



2ND SEM. 2018/2019

UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

PROGRAMME : **BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CONSUMER
SCIENCE AND CONSUMER SCIENCE
EDUCATION YEAR IV**

COURSE CODE : **CED404/FRHD 405**

TITLE OF PAPER : **COUNSELLING**

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

INSTRUCTION : **THERE ARE THREE (3) SECTIONS IN THIS
PAPER – SECTIONS A, B, AND C**
- **ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTIONS A AND B
ARE COMPULSORY**
- **CHOOSE ONE (1) QUESTION FROM
SECTION C**

**DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN
GRANTED BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR**

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

Multiple Choice and True or False Questions

INSTRUCTIONS

You are to write all your answers in your exam booklet provided. Read the following instructions carefully and use the sample below as a guide.

1. This examination section contains 20 multiple choice and True or False questions, each worth 2 marks (total 40 marks).
2. On this Multiple-Choice and True or False examination each question or item is followed by a series of possible answers or choices.
3. Read each question and decide which answer or choice is best. [Make sure you read thoroughly any special instructions that may apply to a given portion of the examination].
4. Write the letter of the **best** choice in your answer booklet with your PEN.
5. Write **LEGIBLY**.
6. Cross out any answers you wish to change and write afresh. **DO NOT USE CORRECTIONAL FLUID. Use of correctional fluid will result in a zero being awarded.**
7. Answer all questions. Your exam score will be based on the number of questions you answer correctly. There is no penalty for guessing.

Review the example below to see the right way to present your best answer or choice. This is a **SAMPLE** question. Do not answer this question in YOUR answer booklet. Choice "A" is the correct answer.

QUESTION #1: The following are characteristics of a good leader but...

- A. crowd pleaser
- B. confronts
- C. patient
- D. organized

RIGHT WAY!

1. A

WRONG WAY

1. ☒ A X

1. The best predictor of the outcome of counselling is:
 - a. the skills of the counsellor
 - b. the theory used by the counsellor
 - c. the quality of the relationship between the counsellor and the client
 - d. how hard the client works in counselling
2. Which of the following is not a factor that necessitated guidance and counselling in Eswatini?
 - a. massive expansion of the education system
 - b. increase in opportunities of employment
 - c. increase in social problems
 - d. changes in social and cultural support systems
3. In the text and class lectures, the main reason given for having counselling students receive some form of therapy is to help them to:
 - a. work through early childhood trauma
 - b. learn to deal with countertransference
 - c. recognize and resolve their co-dependent tendencies
 - d. become self-actualized individuals
4. All of the following are listed as characteristics of the counsellor as a therapeutic person except:
 - a. counsellors have a sense of humor.
 - b. counsellors no longer have to cope with personal problems.
 - c. counsellors makes mistakes and they are willing to admit them.
 - d. counsellors appreciate the influence of culture.
5. School guidance and counselling services in sub-Saharan Africa are more likely with further development and growth in the:
 - a. legal systems
 - b. tribal affiliations
 - c. education systems
 - d. government expenditure

6. Guidance and counselling services in Eswatini schools tend to focus on:
 - a. life skills education
 - b. diagnostic assessment
 - c. career and HIV/AIDS aspects only
 - d. infusion and integration
7. You are working with an underprivileged client who is silent during the initial phase of counselling. The silence is probably best interpreted as:
 - a. resistance to the counselling process
 - b. a manifestation of uncooperative behavior.
 - c. a response consistent with his or her cultural context.
 - d. a clear sign that counselling will not work.
8. A form 2 student who is failing three subjects makes an appointment to see the school guidance and counselling teacher. After discussing the student's academic history, the best initial action for the school guidance and counselling teacher to take would be to:
 - a. advise the parents or guardians to contact a private tutor for the student
 - b. assist the student in developing a weekly time management and study schedule
 - c. reschedule the student in less demanding classes and notify teachers of the changes
 - d. initiate procedure to refer the students for coaching lessons
9. Which of the following is not an ethical issue for beginning helpers?
 - a. confidentiality.
 - b. recognizing limits.
 - c. avoiding dual relationships.
 - d. using appropriate attending behaviors during sessions.

10. According to the prescribed text, what are the three domains addressed in the developmental model for school counselling programmes?
- small-group, large-group, and classroom guidance
 - leadership, advocacy, and collaboration
 - career, academic, and personal-social development
 - career, educational, social and personal management
11. Which of the following is not a challenge for implementation of guidance and counselling services in Sub-Saharan Africa:
- limited training of personnel in guidance and counselling
 - lack of recognition and support for guidance and counselling
 - imposition of culturally inappropriate models
 - lack of time to provide guidance and counseling services
12. Clients have a right to be informed about:
- their therapist's qualifications.
 - the general goals of counselling.
 - the approximate length of the therapeutic process.
 - all of the above.
13. Which of the following is a disadvantage of asking clients open-ended questions during counselling?
- clients will not be able to express their true feelings
 - the therapeutic process may get off track if client is verbose
 - clients will not be comfortable during therapy
 - counsellor will not be able to gather information on service issues
14. One point of disagreement between existential and humanistic thoughts involves:
- a respect for the client's subjective experience.
 - a trust in the capacity of the client to make positive choices.
 - the emphasis on freedom.
 - the idea of an innate self-actualizing drive.

15. In the REBT framework, clients develop problems because of _____
- a. Poor bonding with parents
 - b. Their beliefs
 - c. Situational stressors
 - d. All of the above
16. Zodwa, a form two student, tells the guidance and counselling teacher that she is depressed about her recent breakup with her boyfriend. During the conversation, Zodwa says she wishes she "could go to sleep and never wake up. In this situation, the guidance and counselling teacher should...
- a. immediately call the social worker for suicidal evaluation
 - b. assess whether Zodwa is suicidal and intervene if she is
 - c. probe further to decide if Zodwa's statement is serious or not
 - d. see if there is any chance of reconciliation for Zodwa and her boyfriend
17. The person-centered approach is not particularly well-suited to multi-cultural counselling?
- a. True
 - b. False
18. Countertransference is defined as redirection of a therapist's feelings toward a client, or more generally as a therapist's emotional entanglement with a client
- a. True
 - b. False
19. Frank Pearson is known as the father of Vocational Guidance
- a. True
 - b. False
20. Career development maybe a lifelong process at times according to the text.
- a. True
 - b. False

SECTION B: COMPULSORY

Question 2 (40 marks)

- I. There are core conditions necessary for any therapeutic change in every counselling relationship. Outline and explain **three** (3) core conditions necessary for therapeutic change to occur in counselling (15 marks).
- II. Counsellors ought to sympathize with clients to show that they care about the clients' wellbeing. Take a position as regards the validity of the given statement based on your understanding what counsellor ought to do from content covered in class (2 marks).
- III. Give one limitation of the Person-centered therapy (1 mark).
- IV. What aspect is regarded as key in prompting growth in any therapeutic relationship in counselling? (2 marks)
- V. Having passion for helping people is important but not necessarily the only vital aspect for an ideal counsellor. Outline and discuss **six** (6) characteristics of an effective counselor. (18 marks)
- VI. What two (2) personal attributes do you possess which can contribute and limit you from becoming an effective counsellor? (2 marks)

SECTION C:

Answer One (1) question from this section.

Question 3 (20 marks)

- I. Individuals are best understood within the context of relationships and through assessing the various interactions within an entire family. Explain this statement in relation to your knowledge of the family systems therapy (3 marks).
- II. Discuss the family systems therapy's key concepts regarding: the major theorist, view of human nature, key tenets/concepts, goal of therapy, therapist's roles and functions as well as techniques of the therapy (17 marks). The allocation of marks are as follows:
 - major theorist (1 mark)
 - view of human nature (3 marks)
 - key tenets/concepts (3 marks)
 - goal of therapy (4 marks)
 - therapists role and function (3 marks)
 - techniques (3 marks)

Question 4 (20 marks)

You have been invited by the Regional Principal Education Officer for Guidance and Counselling from the Ministry of Education and Training to make a presentation to untrained teachers on effective approaches to teaching guidance at an in-service workshop. What **five (5)** approaches to effective teaching of guidance and counselling would you include in your presentation giving concrete examples and why? **Note.**

You will not get any credit for using my examples from class lectures as these are my intellectual property (20 marks).

Question 5 (20 marks)

Using Donald Super's life Span approach to career development, explain how the self-concept plays a very important role in an individual's life span career development (20 marks).
