



(University of Choice)

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

MAIN CAMPUS

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS  
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**SECOND YEAR, THIRD TRIMESTER EXAMINATION**

**FOR THE DEGREE  
OF  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING**

**COURSE CODE: NUR 203**

**COURSE TITLE: MEDICAL SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

**DATE:**

**TIME:**

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

SEC A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

SEC B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

SEC C: LONG ANSWER QUESTION

(MCQ) 20 MARKS.

(SAQ) 40 MARKS.

(LAQ) 40 MARKS

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

*Correct  
for  
6/8/2017*

**Short Answer Question****(20 Marks)**

1. The sociological concepts advocated by Karl Marx include:
  - A. Social class, social class conflict
  - B. Gender relations, abolition of slavery
  - C. Social facts, social principles
  - D. Subjective meanings, social action
2. The social theory that focuses on the costs and benefits people obtain from social interaction:
  - A. Feminism
  - B. Social exchange theory
  - C. Symbolic interactionism
  - D. Rational choice theory
3. The type of society based on information, services and high technology is:
  - A. Industrial
  - B. Post- industrial
  - C. Horticultural
  - D. Gatherers and hunters
4. Material culture consists of:
  - A. Buildings and tools
  - B. Language and knowledge
  - C. Attitudes and beliefs
  - D. Tools and knowledge
5. The detailed and minor instructions whose violation may not lead to serious punishment:
  - A. Values
  - B. Mores
  - C. Folkways
  - D. Norms
6. Indicate whether the following statements are True or False
  - A. Cultural universality are those practices observed across all societies in the world.
  - B. A cultural specialty refers to specific skills, training and knowledge limited to specific members of society.
  - C. Culture lag is a situation where material culture changes slower than non material culture.
  - D. Symbolic rewards and punishment are a form of repressive socialization.
7. A social process whereby a group of individuals learn and accept the values and norms of another group:
  - A. Accommodation
  - B. Assimilation
  - C. Completion
  - D. Cooperation
8. Anthropometry refers to a study of:
  - A. Human variations within and among different populations in time and space.
  - B. Fossil remains from prehistoric remains
  - C. Natural sciences
  - D. Human skeletal remains for medical and legal purposes

9. Cultural ecology refers to the study of :
  - A. The structure of society
  - B. Personality of individuals within a given society
  - C. Human condition in relation to the environment
  - D. The determinants of socio-cultural evolution
10. The functionalist perspective of anthropology views medicine and the systems of health care as :
  - A. Products of social interaction
  - B. Social constructions of health
  - C. Biological and behavioral
  - D. Important social institutions
11. The unequal cultural exchange in the global system refers to:
  - A. Cultural imperialism
  - B. Cultural materialism
  - C. Cultural relativism
  - D. Cultural evolutionism
12. Movement away from the accepted social standards refers to:
  - A. Social deviance
  - B. Social dynamic
  - C. Social exchange
  - D. Social mobility
13. The evolution of human society from lowest to highest:
  - A. Socialization
  - B. Social action
  - C. Social Darwinism
  - D. Modernism
14. A mode of socialization which is oriented to gaining obedience:
  - A. Reverse socialization
  - B. Secondary socialization
  - C. Repressive socialization
  - D. Primary socialization
15. The theory that focuses on the power of language in constructing knowledge and identity:
  - A. Post-modernism
  - B. Post-structuralism
  - C. Post-post industrialism
  - D. Functionalism
16. The first philosopher to coin and use the term sociology was:
  - A. Auguste Comte
  - B. Karl Marx
  - C. Herbert Spencer
  - D. Max Weber
17. The sociological focus on the pattern in which social change takes place:
  - A. Social order
  - B. Social control
  - C. Social change

- D. Social processes
18. The key concepts in structural-functionalism include:
- Social order, structure
  - Competition, domination
  - Symbols, processes
  - Class conflicts, meanings
19. The role that a person is expected to perform theoretically is:
- Actual role
  - Ideal role
  - Social role
  - Official role
20. Which of the following is a characteristic of anthropology?
- It is concerned with both human biology and culture.
  - It is concerned with human variation, evolution, and adaptation.
  - It focuses only on prehistoric societies.
  - a and b

### Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQ's) 20 Marks.

- 1) Explain three reasons for studying sociology in health sciences (6marks).
- 2) State seven characteristic of culture (7marks)
- 3) *State* Outline seven elements of culture (7marks)
- 4) Explain roles and functions of social institutions (10marks).
- 5) Explain the concept of kinship (6marks)
- 6) Explain the concept of cultural diffusion (4marks)

### Section C: Long Answer Question

(LAQs ) 40 Marks

- 1) Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of traditional and scientific medicine (20marks)
- 2) Discuss social stratification in Kenya (20marks)