

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

DESCRIPTION OF MODULE
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This paper consists of _ pages including the cover page

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(If externally moderated)

None

Section A

QUESTION 1

1. **The study of how people affect the behavior, thoughts and feelings of other people is included within the realm of**
 - a) animal behavior analysis.
 - b) social psychology.
 - c) clinical psychology.
 - d) counseling psychology.

2. **Which of the following is associated with the work of Sigmund Freud?**
 - a) cognitive theory
 - b) psychosexual development
 - c) identity theory
 - d) social learning theory

3. **Modeling and observational learning are considered to be important aspects of which theory?**
 - a) Psychoanalytic theory
 - b) Cognitive theory
 - c) Gestalt theory
 - d) Social learning theory

4. **_____ psychology involves the study of behaviour of people in groups as well as the influence of social factors on human behaviour.**
 - a. Developmental
 - b. Personality
 - c. Social
 - d. Counselling

5. **Which of the following best describes what research psychologists consider to be a scientific explanation?**
 - a. guess-work
 - b. common sense
 - c. hypothesis
 - d. theory

6. **When psychologists make a tentative guess about what the relationship is between events, this is called a(n):**

- a. educated guess
- b. theory
- c. hypothesis
- d. variable.

7. The problems of researchers only choosing those participants who confirm their hypothesis is an example of:

- a. interviewer bias
- b. participant bias
- c. researcher bias
- d. analyst bias

8. A researcher investigates how a group of women in abusive relationships attempt to make sense of their abusive partners' behaviour through focus group interviews. This is an example of what kind of research?

- a. Correlational
- b. Experimental
- c. Qualitative
- d. Thematic analysis

9. When psychologists develop _____, they are attempting to summarize and organize a series of observations in a meaningful way.

- a. hypotheses
- b. experiments
- c. theories
- d. analyses

10. Prenatal development refers to:

- a. the period from conception to implantation
- b. the nine months before birth
- c. the period of time immediately after birth
- d. the nine months after birth.

11. The first phase of prenatal development is the:

- a. embryonic stage
- b. foetal stage
- c. gestation period
- d. germinal stage.

12. The heart, spine and brain emerge during which stage of development?

- a. the foetal stage

- b. the embryonic stage
- c. the germinal stage
- d. conception

13. During what stage of prenatal development is a miscarriage most likely to occur?

- a. the zygotic stage
- b. the germinal stage
- c. the foetal stage
- d. the embryonic stage

14. Premature babies who survive are usually born during the _____ stage of prenatal development.

- a. germinal
- b. foetal
- c. embryonic
- d. zygotic

15. The moment at which both the ovum and the sperm merge is known as:

- a. germinal stage
- b. conception
- c. foetal stage
- d. zygote

16. The period of development from birth to approximately one month after birth is referred to as:

- a. the neonate
- b. the embryo
- c. the neonatal period
- d. the zygote

17. A _____ implants itself into the uterine wall and becomes a(n):

- a. zygote; egg
- b. sperm; foetus
- c. zygote; embryo
- d. embryo; foetus

18. The germinal stage of prenatal development refers to:

- a. the first two weeks of prenatal development after conception
- b. the formation of a zygote
- c. the implantation of the fertilized egg into the uterine wall
- d. the last six months of pregnancy.

19. The process by which the zygote divides into a number of identical cells is known as:

- a. the germinal stage
- b. the foetal stage
- c. mitosis
- d. blastocyst.

20. Psychologists who have an interest in how and why people change across the human life span are referred to as:

- a. cognitive psychologists
- b. neuropsychologists
- c. developmental psychologists
- d. socioemotional psychologists

21. When the blastocyst successfully attaches itself to the uterine wall, this is a process known as:

- a. conception
- b. implantation
- c. mitosis
- d. zone of viability.

22. When three-year-old Mary is asked why her father's car is red, she says it is because red is her favorite colour. This is an example of what principle of Piaget's theory?

- a. egocentrism
- b. animism
- c. accommodation
- d. adaptation

23. According to Piaget, the process of adaptation involves:

- a. both assimilation and accommodation
- b. assimilation only

- c. accommodation only
- d. neither assimilation nor accommodation.

24. Piaget referred to the backward and forward process whereby a child attempts to find a fit between old schemas and new environmental experiences as:

- a. adaptation
- b. assimilation
- c. équilibration
- d. both A and C are correct.

25. According to Erikson, the psychosocial stage of development associated with middle childhood is the stage of:

- a. integrity versus despair
- b. initiative versus guilt
- c. industry versus inferiority
- d. trust versus mistrust.

26. According to Freud, an unconscious desire of boys to possess the opposite-sex parent and at the same time to dispose of the same-sex parent is known as:

- a. the Electra complex
- b. the Oedipus complex
- c. penis envy
- d. castration anxiety.

27. The third stage in psychosexual development that occurs between the ages of approximately three and seven years is known as:

- a. the genital stage
- b. the phallic stage
- c. the oral stage
- d. the latency stage.

28. An adult personality type that is stubborn, stingy, rigid, compulsively neat and overly conscientious suggests fixation at which of the psychosexual stages?

- a. genital
- b. oral
- c. anal
- d. phallic

29. An adult personality type who is impulsive, disorderly, sadistic and hostile is said to be in a way that suggests fixation at a psychosexual stage is said to be:

- a. anal-aggressive
- b. anal-retentive
- c. oral-aggressive
- d. oral-passive.

30. A part of the body that experiences sexual pleasure such as the mouth, anus and sex organs is known as the:

- a. id
- b. ego
- c. erogenous zone
- d. superego.

31. People with ----- attachment styles find it easy to get close to others. They are comfortable depending on others and having others depend on them.

- a) mutual
- b) secure
- c) avoidant
- d) ambivalent

32. Which sub-discipline of psychology aims at developing and implementing large-scale interventions that will enhance the well-being of communities?

- a. Social psychology
- b. Industrial psychology
- c. Community psychology
- d. Developmental psychology

33. The statement, "all behaviour is a result of biology" is typical of which type of psychologist?

- a. Social psychologist
- b. Behaviourist psychologist
- c. Community psychologist
- d. None of the above

34. Reactions to stressors that are directed at efforts to avert negative emotions and boost self-control are known as:

- a. defensive reactions

- b. emotion-focused reactions
- c. adaptive reactions
- d. problem-focused reactions.

35. A source of stress caused by people being unable to attain their objectives is known as:

- a. anger
- b. frustration
- c. disappointment
- d. fear.

36. Reactions to stressors where people will typically identify what is causing them to feel stressed, confront it and then plan the best way of managing their stress is known as:

- a. solution-focused reactions
- b. adaptive reactions
- c. problem-focused reactions
- d. defensive reactions.

37. The optimal level of stress, which is necessary for optimal functioning, health and performance is known as:

- a. acute stress
- b. ideal stress
- c. eustress
- d. distress.

38. Behaviours designed to manage the daily hassles that people encounter are referred to as:

- a. defensive reactions
- b. emotion-focused reactions
- c. adaptive reactions
- d. problem-focused reactions.

39. The _____ model of stress focuses on three elements: internal, external and interaction between the two.

- a. social
- b. ecological
- c. bio-psycho-social
- d. cognitive

40. Minor negative events are generally referred to as:

- a. stressors
- b. hassles
- c. traumatic stress
- d. a source of conflict.

41. Reactions to stressors that are usually unconscious and automatic and occur in order to reduce anxiety are known as:

- a. adaptive reactions
- b. defensive reactions
- c. problem-focused reactions
- d. alarm reactions.

42. Too much stress, resulting in ill health, poor performance and dysfunctional behaviour is known as:

- a. acute stress
- b. distress
- c. eustress
- d. intermittent stress.

43. _____ refers to a short-term stress, while _____ refers to long-term stress.

- a. acute; chronic
- b. chronic; acute
- c. eustress; distress
- d. distress; eustress

44. An individual's evaluation of his/her coping resources and options after an event has been categorised as a threat or a challenge is known as:

- a. primary appraisal
- b. secondary appraisal
- c. cognitive appraisal
- d. appraisal.

45. The _____ stage of prenatal development lasts from around eight weeks to birth.

- a. embryonic stage
- b. foetal stage
- c. germinal stage
- d. conception stage

[45]

Section B: True or False

Choose A (True) or B (False): (For example: 11. B)

- 1. Physical closeness to another does not have an influence in the formation of a relationship.**

a. true

b. false

2. In classical conditioning is where you pair a neutral stimulus with a positive stimulus

a. true

b. false

3. Transference of feelings from a positive stimulus to an object happens in classical conditioning?

a. true

b. false

4. Social psychologists believe that human beings do not desire human interaction

a. true

b. false

5. Making analysis with limited information may lead to fundamental attribution error

a. true

b. false

6. second-hand information about others cannot have an effect on our attitudes towards them.

a. true

b. false

7. Central route in attitude formation focuses on shallow stuff like appearance and mood

a. true

b. false

8. Credibility of the person relaying a message may have a positive effect on the intended target market

a. true

b. false

9. Mandla has joined the army and as a result he no longer has dreadlocks. This is known as compliance.

a. true

b. false

10. Interpersonal attraction refers to the desirability to form a relationship with another.

- a. true
- b. false

[10]

Question 2

Define the following terms and provide an example in each case:

- 2.1. Self-serving bias (2)
- 2.2. quantitative research (2)
- 2.3. theory (2)
- 2.4. hypothesis (2)
- 2.5. Authoritative parenting style (2)

[10]

Question 3

3.1. Conflict occurs when two or more incompatible motivations compete for expression. List and explain three types of conflict (6)

3.2. Differentiate between the central route and the peripheral route and give examples. (4)
[10]

3.2.1. Name and explain 5 source characteristics of a communicator in changing attitudes. (10)

[20]

Question 4

4.1 Name and define five factors that influence how people form interpersonal relationships (10)

4.2. Differentiate between continuity vs discontinuity and give examples (5)

[15]

