



**University of Swaziland**

**Institute of Distance Education**

**FINAL EXAMINATION**

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**Course title : Introduction to Psychology**

**Course code : CPS101**

**Duration : 2 Hours**

**Total marks : 75**

**Instructions : Read instructions carefully**

**Answer all questions**

**There are two (2) sections, A and B**

**There are six (6) printed pages including the cover page**

**DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO BY THE INVIGILATOR**

**Question 1**

**Multiple choice**

**Section A** For each question, choose the most appropriate response and write the corresponding letter, only, e.g. 20-B or 26 – F

1..... is regarded as the father of psychology

- A. William James
- B. Wilhelm Wundt
- C. Sigmund Freud
- D. Carl Rogers

2. According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs' achievement and respect fall under which types of needs?

- A. Self-esteem
- B. Growth and development
- C. Self-actualization
- D. A and B

3. What allows us to satisfy libidinal impulses when it is morally appropriate or correct to do so?

- A. Ego
- B. Superego
- C. Id
- D. Ego quality

4. Operant condition is a concept coined by.....?

- A. Skinner
- B. Piaget
- C. Watson
- D. Wundt

5. The definition of personality includes.....?

- A. traits
- B. genetic factors
- C. social factors
- D. all of the above

6. Zanele is 5 years old and is most likely to be in which stage of Erikson stages of development?

- A. Trust versus mistrust
- B. Industry versus inferiority
- C. Initiative versus guilt
- D. Generativity versus stagnation

7. Oedipal complex develops in which stage of development?

- A. Phallic stage
- B. Anal stage
- C. Latency stage
- D. Oral stage

8..... refers to the field of psychology that focuses on the study of **crime**.

- A. Forensic psychology
- B. Industrial psychology
- C. Counselling psychology
- D. Social psychology

9. The following are all of motives, except.....

- A. biological motives
- B. emotional motives
- C. stimulus motives
- D. learned motives

10.....is not one of the theories of motivation

- A. Maslow's hierarchy of needs
- B. Max-Neef's – theory of human needs
- C. Game theory
- D. Conflict theory

11. A child and youth development worker goes through the following stages of thinking during his/her development **except** .....

- A. achieving stage
- B. responsibility stage
- C. reality stage
- D. executive stage

12. Theories of multiple intelligence include.....

- A. linguistic intelligence
- B. spatial intelligence
- C. musical intelligence
- D. all of the above

13. Freud defines anxiety as a signal that there is impending danger. Which of the following is/are type (s) of anxiety?

- A. Reality anxiety
- B. Tangible anxiety
- C. Neurotic anxiety
- D. A and C

**Section B True or False answers**

14. Psychology is defined as a scientific study of behaviour and mental process.

15. Branches of psychology include the following: development, behavioural, forensic and cross cultural.

Match the description in Column A with the best describing word or phrase in Column B. Write the corresponding of letter only e.g. 30-A

Column A	Column B
16. The reality principle	a) Libido
17. The pleasure principle	b) Phallic stage
18. The life instincts which are about the drive to survive	c) Super ego
19. The Freudian stage where there is sexual fantasy	d) Respect tradition
20. A frocentric psychology	e) Ego
21. The study of human society, both present and past	f) Linguistic intelligence
22. When someone gets stuck in one way of thinking	g) Spatial intelligence
23. The underlying factor which influences our behaviour	h) Id
24. The research that is done by counting	i) Motives
25. The theory of intelligence that deals with the ability to visualize and use spatial judgment	j) Anthropology
	k) Rigid thinking
	l) Qualitative
	m) Quantitative

**Question 2**

- a) Describe five (5) defence mechanisms and provide examples for each.

**10 marks**

- b) Name five (5) psychosocial tasks and challenges as described Erikson and give example of each.

**15 marks**

**Total 25 marks**

**Question 3**

- a) Activities in life are often driven by various motives. Briefly describe any three (3) types of motives that are often seen in groups.

**9 marks**

- b) As a community worker you are exposed to people with various types of thinking. Briefly discuss four (2) types of rigid thinking.

**6 marks**

- c) Emotions usually have three (3) aspects. Describe these; you may use examples.

**10 marks**

**Total 25 marks**

**END OF EXAMINATION PAPER**