



(University of Choice)

MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(MMUST)

MAIN CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

MAIN EXAM

2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR

FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

COURSE CODE: NMS 123

COURSE TITLE: ANTHROPOLOGY AND CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

DATE: 12TH APRIL 2023

TIME: 8:00 AM-11:00 AM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

Answer all questions in section A, Section B and Section C

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

Paper Consists of 4 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.



SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Define physical anthropology

- a) study of man's physical environment and man among living beings
- b) Study of man's physical language among living beings
- c) Study of studies human body, genetic and the status of man among living beings.
- d) Study of man's past events

2. Cultural _____ refers to the process by which some aspect of culture spreads within and between societies.

- a) Universal
- b) Diffusion
- c) Innovation
- d) Infusion

3. Which among the following is the distinctive characteristic of human society?

- a) Capacity to propagate offspring's
- b) Aggressive behavior
- c) Culture
- d) Self or We are feeling

4. Political system in simple societies is generally:

- a) Absent
- b) Present
- c) Takes a democratic form
- d) Autocratic

5. _____ is the means of cultural transmission

- a) Education
- b) Society
- c) Language
- d) Archeology

6. Anthropologists rely on field work to _____

- a) Describe and explain diverse cultures
- b) Study how people think rather than how they behave.
- c) Avoid having to test hypothesis.
- d) All of the above.

7. Anthropology is different from other disciplines that study humans because

- a) It was the first science to study human beings.
- b) It synthesizes data from many fields in an effort to describe human behaviour as a whole.
- c) It has greater attention to details.
- d) It focuses primarily on contemporary western societies.

8. The perspective that all aspects of a culture must be studied in interconnection with each other is _____

- a) holism
- b) cross-cultural study
- c) glocalization
- d) cultural relativism

9. One of unique aspects of cultural anthropology is _____
- a) spending long periods living in the communities they study
 - b) The use of questionnaires in their fieldwork
 - c) The collection of quantitative behaviour data
 - d) Subjecting people to laboratory experimentation

10. Enculturation is process by which

- a) Culture is reduced
- b) Culture is learnt
- c) Culture is transformed
- d) Culture becomes adaptive

11. The dependent variable of kinship is _____

- a) Rural to urban migration
- b) Urbanization
- c) Family interaction
- d) Urban employment

12. The study of the bodies and behaviour of human-like species such as monkeys and apes is called _____

- a) anthropology
- b) apeology
- c) primatology
- d) archaeology

13. _____ is the method of reckoning relationship.

- a) kinship
- b) family
- c) marriage
- d) descent

14. Gender stratification is found _____

- a) In all types of society.
- b) Only in horticultural societies.
- c) Only in food collecting societies.
- d) Only in pastoralist societies.

15. Anthropologists rely on field work to _____

- a) Describe and explain diverse cultures
- b) Study how people think rather than how they behave.
- c) Avoid having to test hypothesis.
- d) Study primates

16. Sororal polygyny is a type of marriage in which:

- a) A woman marries brothers of her husband.

- b) A man marries two or more women from different families.
 - c) The wives are sisters.
 - d) None of the above.
17. Anthropologists who study humans by residing in particular societies and observing the behaviors of the people are:
- a) ethnographers.
 - b) archaeologists.
 - c) linguists.
 - d) paleoanthropologists.
18. In primitive ages, religious institutions endeavored to:
- a) Supplement human needs
 - b) Regulate human conduct
 - c) Offer courses to the people in yoga
 - d) Build temples
19. Religion is considered as _____
- a) Profane
 - b) Sacred
 - c) Belief
 - d) Custom
20. Anthropologists have classified the various illness causation theories into the following **except?**
- a. Individualistic disease theories
 - b. Personalistic disease theories,
 - c. Naturalistic disease theories,
 - d. Emotionalistic disease theories

SECTION TWO: SHORT ANSWERED QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. State five characteristics of culture (5 marks)
2. Explain five ways in which religion affects health (10 marks)
3. Enumerate five types of traditional practitioners in our societies (5 marks)
4. List four forms of economic organizations in traditional societies.(4 marks)
5. State five ways gender affects health (5marks)
6. State five functions of religion in societies (5 marks)
7. Explain three sub-fields of medical anthropology (6marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWERED QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Discuss five theories used to explain concepts in anthropology and (20marks)
2. Discuss five forms of political organization in anthropology using examples in each case (20 marks)