) a shared sense of identity and belonging together
  - b) common activities involving all-round relationships
  - c) a fixed geographical location
  - d) collective action based on common interests

**SECTION 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS) (30 MARKS)**

1. Describe feature of a social group (5 marks)
2. Describe five (5) types of families (5 marks)
3. State the types of socialization (5 marks)
4. State five (5) reasons for cultural variability (5 marks)
5. State five (5) classifications in sociocultural anthropology (5)
6. Enumerate the classification of a society under:
  - a. Level of economic and technologic development acquired (2 marks)
  - b. Temporal succession and major sources of economic organization (3 marks)

**SECTION 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS) (20 MARKS)**

1. Discuss the contribution of medical anthropology to the medical field (20 marks)
2. Discuss gender role socialization on health (20marks)