

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
FINAL EXAMINATION
MAY 2012

COURSE NAME: INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY

COURSE CODE: HSC 203

TIME ALLOCATED: 2HRS

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. ANSWER ALL 3 QUESTIONS.**
- 2. EACH QUESTION CARRIES A TOTAL MARK OF 25.**
- 3. ANSWER EACH QUESTION ON A NEW PAGE.**

DO NOT OPEN THE PAPER UNTIL THE INVIGILATOR INSTRUCTS YOU TO DO SO.

QUESTION 1:

Respond to the following items with either true or false.

1. Positive reinforcement refers to adding something positive in order to increase the probability of a behaviour occurring.
2. Sigmund Freud's theory of psychosexual development has six stages that occur in the same order for all children.
3. Ego defense mechanisms are almost always unhealthy no matter how they are used.
4. Conditioning could be considered synonymous with learning in that a conditioned response occurs only after it has been learned.
5. Negative reinforcement refers to the adding of something negative in order to reduce the probability of a behaviour occurring. (5).

Write the appropriate response for the statements below. (10)	
6. It is completely unconscious & operates in accordance with the " <i>pleasure principle</i> "	
7. Refers to any observable action or reaction by living organisms (obvious action-anything we say; through subtle changes in the electrical activity that occur deep inside our brains.	
8. The school of thought in psychology that focuses on individual free will, personal growth and the concept of self-determination as influencing behaviour.	
9. He is known as the father of Psychology.	
10. He believed that these unconscious thoughts and impulses are expressed, often through slips of the tongue and dreams.	
11 _____ refers to the process through which individuals learn to repeat behaviours that yield positive outcomes or that allow them to avoid or escape from a negative outcome.	
12. In the cognitive theory, what is period between the ages of twelve to adulthood	

when people develop the ability to think about abstract concepts? 13. A defense mechanism where one shows an emotion to someone or something completely unrelated to that which caused the emotion.	
14. Redirecting threatening unconscious impulses into socially unacceptable forms of behaviour.	
15. _____ refers to a persistent focus on an earlier psychosexual stage due to too much or too little gratification of that particular stage.	

16. Describe the structures of personality as identified by Freud and how these influence personality development. (10).

QUESTION 2:

- i). Briefly describe the 4 personality types by Hans Eysneck (12).
- ii). As a nursing student, you generally learn clinical skills through observation. With your understanding of the factors that influence observational learning, explain how you will facilitate your learning to the point of reaching competence (10).
- iii). Define Emotional Intelligence (3).

QUESTION 3:

- i). A psychologist Stanley Hall referred to the ten years of adolescence as a period of “storm and stress”, Freud described them as sexually conflicted, and the media portrays them as rebellious, delinquent and self-centred (van Vuren, 2006). With your understanding of human development, describe the adolescent’s:
 - a) Physical development
 - b) Cognitive development
 - c) Psychosocial development
 - d) Moral development
 - e) Specific health concerns. (15).

ii). Discuss the stages of dying according to Elizabeth Kübler –Ross.

(10).

Good Luck!!!