



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2018/2019

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF:

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (MATHEMATICS)
BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (SCIENCE)
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN BIOCHEMISTRY
BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DESIGN
BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE/ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES
BACHELOR OF REAL ESTATE
BACHELOR OF CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT
BACHELOR OF QUANTITY SURVEYING
BACHELOR OF ARTS IN PLANNING
BACHELOR OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN LEATHER TECHNOLOGY
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (AGRIBUSINESS)
BACHELOR OF COMMERCE
BACHELOR OF ARTS IN JOURNALISM AND MEDIA STUDIES
BACHELOR OF ARTS IN INTERNATIONAL STUDIES**

CCS 010: HIV/AIDS

DATE: APRIL 12, 2019

TIME: 9.00 A.M. – 11.00 A.M.

INSTRUCTIONS

- ❖ Please read and follow instructions carefully.
- ❖ Indicate **TRUE (T)** or **FALSE (F)** in the **ANSWER SHEET** provided for **EACH** of the options (ABCDE of the question)

1. The following is true or false about HIV/AIDS acquisition.
 - (a) It can only be transmitted among human beings
 - (b) It cannot be spread from animals to human beings
 - (c) Homosexuals at a high risk of infection
 - (d) Men and women who engage in unprotected sex are more vulnerable to infection
 - (e) Adolescent girls and young women represent more than 51% of all new infections.

2. Which of the following is true or false about HIV/AIDS in Africa?
 - (a) More women are infected than men
 - (b) Southern and Eastern Africa have the highest number of people living with HIV
 - (c) In Kenya, the former Nyanza region has the highest rate of HIV infection
 - (d) The Youth are more vulnerable to HIV acquisition in Africa
 - (e) Muslims in Africa record the lowest levels of HIV infection

3. The following groups are more vulnerable to HIV acquisition.
 - (a) Adolescent girls and young women
 - (b) Tertiary level students
 - (c) Homosexuals
 - (d) Commercial sex workers
 - (e) Poor men and women in urban and rural areas

4. Which of the following factors render women more vulnerable to HIV acquisition?
 - (a) Lack of power to negotiate safe sex
 - (b) Poverty
 - (c) Women's lack of sexual control because of deeply ingrained cultural traditions
 - (d) Gender-based violence
 - (e) Early sexual debut for girls

5. Which of the following is true or false about why women tend to fear pregnancy more than HIV infection?
 - (a) Ignorance about how HIV is transmitted
 - (b) Lack of awareness and information about HIV
 - (c) Fear of stigma and discrimination associated with pre-marital pregnancy
 - (d) Belief that they can use Anti-retroviral drugs to pro-long life after infection
 - (e) They use Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis

6. The following is true or false about the origin of HIV:
- First discovered among gaymen in the USA
 - It originated in chimpanzees and monkeys in the Congo Forest and spread to human beings.
 - It is part of the biological welfare to wipe out homosexuals and Africans from the earth.
 - Resulted from sharing of injection needles during the colonial period
 - Originated in vaccines during the colonial period
7. HIV/AIDS has negative effects on:
- Agricultural production
 - Educational performance and development
 - On public health systems
 - On socio-economic development
 - Population growth
8. Which of the following factors render women vulnerable to HIV acquisition?
- Harmful cultural and customary practices
 - Belief that having sex with a virgin will cure HIV
 - Economic disempowerment
 - Lack of control over sex because women are inferior to men
 - Early sexual debut, marriages and extra-marital relationships
9. Sexuality is shaped by a person's
- Spiritual values
 - Personality
 - Physical appearance and emotion
 - Socialization
 - All of the above
10. Which of the following approaches has the government of Kenya employed in the fight against the spread of HIV?
- Multi-secteral approach
 - HIV mainstreaming
 - Awareness creation and provision of information
 - Supply of free Anti-retroviral drugs including PREP
 - Free supply of condoms and counseling and testing
11. Why are the youth vulnerable to HIV acquisition?
- Negative peer pressure
 - Drug use and abuse
 - Influence of mass media including internet, mobile phones etc
 - Influence of vulgar music, videos and pornography
 - All of the above

12. Why is a gender analysis important in HIV prevention?
- (a) Will engender sexual rights and duties
 - (b) Engender the packaging of HIV Information, Education and Communication materials
 - (c) Engender action plans for HIV prevention
 - (d) Engender equal opportunities and working partnership for HIV infected and affected people
 - (e) Create gender sensitive and appropriate policies
13. Which of the following types of sexual activity render many people vulnerable to HIV infection?
- (a) Anilingus
 - (b) Cunnilingus
 - (c) Fellatio
 - (d) Casual sex
 - (e) Unprotected penetrative sex
14. Which of the following is true or false about HIV?
- (a) It causes AIDS
 - (b) It is not curable
 - (c) It has no vaccine
 - (d) It is only transmitted between human beings
 - (e) Invades and destroys the body's immune system
15. Which of the following is true or false about the role students can play in the fight against HIV/AIDS infection?
- (a) Prevent new infections
 - (b) Promote positive behaviour change
 - (c) Reduce the impact of HIV on infected and affected people
 - (d) Improve the quality of life for infected and affected people
 - (e) Increase awareness about the dangers of HIV/AIDS
16. Which of the following is true or false about the concept of sex?
- (a) Is an unchangeable biological attribute
 - (b) Includes sexual orientation
 - (c) Includes penetrative and non-penetrative forms of sexual intercourse
 - (d) Includes sexual practices and behaviour that vary from person to person
 - (e) Is a form of identity and is closely related to gender

17. Which of the following are the most common avenues for the transmission of HIV infection?
- (a) Male to male contact
 - (b) Blood transfusion of infected
 - (c) Sharing needles and body piercing instruments
 - (d) Mother-to-child during birth and breastfeeding
 - (e) Oral sex
18. Which of the following statements is true or false about HIV/AIDS in Kenya?
- (a) Has been declared a natural disaster
 - (b) Has been feminized
 - (c) Government is spear-heading anti-HIV campaign
 - (d) Its being taught to all University students
 - (e) Government provides free anti-retroviral drugs to all persons
19. The best approach to HIV prevention is?
- (a) Total abstinence from all forms of casual sex
 - (b) Give free condoms and pre-exposure anti-retroviral drugs
 - (c) Increase the levels of awareness and knowledge about HIV
 - (d) Put in place policies that are gender sensitive and appropriate for HIV prevention.
 - (e) Declare illicit and casual sex illegal
20. HIV/AIDS risk and distribution is determined by?
- (a) Gender
 - (b) Age
 - (c) Socio-economic status
 - (d) Education levels
 - (e) Cultural background
21. Which of the following is **not** an organ of the immune system?
- (a) Spleen
 - (b) Bone marrow
 - (c) Liver
 - (d) Lymph nodes
 - (e) Thymus
22. The following are characteristics of human body functions except:
- (a) Physiology
 - (b) Survival is key
 - (c) Constant internal environment
 - (d) Competition
 - (e) Metabolism

23. Which statement holds true of STIs? They are:
- (a) Treatable and curable
 - (b) Caused by virus
 - (c) All originally zoonoses
 - (d) Transmitted through body fluids
 - (e) Known to target the immune system
24. Which of the following is **not** a communicable disease?
- (a) Syphilis
 - (b) Tuberculosis
 - (c) Osteoporosis
 - (d) Malaria
 - (e) Trichomoniasis
25. Which of the following cannot transmit HIV?
- (a) Mosquito bite
 - (b) Semen
 - (c) Breastmilk
 - (d) Transfusion
 - (e) Vaginal fluid
26. AIDS is represented by:
- (a) CD₄ count below 200
 - (b) Viral integration
 - (c) Seroconversion
 - (d) HIV infection
 - (e) Window period
27. The following make HIV unique from other STIs except:
- (a) Persists for long periods
 - (b) Destroys immune cells
 - (c) Incurable
 - (d) Short latency period
 - (e) Pervasive stigma
28. The carrier is a disease:
- (a) Displays clinical symptoms
 - (b) Is same as case
 - (c) Remains symptom-free for long period
 - (d) Is more infectious than the case
 - (e) Is best at spreading diseases

29. Hormones:
- (a) Are chemical messengers
 - (b) Are transported in blood
 - (c) Only work on muscle receptors
 - (d) Play a role in homeostasis
 - (e) Are produced by endocrine glands
30. The following are human organs systems except:
- (a) Urogenital ✓
 - (b) Musculoskeletal
 - (c) Respiratory ✓
 - (d) Gastrointestinal ✓
 - (e) Dermatology
31. Which of the following fluids can potentially transmit HIV infection?
- (a) Cerebrospinal fluid
 - (b) Saliva
 - (c) Vaginal secretions
 - (d) Seminal fluid
 - (e) Urine
32. Which of the following are proven methods of HIV prevention?
- (a) Male and female condoms
 - (b) Male circumcision
 - (c) Abstinence from sexual activity
 - (d) PMTCT services
 - (e) The use of pre-exposure and post-exposure treatment regimens
33. Which of the following are enzymes found in the HIV virus?
- (a) DNA Polymerase
 - (b) Inleguse
 - (c) Prelease
 - (d) Reverse transcriptase
 - (e) All of the above
34. The window period is.
- (a) A time period when the person is HIV infected but the HIV rapid tests, ELISA and western blot tests can all be negative
 - (b) Typically lasts 7-10 years
 - (c) Patients have a high level of antibodies to HIV
 - (d) Is characterised by a slow steady decline in the CD₄ count
 - (e) None of the above

35. Adherence to treatment among HIV patients involves?
- (a) Disclosing HIV status to all family members
 - (b) Storing the medication correctly
 - (c) Taking the correct dose
 - (d) Taking the medication at the correct time
 - (e) Regularly attending the clinic for review purposes
36. Which of the following are common barriers to adherence?
- (a) Transportation
 - (b) Money or finances
 - (c) Lack of disclosure to family/household members
 - (d) Change of caregivers
 - (e) Lack of education
37. Which of the following enzymes is thought to be the primary cause of the generation of HIV resistance?
- (a) Reverse transcriptase
 - (b) DNA polymerase
 - (c) Integrase
 - (d) Protease
 - (e) DNA polymerase
38. Which of the following are ways which can be used to minimize the development of resistance?
- (a) Promote excellent adherence
 - (b) Use of multiple drugs
 - (c) Monitor carefully the use of drugs
 - (d) Testing for resistance prior to initiating treatment
 - (e) Carefully selecting and counseling patients before putting them on treatment
39. Which of the following is the **odd** one out?
- (a) Testes
 - (b) Ovaries
 - (c) Fallopian tubes
 - (d) Uterus
 - (e) Penis
40. Which of the following are stages in the lifecycle of the HIV virus?
- (a) Viral fusion and entry
 - (b) Reverse transcription
 - (c) Integrase
 - (d) Mutation
 - (e) Latent reactivation