

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK
(Social Work Programme)
FINAL EXAMINATION, MAY 2018

COURSE TITLE: THEORIES OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR

COURSE CODE: SWK228

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

- INSTRUCTIONS:**
1. THERE ARE TWO SECTIONS IN THIS EXAMINATION PAPER.
 2. SECTION A CONSISTS OF ONE (1) QUESTION, WHICH IS COMPULSORY.
 3. IN SECTION B, ATTEMPT ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS.
 4. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS.
 5. TOTAL MARKS 100.

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THE
INVIGILATOR TO DO SO.

Section A: Compulsory

1. Multiple choice questions

Choose the most appropriate answer and write the letter corresponding to it in your answer book.

- 1.1. One of the following statements is not true regarding the role of the family as a social environment to shape behaviour. (2 Marks).
- Our understanding of the family and its functions has changed as the world around families has changed.
 - Parents are at a loss about how to live well with their children and how to conduct their own lives in a satisfying and productive way.
 - Children and adolescents are at a loss about how to grow up, what roads to follow, whose voice to attend to.
 - Many families are stationary with the anchorages of the larger community and even the safe harbour of a smaller neighbourhood.
- 1.2. Which of the following statements does not describe attachment? (2 Marks).
- It is a kind of organismic guarantee that will happen.
 - It includes providing children with the wherewithal, support, guidance, instruction, and tools to become a citizen with a full portfolio.
 - It is a statement about how much human infants and toddlers are reliant on care, comforting, and attentive nurturing.
 - It is a quality of a blueprint for future comfort and quality of relationships with peers or with adult intimates.
- 1.3. Which of the following concepts is different from others in discussion of theories? (2 Marks).
- Models
 - Paradigms
 - Methods
 - Perspectives
- 1.4. Whereas, Darwin is known by the theory of Natural Selection so is Freud known by the theory of ...? (2 Marks).
- General Relativity.
 - Unconscious.
 - Cognitive Dissonance.
 - Chaos.

- 1.5. One of the following is not part of the “Big Ideas” of the systems Perspective. (2 Marks).
- a. Human consciousness and the sense of self is shaped by continual social interaction
 - b. Systems are made up of interrelated members (parts) that constitute a linked whole.
 - c. Systems maintain boundaries that give them their identities.
 - d. Each part of the system impacts all other parts and the system as a whole.
- 1.6. If men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences. Who coined this statement? (2 Marks).
- a. Insel and Roth (1976).
 - b. Kellan, Branch and co-workers (1975).
 - c. Thomas and Comer (1973).
 - d. Thomas & Thomas (1928).
- 1.7. Which of the following is a true statement? (2 Marks).
- a. In the first two years, the baby’s brain more than doubles in weight.
 - b. The creation of the brain is not driven only by genes, but the expression of the genes depends on the environment.
 - c. Nearly all the brain cells are present at birth, but the increased mass and structure of the brain is made by the connections between the cells.
 - d. Breastfeeding causes moderate increases in the hormone oxytocin in the mother’s body.
- 1.8. Minds grow and develop in the context of other minds. Who coined this statement? (2 Marks).
- a. Erikson
 - b. Cooley
 - c. David Howe
 - d. Schutz
- 1.9. Which of the following statements does not explain Erikson’s psychological stages? (2 Marks).
- a. Consistent care lets the child find the world safe, nurturing and reliable-relates to infancy stage.
 - b. The child explores the world in its own way-relates to school age satge.

- c. The stage of forming an independent adult identity-relates to adolescence stage.
 - d. A search for intimate and lasting relationships-young adulthood stage.
- 1.10. Which of the following wrongly describes culture and adolescence? (2 Marks).
- a. Adolescence' itself is a biological construct.
 - b. The idea of the transition from childhood to adulthood varies substantially.
 - c. In respect of adolescence, culture, then, both shapes and is shaped by the experience and behaviour of young people.
 - d. Common cultural ideas about adolescence include that it is a time of fluctuating moods and conflict with or defiance of authority.
- 1.11. Which of the following does not reflect females' behaviour and attachment to family? (2 Marks).
- a. Females appeared more likely to value attachment, connectedness, empathy and intimacy as part of their mature personality.
 - b. Studies had found that females tend to maintain closer relationships with their parents during the transition to adulthood than males.
 - c. Females tend to be more strongly affected by their relationships with their parents than males are.
 - d. Family contact tended to decrease more quickly for young females than for young males.
- 1.12. Which of the following is not true about the ecological model? (2 Marks).
- a. The ecological model shows the various levels of the social environment, each of which affects our development.
 - b. The ecological model explains clearly how human development is driven just by internal characteristics of the individual but by a whole range of interacting systems.
 - c. Ecological theory holds that the behaviour of a whole system can never be understood just by listing the properties of each element in the system.
 - d. According to each element in a system is affected by how the others behave.
- 1.13. One of the following statements is not correct about sex and adolescence. (2 Marks).
- a. It is in later childhood and in adolescence that the overt power of sexual hunger and sexual experience become very evident.
 - b. For most women who have sex as adolescents, their first heterosexual contact is remembered as a negative experience.

- c. Most adolescents do not receive information about sex from their peers but rather from other sources such as schools.
 - d. Adolescents cannot simply add new sexual feelings to an old self,' and goes on, 'these feelings require a new self to be found.
- 1.14. Except one, all of the following statements describe physical and cognitive development in middle adulthood. (2 Marks).
- a. One of the most troublesome changes that occurs with middle age, involves the person's physical appearance.
 - b. Many women lose their hair and get a "tire" around their middle, while men may gain weight around their hips.
 - c. some people in middle age opt for plastic surgery to retain their youthful appearances.
 - d. Women argue that they are treated more negatively than men when it comes to the consequences of aging.
- 1.15. As menopause refers to women _____ refers to men. (2 Marks).
- a. Climacteric
 - b. Sesopause
 - c. Andropause
 - d. Womenopause
- 1.16. Which one of the following statements is not true about behaviour setting theories? (2 Marks).
- a. Consistent and uniform patterns of behaviour occur in particular places or behaviour settings.
 - b. Behaviour is not always tied to specific place.
 - c. We must assess settings as well as the individuals when problematic behaviours occur.
 - d. Larger settings tend to exclude more people from action, and smaller setting put pressure on more people to perform.
- 1.17. Three features of the natural environment have been found to be particularly influential on emotional states. What are they? (1 Mark).
- a. Water, trees and sunlight
 - b. Water, trees and air
 - c. Water, air and mountains
 - d. Water, sunlight and the sky

Section B: Answer Any Two Questions.

2. Discuss **Levinson's theory of adult development** including the criticism made to the theory. Illustrate with examples.
3. Illustrate the different types and combinations of love as described by **Sternberg's theory of love**.
4. Discuss the three theories that explain the relationship between human behaviour and the physical environment.
5. Examine the elements of child socialization that contribute to positive behaviour development.
6. Describe the "**Big Ideas**" as illustrated by the **psychodynamic perspective** that determine human behaviour.