



NCG 224

*(University of Choice)*

**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
(MMUST)**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS  
2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**SECOND YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS  
MAIN EXAM**

**FOR THE DEGREE OF  
BACHELOR SCIENCE IN GLOBAL HEALTH**

**COURSE CODE: NCG 224**

**COURSE TITLE: GENDER AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH**

**DATE: 13/4/2023**

**TIME: 8:00AM-11:00 AM**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer all question provided

This Paper Consists of 6 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over. 



**SECTION I****MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS MCQS 20 MARKS**

1. Which of the following is NOT a social cultural reason for carrying out female Genital mutilation?
  - A. Promote fertility
  - B. Initiation from childhood to womanhood
  - C. Promote acceptance in marriage
  - D. Control female sexual desire
2. The psychoanalytic theory of gender explains gender development in terms of:
  - A. Imitation.
  - B. Rewards and punishments.
  - C. Sexual attraction to the opposite-sex parent.
  - D. Peer relations
3. Which of the following is not a secondary sex characteristic in women?
  - A. Wider hips
  - B. More muscular build
  - C. Layer of fatty issue throughout the body
  - D. Menstruation
4. Unwanted sexual advances, requests for sexual favours or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature is called.....
  - A. Deviant sexual behavior
  - B. Heterosexual socialization
  - C. Gender Socialization
  - D. Sexual Harassment
5. For Question 5 and 6 answer the Question whether TRUE/FALSE
  - a) Gender norms are standards set by society that determine what roles and responsibilities men and women should assume in society.
  - b) Women and men always have the same access to time, money, information, transportation and social support networks.



6. a) Gender in health refers only to reproductive health and conditions related to hormonal changes, and genetic or hereditary conditions

b). Health policies that do not distinguish between the needs of male and female population groups are called gender blind.

7. Gender refers to?

- A. Women's empowerment
- B. Differences between men and women
- C. Roles and responsibilities assigned to men and women
- D. The sex roles associated with men and women

8. All the following are reproductive health rights EXCEPT right to?

- A. Express one's sexual orientation without discrimination
- B. Attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health
- C. Free reproductive health services
- D. Voluntary sexual relationships

9. Stages under taken during the gender analysis program include:

- A. Identification, Planning, Implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- B. Identification, Design of the activity, addressing, evaluation
- C. Identification ,exploring ,intervention, monitoring and evaluation
- D. Identification, Planning, integration, monitoring and evaluation.

10. Partial or total removal of the clitoris and the labia minora, with or without excision of the labia majora is referred to as?

- A. Infibulation
- B. Clitoridectomy
- C. Excision
- D. Severe FGM



11. When are girls secluded and taught the art of womanhood by older females in African context

- A. Immediately after highschool education
- B. Immediately after college education
- C. During engagement and courtship
- D. When they begin Menstruating

12. The following are reasons why men earn more than women who do the same work **EXCEPT**

- A. Different titles.
- B. Segmented labor market.
- C. Family responsibilities
- D. Cultural expectations that a women should not earn more than men

13. What factors increase the health risk for women?

- A. Social factors combined
- B. Not being able to travel to the United States for health care.
- C. Unequal access to information, care, and basic health information.
- D. all the above

14. According to sociologists, gender behaviour is

- A. Learned
- B. Earned
- C. Biological
- D. Given

15. How were the newborn children incorporated into the community of the living

- A. Through Home deliveries
- B. Through circumcision
- C. Through performing rituals
- D. Through Baptismal





16. Why is mortality rates for men higher throughout the life cycle than women
- A. Due to norms that encourage men to suppress their feelings.
  - B. They are more predisposed to many medical conditions
  - C. They don't attend health facilities easily
  - D. Their immune system is weaker than for women
17. Which of the following is NOT a social cultural reason for carrying out female Genital mutilation?
- A. Promote fertility
  - B. Initiation from childhood to womanhood
  - C. Promote acceptance in marriage
  - D. Control female sexual desire
18. The psychoanalytic theory of gender explains gender development in terms of:
- A. Imitation.
  - B. Rewards and punishments.
  - C. Sexual attraction to the opposite-sex parent.
  - D. Peer relations
19. Gender inequality means all of the following except:
- A. Holding back the growth of an individual
  - B. Unequal access to resources
  - C. Reduced access to reproductive health
  - D. Access to and control of opportunities
20. Barriers to family planning include;
- A. Donor dependent programs
  - B. Political influence
  - C. Male involvement
  - D. Maternal age



**SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS. (SAQS) 40 MARKS**

1. Describe four (4) gender roles according to Africa perspective **(8 marks)**
2. State the (8) mitigations to be used to curb female genital mutilation in Africa **(8 marks)**
3. Discuss the rites of passage and its importance **(8 marks)**
4. "Women get sicker, but men die quicker": Explain the gender differences in health **(8 marks)**
5. State four (4) advantages and disadvantages of Lactation Amenorrhea Method (LAM) **(8 Marks)**

**SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

1. Discuss four methods of Natural Family planning **(20 marks)**
2. As a health care provider, Discuss how you would carry out an health talk to the community in your facility on potential Rape **(20 marks)**

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