



(University of Choice)

**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

STAR ANNEX

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR
FIRST AND SECOND YEAR SUPPLEMENTARY
EXAMINATIONS**

**FOR THE DEGREES
OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN GLOBAL HEALTH
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND
HEALTH**

COURSE CODE: NCG 111, NCN 212, NCO 217

COURSE TITLE: ANTHROPOLOGY, ETHICS AND SOCIETY/MEDICAL
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

DATE: 4TH October 2022

TIME: 11.30-2.30 pm

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Question Enter your examination number and course code in the space provided in the answer sheet
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. The paper consists of multiple-choice questions (MCQ), **write** the correct answer in the answer sheet provided
4. Each MCQ is 1 mark

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

Section I; MCQ 20 marks

1. Anthropology can be best described as:
 - a. the study of behavior and customs
 - b. digging up bones to study the evolution of the human species
 - c. the comparison of cultures in order to identify similarities and differences of patterning
 - d. the analysis of the weaving of tapestry
2. Culture can be defined as:
 - a. a set of ideas and meanings that people use based on the past and by which they construct the present
 - b. symphony orchestras and opera
 - c. the knowledge about yourself and your past that you're born with and is transmitted through your genes
 - d. all of the responses provided
3. Society is
 - a. the same thing as culture
 - b. common to humans, animals, and insects living in groups
 - c. only what elites in a community have
 - d. a social grouping of individuals of the same age and gender
4. The process by which children learn the rules and values of their society is:
 - a. acculturation
 - b. enculturation
 - c. deculturation
 - d. culturation
5. The cultural construction of gender refers to:
 - a. the different ways cultures organize behaviors around the way they conceptualize differences between men and women.
 - b. the different ways societies punish men and women who don't act the way they should
 - c. the way all cultures keep women in domestic spaces
 - d. all of the options provided
6. Gender stratification refers to:
 - a. men's economic tasks invariably having greater prestige than women's
 - b. whatever the economic role of men, it is that role the culture values
 - c. gender associations extend into economic and political roles
 - d. all of the options provided
7. Religions in general function to:
 - a. create group cohesion
 - b. help alleviate psychological fears

- c. provide some comfort in the face of the unexplainable
 - d. all of the above
8. An example of a rite of passage is:
- a. baptism
 - b. funeral
 - c. marriage ceremony
 - d. all of the above are examples of a rite of passage
9. Applied anthropologists:
- a. only works in academic settings
 - b. only work for multinational corporations
 - c. apply anthropological theory and practice to real-world situations
 - d. do not work with the same ethical systems as research anthropologists
10. What is social stratification
- a. Moving up and down the social strata
 - b. Ranking of members of a society
 - c. Power structure in a society
 - d. One's position in society
11. Which of the following refers to the physical objects, resources and spaces that people use to define culture
- a. Folkways
 - b. Mores
 - c. Material culture
 - d. Nonmaterial culture
12. Which of the following is a secondary institution
- a. Family
 - b. School
 - c. Marriage
 - d. Church
13. Which stage in the family cycle is associated with increase in size due to birth of children
- a. Nuptial stage
 - b. Growth stage
 - c. Child bearing stage
 - d. Maturity stage
14. A family in which the spouses have divorced but they both remain responsible for the upkeep of the children is referred to as?
- a. Foster family
 - b. Single family
 - c. Binuclear family
 - d. Blended family
15. Which of the following is not a characteristic of religion

- a. It is a belief in supernatural or super human forces: human beings considers God as omnipotent, omnipresent and omniscient
 - b. It works for welfare in the society
 - c. It involves specific set of practices and rituals
 - d. Religious activities are considered sacred
16. Which of the following is not a cause of conflict in a society
- a. Employment
 - b. Vested interests
 - c. Social change
 - d. Difference or clash of attitudes within groups and societies
17. The ability to get others to conform to ones wishes even against their own desires is called
- a. Muscle
 - b. Coercion
 - c. Social power
 - d. Social control
18. Social networks provide patients with
- a. Emotional and material support
 - b. Information about material support
 - c. Information about treatments
 - d. Physicians and hospitals
19. In which ways do parents socialize their children into gender roles
- a. They encourage girls to sit quietly and observe proper manners
 - b. They give boys toys that encourage manipulation of the environment
 - c. They decorate girls rooms with homemaking toys
 - d. All the above
20. Which group of social theorists argue that, like an organisms, components of a social system work together for cohesion of the whole system
- e. Symbolic interactionists
 - f. Functionalists
 - g. Conflict theorists
 - h. Marxists.

Section II ; Short answer questions (SAQs) 40 marks.

1. Define the following terms
 - a. Role conflict
 - b. Role confusion
 - c. Role strain
 - d. Role embracement (8 marks)
2. Differentiate between society and a community (4 marks)
3. State 3 elements of social stratification (3 marks)

4. State five characteristics of culture (5 marks)
5. State five cultural beliefs related to health (5 marks)
6. State five types of families based on authority (5 marks)
7. Outline the stages of group development according to Bruce Tuckman (1965) (5 marks)
8. Describe the classification of conflict according to Gillin and Gillin's (5 marks)

Section III: LAQs (long essay questions) 40 marks

1. Social institutions play a big role in human socialization.
 - a. Define the term institution (2 marks)
 - b. List any 8 agents of socialization (4 marks)
 - c. Outline any four functions of a family (4 marks)
 - d. State 10 characteristics of an institution (10 marks)
2. In 1838, the French-thinker Auguste Comte (1798–1857) ultimately gave sociology the definition that it holds today after he initially expressed his work as "social physics" and was criticized.
 - a. Define sociology (2 marks)
 - b. Name other major theorists apart from Comte who contributed to the science that is sociology (4 marks)
 - c. Write short notes on the following theories
 - i. Conflict theory (4 marks)
 - ii. Functionalism theory (4 marks)
 - iii. Feministic theory (3 marks)
 - iv. Social evolution theory (3 marks)