



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING  
END OF JANUARY-APRIL SEMESTER 2023 EXAMINATIONS**

**COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 216 MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

**DATE: 19<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2023**

**Duration: 2 HOURS**

**Start: 11:15 AM**

**Finish: 1:15 AM**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This exam is out of 70 marks
2. This Examination comprises THREE Sections. Section I: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks) Section II: Short Answer Questions (30 marks) and Section III: Long Answer Questions (20 marks)
3. Answer ALL Questions.
4. Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

**PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs) 20 MARKS**

1. The following scholar is regarded as the father of ethnography: -
  - a. Franz Boas
  - b. AR Radcliffe
  - c. Branislaw Malinowski
  - d. Milles Jones
2. The sub-branch of anthropology that interprets human behavior and cultural patterns through material remains is: -
  - a. Cultural anthropology
  - b. Materialistic anthropology
  - c. Archaeological anthropology
  - d. Linguistic anthropology
3. Anthropology is an important discipline because: -
  - a. It provides us with information about the future
  - b. It helps us to make sense of people's behaviors and actions
  - c. Helps us arrive at patient diagnosis
  - d. Helps nurses to be judgmental
4. A disease-causing theory that blame illness on ancestral spirits is: -
  - a. Spiritual- Ritual theory
  - b. Personalistic theory
  - c. Evil spirit theory
  - d. Emotionalistic theory
5. A perspective of anthropology that attempts to show the relation of things together in the same time is
  - a. Structuralism
  - b. Diffusion
  - c. Barbarism
  - d. Savagely
6. The society's expectations on its members is referred to as: -
  - a. Social sanctions
  - b. Social behaviors
  - c. Social norms
  - d. Social values
7. Ethnocentricity is: -
  - a. Is the major cause of culture shock
  - b. One uses his/her culture as the standard to judge what others are doing
  - c. The same is culture relativism
  - d. Is due to enculturation
8. The following characteristic is shared by both man and other primates: -
  - a. Kinship ties
  - b. Bipedalism
  - c. Memory
  - d. Division of labor

9. Consanguinity is: -
- Refers to blood relations
  - A relationship by marriage
  - Only applies to a monogamous marriage
  - Rare in our set up
10. Matrilocality is: -
- Is the most common form of migration
  - Is similar to matrilineage.
  - Is no longer applicable in modern society
  - Children identify themselves with the mother's village
11. Family of procreation: -
- Is the family where one is born
  - Is the family that emerges when one gets married and has his/her own child/children.
  - Is not desirable
  - Is considered a taboo in some society
12. The following statement is true about religious practitioners: -
- They are present in all societies
  - Are less skilled at contacting and manipulating the supernatural forces
  - The shaman is mostly found in complex societies
  - Priests are self-made
13. Human evolution by fossil, human genetics, growth and development, human biology, evolution and social life can be termed as: -
- Sociological and physical anthropology
  - Archaeological and sociological anthropology
  - Biological and physical anthropology
  - Applied sociological anthropology
14. In the context of anthropology religion: -
- Is a drug given to people
  - Always interferes with rational thinking
  - Has a belief of life after death
  - Religious practitioners are not necessary with use of social media
15. Concerning marriage: -
- Polyandry was common in African but is currently on the decline
  - Marriage must always establish children
  - Has special symbols
  - Is no longer necessary
16. Culture shock may be described as: -
- A feeling of confusion, alienation, and depression that can result from the psychological stress that occurs during the first weeks or months of an immersion in a culture different than one's own.
  - A malady limited to anthropologists.
  - A deliberate step in the conduct of ethnographic fieldwork.
  - A reaction common among local people when meeting anthropologists for the first time

17. The following describes the process of change that a minority ethnic group may experience when it moves to a country where another culture dominates: -
- Acculturation
  - Assimilation
  - Culture relativism
  - Enculturation
18. Concerning nonverbal communication: -
- Gestures have a universal meaning
  - Kinesics include dress styles for different groups
  - Kinesics is the use of space/territory to denote one's status
  - Intimate relationship is denoted by wide social distance
19. Archaeological anthropology is concerned with:-
- Understanding man's common heritage with other primates
  - Interpreting human behavior and cultural patterns through material remains.
  - Engaging in either ethnography or ethnology.
  - diseases and illness.
20. 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.
  - Illness is a medical term

### **SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)**

1. Outline five (5) characteristics of marriage (5 marks)
2. Outline five (5) reasons why Anthropology is regarded as a science (5 marks)
3. Outline five (5) applications of proxemics in non-verbal communication (5 marks)
4. Outline five (5) functions of culture (5 marks)
5. State five (5) similarities between man and other primates (5 marks)
6. State five (5) common features in various religions (5 marks)

### **SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)**

1. Cultures vary from one another and they share four major components. Using a culture that you are conversant with, describe these four components citing relevant examples in each case (20 marks)