

KABARAK



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

**FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN
NURSING**

NURS 328: GENDER AND HEALTH EXAM

DAY:.....

DATE:

TIME:

STREAM: Y3S2

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all questions in Parts A, B and C. In part A choose the correct answer from the choices provided.

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. In order to gender mainstream organizations must ensure:
 - a. Gender imbalances
 - b. Gender sensitivity of their staff issues.
 - c. Female get more opportunity for employment
 - d. Male get more opportunity for employment.
2. Gender is important in health because:
 - a. Women and men experiences with health care often very different.
 - b. Women and men's experiences with health care often similar.
 - c. Of the equal social relations between women and men.
 - d. None of the above.
3. The extent to which the respective roles of women and men are considered when formulating policies, programs is referred to as:
 - a. Gender planning
 - b. Gender prospective.
 - c. Gender training
 - d. Gender responsive.
4. Gender balance referrers to:
 - a. Norms, values and perceptions required to attain equal status between women and men
 - b. Ways in which a society prescribes rights, roles and identities of women.
 - c. Participation of more or less equal number of women
 - d. All the above.

5. The societal misconceptions or prejudices about men and women is referred to:
 - a. Gender blind
 - b. Gender stereotype
 - c. Gender relativity
 - d. Gender discrimination.
6. Gender bias results when cultural and structural arrangements:
 - a. Favors men over women.
 - b. Favors women over women
 - c. Favors women over men and vice versa
 - d. Favors men and women equally.
7. A broad range of sexual and gender based violence the family include the following:
 - a. Battering of a spouse
 - b. Sexual abuse of female children
 - c. Marital rape.
 - d. All of the above.
8. Sexual coercion is:
 - a. The act of persuading another individual to have sex.
 - b. Act of forcing another individual to have sex with
 - c. Act of paying another individual for sex
 - d. Use of one's influence of power to have sex

FOR QUESTIONS 9 TO 12 STATE WHETHER THE STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE

9. Gender based violence happens only to poor and marginalized women _____
10. Male violence is not genetically-based _____
11. Studies show that most women who experience gender-based violence are abused by people they know _____
12. Victims of Gender-based violence provoke their abusers through inappropriate behavior _____
13. The following are psychosocial needs of survivors of Gender-based violence EXCEPT:
 - a. Treatment and repair of physical injuries.
 - b. Practical support.
 - c. Livelihood for his/her family.
 - d. Hope for the future.
14. Any actual or threatened physical intrusion of sexual nature is referred to as:
 - a. Sexual abuse
 - b. Rape
 - c. Sexual exploitation
 - d. Prostitution.
15. Isolation and verbal aggression are examples of:
 - a. Physical partner violence.
 - b. Sexual partners violence.
 - c. Psychosocial partner violence
 - d. Economic partner violence.

16. Which of the following are non-fatal outcomes of partner violence
 - a. Fractures
 - b. Femicide
 - c. Suicide.
 - d. Maternal mortality.
17. GBV violates which of the following principles of the UN universal declarations of human rights:
 - a. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights
 - b. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security
 - c. No one shall be subjected to torture or cruel treatment.
 - d. All of the above.
18. A person or group that directly inflicts violence against another is referred to as:
 - a. Abuser.
 - b. A perpetrator
 - c. A victim
 - d. Accuser.
19. The type of power control where one makes his partner afraid by using looks, action or gestures is referred to as:
 - a. Intimidation
 - b. Coercion
 - c. Isolation
 - d. Rejection.
20. Gender roles are:
 - a. Culturally and politically defined responsibility
 - b. Socially and individually defined responsibility
 - c. Understanding of difference between male and female duties
 - d. Socially and politically accepted behaviours

PART B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Define the following terms as related to gender concepts (5 marks).
 - i) Gender
 - ii) Gender-based violence
 - iii) FGM
 - iv) Gender issues
 - v) Gender relations
2. .
 - a) State 5 types of gender-based violence (5 marks)
 - b) Define intimate partner violence (2 marks)
3. Explain the following gender related concepts (8 marks)
 - a) Gender analysis.
 - b) Gender equality
 - c) Gender analysis
 - d) Gender mainstreaming.
4. State five (5) guidelines designed to assist medical personnel in training victims of violence (5 marks).

5.
 - a. Define advocacy (1 mark)
 - b. State four (4) Forms of advocacy (4marks).
6. .
 - a) Define violence against women (2 marks)
 - b) State three (3) reasons why gender-based violence occur (3 marks).
7. Explain five things that you would advice a victim of rape to do or not to do (5 marks)

PART C: LAQs (40 marks)

1. Gender issues affect health in different ways.
 - a) List three (3) factors that influence health (3 marks).
 - b) Discuss how each of these factors affect or influence health (17 marks)
2. Sexual and gender-based violence ACT is under review in Kenya today and this is important for you as a nurse to understand for purposes of managing victims of sexual and gender-based violence.
 - a) Explain the following (10 marks)
 - i) Child sexual abuse
 - ii) Domestic violence
 - iii) Forced marriage
 - iv) Child marriage
 - v) Sexual violence.
 - b) Discuss four (4) factors that might complicate your diagnosis of a gender-based violence victim (10 marks)