UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

FINAL EXAMINATION

MAY 2010

COURSE TITLE:

INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY

COURSE CODE:

HSC 203

TIME ALLOCATED: 2 HOURS

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75 MARKS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY
- ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. 2.
- ALL QUESTIONS CARRY A TOTAL OF 25 MARKS 3.
- 4. ONE MARK IS ALLOCATED FOR ONE FACT.

QUESTION 1

A .	Multiple choice: Select the most appropriate answer for each question, e.g. 1.20-B
1.1	Our text authors assert that the best definition of psychology is:
a. b. c. d.	the scientific study if living organisms the rational analysis of unconscious mental functions the science of behaviour and mental processes that branch of medicine that analyses people.
1.2 perso	The perspective would strongly consider the nality and hidden motives of a person in explaining their behaviour.
a. b. c. d.	psychodynamic multicultural cognitive evolutionary
1.3	The end fate of a neurotransmitter molecule is
a. b. c. d.	to diffuse into the blood stream to be taken back into the axonal terminal to be degraded by enzymes in the synapse B and C
1.4	Which of the following do not belong together?
a. b. c. d.	spinal cord and reflex actions spinal cord and vertebral column central nervous system and parasympathetic division central nervous system and brain and spinal cord.
1.5 durin	Piaget argued that mental schemed can change to new information g the process of
a. b. c. d.	mental homeostasis accommodation assimilation schema expansion

accor a. b. c.	According to Freud, the function of principle. ego; pleasure superego; reality id; social reality id; pleasure	is to operate
	The Freudian term refers to a psychic rates our behaviour	energy that
a. b. c. d.	libido reaction energy drive incentive	
	Busi is overly concerned with being neat and tidy. F likely suggest that she is fixated at thest	
	oral phallic anal latent	
	The refusal of a dying person to recognize their impe	nding death is
b. c.	bargaining denial acceptance anger stage	
	A(n) is a psychological state that involve gs, a physiological response, and a behavioural respo	
a. b. c. d.	mood motive emotion incentive	
1.11	An aversion to food may be acquired thorough the pr	rocess of
a. b. c. d.	maturation behavioural potentiation classical conditioning operant conditioning	(11)

B.	B. Indicate the correct match between a classical conditioning term and its definition.		
	A temporal arrangement in classical conditioning in which the Conditioned Stimulus overlaps with the Unconditioned		
stim	ulus		
	The response of an organism to the conditioned stimulus	s.	
	A neutral stimulus that does not elicit a response prior t conditioning.	:О	
	. A temporal arrangement in classical conditioning in which there is a gap between the CS and UCS.	ch	
	A stimulus that does not require conditioning to induce a response.		
	A response elicited by a stimulus (does not require conditioning)		
	A temporal arrangement in classical conditioning in which the UCS comes on before the CS.		
a. b. c. d. e. f. g.	conditioned stimulus unconditioned response delay conditioning unconditioned stimulus backward conditioned conditioned response trace conditioning		
	[11]		
C. D	escribe the following personality disorders.		
i. ii.	Histrionic [4] Paranoid [4]		

TOTAL 25

QUESTION 2

- (a) With the use of examples. Discuss any five (5) defence mechanism you know [2x5=10]
- (b) As nurses you often encounter patients dying. Describe the stages of dying [5x3=15]

TOTAL MARKS 25

QUESTION 3

- A. Briefly describe factors that influence intelligence [9]
- B. In the children's ward we are likely to observe and nurse children in the stages of Piaget.Name and describe these stages.

[11]

TOTAL MARKS 25