



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING
END OF SEMESTER DECEMBER 2022 EXAMINATIONS**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 216 MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

DATE: 29TH NOVEMBER 2022

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 2:00 PM

Finish: 4:00 PM

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.

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Anthropology is basic study of:-
 - a) Human being
 - b) Community
 - c) Male and female
 - d) None of these

2. The sub discipline of anthropology that studies diversity of human :-behavior in the past is
 - a) Physical anthropology
 - b) Archaeology
 - c) Linguistic anthropology
 - d) cultural anthropology

3. Cultural anthropology in particular has emphasized:-
 - a) Cultural relativism
 - b) Holism,
 - c) Use of findings to frame cultural critiques
 - d) All of the above

4. Anthropology is:-
 - a) The study of Western culture primarily through the analysis of its folklore
 - b) The study of humankind everywhere, throughout time
 - c) The study of nonhuman primates through an analysis of their myth and folklore
 - d) The study of the species Homo sapiens by analyzing its biological but not its cultural dimensions. The analysis of humankind from the subjective perspective of one group

5. 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 behavior as a whole
 - c) It has greater attention to details
 - d) It requires a longer period of training. It focuses primarily on contemporary western societies

6. An anthropological approach in which an anthropologist involves themselves in many different experiences to investigate multiple aspects of culture and how they interrelate is called the ____ perspective.
 - a) Holistic
 - b) Ethnological
 - c) Sociocultural

d) Sociological

7. Theories in anthropology are generated from:-
- Intensive fieldwork done in a single society
 - Ethnographies from all over the world so that statements made about culture will be universally applicable
 - Worldwide questionnaire surveys
 - Intuitive thinking about society and culture based on experiences in your own society
8. The belief that one's culture is superior to all other cultures and using preconceptions originating in the standards and customs of one's own culture to evaluate other cultures is referred to as :-
- Cultural Relativism
 - Ethnocentrism
 - Cultural lag
 - Enculturation
9. A situation in which an individual respects other people's culture and is very accommodating is referred to as:-
- Cultural Relativism
 - Ethnocentrism
 - Cultural lag
 - Enculturation
10. The subfield of anthropology that describes and interprets human behaviour and cultural patterns through material remains is referred to:-
- Archeology anthropology
 - Cultural anthropology
 - Linguistic anthropology
 - Physical anthropology

11. The process of change experienced by a minority ethnic group when they move to a territory where another culture dominates is referred to as:-
- A. Acculturation
 - B. Assimilation
 - C. Culture relativism
 - D. Enculturation
12. The theoretical perspective of anthropology that attempts to indicate the relation of things through time is:-
- A. Diachronic
 - B. Monocronic
 - C. Synchronic
 - D. Functionalism
13. The medical system in which illness is attributed to impersonal, mechanistic causes in nature that can be potentially understood and cured by application of the scientific methods of discovery is:-
- a) Naturalistic
 - b) Personalistic
 - c) Bacterialistic
 - d) Emotionalistic
14. The following is a cognitive component of culture:-
- a) Values
 - b) Symbols
 - c) Norms
 - d) Artistic materials
15. 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
16. Consanguinity:-
- a) Refers to a descent group whose ancestor is one
 - b) Refers to 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 genetic

17. Definite procedure of rules which people are expected to observe are known as:-

- a) Norms
- b) Values
- c) Institutions
- d) Group behavior

18. The sociocultural context and implication of disease is called:-

- a) Weakness
- b) Sick role
- c) Illness
- d) Pathology

19. Culture shock may be described as:-

- a) A feeling of confusion, alienation, and depression that can result from the psychological stress that occurs during the first weeks or months of a immersion in a culture different than one's own.
- b) A malady limited to anthropologists.
- c) A deliberate step in the conduct of ethnographic fieldwork.
- d) A reaction common among local people when meeting anthropologists for the first time.

20. Polygamy:-

- a) Is mostly found in western world
- b) Polygyny is when a man gets married to many wives
- c) Non fraternal polyandry is when husbands are brothers
- d) Always leads to separation

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. State five (5) main subfields of anthropology. (5 Marks)
2. Outline five (5) reasons why man is considered more polished as compared to other primates. (5 Marks)
3. Using examples, explain five differences between a lineage and a clan. (5 Marks)
4. Define the following terms. (5 Marks)
 - a. Kinship
 - b. Consanguinity
 - c. Affinity
 - d. Adoption
 - e. Descent Group

5. List five (5) common features in various religions (5 marks)
6. State five (5) factors that contribute to upward social mobility. (5 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

1. Culture is strongly influences health outcomes. With the use of appropriate examples:-
 - a. Explain how culture affects health related behaviour/ habits (10 Marks)
 - b. Explain how different cultural beliefs affect food. (10 Marks)

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