



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPT. OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SERVICES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE MIDWIFERY**

COURSE CODE: BSM 215

COURSE NAME: MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

DATE: FRIDAY 30TH JULY, 2021

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

TART TIME: 9.00AM

FINISH TIME: 11.00AM

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The exam is set out of 70 marks
2. Section A has 50 MCQs, each is one mark
3. For section A, select only one correct response
4. Section B has Short Answer Questions (SAQs) worth 20 marks
5. Answer all the questions in all sections

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. In a closed society, which determinant will least affect a person's social position?
 - a. Race
 - b. Education
 - c. Skin colour
 - d. Family ancestry

2. Scientific examination of human behavior is
 - a. Civic science
 - b. Social science
 - c. Anthropology
 - d. None of the above

3. Standard of group behavior is
 - a. Norm
 - b. Values
 - c. Belief
 - d. Custom

4. Bond between the parents and children and grandchildren and so on iskinship
 - a. Affial
 - b. Consanguinal
 - c. Patriarchial
 - d. None

5. According to the medical model of illness:
 - a. Illness is anything less than a complete state of physical, social, and mental wellbeing.
 - b. Illness is best dealt with through holistic treatment.
 - c. Doctors around the world generally reach the same diagnosis when confronted with the same symptoms.
 - d. A given illness will manifest itself in different ways in different countries

6. Which of the following is an underlying assumption of functionalism?
 - a. Society is a smoothly-working, integrated whole.
 - b. Society is held together by coercion and constraint.
 - c. Deviance is necessary for society to evolve.
 - d. Society's needs often conflict with individuals' needs.

7. We can tell that a condition is deviant by seeing if those who exhibit the condition:
 - a. Are punished.
 - b. Receive token gifts.
 - c. Are police officers.
 - d. have broken universal moral laws

8. Which of the following is LEAST well explained by the sick role model?
- The illegal drug user whose family rejects him after he gets AIDS
 - The illegal drug user whose family supports him after he gets AIDS
 - The person who seeks medical care for syphilis
 - The person who seeks medical care for a mild cold
9. According to the sociological model of illness, illness is:
- Not a form of deviance.
 - An objectively defined condition.
 - An ethical construction.
 - A moral status.
10. According to sociologists, NURSES are:
- Social institutions.
 - Social deviants.
 - Social control agents.
 - Cultural commodities.
11. Which is NOT a major area of investigation in medical sociology?
- Social facets of health and disease.
 - Social functions of health organizations and institutions.
 - The relationship of health care delivery systems to other systems.
 - All of the above answers are major areas of investigation in medical sociology
12. Medical sociology is an important area of study because:
- It promotes the role biology plays in social life.
 - It represents a departure from the theory-heavy discipline of general sociology.
 - It recognizes the role that social factors play in determining or influencing health.
 - It is the result of a merger between medicine and sociology.
13. The scholar who first provided a major theoretical approach for medical sociology was:
- Durkheim.
 - Parsons.
 - Weber.
 - Mead.
14. In the case of the sick role, illness is seen as _____, and its undesirable nature reinforces the motivation to be healthy.
- Deviance
 - Normal.
 - Biological.
 - Social.

15. In developing his concept of the sick role, Parsons linked his ideas to which two classical theorists?

- a. Marx and Goffman.
- b. Weber and Marx.
- c. Marx and Engels.
- d. Durkheim and Weber.

16. What is NOT a task of a sociologist in medicine?

- a. Analyze the social etiology or causes of health disorders
- b. Study the differences in social attitudes as they relate to health
- c. Understand the way in which the incidence and prevalence of a specific health disorder is related to social variables.
- d. Develop theory that assists in understanding social issues related to health.

17. The medicine of social spaces is concerned with:

- a. Curing disease.
- b. Preventing disease.
- c. Understanding disease.
- d. Cataloging disease.

18. Unlike infectious diseases, chronic diseases typically are _____ and _____.

- a. Short term; incurable.
- b. Short term; curable.
- c. Long term; incurable.
- d. Long term; curable.

19. With the transition to a greater prevalence of chronic diseases, nurses have increasingly had to take which approach to medical care?

- a. Use of "magic bullets."
- b. "Whole person" care.
- c. The re-mystification of disease.
- d. Assembly-line care.

20. Which of the following are TRUE about health lifestyles?

- a. They include behaviors like smoking, drinking, and alcohol consumption.
- b. They influence whether and how severely one becomes ill.
- c. They are influenced by one's social environment.
- d. All of the above.

21. Which of the following statements is true concerning illness?
- Illness is a feeling of not being normal and healthy.
 - Illness and disease are the same thing.
 - Illness is an objectively measurable pathological condition of the body.
 - a and b
22. In which type of medical system is it assumed that illness is due to impersonal, mechanistic causes in nature that can be potentially understood and cured by the application of the scientific method of discovery?
- Naturalistic
 - Personalistic
 - both of the above
 - None of the above
23. In which type of medical system is it likely that illness would be attributed to spirit possession, loss, or damage?
- Naturalistic
 - Personalistic
 - neither of the above
 - None of the above
24. Which of the following statements is true?
- The curing practices of any medical system may be effective in relieving pain and curing minor illnesses.
 - Folk medicines and curing practices have no curative powers and are based purely on superstition.
 - Ill people rarely get well without the help of a medical doctor or folk curler
 - Culture has no role in healing and medical adherence in the modern society
25. A(n) _____ is a harmless medical treatment that should have no effect on a patient's disease but actually improves his or her condition as a result of the belief that it will help.
- Cortisol
 - Ethnocentric
 - Placebo
 - Paracetamol
26. Placebos are especially effective when _____ .
- sugar pills are used
 - both the doctor and the patient believe that they will be effective
 - the patient is not aware that he or she is being given medical treatment
 - Administered parenterally

27. Which of the following statements is true concerning culture specific diseases?
- They sometimes become world-wide epidemics.
 - They are found only in small-scale societies.
 - They cause only relatively minor illnesses.
 - none of the above
28. Which of the following statements is true concerning mental illness?
- It is not present in all societies.
 - All societies define people who regularly carry on animated conversations with dead relatives or other supernatural beings as being mentally ill.
 - What a culture defines as abnormal behavior is a consequence of what it defines as a modal personality
 - Are punishment for deviances
29. In contemporary societies, social institutions are:
- Highly specialized, interrelated sets of social practices
 - Disorganized social relations in a postmodern world
 - Virtual communities in cyberspace
 - No longer relevant to sociology
30. Which of the following does not describe ethnocentrism?
- A situation where an individual looks down upon other people's cultures.
 - It is the act of self-hate.
 - It is the act of judging others using your own culture as the standard.
 - It manifests when an individual is ethnic-centred.
31. One of the following statements is wrong with regard to culture. Which one is it?
- Culture is biologically inherited.
 - Culture is learnt.
 - Culture changes over time.
 - Culture is not individual but shared.
32. What is polyandry?
- A system where an individual marries a person of the same tribe.
 - A system where an individual gets married to another person of the same gender.
 - A system where a woman gets married to two or more spouses.
 - A system where a man gets married to two or more spouses.

33. Pick the one that is not true.
- Anthropology is a science because it is systematic.
 - Anthropology is a science because it is empirical.
 - Anthropology is a science because it asks hard questions.
 - Anthropology is a science because it is objective.
34. Learning anthropology is important for nursing students for the following reasons except one. Which one is this?
- Nursing students get to know that people have different explanations on the causes of illness.
 - Nursing students get to know that people seek different remedies to their health conditions based on the dominant disease-theory.
 - Nursing students get to know that people's culture has a bearing on their health-seeking behaviour.
 - Nursing students get to know that their professional training gives them the right to overrule the people they will provide services to.
35. What is social mobility?
- It is the movement from one social class to another.
 - It is the movement from one country to another.
 - It is the division of society into various social layers.
 - It is marrying of a person of the same social caste.
36. How is descent determined in bilateral descent?
- We use the father's side only.
 - We use the mother's side only.
 - We use both the father's side and the mother's side.
 - We use diplomacy.
37. Which of the following does not describe social structure?
- It is the society's social organization.
 - It is the division of labour in society.
 - It is the allocation of roles in society.
 - It is the movement up and down the social ladder.
38. Three of the following statements apply to Bronislaw Malnowski. Which one does not?
- He is regarded as the father of ethnography.
 - He sought to promote applied anthropology
 - He felt that it was the work of the ethnographer to study cultural diversity.
 - He advanced the basic needs theory.

39. Which theoretical perspective advances diffusionism theory?
- Interactive perspective.
 - Cultural perspective.
 - Diachronic perspective.
 - Synchronic perspective
40. The following are the functions of religion in society except one.
- It is an agency for social control.
 - It advocates for social divisions in society.
 - It is a key socialization agency.
 - It promotes social solidarity.
41. Why is man different from the other primates?
- He does not have the same biological processes like the other primates
 - He does not hunt like the other primates.
 - He is guided more by culture in whatever he does.
 - He is guided more by instinct in whatever he does.
42. Kinesics is about the following except one
- Facial expressions.
 - Gestures.
 - Ornaments.
 - Space.
43. One of the following is not a component of culture. Which one is it?
- Material.
 - Communication.
 - Recognition.
 - Cognitive.
44. We can tell the social class of an individual through any of three of the following. Which one is the odd one?
- The height of the individual.
 - The people that an individual associate with most of the time.
 - The verbal evaluations that others make about the occupation of an individual.
 - Use of various symbolic indicators.

45. Most anthropologists hold that race refers to
- A group of people sharing culturally similar beliefs and ideologies.
 - What is in essence a statistical statement about the occurrence of physical traits.
 - The division of the human species into its natural kinds.
 - a hierarchy of human types based on inherent physical and mental capacities.
46. Ethnicity is best understood as something that
- Tends to cross socioeconomic lines.
 - Refers to cultural traits passed from generation to generation.
 - Is created by historical processes that incorporate distinct social groups into a social hierarchy.
 - All of the above
47. Which of the following statements represents a position taken by anthropologists regarding gender inequality?
- Male dominance is a universal rooted in cultural thinking that opposes male to female just as nature may be seen as the opposite from culture.
 - Gendered forms of inequality are not always applied to phenotypic males and females but also may structure hierarchical relations among men.
 - The roles of men and women vary enormously, cross-culturally and historically.
 - All of the above
48. In caste societies such as India
- The principle of exogamy patterns most marriage practices.
 - Different occupations are associated with degrees of cleanliness.
 - All castes have equal access to power, prestige, and wealth.
 - Social mobility is unrestricted.
49. Some medical anthropologists refer to the combined effects on a population of more than one disease where these effects are intensified through the action of one or more of a variety of stressful environmental factors as
- suffering
 - a syndemic.
 - Maladaptation
 - Trauma
50. What is the term for a social assemblage whose members claim a common ancestry?
- Collaterality
 - Bilateral kindred
 - Descent group
 - Family

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Differentiate between anthropology and sociology (5 marks)
2. Outline five reasons why it's important for nurses to study anthropology (5 marks)
3. Explain how man symbolizes in his day-to-day interactions (5 marks)
4. State five (5) the factors that contribute to upward social mobility. (5 marks)

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