

NOVEMBER 2023
EBS 310/310J
GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT IN
AFRICA
30 MINUTES

Candidate's Index Number
Signature:

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.ED)
THIRD YEAR, SECOND SEMESTER MID-SEMESTER QUIZ, NOVEMBER 2023

23RD NOVEMBER 2023

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT IN
AFRICA

3:00 PM – 3:30 PM

Answer ALL the questions.
(20 MARKS)

Items 1 to 20 are stems followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and circle the letter of the correct or best option.

1. A social structure between actors, connecting them through various social familiarities is social
A. distance.
B. identity.
C. justice.
D. network.
2. When members of a group define themselves in part by the group that they belong to and feel good about their group membership they develop their social
A. cohesion.
B. identity.
C. interest.
D. network.
3. The extent to which the group members are mutually dependent upon each other to reach a goal is considered as
A. dependency.
B. diplomacy.
C. interdependence.
D. interrelationship.

4. Which of the following is more critical during the developmental years of childhood and adolescence? group.
 - A. Peer
 - B. Pressure
 - C. Primary
 - D. Secondary

5. A small social group whose members share close, personal, enduring relationships is termed as group.
 - A. pressure
 - B. primary
 - C. reference
 - D. secondary

6. All the following are characteristics of a peer group **except**
 - A. adventurous.
 - B. apprehensive.
 - C. exuberance.
 - D. inquisitive.

7. One of the negative effects of a peer group is the potential for one to
 - A. engage in pre-marital sex.
 - B. develop high aspirations.
 - C. develop positive attitudes.
 - D. stay focused in life.

8. A social group whose members have interests, social positions, and age in common is group.
 - A. identity
 - B. inner
 - C. peer
 - D. reference

9. In most developing countries of the world, poverty is inextricably linked to gender
 - A. equality.
 - B. equity.
 - C. identity.
 - D. inequality.

10. Which of the following makes women more vulnerable to poverty in the Ghanaian society?
 - A. Access to employment.
 - B. Equal access to resources.
 - C. Sufficiency of resources.
 - D. Unequal access to power.

11. The concept 'feminization of poverty' was first used by
 - A. Amartya Sen.
 - B. Diana Pearce.
 - C. Karl Marx.
 - D. Thomas Malthus.

12. The **most** important factor at the core of the discourse on feminization of poverty is women and
- A. economic development.
 - B. job satisfaction.
 - C. religious development.
 - D. self-satisfaction.
13. Which of the following roles clearly defines women's position in the Ghanaian society?
- A. Demanding equal opportunities
 - B. Determining resource allocation
 - C. Involvement in decision-making
 - D. Maintaining a household and working
14. All the following are associated with women in developing countries **except**
- A. allocating family resources.
 - B. carrying water and firewood.
 - C. doing food gardening.
 - D. doing housework chores.
15. Economic powerlessness among women in Africa is dependent on
- A. equal access to resources.
 - B. equal rights within the family.
 - C. rights and benefits at work.
 - D. voicelessness within the family.
16. Women's access to land as an economic resource in rural societies is hampered by the system.
- A. land tenure
 - B. patriarchal
 - C. political
 - D. religious
17. Which of the following has the potential to provide primary solution to poverty alleviation and women's empowerment?
- A. Childbearing
 - B. Childcare
 - C. Family support
 - D. Fertility control
18. The difference between male and female poverty is that for women it is much more complex as other factors such as family commitments are critical issues but for men.
- A. It is often a consequence of power.
 - B. It is often a consequence of unemployment.
 - C. Unlimited availability of resources.
 - D. Unlimited support from relations.
19. Which of the following approaches defines poverty as a measure of an individual's well-being?
- A. Capacity
 - B. Exclusion
 - C. Monetary
 - D. Participation

20. The National Gender Policy focuses on all the following **except**
- A. gender equality.
 - B. social protection.
 - C. women empowerment.
 - D. women identity.