

NURS 131

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HUMAN NUTRITION AND DIETETICS

NURS 131: MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

STREAMS:

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE:

INSTRUCTIONS:

 **Answer ALL Questions**

SECTION A: Multiple Choice Questions (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. a and b
2. Medical sociology, as a sub-discipline, began gaining strength:
 - a. It was always part of sociology as a major focus of classical sociologists.
 - b. After World War II with the infusion of large amounts of federal funding for research.
 - c. Only in the last two decades when major worldwide health crises highlighted the need for it.
 - d. It never has been a major part of sociology and exists only as a small part of the medical field
3. Which is not an ascribed status?
 - a. Sex
 - b. Age
 - c. Nationality
 - d. Marital Status
4. Archaeology is a branch of
 - a. Cultural anthropology.
 - b. Biological anthropology.
 - c. Paleoanthropology.
 - d. Anthropology.

5. Bond between the parents and children and grandchildren and so on is _____ kinship
 - a. Affinal
 - b. Consanguineal
 - c. Collateral
 - d. Patriarchial
6. The father of sociology is,
 - a. Auguste Comte
 - b. Herbert Spencer
 - c. Emiel Durkheim
 - d. Max Weber
7. For many diseases, health problems, and death rates, incidence or relative frequency varies directly with _____.
 - a. Cultural beliefs
 - b. Territory size
 - c. Social class
 - d. Mental health
8. What is one role of the sociologist in the health care system?
 - a. Medical provider
 - b. Patient advocate
 - c. Preventer of disease
 - d. Controller of funds
9. Culture can be defined as:
 - a. A set of ideas and meanings that people use based on the past and by which they construct the present
 - b. Symphony orchestras and opera
 - c. The knowledge about yourself and your past that you're born with and is transmitted through your genes
 - d. All of the above
10. The system by which groups of people are ranked in a society on the basis of power and economic wealth is known as
 - a. Status
 - b. Hypergamy
 - c. Social mobility
 - d. Stratification
11. _____ descent is a kinship system that traces descent through the relatives of the father.
 - a. Bilineal
 - b. Matrilineal
 - c. Trilineal
 - d. Patrilineal
12. Major research topic of "Medical Sociology" is
 - a. Health
 - b. Behaviour
 - c. Interaction
 - d. Cooperation
13. Which of the following statements best describes anthropology?

- a. Digging up bones to study the evolution of the human species
 - b. The comparison of cultures in order to identify similarities and differences of patterning
 - c. The study of behaviour and customs
 - d. The analysis of the weaving of tapestry
14. Who are categorized as your cross cousins?
- a. The children of your mother's sisters and your father's sisters
 - b. The children of your mother's brothers and your father's brothers
 - c. The children of your mother's brothers and your father's sisters
 - d. All of the above

True or False questions

- 15. Serial monogamy is the practice of having many legal spouses, but only one at a time.
- 16. Medical Sociology views illness as a medical, psychological and social problem
- 17. Ethnocentrism means being proud of your heritage
- 18. Social interaction does not influence personality development
- 19. Human cultural behaviour is unique in that it is based on language and the capacity to create symbols, in contrast to other primates.
- 20. The general public's belief in the efficacy of both naturalistic and personalistic medical systems is at least partly based on faith rather than objective proof.

Section B: Short Answer Questions (20 Marks)

- 1. Explain the difference between the following terminologies (4 marks)
 - a) 'Sociology in Medicine' and 'Sociology of Medicine'
 - b) Ideal culture and Real Culture
- 2. Explain the three main traditional strands of feminism. (6 marks)
- 3. Giving examples, explain the difference between open and closed systems of stratification (4 marks)
- 4. Outline four stages of development that a child is socialized through, as described by George Herbert Mead (1863–1931) (4 marks)
- 5. What is meant by the term 'informal social control'? (2 marks)

Section C: Essay/Long Answer Questions (30 Marks)

- 1. As the world and societies change, so do the institutions of marriage and the family. Some sociologists claim that gender inequality has been reduced in the family and that matriarchy is now a more relevant term in modern industrial societies.
 - a. What is meant by the term 'matriarchy'? (2 marks)
 - b. Describe two alternatives to the family. (4 marks)
 - c. Explain how primary socialisation can lead to social conformity. (6 marks)
 - d. Explain why marriage is still important today. (8 marks)
- 2. The social construction of health is a major research topic within medical sociology.
 - a. Explain the difference between the cultural meaning of illness, the social construction of illness, and the social construction of medical knowledge (6 marks)
 - b. Describe functionalists' perspectives on aspects of health and illness (4 marks)