**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR TWO SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATION**

**SEPTEMBER 2015 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**GENDER EXAMINATION**

DATE: …………………… TIME:…………………..

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
3. ALL questions are compulsory.
4. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet and each MCQ is one (1) mark.
5. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
6. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
7. Omission of and or wrong numbering of a question or part of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
8. Do NOT use a pencil.
9. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

For Examiner:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCQS** | **SAQS** | **LAQS 1** | **LAQS 2** | **TOTAL** |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) GENDER– 10 MARKS**

Q.1. Gender roles can be established in the following forums except:

1. Family forums.
2. School forums.
3. Occupational forums.
4. Disciplinary forums.

Q.2. Gender sensitivity is:

1. Standardized behaviour or character.
2. Ability to recognize gender issues.
3. Ability to recognize and solve gender issues.
4. Is the inability to solve gender issues.

Q.3. The following statements are true about gender division of labour except?

1. Is natural and immutable.
2. Every society assigns different tasks to men and women.
3. It is the unequal treatment of men or women based on their sex.
4. Gender roles are socially constructed and this defines the roles deemed appropriate f or men or women.

Q.4. What is the management of post rape patients?

1. Pregnant prevention.
2. Tetanus toxoid.
3. Taking a high vaginal swab.
4. All of the above.

Q.5. Organize the five (5) levels scales of women empowerment tool in order:

1. Welfare, access, conscientization, participation and control.
2. Welfare, control. Consentrization, participation, and access.
3. Welfare, access, participation, conscientization and control.
4. Welfare, participation, control, conscientization and access.

Q.6. The following statements are true about gender except?

1. Gender roles vary within and between communities.
2. They are learned behaviour.
3. They form part of biological characteristics of a person.
4. They are socially constructed roles.

Q.7. What are the short term complication of FGM:

1. Pain, shock, keloid scar.
2. Haemorrhage, infertility infections.
3. Acute urine retention, shock, pain.
4. Obstetric fistula, acute urine retention, pain.

Q.8. The following are examples of gender arguments except:

1. Justice and equality.
2. Quality of life.
3. Alliance arguments.
4. Transformative arguments.

Q.9. Which of the following is not a type of rape:

1. Forced rape.
2. Defilement.
3. Rape.
4. Penetration.

Q.10. The gender mainstreaming interventions can be communicated to:

1. Policemen and students.
2. Civil society.
3. Church members.
4. None of the above.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – GENDER – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Differentiate between corrective and transformative goals. 2 marks

Q.2. State five (5) reasons for gender analysis. 5 marks

Q.3. List ten (10) steps of gender mainstreaming process. 5 marks

Q.4. State five (5) gender issues affecting health. 5 marks

Q.5. State three (3) tools used in gender analysis. 3 marks

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – GENDER – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. (a) Define gender based violence. 1 mark

(b) State three (3) types of gender based violence and on each give examples. 5 marks

(c) State four (4) types of female genital mutilation. 4 marks

1. Discuss strategies that have been employed by the Kenyan government to

prevent female genital mutilation. 10 marks