

CHUKA

UNIVERSITY



UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

NURU 351: GENDER AND HEALTH

STREAMS: BSc. NURSING (UPGRADING)

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: TUESDAY 12/08/2025

2.30 P.M. – 4.30 P.M.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- **Answer all questions in this paper**

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (choose one best response)

- 1) Expectations associated with being male or female are referred to as
 - a) Gender parity
 - b) Gender roles
 - c) Gender typing
 - d) Gender constancy
- 2) Boys are always good at mechanics and the girls at embroidery represents
 - a) Gender parity
 - b) Gender equity
 - c) Gender typing
 - d) Gender stereotype
- 3) Children understanding that their gender is not affected even if they adopt behavior, dress or hairstyle of the other gender is
 - a) Gender identity
 - b) Gender stability
 - c) Gender consistency
 - d) Gender stereotype

- 4) At what age in years is gender identity established in children
- a) 2
 - b) 4
 - c) 6
 - d) 7
- 5) Gender is a -----concept
- a) Biological
 - b) Social
 - c) Moral
 - d) Physiological
- 6) Which millennium development goal(MDG) is about promoting gender equality and women empowerment?
- a) 2
 - b) 4
 - c) 3
 - d) 5
- 7) On gender equity
- a) It's the same as gender equality
 - b) Means treating men and women the same
 - c) May involve use of temporary special measures to compensate for historical or systemic bias or discrimination
 - d) None of the above
- 8) What is often described as the International Bill of Rights for women?
- a) Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW)
 - b) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325
 - c) 1995 Beijing platform for action on gender equality and women's empowerment
 - d) Millennium Development Goal on gender equality
- 9) What core question does the activity and income profile in Gender analysis answer?
- a) Who does what in the sector and if they get paid?
 - b) Who enjoys the benefits of the project?
 - c) Who has access to the resources of the project?

- d) Who has control over project's benefits?
- 10) ----- is used to assess if a project has contributed to improving or worsening women's lives and gender relations, as well as promoting positive change at the individual, institutional, community and social levels.
- a) Gender evaluation
 - b) Gender monitoring
 - c) Results based reporting tool
 - d) Sustainability marker
- 11) Who has the responsibility to mainstream gender into UNOPS(United Nations Office for Project Services) projects?
- a) Project engineers
 - b) Project Manager
 - c) Gender Focal point
 - d) All of the above
- 12) In this learning process, children utilize observation and imitation without direct or formal instruction to internalize cultural meaning. It is:
- a) acculturation
 - b) socialization
 - c) enculturation
 - d) assimilation
- 13) In which of the following processes, do children acquire gender knowledge and the gender roles of their particular cultural community?
- a) gender roles
 - b) gender stereotyping
 - c) gender identity
 - d) gender typing
- 14) A term used when children learn about gender through the chores their parents assigned to them is
- a) identification
 - b) gender socialization
 - c) gender typing

- d) enculturation
- 15) Female genital surgery may take place in the ceremony that marks a change in social status for young girls. These ceremonies are examples of:
- a) rites of passage
 - b) pubertal changes
 - c) the quinceañera
 - d) female circumcision
- 16) 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
- 17) Which of the following statements is **true** concerning rites of passage at puberty?
- a) They virtually never involve physically painful experiences.
 - b) They are always done in private.
 - c) The rites of passage for boys are often more severe than for girls.
 - d) Both boys and girls undergo rites of same intensity
- 18) The following is true on impact of gender on health
- a) More women become blind
 - b) More women are HIV positive
 - c) Less men are involved in road traffic accidents
 - d) More men become blind
- 19) Which of the following statements is/are true about gender-based violence?
- a) It is a global problem that affects all regions of the world
 - b) Both women / girls as well as men / boys are affected
 - c) Its impact is often minimal and short-lived.
 - d) a and b are correct

20) The following are roles of health professional in women empowerment EXCEPT:

- a) Bridge gap between health facility and household;
- b) Address social and cultural factors affecting women's use of health services;
- c) Promote essential interventions for behaviour change and positive health practices;
- d) Work to educate the men on the need to take control of the women's health

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

- 1. Compare and contrast gender mainstreaming and women empowerment (6 marks)
- 2. Describe the four categories of gender analysis (6 marks)
- 3. Explain the three types of gender based violence (6 marks)
- 4. Describe the immediate care for a rape victim (6 marks)
- 5. Explain the impact of the following on gender and health
 - a) Road traffic accidents (3 marks)
 - b) Malnutrition (3 marks)

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

1) In regard to rites of passage

- a) Describe the four (4) types of female genital mutilation(FGM) according to WHO (10 marks)
- b) Explain five (5) long term complications of FGM (10 marks)

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