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Time taken	3 mins 31 secs
Marks	23/24
Grade	96 out of a maximum of 100

Question 1

Complete

Mark 3 out of 3

 Flag question

In its multi-sectoral community based strategies, UNESCO focuses on three principal areas which are?


Select one or more:

- ☒ a. Agriculture
- ☐ b. Development of small businesses
- ☒ c. HIV/AIDS health
- ☐ d. Food security
- ☒ e. Fighting stigma

Question 2

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

Which of the following African cultural activities stand a **high** chance of being abused thus spreading HIV?


Select one:

- ☐ a. Circumcision and early marriage
- ☐ b. Skin piercing and tattooing
- ☐ c. Polygamy and wife inheritance
- ☒ d. Sexual intercourse and drinking

Question 3

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

Some cultural practices that enhance the spread of HIV cut across both the youth and elderly. Identify one such cultural practice that is specific to the youth


Select one:

- ☐ a. Polygamy
- ☐ b. Body piercing
- ☐ c. Wife inheritance
- ☒ d. Initiation

Question 4

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

When a country has a 20% HIV and AIDS prevalence?

Select one:


- ☒ a. Its budget on health drastically increases
- ☐ b. Its population drops by 20% within five years

- ☐ c. Its expenditure increases by 20% p.a.
- ☐ d. Its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth drops
- ☐ e. Its birth rate drops by 20% p.a.

Question 5

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

 Flag question

Which of the following is NOT a direct impact of HIV/AIDS on the health of households:


Select one:

- ☐ a. Reduced ability of care-givers to work
- ☐ b. Loss of income
- ☐ c. Reduced food production
- ☒ d. RISE in the number of dependants
- ☐ e. Rise in medical expenses

Question 6

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

The following are socio-cultural and religious practices in the fight against HIV and AIDS. Which one is likely to be a source of controversy?


Select one:

- ☐ a. Knowing ones status
- ☒ b. Use of condoms
- ☐ c. Faithfulness
- ☐ d. Abstinence

Question 7

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

"HIV and AIDS is more prevalent in cities and along transport routes". In line with this statement which one of the following alternatives is NOT an emerging cultural orientation?


Select one:

- ☐ a. Breadwinners live alone in cities
- ☐ b. Family members work in different cities
- ☐ c. Many women and girls flock to cities to look for jobs which are not there
- ☒ d. Cultural practices are increasingly being adopted in cities
- ☐ e. There is a sharp reduction in use of cultural practices in cities

Question 8

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

Which of the following impact of HIV and AIDS has a direct bearing on both teachers and students?


Select one or more:

- ☒ a. Decline in school enrolment
- ☒ b. Absenteeism
- ☒ c. Poor performance
- ☐ d. Loss of skilled labour

Question 9

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

The following are ways in which culture is critical in the prevention of the spread of HIV & AIDS. Which one is not?

Select one:


- ☐ a. Being supporting towards or discriminating against people living with HIV/AIDS and their families
- ☐ b. Accessing treatment and care
- ☒ c. In determining spending patterns and therefore individual lifestyles
- ☐ d. Shaping gender relations and roles that put women and men at risk of infection
- ☐ e. Taking or not taking risk of contracting HIV

Question 10

Which of the following is not an economic impact of HIV and AIDS

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

Select one:


- ☒ a. Reduces life expectancy
- ☐ b. Makes labour more expensive
- ☐ c. Limits industrial development
- ☐ d. Reduces company profits

Question 11

Which of the following is **not** affected by HIV and AIDS at the household level?

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

Select one:


- ☐ a. food production
- ☒ b. School dropout
- ☐ c. Provision of basic needs
- ☐ d. Household income

Question 12

Which one of the following DOES NOT constitute the top four highly risky behaviours in so far as the spread of HIV is concerned?

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

Select one:


- ☐ a. Injecting drug use
- ☐ b. Unprotected sex with more than one partner
- ☐ c. Unprotected sex between men
- ☒ d. Blood infusion in hospitals
- ☐ e. Unprotected sex with one partner at a time

Question 13

Which of the following is NOT a strategy for households to cope with the impact of HIV & AIDS?

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

Select one:


- ☐ a. Getting assistance from other households
- ☒ b. More adults going to work for family income
- ☐ c. Families using up their savings
- ☐ d. Selling family assets
- ☐ e. Causing a change in the composition of households

Question 14

Why is religion pivotal in the fight against HIV and AIDS?

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

Select one:


- ☐ a. It shapes social values and promotes responsible behaviour

- ☐ b. It supports and enlightens attitudes, opinions and policies
- ☐ c. It increases public awareness of social issues and influences public opinion
- ☒ d. can direct government resources for HIV education and prevention needs

Question 15

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

Which of the following cultural practices is MOST LIKELY to lead to the spread of HIV and AIDS?


Select one:

- ☐ a. Wrestling
- ☐ b. Tattooing
- ☐ c. Cattle rustling
- ☐ d. Removal of teeth
- ☒ e. Wife-inheritance

Question 16

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

The joint UNESCO/UNAIDS approach to HIV/AIDS prevention and care was launched in?


Select one:

- ☒ a. 1998
- ☐ b. 2005
- ☐ c. 2007
- ☐ d. 1999
- ☐ e. 1996

Question 17

Complete

Mark 2 out of 2

 Flag question

The following describe the attitudes, personal behaviour and the challenge of AIDS in justifying the need for a new moral psychology. Which two do not?

- i). Good health includes protecting your good current health status from deteriorating
- ii). Good health includes knowing your culture and adhering to its norms as passed down from generation to generation
- iii). Good health involves nurturing good attitudes to guide appropriate behaviour that will ensure sustained health in future
- iv). Good health involves understanding that an individual's sexual behaviour ought to be regulated by society
- v). Good health involves demonstrating appropriate knowledge to maintain or improve your current condition


Select one:

- ☐ a. i & iii
- ☐ b. ii & iv
- ☒ c. iii & iv
- ☐ d. i & ii
- ☐ e. iv & v

Question 18

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

The following constitute culture according to definition by UNESCO. Which one DOES NOT?

Select one:


- ☒ a. Formal education
- ☐ b. Perceptions of life and death
- ☐ c. Power and gender relations

- ☐ d. Languages and means of communication
- ☐ e. Sexual norms and practices

Question 19

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

The following are obligations met by AIDS competent churches. Which one is not?


Select one:

- ☒ a. Leaders and members of the church welcome everybody.
- ☐ b. Members of the church are taught the severity of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Africa and know basic transmission and prevention information.
- ☐ c. Church resources and structures are used to provide care, counselling and support
- ☐ d. Their teaching and practices should indicate that stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS is sinful and against the will of God.
- ☐ e. Leaders have identified with and assumed their role in prevention of HIV transmission taking into consideration pastoral, cultural and gender issues.

Question 20

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

What is the main reason behind reduced chances of recovery from HIV and AIDS on admission to a health facility?


Select one:

- ☐ a. Healthcare workers are overwhelmed by the huge number of patients they handle
- ☐ b. Lack of qualified personnel to manage HIV and aids
- ☐ c. Lack of antiretroviral drugs
- ☒ d. Late admission after the disease has progressed

Question 21

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

A research done by Ecumenical HIV and AIDS Initiatives in Africa. What is the reason why churches and other faith-based -organizations score rather weak on HIV and AIDS related attributes?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Lack of policy to deal with HIV/AIDS within the church
- ☐ b. Churches often under estimate the role and position of women with regard to HIV/AIDS.
- ☒ c. Great difficulties addressing the balanced power relations between men and women
- ☐ d. Great difficulties in redressing issues of sexuality and patriarchy by and in the church

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