



**MASINDEMULIROUNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

MAIN CAMPUS

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR**

SECOND YEAR, THIRD TRESTER EXAMINATION

**FOR THE DEGREE
OF
BACHELOR OF SCINENCE HEALTH PROFESSIONS
EDUCATION**

COURSE CODE:

COURSE TITLE: MEDICAL SOCIOANTHROPOLOGY

DATE:

TIME:

Instructions to Candidate

Answer all Questions

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions 20 marks

Section B: Short Answer Questions 40 marks

Section C: Long Answer Questions 40 marks

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 4 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

*Correct as shown
6/8/2017*

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

40 marks

1. In science a hypothesis that has been confirmed through numerous tests is known as:
 - a. An opinion
 - b. Assumption
 - c. Theory
 - d. Speculation
2. The sub- discipline of anthropology that studies diversity of human behavior in the past is
 - a. Physical anthropology
 - b. Archaeology
 - c. Linguistic anthropology
 - d. Cultural anthropology
3. The attitude that you can understand or judge another culture in terms of your culture is called:
 - a. Cultural relativism
 - b. Cultural anthropology
 - c. Ethnocentrism
 - d. Ethnoculturalism
4. The perspective that all aspects of a culture must be studied in interconnection with each other is
 - a. Holism
 - b. Cross-cultural study
 - c. Globalization
 - d. Cultural relativism
5. The written description of a culture that an anthropologist produces from his or her research is called
 - a. Ethnocentrism
 - b. Ethnicity
 - c. Ethnocide
 - d. Ethnography
6. Which of these kinds of data is not culturally relative?
 - a. Facts
 - b. Beliefs
 - c. Values
 - d. Morals
7. Which of these is not part of the anthropological perspective?
 - a. Cross-cultural study
 - b. Ethnocentrism
 - c. Holism
 - d. cultural relativism
8. According to Mathew Anold, Culture is

- a. What primitives do
 - b. The best that humans do
 - c. Everything humans do
 - d. Impossible for humans
9. A group of people with shared ways of thinking, feeling and behaving is called
- a. Institution
 - b. Culture
 - c. Society
 - d. Race
10. The man who defined culture as the ‘ complex whole’ of behavior learned by humans was
- a. E.B. Taylor
 - b. Franz Boas
 - c. Clifford Geertz
 - d. Jane Goodall
11. 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 in sociology
12. When sociologists study the structure of layers in society and movement within them is called
- a. Social stratification
 - b. Social control
 - c. Social conflict
 - d. Social solidarity
13. 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.
14. In idealized views of science, the experimental method is said to involve
- a. Testing out new research methods to see which works best
 - b. Isolating and measuring the effect of one variable upon another
 - c. Using personal beliefs and values to decide what to study
 - d. Interpreting data subjectively, drawing on theoretical paradigms
15. 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
16. 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
17. 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 human and technical resources
 - d. An integral part of superstructure in a society
18. Durkheim defined social facts as
- a. Ways of acting, feeling and thinking 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
19. Structural-functionalists describe society as
- a. Complex network of interaction at a micro-level
 - b. A source of conflict, inequality and alienation
 - c. Unstable structure of social relations
 - d. A normative framework of roles and institutions
20. Post-modernist writers have argued that
- a. We live in a world of superficial fragmented images
 - b. No theory is better than the other anything goes
 - c. Society has changed and we need new kinds of theory
 - d. All the above

Section B: Short Answer Questions

40 marks

- 1. State five major concerns of medical sociology(5marks)
- 2. ~~Outline~~ five attributes of a profession(5marks) *10 marks*
- 3. State five basic characteristics of culture(5marks)
- 4. ~~Outline~~ five cultural universals(5marks) *10 marks*
- 5. State five contributions of anthropology to the field of medicine(5marks)
- 6. Differentiate ethnography and ethnology(5marks)
- 7. Explain the following concepts
 - a. Feminism
 - b. Post modernism
 (10marks)

Section C: Long Answer Questions

40 marks

- 1. Describe the socio-environmental theory of disease (20marks)
- 2. Describe the elements of planned development in the nation of Kenya(20marks)

Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology

School of Nursing and Midwifery

January 2015 Upgrading Class

Third Year, Second Trimester

Course instructor: Mr. David Kaniaru

Contacts: 0721- 816815, dkaniaru@mmust.ac.ke

NUR 203: Medical Sociology and Anthropology (3 Units)

Learning Outcomes

- i. Define the basic concepts of sociology and anthropology.
- ii. Explain the principles and scope of medical sociology and anthropology.
- iii. Discuss culture and social change in the Kenyan context
- iv. Describe factors influencing social change and population characteristics.
- v. Describe emerging issues in popular culture.
- vi. Apply the concepts of medical sociology and anthropology in the provision of health services.
- vii. Determine the relationship between anthropology and other behavioural sciences.
- viii. Develop cultural awareness to apply in society.

Course Content

Sociology:

- A. Definition; historical background;
- B. Diagnosis of modern society- Conte and Marx;
- C. Basic concepts of society;
- D. Culture and structure in analysis of social behavioural;
- E. Basic analytical concepts; social processes;
- F. Institution; the nature of human groups;
- G. Family deviant behaviour.
- H. Social theories:
 - Structural (Anomie and conflict)
 - Processual (labelling, control, learning/socialization).
- I. Theorists of modern society
- J. Social stratification and social stratification in East Africa;
- K. Power structure; ideology and economic institutions in East Africa;
- L. Impact of ideology on social and economic development in East Africa;
- M. Religion in society;
- N. Integrative system of society.

Medical sociology and anthropology:

- A. Definition;
- B. Concepts of anthropology
- C. Theories of anthropology
- D. Principles and scope
- E. Social change;
- F. Population characteristics;
- G. Emerging national culture;
- H. Ethnocentrism and cultural relativism
- I. Elements of planned development:
- J. Socio economic; cultural and environmental determinants of health.
- K. Theories of health and illness Health seeking behaviour and health care options. Gender dimensions in health.
- L. Rituals of social transition.
- M. Community perception of vulnerable groups and care.
- N. Response to stigmatisable illness and events.
- O. Scope of Anthropology
- P. Fields and theories of Anthropology
- Q. Formation of social systems Concepts of culture
- R. Models relating to culture,
- S. Society and personality
- T. Applied anthropology and social problems.
- U. Health interventions and cultural diversity.
- V. Ethno-medicine.

Teaching –Learning Strategies

Overview Lectures, Small group discussions, self directed learning, individual presentation and group plenary presentations, Practical sessions in computer laboratory, group discussions

Assessment Strategies

The use of formative and summative assessments will be applied

- Three Continuous Assessment tests , practical work reports, Term papers and small group presentations
- End of trimester examination using MCQ, short essay questions, long essay questions

Required Resources

1. Phil, B. (2000). *Perspectives in Medical Sociology*. Waveland Pr. Inc. ISBN 10: 1577661346, ISBN 13: 9781577661344.
2. McIntyre. L.J. (2002). *Practical Skeptic: Reading In Sociology*. (2nd ed). McGraw-Hill Publishing Company. ISBN 10: 0767420780, ISBN 13: 9780767420785.
3. Ember, CR. (1996) *Cultural Anthropology*. (8th Ed). , Prentice Hall, New Jersey
4. E-journals and e-magazines
5. E-books

