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(Knowledge for Development)
KIBABII UNIVERSITY

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2021/2022
ACADEMIC YEAR**

**FIRST YEAR FIRST SEMESTER
MAIN EXAMINATION
FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING DEGREE**

COURSE CODE: NUR 115

COURSE TITLE: MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

DATE: 19/12/2022

TIME: 9.00 – 12.00PM

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

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SECTION 1 (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) (50 MARKS)

1. What is the name of the process by which we acquire a sense of identity and become members of society?
 - a) rationalization
 - b) colonization
 - c) McDonaldization
 - d) socialization
2. In contemporary societies, social institutions are:
 - a) highly specialized, interrelated sets of social practices
 - b) disorganized social relations in a postmodern world
 - c) virtual communities in cyberspace
 - d) no longer relevant to sociology
3. Which of the following is not recognized as a level of society?
 - a) the household
 - b) the office
 - c) the global village
 - d) the nation state
4. When sociologists study the structure of layers in society and people's movement between them, they call this:
 - a) social stratification
 - b) social control
 - c) social conflict
 - d) social solidarity
5. Social norms are:
 - a) creative activities such as gardening, cookery and craftwork
 - b) the symbolic representation of social groups in the mass media
 - c) religious beliefs about how the world ought to be
 - d) rules and expectations about interaction that regulate social life
6. Society cannot be studied in the same way as the natural world because:
 - a) human behaviour is meaningful, and varies between individuals and cultures
 - b) it is difficult for sociologists to gain access to a research laboratory
 - c) sociologists are not rational or critical enough in their approach
 - d) we cannot collect empirical data about social life
7. Sociology differs from common sense in that:
 - a) it focuses on the researchers' own experiences
 - b) it makes little distinction between the way the world is and the way it ought to be
 - c) its knowledge is accumulated from many different research contexts
 - d) it is subjective and biased
8. Sociology can be considered a social science because:
 - a) its theories are logical, explicit and supported by empirical evidence
 - b) sociologists collect data in a relatively objective and systematic way
 - c) ideas and research findings are scrutinized by other sociologists
 - d) all of the above
9. Comte's term 'positivism' refers to:
 - a) a theory that emphasizes the positive aspects of society
 - b) the precise, scientific study of observable phenomena
 - c) a theory that posits difficult questions and sets out to answer them
 - d) an unscientific set of laws about social progress
10. In Marx's theory, the 'mode of production' means:

- a) the way in which products are made in a factory
 - b) the average measure of productivity under capitalism
 - c) the organization of a society's technical and human resources
 - d) an integral part of the superstructure of a society
11. Durkheim defined social facts as:
- a) ways of acting, thinking, and feeling that are collective and social in origin
 - b) the way scientists construct knowledge in a social context
 - c) data collected about social phenomena that are proven to be correct
 - d) ideas and theories that have no basis in the external, physical world
12. Weber said that all knowledge is 'value-relevant' because:
- a) sociologists like to put a value on different theories
 - b) knowledge refers to people and their values
 - c) theorists interpret the world in terms of their own values
 - d) attempts to provide knowledge about the world are always valuable
13. The term 'feminist standpoint' suggests:
- a) taking a stand on the issues neglected by feminism
 - b) studying society from the perspective of women
 - c) the recognition of difference and diversity in women's lives
 - d) a tendency to ignore the gendered nature of knowledge
14. Post-modernist writers have argued that:
- a) we live in a world of superficial, fragmented images
 - b) no theory is better than any other: 'anything goes'
 - c) society has changed and we need new kinds of theory
 - d) all of the above
15. Which of these changes did *not* occur during the 'sexual revolution' of the 1960s?
- a) a growing fear of HIV and AIDS, fuelled by the New Right
 - b) divorce law reforms
 - c) the availability of oral contraception
 - d) the recognition of women's sexual pleasure
16. 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
17. 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
18. 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) There are marriage instigated deaths than legal marriages
19. 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
20. Urbanization occurred in the nineteenth century because:
- a) commuters started moving out of villages and into cities
 - b) towns and cities were becoming increasingly planned and managed
 - c) industrial capitalism led to a shift of population from rural to urban areas
 - d) transport systems were not provided, so it was easier to live in the city
21. The trend of decarceration involves:
- a) community alternatives to imprisonment and institutional care
 - b) the increased use of imprisonment as the main form of punishment
 - c) transferring the management of prisons to private companies
 - d) decentralized organization due to the mobility of capital
22. Which of the following is not a feature of globalization?
- a) an increasing awareness of the world as a whole
 - b) the extended power of nation states
 - c) the destruction of distance through communications technologies
 - d) the stretching of social relations beyond national boundaries
23. War became possible between nation states in the nineteenth century because:
- a) the world was divided into several rival overseas empires
 - b) industrialization provided better transport, technology and administration
 - c) there was intense economic, political and military competition
 - d) all of the above
24. An 'open' society is one that:
- a) grants every member equal status
 - b) does not have any official secrets in its government
 - c) has permissive attitudes towards sexual behaviour
 - d) allows people to move between levels of the hierarchy
25. The term feminization of poverty refers to:
- a) the critical deconstruction of 'poverty' by feminist theorists
 - b) women's increased chances of being in poverty, due to low pay and greater welfare dependency
 - c) the way in which managing a budget and avoiding poverty tends to be a woman's responsibility within the home
 - d) the disproportionate number of female sociologists who do research on poverty
26. A social stratum is:
- a) a level in the social hierarchy, comprising people with shared life chances
 - b) a methodological tool used to identify a person's social class
 - c) the boundary between two levels of the social hierarchy
 - d) a symbol of status, used to differentiate between social classes
27. The rise of new social movements indicates that:
- a) people vote according to pragmatic issues and concerns
 - b) consumer identities are more important than class identities
 - c) personal, cultural and environmental issues can mobilize political consciousness just as much as economic interests
 - d) all of the above
28. 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
29. If anthropologists want to know how kinship patterns or rituals of marriage have changed over time, which methodology would they use?
- a) participant observation
 - b) archival data
 - c) life histories
 - d) genealogical method
30. An important ethical concern for anthropologists is to
- a) protect their informants
 - b) protect the ethnographic data
 - c) protect the community at large
 - d) protect themselves
31. A _____ is a system of beliefs usually involving the worship of supernatural forces or beings.
- a) ritual
 - b) religion
 - c) rite of passage
 - d) Cult
32. Which of the following statements is not true about rituals?
- a) They are always religious in nature.
 - b) They are stylized and usually repetitive acts.
 - c) They usually take place at a set time and location.
 - d) They are an integral part of all religions.
33. Extreme nationalism could be seen as _____.
- a) a ritual object
 - b) an expression of a belief in supernatural forces or beings
 - c) a non-secular religion
 - d) a secular religion
34. 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.
35. Which of the following is true of the belief in the existence of ancestral spirits?
- a) They are often seen as retaining an active interest and even membership in their family and society.
 - b) They can have emotions, feelings, and appetites.
 - c) They must be treated well to assure their continued good will and assistance to the living.
 - d) all of the above
36. A belief that there is only one god is referred to as _____.
- a) monotheism
 - b) otiose deity
 - c) polytheism
 - d) Catholicism

37. A _____ is an altered state of consciousness in which an individual is in a hypnotic-like mental condition or at least profoundly absorbed.
- fast
 - trance
 - hallucinogen
 - flagellation
38. Human culture is _____.
- partly inherited genetically
 - entirely learned
 - limited to relatively rich societies with sophisticated technologies
 - all of the above
39. Which of the following statements is true of culture?
- Languages are cultures.
 - Archaeologists dig up culture in their excavations.
 - Culture is a powerful human tool for survival.
 - Complex culture is not unique to humans alone
40. Who first defined culture as "that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society?"
- E. B. Tylor
 - M Mead
 - N Chomsky
 - E. Durkheim
41. 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.
- culture
 - subculture
 - multi-ethnic society
 - Culture lead
42. Which of the following things would be cultural universals?
- the language that you speak
 - the kinds of clothes that you wear
 - the specific knowledge that you acquired in school
 - none of the above
43. Complex Culture is _____.
- the same thing as society
 - limited to humans
 - possessed only by males
 - Leads to stagnated development
44. Societies are _____.
- groups of interacting organisms
 - only found among humans
 - created only by technologically sophisticated peoples such as those in the industrialized nations of the world
 - Develop from complex whole to functional units
45. Approximately 8,000-10,000 years ago, our ancestors invented agriculture. Which of the following things was a consequence of this development?
- 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
46. About how many languages are being spoken in the world today?
- a) 500-1000
 - b) 1000-2000
 - c) 6000-7000
 - d) 10,000-15,000
47. Consanguinal relatives are related by:
- a) Descent
 - b) Marriage
 - c) Fictive kinship
 - d) A and B
48. 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
49. 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
50. Kinship is used as an organizing principle in forming social groups in:
- a) very few societies
 - b) about half of the world's societies
 - c) all societies
 - d) African society

SECTION 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS) (30 MARKS)

1. State Six (6) the characteristics of a person who ascribes to cultural relativism (6 marks)
2. List 6 agents of secondary socialization (3 marks)
3. State the major branches of anthropology (5 marks)
4. State six reasons why a nurse should learn sociology (6 marks)
5. Enumerate six (6) differences between repressive and participatory socialization (6 marks)
6. State four types of social mobility (4 marks)

SECTION 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS) (20 MARKS)

1. Discuss five (5) features of culture (20 marks)
2. Discuss how the following theories can be applied to health (20 marks)
 - i. Structural functionalism
 - ii. Conflict theory
 - iii. Symbolic interactionist theory
 - iv. Social exchange theory