

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK**

**FINAL EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2017**

**TITLE OF PAPER : INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY 1**

**COURSE CODE : SWK 115**

**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 SIX (6) INCLUDING COVER PAGE**

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

## SECTION A IS COMPULSORY

### QUESTION 1 (Multiple choice questions)

For each of the following, select the most appropriate option. In your answer sheet write the question number and the capital letter representing the selected answer. Each question carries 1 mark.

- a) The theory by Sigmund Freud is called:
  - a. Psychoanalytic Theory
  - b. Psychosocial theory
  - c. Psychobiologic Theory
  - d. Psycholinguist Theory
  
- b) Erick Erickson postulated a theory called:
  - a. Psychoanalytic Theory
  - b. Psychosocial theory
  - c. Psychobiologic Theory
  - d. Psycholinguists Theory
  
- c) According to Erickson the first stage of personality development occurs between the ages:
  - a. 1-6months
  - b. Birth to 18monhts
  - c. Birth to 6months
  - d. Birth to 12months
  
- d) The conflict occurring between 18months and 3years is between:
  - a. Basic trust vs mistrust
  - b. Autonomy vs mistrust
  - c. Autonomy vs shame
  - d. Autonomy vs guilt
  
- e) The conflict between trust vs mistrust is developed by the:
  - a. Id
  - b. Ego
  - c. Superego
  - d. Experience
  
- f) The id most likely operates on the:
  - a. Reality principle
  - b. Pleasure principle
  - c. Moral principle
  - d. Both A and B
  
- g) Adults who are easily exploited are most likely to have negatively resolved which stage of personality development?

- a. Autonomy vs shame & doubt
  - b. Basic trust vs mistrust
  - c. Industry vs inferiority
  - d. Initiative vs guilt
- h) A person who has not yet explored meaningful alternatives and has not made a commitment is in a personal status called:
- a. Identity crisis
  - b. Role diffusion
  - c. Identity foreclosure
  - d. Identity diffusion
- i) Intimacy can be best described as:
- a. Finding one self and losing self in another person.
  - b. Fondly knowing self and many others
  - c. Finding at least one lifetime partner
  - d. Getting involved in sexual intercourse.
- j) Wisdom as a virtue is an outcome of which stage:
- a. Identity vs. Role Confusion
  - b. Industry vs. Inferiority
  - c. Generativity vs. Stagnation
  - d. Ego Integrity vs. Despair
- k) The body parts that are sensitive to erotic stimulation are called:
- a. Erogenous zones
  - b. Erogenous points
  - c. Erotic Zones
  - d. Erotic points
- l) The adult who is optimistic, gullible, and is full of admiration for others around him is most likely to have been fully satisfied in the:
- a. Phallic stage
  - b. Anal stage
  - c. Oral Stage
  - d. Genital stage
- m) The adult with an anal retentive character is:
- a. *Neat, orderly*, precise, careful, stingy, withholding.
  - b. Messy, disorganized, reckless, careless, and defiant.
  - c. Messy, careful, withholding, stingy and disorganized
  - d. Neat, orderly, precise, stingy, careless and reckless
- n) The unconscious desire of the boy child to possess the mother and to eliminate the father is called:
- a. Fixation

- b. Oedipus complex
  - c. Electra complex
  - d. Castration
- o) The unconscious desire of the girl child to possess the father and to eliminate the mother is called:
- a. Fixation
  - b. Oedipus complex
  - c. Electra complex
  - d. Castration
- p) The child's unconscious desire to possess the opposite-sexed parent and to eliminate the same-sexed is characteristic of the:
- a. Oral stage
  - b. Phallic stage
  - c. Genital phase
  - d. None of the above
- q) A typical Moral decision based on the desire to gain social approval is common with:
- a. Stage 2 Conventional stage
  - b. Stage 1 Pre conventional stage
  - c. Stage 3 conventional stage
  - d. Stage 2 pre conventional.
- r) A **personality test aims** to describe the:
- a. Aspects of a person's character that remain stable throughout that person's lifetime,
  - b. Individual's character pattern of behavior, thoughts, emotions and character.
  - c. Sort of personality someone has, and how that personality is likely to affect behavior.
  - d. All of the above.
- s) How information is received by the senses is called:
- a. Sensation
  - b. Memory
  - c. Learning
  - d. Perception
- t) The presentation of a reward following a good behavior is done is called:
- a. Negative Reinforcement
  - b. Positive Reinforcement
  - c. Continuous Reinforcement
  - d. Intermittent Reinforcement

**Total marks 20**

## **QUESTION 2**

**Respond to the following items with either True or False. Each question carries one (1) mark only.**

- a) Symbolic role-taking should be avoided when trying to influence others.
- b) The scientist most closely associated with classical conditioning is Pavlov.
- c) Skinner is the psychologist most closely associated with operant conditioning.
- d) The technique of pairing two stimuli so that the response to one is elicited by the other is a technique based on social learning theory.
- e) According to operant learning theory, people are motivated by a need to be true to their own values.
- f) I want to get good grades and I hardly ever go to class are dissonant cognitions.
- g) Cheerfulness, honesty, and courage are examples of terminal values.
- h) When we acknowledge another person's need to be liked and appreciated, we are taking into account his or her negative face needs.
- i) Assertiveness is a functional behaviour in which individuals find a way to get their own needs met without imposing on the rights of others.
- j) Cultural persuadable are the same in all cultures.

**Total marks 10**

## **QUESTION 3**

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

1. Defense mechanisms.
2. Self-actualization
3. Parental styles
4. Behaviourism

**Total marks 40**

## **SECTION B**

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

## **QUESTION 4**

Stereotyping can result from cultural influence. Use concepts that support this statement to explain how our cultures contribute to this behavior.

#### **QUESTION 5**

Our personality and behavior is shaped by different factors. Critically discuss how socialization has influenced who you are today.

#### **QUESTION 6**

What role does conflict play in the Freudian unconscious? What is the source of the conflict and what are some of the possible negative and positive outcomes to which it can lead?