

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
GENERAL NURSING SCIENCE DEPARTMENT
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION
JULY 2017

COURSE NAME: INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY

COURSE CODE: GNS 111

TOTAL MARKS: 75

DURATION OF PAPER: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

EACH FACT IS WORTH 1 MARK

WRITE LEGIBLE

DO NOT OPEN THE PAPER UNTIL INSTRUCTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

QUESTION 1 [25]

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTION BY SELECTING THE MOST APPROPRIATE RESPONSE: eg. 1- A

1. In the transition from childhood to adulthood, puberty is a _____ transition, and adolescence is a _____ transition.
 - a. Physical, cognitive
 - b. Cognitive, physical
 - c. Physical, cultural
 - d. Cultural, cognitive

2. Mangaliso (24) cannot stick to one job. He has been arrested three times, twice for drunken driving and once for robbery. He has stolen his father's favourite car twice and is not ashamed that his girlfriend lost her eye when he assaulted her. He strongly believes that he must do whatever it takes to become successful. He regards himself as a self-made man. This behavior is typical of:
 - a. Practical intelligence
 - b. Psychosis
 - c. Antisocial Personality Disorder (PD)
 - d. Fixation

3. Which of the following is NOT included in the definition of intelligence?
 - a. Learning and reasoning
 - b. Effective adaptation to the environment
 - c. Academic achievement
 - d. Understanding complex ideas.

4. Early intelligence tests focused on:
 - a. Verbal content and virtually ignored non-verbal activities
 - b. Nonverbal content and virtually ignored verbal activities
 - c. General information and virtually ignored specific activities related to intelligence
 - d. Specific information related to intelligence and virtually ignored general information

5. Stenberg proposed that people who can solve everyday life problems possess a high level of _____ intelligence.
 - a. Contextual
 - b. Fluid
 - c. Crystallized
 - d. Emotional

6. A pervasive pattern of instability in interpersonal relationships, self-image and moods describes which personality disorder?
- Schizoid PD
 - Schizotypal PD
 - Antisocial PD
 - Borderline PD
7. Evidence shows that _____ can reduce age-related decline in fluid intelligence.
- Consistent Reading about current issues
 - Adequate rest and sleep
 - Eating a balanced diet
 - Regular exercise
8. Going to the university to pursue a career can best be explained in line with the:
- Drive theory
 - Expectancy theory
 - Arousal theory
 - Intrinsic motivation
9. Rebecca states that "I can go from feeling nothing to suddenly feeling extremely overwhelmed by emotions and I struggle expressing them in a healthy way. A lot of times, I feel lonely and empty. I don't exactly know who I am. My behavior depends on who I am with". This behavior and feelings are typical of?
- Depression
 - Antisocial PD
 - Borderline PD
 - Schizotypal PD
10. Julius is active in the SRC and has noticed that when he gives speeches on getting allowances on time, cheaper books, and uniform money, the student body will clap and cheer. If Julius now includes more of these types of statements in all his speeches, we would label this change as evidence for:
- Operant conditioning
 - Classical conditioning
 - Vicarious learning
 - Observational learning

11. The principle that best explains a situation in which a person continues to smoke, even though that person may know that the risk of getting lung cancer is increased with smoking is:
- Instinctive drive
 - Impulsiveness
 - Addiction
 - Reward magnitude
12. Aging with minimal physiological losses in various bodily relative to younger persons is known as:
- Successful ageing
 - Resourceful ageing
 - Healthful ageing
 - Social ageing
13. The common neurological change that occurs in older people is:
- Loss of spinal reflexes
 - Random neural activity in the brain
 - Muscle tremors
 - Increased reaction time
14. Mrs. Ndlela believes that her son has learned to play the guitar because she has constantly rewarded his efforts to learn with praise and affection. Which psychological perspective is Mrs Ndlela using?
- Psychodynamic
 - Cognitive
 - Behavioral
 - Biological
15. Clinical Psychologists are likely to be involved in:
- Treating people with mental disorders
 - Experimental studies of motivation and emotions
 - Assessing the link between biology and behavior
 - Providing therapy for troubled people
16. Simiso is a marathon runner. He always gets very excited every time he finishes his runs. Which psychological perspective explain his behavior which indicates that humans have an inherited desire for excitement.
- Biological
 - Cognitive
 - Social
 - Evolutionary

17. He held that "the belief in the existence of consciousness goes back to the ancient days of superstition and magic".
- Skinner
 - Watson
 - Piaget
 - Pavlov
18. The school of thought that focuses on individual free will, personal growth and self-determination as influencing behaviour:
- Cognitive
 - Motivation
 - Humanistic
 - Behaviourism
19. Freud suggested that sexual urges are largely repressed at this stage:
- Anal
 - Genital
 - Oedipal
 - Latency
20. Social learning theory suggests that gender identity is acquired based on:
- Classical conditioning and gender schema
 - Societal pressures and classical conditioning
 - Operant conditioning and observational learning
 - Cultural effects and social norms
21. An individual with an IQ score of _____ is of average intelligence.
- 100
 - 120
 - 60
 - 110
22. As a first-year student at UNISWA, you are appointed as a class representative. As you attempt to play your role and fulfill your responsibility, you had difficulty relating to some of your peers. Instead of saying you're couldn't make the connections with this group of peers, you say that they are hard to get along. Which defence mechanism are you using:
- Isolation
 - Projection
 - Reaction Formation
 - Displacement

23. Erikson's theory is an example of a _____ approach of adult development.
- Crystallized intelligence
 - egocentrism
 - Crisis
 - Life events
24. Social death refers to the time when:
- All biological activities that sustain life have stopped
 - There is no electrical activity in the brain
 - People give up their relationships with the dead one
 - The person heart is still beating but there is no brain activity, hence cannot relate socially.
25. Changes that are largely determined by our genes are known as:
- Assimilation
 - Accommodation
 - Instability
 - Maturation

QUESTION 2 [25]

- 2.1 Decades ago, the proverb "*spare the rod and spoil the child*" was widely acceptable, but over the years it has become contentious. With your understanding of operant conditioning, explain your stand with regards to this proverb and justify why you may agree or disagree with it. [6]
- 2.2 Describe the following personality disorders (PD):
- 2.2.1 Schizoid PD
- 2.2.2 Borderline PD
- 2.2.3 Dependent PD [12]
- 2.3 Explain the difference between Fluid and Crystallized intelligence, giving examples of how each can be used in your nursing practice. [7]

QUESTION 3 [25]

Compare and contrast Freud and Erikson's theories of personality development. [25]

GOOD LUCK!!!