



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING (PRE-SERVICE AND UPGRADING)
END OF TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS AUGUST 2022**

UNIT CODE: BSN 216 UNIT NAME: MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

DATE: 1ST AUGUST, 2022

TIME: 2 HOURS

START: 9:00 AM

FINISH: 11:00 AM

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam is marked out of 70 marks.
2. This exam has three sections: Section A, section B and section C.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. Answer all questions in the booklet provided.

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCOs) 20 MARKS

1. Which of the following statements is true concerning illness?
 - a. Illness is a feeling of not being normal and healthy.
 - b. Illness and disease are the same thing.
 - c. Illness is an objectively measurable pathological condition of the body.
 - d. Illness is a medical term
2. 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?
 - a. Naturalistic
 - b. Personalistic
 - c. Bacterialistic
 - d. Emotionalistic
3. Theoretical perspective of anthropology that attempt to indicate the relation of things through time is
 - a. Diachronic
 - b. Monocronic
 - c. Synchronic
 - d. Functionalism
4. Archaeological anthropology is concerned with:
 - a. Understanding man's common heritage with other primates
 - b. Interpreting human behavior and cultural patterns through material remains.
 - c. Engaging in either ethnography or ethnology.
 - d. diseases and illness.
5. AR Radcliffe-Brown is regarded as the father of:
 - a. Applied anthropology
 - b. Evolution theory
 - c. Ethnography
 - d. Ethnology
6. The following is a cognitive component of culture
 - a. Values
 - b. Symbols
 - c. Norms
 - d. Artistic materials
7. Social sanctions:
 - a. Are behavioral guidelines
 - b. Are things that people consider to be important and worth striving for
 - c. May be positive

- d. Mechanisms are always informal
- 8. Concerning nonverbal communication:
 - a. Gestures have a universal meaning
 - b. Kinesics include dress styles for different groups
 - c. Kinesics is the use of space/territory to denote one's status
 - d. Intimate relationship is denoted by wide social distance
- 9. Concerning consanguinity;
 - a. A descent group is a kin group whose ancestor is one
 - b. The ancestry in a descent group may not be traced back to a common ancestor
 - c. Descent group members do not share common ancestors
 - d. Relationship is not always genetical
- 10. Religion, marriage, family and caste are examples of
 - a. Social values
 - b. Social institutions
 - c. Social norms
 - d. Division of labor
- 11. Definite procedure of rules which people are expected to observe are known as
 - a. Norms
 - b. Values
 - c. Institutions
 - d. Group behavior
- 12. Which of these describes the process of change that a minority ethnic group may experience when it moves to a country where another culture dominates
 - a. Acculturation
 - b. Assimilation
 - c. Culture relativism
 - d. Enculturation
- 13. Social norms refer to:
 - a. The behavior of others
 - b. How we compare other cultures with our own
 - c. Normal social behaviour
 - d. How best we behave
- 14. The sociocultural context and implication of disease is called;
 - a. Weakness
 - b. Sick role
 - c. Illness
 - d. Pathology
- 15. Human evolution by fossil, human genetics, growth and development, human biology, evolution and social life can be termed as;
 - a. Sociological and physical anthropology
 - b. Archaeological and sociological anthropology
 - c. Biological and physical anthropology
 - d. Applied sociological anthropology

16. Consanguinity: -
- Refers to blood relations
 - Is relationship by marriage
 - Only applies to a monogamous marriage
 - In rare in our set up
17. Polygamy: -
- Is mostly found in western world
 - Polygyny is when a man gets married to many wives
 - Non fraternal polyandry is when husbands are brothers
 - Always leads to separation
18. The following is **NOT** a characteristic of the institution of marriage
- Designed to fulfil religious obligations
 - Does not require social approval
 - Has special symbols
 - Regulates sexual relationships
19. Religion, marriage, family, caste are examples of :-
- Social values
 - Social institutions
 - Social norms
 - Division of society
20. The comparative study of two or more groups of people basic to the subfield of cultural anthropology is:-
- Linguistic anthropology.
 - Ethnography.
 - Fieldwork.
 - Ethnology.

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Define the following concepts as used in medical anthropology (5 marks)
- Ethnocentrism
 - Enculturation
 - Kinship
 - Patrilocality

- e. Cultural lag
- 2. Outline five ways by which culture can influence health of an individual (5 marks)
- 3. Name five similarities between man and other primates (5 marks)
- 4. Outline five characteristics of marriage (5 marks)
- 5. List five common features in various religions (5 marks)
- 6. Outline five functions of religion (5 marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

Malinowski defines culture as ‘the cumulative creation of man; the handwork of man and the medium through which he achieves his ends’:

- a. Describe the characteristics of culture (10 marks)
- b. Discuss the functions of culture (10 marks)