

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

PSY 111F

MAIN EXAMINATION

June 2023

TIME : 2^{1/2} HOURS

SUBJECT : Introduction to Psychology 1A

MARKS : 100

This paper consists of 8 pages including the cover page.

Internal Examiners

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your student number, surname, and initials clearly.
2. Read the instructions for each question.
3. Both Section A and Section B are compulsory.
4. Section A consists of Multiple-choice questions and True or False questions.
5. Please answer Section A on the MCQ using a pencil
6. Section B consists of three questions. (Question 3, 4 and 5)

Good Luck!! Good Luck!! Good Luck!!

SECTION A [Please answer on the MCQ and use a pencil]

Question 1 [25]

- 1. The first psychological lab was established in Germany by**
 - a) Freud
 - b) Wundt
 - c) Watson
 - d) Skinner

- 2. The peripheral nervous system is made up of . . .**
 - a) The somatic and autonomic nervous system.
 - b) The brain and spinal cord.
 - c) The spinal cord and glands.
 - d) Organs and glands.

- 3. The somatic nervous system is made up of . . .**
 - a) Sensory nerves such as the optic nerve.
 - b) The motor nerves, such as the oculomotor nerve for movement of the eyeball.
 - c) The sensory and motor components.
 - d) All of the above.

- 4. What function do the occipital lobes serve?**
 - a) They receive input about sensations and information from muscles and joints.
 - b) They are the primary visual area of the brain, where visual stimuli are interpreted.
 - c) They regulate complex mental activities and behaviors.
 - d) They allow auditory information to be registered and interpreted.

5. 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
6. Siphon is listening to a lecturer in class. Which part of the brain is Siphon most likely using to understand the language that the lecturer is using?
- a) The midbrain
 - b) The parietal lobes
 - c) The hindbrain
 - d) The temporal lobes
7. In Pavlov's experiments with dogs, the bell (before to conditioning) was the
- a) Neutral Stimulus.
 - b) Unconditioned Stimulus.
 - c) Conditioned Stimulus.
 - d) Conditioning
8. Wernicke's area is located in the _____, and is involved in _____
- a) Left hemisphere of the brain; language production
 - b) Right hemisphere of the brain; the interpretation of speech
 - c) Left hemisphere of the brain; the interpretation of speech
 - d) Right hemisphere of the brain; language production.

9. Which of the following is the equivalent of the irrational part of personality according to the psychoanalytic theory by Freud?

- a) Id
- b) Ego
- c) Superego
- d) All of the above

10. The _____ model finds the roots of abnormal behavior in the way we think about and perceive the world.

- a) Learning
- b) Intellectual
- c) Cognitive
- d) Psychoanalytic

11. The psychodynamic view emphasizes the role of _____ in behavior.

- a) External rewards and punishment
- b) Internal impulses, desires, and conflicts
- c) Subjective experiences, potentials, and ideals
- d) Physiology, genetics, biochemistry, and evolution Unconditioned Response.

12. 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

13. Siyamthanda is walking down the street one evening and sees someone following him. He starts feeling scared, his pupils widen, his heart rate

speeds up, and he feels slightly sick in his stomach. What part of the nervous system is at work in this example?

- a) The central nervous system
- b) The nervous system
- c) The parasympathetic nervous system
- d) The sympathetic nervous system

14. 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

15. The sense of smell is unique because the olfactory pathway to the brain:

- a) Goes through the limbic system.
- b) Goes through the thalamus.
- c) Goes straight to the olfactory bulb in the brain.
- d) Goes not enter the brain.

16. 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

17. Taste and smell are different to hearing and vision because:

- a) Taste and smell are less important.

- b) Taste and smell are chemical senses.
- c) Taste and smell are connected to survival.
- d) Taste and smell have no JND.

18. Which of the following would be considered humanists?

- a) Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers.
- b) Wilhelm Wundt and E.B. Titchener.
- c) B.F. Skinner and John B. Watson.
- d) Max Wertheimer and William James.

19. Functionalism

- a) Examine mental processes involved in acquiring of information and using it.
- b) Focuses on promoting personal growth and fulfillment.
- c) Emphasized the task of psychology is to analyze consciousness into basic elements and investigate how these elements are related.
- d) Behavior is based on various stimuli present in external environment.

20. The fundamental principle of behavior documented by Skinner is:

- a) Focuses on promoting personal growth and fulfillment.
- b) Organisms tend to repeat responses that lead to positive outcomes, and they tend not to repeat responses that lead to neutral or negative outcomes.
- c) The power of the scientific method rested on the idea of verifiability.
- d) Discounted the importance of heredity and maintained that behavior is governed entirely by the environment.

21. Which school of thought asserted that people have a basic need to continue to evolve as human beings and to fulfill their potentials.

- a. Functionalism
- b. Behaviorism
- c. Humanism
- d. Psychodynamic

22. Structuralism.....

- a) Focuses on promoting personal growth and fulfilment.
- b) That behavior is governed by unconscious forces.
- c) Examine mental processes involved in inquiring of information and using it.
- d) To identify the fundamental components of conscious experience, such as sensations, feelings, and images.

23. The id most likely operates on the:

- a) Reality principle
- b) Pleasure principle
- c) Moral principle
- d) Both A and B

24. ----- is the father of psychoanalytic theory.

- a) Carl Jung
- b) Sigmund Freud
- c) B.F. Skinner
- d) I. Pavlov

25. The psychosexual stages , according to psychoanalytic theory are in this order :

- a) Genital, oral, phallic, oral
- b) Oral, phallic, anal, genital
- c) Phallic, genital, oral, anal
- d) Oral, anal, phallic, genital

Question 2 [5]

Continue on the MCQ to state whether the following statements are true or false.

For example For True, you shade A and for False, you shade B

26. The little Albert experiment, which explored classical conditioning using a 9-month-old baby boy, was done by theorists Ivan Pavlov. **[True/False]**

27. William Wundt proposed that psychology must be scientific and disciplined and must have a subject matter to be investigated. To which he proposed that Consciousness must be the subject matter of psychology. **[True/False]**

28. John Watson and B.F. Skinner were the leaders of the school of behaviorism.

[True/False]

29. Conditioned Response Is a learned response or a response that is created where no response existed before. **[True/False]**

30. Oedipus Complex, according to Psychoanalytic theory is experienced at age 7 by boys. **[True/False]**

SECTION B [Please answer on the answer booklet provided]

Question 3 [25]

3.1 Explain the structure of the personality, according to psychoanalytic theory [10]

3.2 Differentiate between Oedipus Complex and Electra Complex [5]

3.3 What is the difference between the Somatic nervous system and the Autonomic nervous system [5].

3.5 Explain the difference between the Hypothalamus and Medulla Oblongata [5].

Question 4 [25]

4.1 Define the following terms and concepts as used in the course.

- a) Psychology [3]
- b) Health Professional Council in South Africa (HPCSA) (4)
- c) Neurotransmitter [2]
- d) Erogenous Zone [3]
- e) Homeostasis [3]

4.2 Explain the main ideas in the following schools of psychology.

- a) Functionalism [2]
- b) Behaviourism [2]
- c) Psychoanalysis [2]
- d) Humanism [2]
- e) Cognitivism [2]

Question 5 [20]

Abraham Maslow's theory states that our actions are motivated by certain physiological and psychological needs that progress from basic to complex. Diagrammatically, state the needs according to the most basic one to the most complex and give a description of each needs.

XX

TOTAL= 100