

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
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COURSE : HSC 203
TITLE : INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY
DURATION : 2 HOURS
MARKS : 100

INSTRUCTION

1. THE PAPER IS DIVIDED INTO FIVE SECTIONS
2. ANSWER ALL SECTIONS AND QUESTIONS

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INVIGILATOR

Question One

Section A

Indicate whether each statement is true or false by writing T and F against the number of the statement, e.g. 71=T or 94=F.

1. Personality is not synonymous to individuality.
2. Individuals' character is predetermined only by his/her mental perspective.
3. A student liking a subject because of a test that was failed is unconditional response.
4. Hating a subject because of a test failed, is conditional stimulus.
5. A conditional stimulus always results to an unconditional response.
6. In classical conditioning the behaviour is elicited by an unconditional stimulus.
7. The study of psychology does not help one to understand self and others.
8. During integrity versus despair by Erickson, the individual among other things looks back into some of the things achieved in life.
9. Assimilation and accommodation are not the essential components of adaptation.
10. In operant conditioning the behaviour is elicited by a stimulus controlled from the outside.
11. Psychosocial aspect of personality refers to the interaction between and among the five parts of the internal environment of the individual.
12. Spontaneous recovery is not the return of conditional response upon reinstatement of conditional stimulus/unconditional pairing.
13. Psychodynamic perspective emphasizes the role played by outside forces due to conflicts in behaviour.
14. All the following are methods of learning, trial and error, modeling before and conditioning.
15. Psychiatry is the study of treatment and diagnosis of mental health problems.
16. Factors influencing personality growth and development include biological factors, mental factors, and the social environment.
17. Phenomenological approach focuses on the subjective and objective experiences of the individual.
18. During the concrete operational stage of personality by Piajet, the child thinks like an adult.
19. The cognitive aspect of personality refers to memory, neurons, reasoning and thinking.
20. Trust versus mist-trust always result to a situation in which the child loves one parent more than the other.

(20)

Section B

State whether each statement bellow is reflecting the physical, mental, emotional, psychosocial or spiritual by writing the correct answer against the number of each statement, e.g. 97= spiritual.

- 21 He looks unhappy.
- 22 He smiles when someone talks to her.
- 23 He appears apprehensive.
- 24 He was irritable towards her.
- 25 My red big eyes are painful.
- 26 This is not a problem at all.
- 27 I am with you.
- 28 The child looks away from me if I look if I look at her.
- 29 The food is tasty.
- 30 My stomach is now big and I need to exercise.
- 31 Summarizing a poem.
- 32 This book is too difficult for me.
- 33 The child's relationship to the mother.
- 34 AIDS is now known by a lot of people.
- 35 Men are somehow responsible to the spread of HIV/ AIDS.
- 36 I feel somehow unsafe regarding the spread of HIV/ AIDS.
- 37 God loves us all.
- 38 The Holy Spirit shall always help me avoid doing bad things.
- 39 I know that he hates me.
- 40 I think I am going to fail the exam.

(20)

Section C

Clearly indicate whether each statement bellow is a primary re-enforcer, conditioned re-enforcer, or preferred re-enforcer, by writing the correct answer against the number of each statement, e.g. 85= primary re-enforcer.

- 41 Becoming thirsty.
- 42 Becoming hungry or seeing food.
- 43 Seeing the film will depend on whether you have finished the job I have given you.
- 44 Abstaining from having sex as a result of HIV/ AIDS.
- 45 Coming close to a lecturer because of his difficult course.
- 46 Passing the test.
- 47 Not getting a reward because of failing the test.
- 48 Having an interest in washing the car because of driving it afterwards.
- 49 Having an interest in money.
- 50 Being a lecturer.

(10)

Section D

Give an example of each defense mechanism bellow, by writing the example against the number of the defense mechanism. For example for (90= denial), 90= a man whose wife is dead fails to accept the reality of the situation.

- 51 Projection.
- 52 Rationalization
- 53 Intellectualization.
- 54 Regression.
- 55 Dissociation.
- 56 Externalization.
- 57 Reaction information.
- 58 Repression.
- 59 Sublimation.
- 60 Suppression.

Section E

61 One of the concepts below plays an important role in nurturing one's intelligence:

- a) Laughing.
- b) Reflecting.
- c) Social interaction.
- d) Believing.

61 Intelligence can be best demonstrated through:

- a) Dreams.
- b) Going to school.
- c) Cognitive responding to situations in life.
- d) Listening.

62 Sigmund Freud's theory is mostly reflecting theof the individuals:

- a) Mental being.
- b) Emotional part
- c) Physical nature.
- d) Philosophical dispensation.

63 Karl Rogers theory is mostly reflective of the:

- a) Cognitive approach.
- b) Psychodynamic approach.
- c) Wholistic approach.
- d) Psychosocial approach.

64. Intra-action occurs in the:

- a) External environment.

- b) Between the internal and external environment.
- c) Internal environment.
- d) Emotional part and physical environment.

65. One of the concepts below is a typical example of the **non-holistic** interaction:

- a) Decision making.
- b) Emotional responses.
- c) Answering a question.
- d) Debating an issue.

67. Using different approaches when studying individuals in psychology helps because:

- a) Broadens one's understanding of the individual's social interaction.
- b) Broadens one's understanding of the individual's cognitive make up.
- c) Broadens one's understanding of the functional approach.
- d) Broadens individual's understanding of the nature of stimulus response during interaction.

68. The ID according to Freud's theory is the:

- a) harmonious part of personality.
- b) part that does not want what it wants.
- c) most responsible part of personality.
- d) part where the libido energy is found.

69. The difference between fields and approaches in psychology is that:

- a) approaches are specialization while fields are not.
- b) fields are not specializations if not attached to approaches.
- c) fields are specializations while approaches are not.
- d) Fields make one understand the individuals where as approaches are not.

70. Personality can be best defined as the:

- a) holistic interaction in the external environment.
- b) holistic interaction in the internal and external environment.
- c) Holistic interaction in internal and external environments, influenced by genetic factors and experiences.
- d) Total combination of the experiences and genetic factors.

71. Libido energy according to Freud's theory refers to:

- a) intimate relationship.
- b) Cognitive engagement in intimate perceptions.
- c) In-built forces responsible for various individual's feelings.
- d) The ID itself.

72. Personality development in psychology refers to:

- a) the perfect physical growth and development from childhood to old age.
- b) Total psychosocial growth and development of individuals.
- c) Holistic growth and positive development of the different parts of individuals.
- d) Spiritual enhancement in individual's life.

72. Integrity versus despair in Erickson's theory refers to:

- a) Being happy on what one has gained in life.
- b) Happiness on one's achievement with sadness if negative.
- c) Happiness on other people's achievement.
- d) Being indifferent towards personal development whether positive or negative.

73. Fixation according to Freud's theory refers to:

- a) Too much gratification on certain experiences in life.
- b) Far less gratification of experiences in life.
- c) Too much or less gratification of experiences in life.
- d) Gross misbehaving in children.

74. Maslow's theory is typical of:

- a) Moderate motivational.
- b) Demotivation for motivation.
- c) Neither motivational nor demotivational
- e) Motivational.

75. According to psychology, environmental factors are made known to individuals through:

- a) Neurons.
- b) Hormones.
- c) Perceptions
- d) The physical part of individuals.

76. One of the following is an information receptor during the stimulus response process.

- a) Hand.
- b) Head.
- c) Mouth.

d) Skin.

77 Intelligence in psychology can be best defined as:

- a) Passing a test in flying colours.
- b) Scoring a goal at the most awkward angle.
- c) Taking care of orphans in society.
- d) The ability to cope up with any situation encountered in life.

78 Reading a book is an example of the:

- a) Social interaction.
- b) Spiritual interaction.
- c) Physical interaction.
- d) Mental interaction.

79 According to Freud's theory, one of the following concepts is an **oral stage** need.

- a) Talking.
- b) Crying.
- c) Breastfeeding.
- d) Yawning.

80 The neurological approach becomes important in psychology because of the:

- a) Efferent and afferent nerve processes.
- b) Axon and dendrites nerve structures.
- c) Hormonal reactions as receptors in the body.
- d) Five senses.

81 One of the four options below is a stimulus:

- a) Answering a question.
- b) Eating food.
- c) Receiving a donation.
- d) Smiling to a friend.

82. The example of a stimulus response is:

- a) Walking while talking.
- b) Smiling to a smiling friend.
- c) Sing and eating.
- d) Drinking water while looking at a friend.

83 One of the following is a response:

- a) Remembering a song.
- b) Touching your head.
- c) Driving a car.
- d) Listening to a speaker.

84 The concept self actualization refers to:

- a) Achieving in life when has reach the age 60 yrs.
- b) Achieving something that is satisfactory in life at any time.
- c) Achieving something good over and above basic needs.
- d) Achieving something that relates to academic excellence only.

85 Personality can be synonymous to:

- a) Psychosocial.
- b) Individuality.
- c) Physical being of individuals.
- d) Total character of individuals.

86 The physical being of individuals becomes important in psychology because:

- a) It contains the neurons that have the five senses.
- b) In most cases it helps to exhibit the mental, emotional, psychosocial and spiritual behavioural aspects of individuals.
- c) It is the person in totality.
- d) It is tangible as oppose to the other parts of the individual.

87. The true principle about human's behaviour is that:

- a) It is self initiated.
- b) It is always provoked by a stimulus.
- c) It naturally exists in individualos.
- d) It does not exist.

88. Erickson's theory is called psychosocial because:

- a) It is based on biological make up of man.
- b) It is based on social interaction as fundamental for human growth and development.
- c) The psychosocial being of man supercedes the other parts of the individual.
- d) The environment is the only key factor in individual development.

89. One of the following is a conditioned reponse:

- a) Salivating on seeing food on the table.
- b) Salivating when food is put in front of you.
- c) Salivating when seeing an adverticed empty container of kentucky Fried Chicken.

d) Salivating when talking about the nice food that was eaten four day ago.

90. One option is true bellow about freud's theory level of unconsciousness:

- a) Memories of current thoughts.
- b) Memories not part of current thoughts.
- c) Thoughts, desires and impulses remain largely unaware of.
- d) Thoughts, desires and impulses remain partially unaware of.

91. structure of personality according to Freud, consist s of the:

- a) mental, super ego, ID, Ego, spirtual, social and emotional.
- b) Mental, emotional, physical, social, spiritual, ID, Ego and Superego.
- c) ID, Superego and Ego.
- d) Mental, social, physical emotional and spiritual.

Section F

State clearly whether each statement bellow is an example of a Drive theory, Instinct theory, Expectancy theory or Maslow's theory, by writing (M for Maslow), (DT for drive), (IT for instinct) and (ET for expectancy theory) against the number of each statement, e.g. 99=IT.

92. Highest level of needs met when low level accomplished.

93. Behavior pulled by desired outcome not biological based.

94. Biological needs produce unpleasant state of arousal.

95. Behaviour used as a basis for inferring instinct also used as support for their existence.

96. Reading a book because you want to gain some certain knowledge.

97. A woman unable to sleep because of the pending marriage.

98. Hunger and feelings of cold preventing student from passing the exam.

99. Hunger, thirst, being cold and too hot causing the individual to do something to remove them.

100. Motivation not primarily being a matter of being pushed from within by various urges.

101. Focussing on biological needs and the desires they produce.