



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES

END OF AUGUST SEMESTER 2026 EXAMINATIONS

TITLE: MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSM 215/BSN 115: Medical Sociology and Anthropology

DATE: 3RD AUGUST 2026

Duration: 2 HOURS

TIME: 2PM- 4PM

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. The system by which groups of people are ranked in a society on the basis of power and economic wealth is known as:
- Stratification.
 - Status.
 - Social mobility.
 - Hypergamy.
2. The best description of values would be:
- They provide explicit indications of which behaviours are acceptable and which are not.
 - Narrow ideas about what is desirable correct and good.
 - General and abstract and do not explicitly specify which behaviours are acceptable.
 - Symbols to be accepted in society
3. The process of grouping individuals according to social position is called:
- Acquired status.
 - Vertical mobility.
 - Achieved status.
 - Ascribed status.
4. The term sociology was coined in the year
- 1828
 - 1838
 - 1848
 - 1858
- a. Indicate whether true or false.
5. Sociology deals with the classification and analysis of humans and their society descriptively.
- True
 - False
6. Social institution is any structure or mechanism of social order and cooperation governing the behavior of a set of individuals within a given community.
- True
 - False
7. An item that is characteristic of non-material culture is:
- Clothe made of skin
 - Calabash
 - Spear
 - Dancing style

Commented [GM1]: These are half a mark each. Add one more MCQ to total to 20 marks

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8. The practice of interpreting and evaluating behavior by reference to the standards of one's own culture is called:
 - a. Desocialization
 - b. Ethnocentrism
 - c. Enculturation
 - d. Acculturation
 9. The process in which individuals acquire knowledge and skills that enable them to move or function in another culture is called.
 - a. Desocialization
 - b. Ethnocentrism
 - c. Enculturation
 - d. Acculturation
 10. The psychological and social maladjustment at micro level that is experienced for the first time when people encounter new cultural elements is referred as:
 - a. Enculturation
 - b. Culture shock
 - c. Mores
 - d. Norms
 11. Doing away with former life styles, beliefs, values and acquiring others to enable one to function in another society is known as:
 - a. Secondary socialization
 - b. Resocialization
 - c. Desocialization
 - d. Primary socialization
 12. Conflict theory explains inequality through:
 - a. Evolution
 - b. Power and class
 - c. Ritual
 - d. Language
 13. A nurse notices a patient refuses surgery because of spiritual beliefs. One of the principle best explains this:
 - a. Biological determinism
 - b. Cultural relativism
 - c. Ethnocentrism
 - d. Reductionism

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14. A nurse integrates herbal knowledge with prescribed medication. This reflects:
- a. Biomedical dominance
 - b. Medical pluralism
 - c. Cultural bias
 - d. Cultural imposition
15. Socially transmitted behaviour patterns, arts, institutions, as well as the values and beliefs that a person copies from other persons with whom they interact are defined as:
- a. Sociology.
 - b. Virtues.
 - c. Culture.
 - d. Norms.
16. One of the following statements about supra organic culture is true:
- a. Individuals come and go but culture remains and persists.
 - b. It is not beyond any individual lifetime.
 - c. There is no culture without human society.
 - d. Culture does not persist beyond a generation.
17. The process of assimilation of social values is:
- a. Evolution.
 - b. Accommodation.
 - c. Socialization.
 - d. Revolution.
18. The status determined by the talents, intelligence, Wealth and achievement of a person is:
- a. Ascribed.
 - b. Achieved.
 - c. Model of living.
 - d. Kingship.

19. Non material culture consists of:

- a. Tools and domestic items.
- b. Books and written materials.
- c. Customs and beliefs.
- d. Parental houses.

20. The study of the classification and analysis of human beings and their society is called:

- a. Sociology.
- b. Archeology.
- c. Geology.
- d. Anthropology.

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Briefly explain five functions of the family and their impact on individual health. (5 mks)
2. Outline four agents of socialization. (4 mks)
3. State five types of social mobility, giving relevant examples (5mks)
4. Explain three (3) theories of social change. (6mks).
5. State two subfields of anthropology (4 mks)
6. Explain 3 social institutions and their functions (6mks)

SECTION III (LAQS 20 MARKS)

1. There are diverse cultural practices worldwide, some of these cultural practices have an impact on health.
 - a. Explain five cultural practices and its effects on person's health among African communities (10 mks)
 - b. Explain five characteristics of culture. (10 mks)