

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK**

**RE-SIT JULY 2018**

**TITLE OF PAPER : INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY I**

**COURSE CODE : SWK115**

**TIME ALLOWED : TWO (2) HOURS**

**TOTAL MARKS : 100.**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. THERE ARE TWO SECTIONS AND SECTION A IS COMPULSORY**
- 2. ANSWER ONLY ONE QUESTION FROM SECTION B**
- 3. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS**
- 4. TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES IS FOUR (4) INCLUDING COVER PAGE**

**THIS QUESTION PAPER MUST NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

## SECTION A IS COMPULSORY

### QUESTION 1

For each of the following select the most appropriate option. Each question carries one (1 mark)

- a) Psychology is the:
  - a. Systematic study of human behaviour and experience
  - b. Science and study of behaviour and experience.
  - c. Observational study of behaviour and experience
  - d. None of the above
  
- b) A science is characterized by:
  - a. Deducing conclusions from knowledge gained
  - b. Systematic methods are used
  - c. Careful observations are made
  - d. All the above.
  
- c) A study that is scientific can be :
  - a. Checked independently and confirmed by other psychologists.
  - b. Checked dependently and confirmed by other psychologists.
  - c. Tested, tried, observed and changed by other psychologists.
  - d. Controlled by external means and other psychologists.
  
- d) Aspects of behavior that some people go through is called:
  - a. Behavior
  - b. Psychology
  - c. Experience
  - d. Scientific
  
- e) The main characteristic of behaviour is that it:
  - a. Is a response that can be seen or observed
  - b. Can be tested and measured.
  - c. Is a reaction to environmental stimulation
  - d. All that which a person goes through in life
  
- f) All the following are goals of Psychology except:
  - a. To understand
  - b. To predict
  - c. To belong
  - d. To explain
  
- g) Psychology of how subjects learn about the world around them is called:
  - a. Behaviorists
  - b. Cognitive
  - c. Linguists
  - d. Psychologist
  
- h) How information is received by the senses is called:

- a. Sensation
  - b. Memory
  - c. Learning
  - d. Perception
- i) Learning disabilities in children is identified and corrected by:
- a. Clinical Psychologist
  - b. Psychiatrist
  - c. Educational Psychologist
  - d. Diagnostic psychologist
- j) Human behavior in the workplace is handled by the:
- a. Clinical Psychologist
  - b. Industrial psychologist
  - c. Educational Psychologist
  - d. Diagnostic psychologist

## QUESTION 2

Respond to the following items with either true or false. Each question carries one (1) mark

- a) People of many ethnic groups share one culture.
- b) Most developmental psychologists prefer not to use the scientific method in studying human development.
- c) For the most accurate results, scientific observation should be performed in a laboratory
- d) All developmental theories attempt to explain the broad spectrum of human development.
- e) Most developmentalists incorporate ideas from several theories into their thinking
- f) Proponents of learning theory believe that all behaviour arises directly from operant or classical conditioning.
- g) Piaget believed that how people think and how they understand the world depends on their age.
- h) Middle-aged couples are less likely than younger couples to produce a child with a chromosomal abnormality.
- i) Everyone carries several genes that could produce serious diseases or handicaps in their offspring.
- j) Age norms for the development of motor skills, such as sitting up and walking, vary from group to group and place to place.
- k) At birth, new-borns cannot focus well on objects at any distance.
- l) At birth, infant's vision is better developed than their hearing.
- m) Infants in different cultures manifest attachment to their primary caregivers in different ways.
- n) Attachment patterns established in infancy almost never change.
- o) In the traditional view of personality development, mothers and fathers share equally in shaping infant character.

- p) According to Freud, an adult who eats, drinks, chews, bites, or smokes excessively may have been weaned too early.
- q) Most developmentalists believe that the "baby talk" adults use when conversing with infants actually hinders language development.
- r) Understanding development at any age requires a consideration of the interplay of biosocial, cognitive, and psychosocial domains of development.
- s) Piaget believed that how people think and how they understand the world depends on their age.
- t) Adults are generally unable to remember events that occurred before they were about 2 year of age.

**Total 20 Marks**

### **QUESTION 3**

**Write short notes on the following: Each question carries 10 marks.**

- a) Schemas
- b) Stereotyping
- c) Nature and nurture
- d) Perceptions

**Total marks 40**

### **SECTION B**

**Answer only ONE question from this section. Each question carries thirty (30) marks.**

#### **QUESTION 4**

Discuss the role conflict and play in the Freudian unconscious.

#### **QUESTION 5**

What are the important lessons to be learnt from Asch(1951), Milgram(1963), and Zimbardo's (1973) experiments?

#### **QUESTION 6**

Describe the executive processes of memory? Show what you could do to improve your memory processes.