



(University of Choice)

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

MAIN CAMPUS

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**SECOND YEAR, FIRST TRIMESTER EXAMINATION
(MAIN PAPER)**

FOR THE DEGREE IN

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH PROFESSIONS
EDUCATION**

COURSE CODE: HPE 219

COURSE TITLE: GENDER AND HEALTH

DATE: Tuesday 11th January 2022

TIME: 8:00 -11:00Am

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer All Questions

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|--|-----------|
| Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) | 20 Marks. |
| Section B: Short Answer Questions (SAQ) | 40 Marks. |
| Section C: Long Answer Question (LAQ) | 40 Marks |

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 4 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

HPE 219: Gender and Health

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

20 Marks

1. **Sexual dimension organized on gender lines**
 - A. 2 years
 - B. 4 years
 - C. 6 years
 - D. 8 years
2. **A person's biological sex need not fit exclusively into the binary categories of female/male. Which of the following statements is true about this perspective?**
 - A. That at least five or more biological sexes should be recognized
 - B. That the cultural tendency to view sex as binary is largely correct
 - C. That there are actually three biological sexes
 - D. That the concept of biological sex is meaningless
3. **Which of the following are possible interpretations of the roles of nature and nurture in observed sex differences in the brain?**
 - A. Gender stereotypes create different life experiences for boys and girls (nurture) which exaggerate structural differences in the brain (nature)
 - B. Sex differences in brain structures are primarily influenced by the presence or absence of androgens during gestation (nature) with little influence from life experience (nature).
 - C. Neither are all that influential since, when looked at on the whole, sex differences in brain structures are too small to be meaningful.
 - D. All of the above are possible interpretations.
4. **Which of the following is FALSE of feminism?**
 - A. Young people are often reluctant to identify as feminist despite espousing its core beliefs.
 - B. A number of different feminist identities have emerged throughout the women's movements.
 - C. It's core goal is social, political, and economic equality among men and women.
 - D. Early waves of feminism focused strongly on intersectionality.
5. _____ is (are) a defining feature of stereotyping.
 - A. Generalizing from traits assigned at the group level to individuals
 - B. Negative affect
 - C. Unfavorable trait ascription
 - D. Explicit, conscious awareness of group level attitudes
6. **Which of the following theories suggests that women and men are genetically disposed toward displaying different personality traits (i.e., that gender differences are due to nature)?**
 - A. Biosocial constructionist theory
 - B. Evolutionary psychology
 - C. Social role theory
 - D. Genetic recapitulation
7. **The 'absolute' poverty line is drawn to show:**
 - A. The most extreme level of poverty that is found in a society
 - B. The estimated minimum level of income needed for subsistence
 - C. Households that are poor, relative to the norms and values of their culture

- D. The areas of a city in which poverty is concentrated
8. **The functionalist theory of inequality suggests that:**
- High rewards and incentives ensure that the most skilled individuals will take the most important social positions
 - Inequality is inevitable and we are born into poverty or wealth
 - There are no social functions of inequality, so it should be eradicated
 - The idea of a meritocracy is a dangerous ideology
9. **The term 'assets' refers to:**
- The culturally valued commodities and standards of living that make the poor feel relatively deprived
 - The flow of money a person receives from their salary or wage
 - A stock of economic resources, including land, shares and bank deposits
 - The 'slices' of the population who own differing amounts of wealth
10. **The term feminization of poverty refers to:**
- The critical deconstruction of 'poverty' by feminist theorists
 - Women's increased chances of being in poverty, due to low pay and greater welfare dependency
 - The way in which managing a budget and avoiding poverty tends to be a woman's responsibility within the home
 - The disproportionate number of female sociologists who do research on poverty
11. **Sociologists who study gender often see which group as the dominant one in society?**
- Male
 - Female
 - Young men
 - Old women
12. **According to the structural functionalist approach to studying gender roles, why have women traditionally been seen as subordinate to their male counterparts?**
- Physical limitations due to pregnancy and nursing
 - Intellectual limitations of women
 - Men always outnumber women
 - Women were always happy with their roles in societies
13. **A disease that causes male infants to appear like female till puberty is called?**
- Alpha Reductase Deficiency
 - Alpha Reductase Dickness
 - Reductase Deficiency
 - None
14. **The theory that men and women should be treated equally also sometimes called as**
- Core Feminism
 - Core Feminist Theory
 - Core Feminism or Core Feminist Theory
 - All
15. **What is the gendered division of labour?**
- It is based on gender-structured conceptions of appropriate work.
 - It has led to an increase in women's compensation worldwide.
 - It negates the 'double burden'.
 - None of the answers given are correct.
16. **Domestic violence against men is MOST likely to be under-reported because _____.**
- Men take greater pride in violent confrontations.

- B. Most men consider domestic violence harmless.
 C. Men are never assaulted by their partners.
 D. Men often have less access to domestic violence resources.
17. Which of the following is an example of institutional sexism?
 A. Men making more money than women for the same work.
 B. Women being able to rise to the highest levels of management in companies alongside men.
 C. Men receiving as many promotions as female co-workers.
 D. All answers are correct
18. Which of the following is characteristic of rites of passage?
 A. They are usually very casual everyday ceremonies.
 B. They are usually kept private because their function is to help only the individual who is the focus of the ceremony.
 C. They usually are not religious ceremonies.
 D. none of the above
19. All of the following statements regarding the media and gender socialization are correct, except:
 A. Few, if any, changes have occurred in the roles men and women play in movies.
 B. More male than female roles are shown on television, and male characters are strikingly different from female ones.
 C. Daytime soap operas tend to show men in positions where they give orders to others, whereas women are shown in traditional (subordinate) female roles and relationships.
 D. Most social analysts agree that the media simply reflect existing gender roles in society.
20. Which of the following terms refers to individuals' beliefs and actions that are rooted in anti-female prejudice and stereotypic beliefs?
 A. Gender socialization
 B. Individual sexism
 C. Institutionalized sexism
 D. Gender segregation

Section B: Short Answer Questions

40 Marks

1. Explain **four** factors that influence social construction with regard to gender sensitivity (8 marks)
2. Outline **eight** women's empowerment social activities in Kenya (8 marks)
3. Explain **four** major strategies of managing female genital mutilation related to problems (8 marks)
4. Outline **eight** source of gender based violence in organization set up (8 marks)
5. Explain **eight** roles of women in sexual dimension (8 marks)

Section C: Long Answer Questions

40 marks

Question one

Discuss **five** emerging competing gender issues at the community level in Kenya (20 marks).

Question two

Kenya is highly patriarchal in the rural areas of the country. Critique this mode of social constriction (20 marks).

Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology

HPE 219: Gender and Health (3 Units)

Third Trimester 2021/2022

Learning outcome

- i. Define terminologies use in gender
- ii. Outline factors affecting gender issues.
- iii. State gender issues affecting health
- iv. Explain the role of women in sexual dimension.
- v. Explain the effects of genital mutilation on health.

Course Content

Gender and Health: Definition of terms; social construction of gender sensitivity, gender discrimination; gender responsive; stereotype, gender roles;

Division of labour: Inequality and equality; women's empowerment; tools in gender; gender mainstreaming in provision of health services; gender issues affecting health; Poverty; marriage practices; low social, legal and economic status; sexual dimension organized on gender lines; education level.

Gender-based violence and their management: Definitions, types, effects, consequences, and management. Female genital mutilation: classification, legal issues, management and preventive interventions. Rites of passage and their implications on health: strategies, health implications.

Teaching –Learning Strategies

Overview of lecturers, Reflection on previous academic achievements, overview lectures, Small group discussions, self-directed learning, independent learning

Assessment Strategies

The use of formative and summative assessments will be applied

- Three Continuous Assessment tests, practical work reports
- End of trimester examination using MCQ, short essay questions, long essay questions

Required resources

1. Chloe E. Bird & Patricia P. Rieker (2008); *Gender and Health*. Cambridge University
2. e-books.
3. e-journals.