

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

FINAL EXAMINATION

MAY 2014

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY

COURSE CODE: HSC 100

DURATION: 2 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Read instructions carefully**
- Answer all questions**
- There are two (2) sections, A and B**
- There are four (5) printed pages including the cover page.**

DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO BY THE INVIGILATOR

Section A (15 Marks): Multiple Choice and Matching

For each question, choose the most appropriate response and write the corresponding letter only, in **capital letters**, e.g. 22 B. Each correct answer carries 1 mark.

1. Punishment is often mistakenly confused with negative reinforcement. Punishment is best defined as:
 - A. Punishment always increases the chances that a behaviour will occur.
 - B. Punishment always decreases the chances that a behaviour will occur.
 - C. Punishment always presents aversive stimuli after a behaviour has occurred.
 - D. Punishment always presents a desirable stimulus after a behaviour has occurred.

2. Tom fails his math exam. If he explains his failure by using rationalization, his reason for failing might be which of the following?
 - A. The teacher was unclear when presenting the material in class.
 - B. Math is an interesting but difficult subject.
 - C. Tom devoted more time on the English course.
 - D. Tom did not prepare well for the exam.
 - E. Tom is not good at math.

3. The focus of Erikson's theory is _____ development across the life span.
 - A. Maturation
 - B. Biological
 - C. Social
 - D. Cognitive

4. The refusal of a dying patient to recognize their impending death is termed
 - A. Bargaining stage
 - B. Denial stage
 - C. Anger stage
 - D. Boomerang stage

5. Which statement below is **most** consistent with the Canon-Bard theory of emotion?
 - A. An emotion provoking event first induces physiologic reactions followed by subjective reactions.
 - B. Subjective experiences and physiologic reactions occur at the same time to an emotion-evoking event.
 - C. Facial expressions can induce changes in emotional experiences.
 - D. The brain interprets the pattern of physiologic reactions as an emotion.

6. Sigmund Freud argued that in order for individuals to remain free from anxiety, unacceptable impulses are _____ by keeping these below the _____ level of consciousness.
- A. Rehearsed; preconscious
 - B. Enhanced; postconscious
 - C. Repressed; conscious
 - D. Suppressed; unconscious
7. Which of the following is **NOT** an attribute of intelligence?
- A. The ability to understand complex ideas
 - B. The capacity to create
 - C. The ability to profit from experience
 - D. The ability to think through and overcome problems.
8. A person who has few social skills and shows little evidence of emotions is most likely to suffer from which personality disorder?
- A. Antisocial personality disorder
 - B. Paranoid personality disorder
 - C. Schizoid personality disorder
 - D. General anxiety disorder.
9. In a continuous reinforcement schedule, a reward is given:
- A. After every tenth response
 - B. After some time interval has elapsed
 - C. On average, after every third response
 - D. After every response.
10. James constantly monitors the internet to verify that evil persons are distributing pornography. Freud would argue that his behaviour can be explained by the ego defense mechanism known as:
- A. Reaction formation
 - B. Denial
 - C. Repression
 - D. Sublimation

For questions 11 – 15, match the descriptions in column A with the best describing word or phrase in column B. Write the corresponding letter only, e.g. 16 B.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
<p>11. A form of classical conditioning in which an organism learns to avoid a flavor previously paired with illness.</p> <p>12. The first stage of cognitive development in Piaget's theory.</p> <p>13. In this theory, deficiency needs are to be met before growth needs.</p> <p>14. A person who is always smoking and chewing gum is fixated at this stage.</p> <p>15. A person who is unable to manage their feelings or to understand those of others would be low in this.</p>	<p>a) Sensorimotor stage</p> <p>b) Hierarchy of needs</p> <p>c) Expectancy theory</p> <p>d) Oral stage</p> <p>e) Phallic stage</p> <p>f) Trace conditioning</p> <p>g) Emotional intelligence</p> <p>h) Conditioned taste aversions</p>

SECTION B (60 MARKS)

SHORT ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS

Question 1

You are working in a medical ward and your client has been diagnosed with a terminal illness.

- (a) Identify and describe the five (5) stages of grief the client may go through. [10]
- (b) How can you best assist the family/relatives deal with the impending loss under each of the stages identified above? [5]

[Subtotal 15 marks]

Question 2

- (a) Thuba is a 15year old boy who is from a rural area. He has been struggling with his school work. He has recently received a failing grade for his Grade 6 results. His teacher has told him that he is not intelligent. With the aid of examples, identify and discuss any five (5) factors that influence human intelligence. [10]
- (b) With the aid of examples, discuss any five (5) defense mechanisms individuals may employ to suppress feelings of anxiety. [10]

[Subtotal 20 marks]

Question 3

- (a) Identify and describe any three (3) theories of motivation. [9]
- (b) In order for a student to perform well he needs to be motivated intrinsically and extrinsically. However, intrinsic motivation is important. Discuss the factors that may increase intrinsic motivation for the student to study and obtain good grades. [10]
- (c) Describe the following methods of learning
 - i. Trial and error [3]
 - ii. Modeling after [3]

[Subtotal 25 marks]