



*(The University Of Choice)*

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

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS  
2013/2014 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**SECOND YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**FOR THE DEGREE  
OF  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH PROFESSIONS  
EDUCATION**

**COURSE CODE: NUR 405**

**COURSE TITLE: GENDER AND HEALTH**

**DATE: Wednesday 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2014      TIME: 2.00p.m. – 5.00p.m.**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- a. All questions are compulsory
- b. Read additional instructions under each subsection
- c. Enter all answers in the answer booklet provided
- d. Write the university registration number on each piece of paper used

**TIME: 3 Hours**

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

**SECTION I :20 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS EACH 1 MARK TOTAL 20 MARKS****Instructions: Choose one of the best answer that fits the statement****Enter all answers in the answer booklet provided**

1. Which of the following is NOT one of the Human Rights of the Girl Child
  - a) Care and protection
  - b) Access to education
  - c) Access to shelter
  - d) Access to equal opportunities
2. Which of the following international treaties on women rights affirms in a broader way the principal of non discrimination applying not only to state enacted laws and regulation , but also to the behavior of private individuals
  - a) UDHR
  - b) ACHR
  - c) CEDAW
  - d) UNCHR
3. Which of the following rights is NOT one of the sections of IBGR?
  - a) Right to gender identity
  - b) Right to sexual expression
  - c) Right to competent medical and professional care
  - d) Right to correct information
4. An unequal distribution of rights and resources is referred to as
  - a) Gender equity
  - b) Gender equality
  - c) Gender stratification
  - d) Gender discrimination
5. Which of the following defines gender roles?
  - a) Fair and justice expressed in gender forms
  - b) Activities a culture assigns to each sex
  - c) Exclusions made on the basis of socially constructed gender norms
  - d) Human rights exercised in fullness and fairness
6. Which one of the following is NOT a factor that contributes towards low uptake of women's access to health care services
  - a) Lack of money
  - b) Restricted movement
  - c) Lack of service charter
  - d) Poor facilities
7. Child discrimination on the basis of sex often starts at ;
  - a) 18 years
  - b) At birth
  - c) At 2 years
  - d) At 5 years
8. Which of the following marks the beginning of practices that socialize the young into culturally prescribed gender roles
  - a) Circumcision
  - b) Child naming
  - c) Communication
  - d) Sign Language
9. Traditional femininity is defined as
  - a) Being nurturing, supportive dependent and accepting
  - b) Being in control and competitive

- c) Being emotionally expressive, cooperating and dependant  
d) Being assertive expressive and cooperating
10. Gender may affect three of the following except  
a) Access to resources  
b) Methods of coping with stress  
c) Self Evaluation  
d) Self image
11. Which of the MDG does not require consideration of gender issues in the community  
a) Eradication of Extreme hunger and poverty  
b) Provision of Universal primary education  
c) Reduction of child mortality  
d) All of the above
12. Gender equality implies a society in which women and men enjoy the same;  
a) Opportunities  
b) Outcomes  
c) Obligations  
d) All of the above
13. A society assigns gender roles to its children, hence determining their future. Which of the following is NOT determined by the effect of the society's gender roles?  
a) Physical and psychological health  
b) Relationship status  
c) Access to education  
d) Type of professional
14. Which of the following influences men's access to health services?  
a) Personnel available  
b) Level of health service  
c) Timing of service  
d) Cost of the services
15. Collecting sex disaggregated data can be formal or informal strategy of addressing gender issues in health service delivery  
a) True  
b) False  
c) Not really  
d) Sometimes
16. Population and development and reproductive health programmes are more effective if they address-----except-----  
a) Educational opportunities  
b) Educational status  
c) Women empowerment  
d) Women obligations
17. Poverty is gendered because women and men experience poverty  
a) Differently  
b) Equally  
c) Differently and Unequally  
d) Unequal
18. The following are examples of women's reproductive rights? Except  
a) Right to bear children  
b) Right to timing of conception of her children  
c) Right to spacing of children  
d) Right to adopt children

19. The roles that men and women play in society are
  - a) Biologically determined
  - b) Socially determined
  - c) Changeable
  - d) Psychologically determined
20. When women choose to work outside the home, they continue to perform the bulk of household duties as well. This is referred to as
  - a) Wage gap
  - b) Glass ceiling
  - c) Second shift
  - d) Femaleness

**SECTION II : FIVE SHORT QUESTIONS, EACH 8 MARKS (Total 40 MARKS)**

1. Differentiate between
  - a) Gender equality and women empowerment
  - b) Gender discrimination and gender based violence
2. Describe four gender based human rights giving illustration of each
3. Explain factors reduce women's access to health services
4. What strategies that can be used to address gender based issues in health service delivery
5. Explain various classification of Female Genital Mutilation and their management

**SECTION III: TWO LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS , 20MARKS EACH (40 MARKS)**

1. Discuss community based gender issues affecting health and health service delivery
2. Discuss various rites of passage and their implication on health