

**PYC2601**

( 483085)

October/November 2014

**PERSONALITY THEORIES**

Duration 2 Hours

60 Marks

EXAMINERS  
FIRST

MR SN HAGEN  
MRS KM MODUTLA  
MRS PB MOKGATLHE

MR ML MBATHA  
MR BR PALAKATSELA

SECOND

Closed book examination

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This paper consists of 19 pages plus instructions for completion of a mark reading sheet

**Please complete the attendance register on the back page, tear off and hand to the invigilator**

This paper consists of 60 multiple-choice questions which must be answered on the mark reading sheet

After completing your answers, you must hand in the following

- (i) The mark reading sheet
- (ii) This examination paper (All the pages must be handed in )

**ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN YOUR STUDENT NUMBER, MODULE CODE AND UNIQUE NUMBER ON THE MARK READING SHEET**

**[TURN OVER]**

**QUESTIONS ON FREUD'S THEORY****QUESTION 1**

Freud's view of humankind is partly based on the assumption of *biological and psychic determinism*. This means that

- (1) the person is constantly caught up in physical principles of energy consumption, conservation and transformation
- (2) human drives are physiologically based and rooted within the body and that the conflict which determines behaviour, takes place within the psyche
- (3) the person is caught up in a constant conflict between his or her sexual and aggressive drives and the demands of society
- (4) human drives are constantly in conflict with the biological and psychic factors which determine behaviour

**QUESTION 2**

Complete the following sentences. The ego functions according to the (a)\_\_\_\_\_ and the (b)\_\_\_\_\_. This means that the ego (c)\_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) (a) primary process  
(b) reality principle  
(c) finds suitable primary reinforcers to satisfy the id's drives by taking the physical, social and moral reality into account
- (2) (a) secondary process  
(b) reality principle  
(c) finds suitable objects for drive satisfaction by planning and evaluating situations, and by taking the physical and social reality into account
- (3) (a) primary process  
(b) pleasure principle  
(c) seeks immediate and complete satisfaction of the id's drives without considering anything but the id's immediate pleasure
- (4) (a) secondary process  
(b) moral principle  
(c) find suitable objects for drive satisfaction by planning and evaluating situations, and by taking the conscious and the ego-ideal of the superego into account

**QUESTION 3**

The following story is a metaphor (an example) of the structure of the personality, according to Freud's theory. Please read it and answer the question which follows.

A big mining company in South Africa experiences labour unrest. The mine workers demand more money, better recreation facilities and better working conditions, including shorter shifts. Management realizes that they are in trouble, because they will have to close the mine down if they agree to all the demands set by the workers. Management appoints an independent labour consultant to help them overcome the labour unrest. The consultant should see to it that the workers' demands do not go unanswered, while at the same time, management will still be able to run a profitable mining company.

**[TURN OVER]**

According to this story, the ego is represented by the (a)\_\_\_\_\_, while the superego is represented by the (b)\_\_\_\_\_

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) (a) labour consultant | (b) management        |
| (2) (a) mine workers      | (b) management        |
| (3) (a) labour consultant | (b) mine workers      |
| (4) (a) mine workers      | (b) labour consultant |

#### QUESTION 4

Read the following story and identify the characteristics of John's aggressive drive. John is an extremely aggressive boy. He gets involved in street fights almost every day, in which he beats up, kicks and bites innocent children on the streets. John's fists, teeth and feet are the (a)\_\_\_\_\_ of his aggressive drive. The innocent children can be seen as the (b)\_\_\_\_\_ of John's aggressive drive. John was once in hospital for a whole week, without any outlet for his aggression. We can say that the (c)\_\_\_\_\_ of John's drive was very high when he got back to the streets.

- |                 |             |             |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) (a) source  | (b) victims | (c) goal    |
| (2) (a) source  | (b) object  | (c) impetus |
| (3) (a) object  | (b) source  | (c) energy  |
| (4) (a) impetus | (b) goal    | (c) source  |

#### QUESTION 5

According to Freud, John, in the above mentioned story, has a strong

- (1) life drive
- (2) ego
- (3) death drive
- (4) superego

#### QUESTION 6

Ego drives are distinguished from the sexual drives in that

- (a) ego drives are related to the survival of the individual, while sexual drives are related to the survival of the species
- (b) The ego drives provide the energy needed for the functioning of the ego, while the sexual drives provide the energy required for the functioning of the superego
- (c) ego drives are not, like the sexual drives, associated with moral prescriptions and guilt feelings

The correct answer is

- (1) (a)
- (2) (c)
- (3) (a) and (b)
- (4) (a) and (c)

**QUESTION 7**

We can differentiate between neurotic and moral anxiety by saying that in the case of *neurotic anxiety* (a)\_\_\_\_\_, while in the case of *moral anxiety* (b)\_\_\_\_\_

- (1) (a) the ego is threatened by actual dangers in the environment  
(b) the ego is threatened because it is not strong enough to control the id drives
- (2) (a) the ego fears that a forbidden, unconscious drive will become conscious and uncontrollable  
(b) the ego fears that the superego will punish it for a forbidden drive or action
- (3) (a) the ego is unable to meet the demands of reality  
(b) the ego is unable to meet the demands of the superego
- (4) (a) the ego's anxiety stems from a shortage of drive energy which is experienced as discomfort, tension and pain  
(b) the ego's anxiety stems from a fear of punishment by the superego if id drives should be expressed

**QUESTION 8**

Mr Johnson has the desire to see women naked. He accuses his male colleagues of having this desire, and he begins a campaign at work in the form of a newsletter, warning men against women who wear provocative clothes. According to Freud, this is an example of

- (1) denial and projection
- (2) reaction formation and rationalisation
- (3) projection and reaction formation
- (4) displacement and sublimation

**QUESTION 9**

The boy in the phallic phase tries to cope with the Oedipus complex by means of the defence mechanisms

- (1) repression and identification
- (2) fixation and regression
- (3) displacement and sublimation
- (4) projection and reaction formation

**QUESTION 10**

Rationalisation is by and large ineffective as a defence mechanism because

- (1) through rationalisation the psychic energy which was invested in giving reasons for your behaviour, is canalised into a substitute object
- (2) it maintains the repression of unacceptable desires and it uses a great deal of the psychic energy from the repressed desires without immediately leading to further social prohibition
- (3) through rationalisation the causes of anxiety remain intact and force the ego to keep up its defences in order to become a strong ego
- (4) it does not succeed in reducing the energy attached to the unconscious and anxiety provoking drives, although rationalisation is geared toward the alleviation of anxiety

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**QUESTIONS ON THE SOCIAL COGNITIVE LEARNING THEORY**

**Read the following story and then answer Questions 11 to 13, based on the story, in terms of the social cognitive perspective.**

Will, Jeffrey and Paula are all accomplished musicians, but acquired their musical skills in different ways. Will learned to play the violin by taking music lessons from a teacher. The music teacher praised him when he played well and corrected him when he made mistakes. Jeffrey, on the other hand, did not take any music lessons, but learned to play the piano by watching his sister play. He noticed when his mother corrected his sister and was very impressed when she participated in music competitions and won prizes. Finally, Paula learned to play the guitar from instructions in a book. Paula practised by herself, corrected herself when she made mistakes, and felt a surge of pride in herself when she played correctly.

**QUESTION 11**

Will learned to play the violin through (a)\_\_\_\_\_, whereas Jeffrey learned to play the piano through (b)\_\_\_\_\_, and Paula learned to play the guitar through (c)\_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) (a) observational learning  
(b) direct experience  
(c) participant modelling
- (2) (a) self-regulation  
(b) vicarious reinforcement  
(c) observational learning
- (3) (a) direct experience  
(b) observational learning  
(c) self-regulation
- (4) (a) direct learning  
(b) participant modelling  
(c) direct learning

**QUESTION 12**

In the example above, Jeffrey is the (a)\_\_\_\_\_, Jeffrey's sister is the (b)\_\_\_\_\_, and Jeffrey's mother is the (c)\_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) (a) model  
(b) reinforcement agent  
(c) observer
- (2) (a) observer  
(b) model  
(c) reinforcement agent
- (3) (a) model  
(b) observer  
(c) reinforcement agent
- (4) (a) reinforcement agent  
(b) model  
(c) observer

**[TURN OVER]**

**QUESTION 13**

Paula sense of pride in her achievement refers to

- (1) external self-reinforcement
- (2) internal self-reinforcement
- (3) direct reinforcement
- (4) vicarious reinforcement

**QUESTION 14**

Bandura's theory of reciprocal determinism can best be characterised as

- (1) a positivistic approach that relies on environmental determinism
- (2) a social behavioural approach in which the immediate social context determines an individual's behaviour
- (3) a cognitive approach in which cognitive, subjective and environmental factors determine behaviour
- (4) an interactional approach in which an interplay between the environmental, personal and behavioural factors determine behaviour

**QUESTION 15**

Little Rambo and his brother watch a wrestling match in which The Headhunter defeats his competitor, Mad Dog, in a wrestling bout. After watching the match, Little Rambo and his brother have their own wrestling bout, and practice all The Headhunter's moves and throws on one another.

According to Bandura's theory one could explain Little Rambo and his brother's imitation of The Headhunter's moves and throws by arguing that the tendency of a child to imitate a model primarily depends on

- (1) a child's closeness to the model
- (2) the child's ability to distinguish between right and wrong
- (3) rewards and punishments received by the model
- (4) the child's age in relation to the model

**QUESTION 16**

Marianne is a student of psychology and worked very hard to pass the course in Personology. After discovering that she had passed with a distinction, she buys herself a new dress. Her parents are also very pleased and invite her to a meal in an expensive restaurant. The dress Marianne bought can be viewed as (a)\_\_\_\_\_, while the meal her parents treated her to as (b)\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                     |                             |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) (a) internal self-reinforcement | (b) vicarious reinforcement |
| (2) (a) internal self-reinforcement | (b) external reinforcement  |
| (3) (a) external self-reinforcement | (b) vicarious reinforcement |
| (4) (a) external self-reinforcement | (b) direct reinforcement    |

**QUESTION 17**

Jolene watches while her brother, Harry, plays with the neighbour's little dog. The dog suddenly attacks Harry and bites him. From then on Jolene fears dogs and will not come near any dogs. According to the principles of social cognitive learning theory, Jolene's fear of dogs is an example of

- (1) generalisation
- (2) reaction formation
- (3) counter-imitation
- (4) covert modelling

**QUESTION 18**

Linda and Susan saw their teacher meting out detention to their friend for not listening in class. Linda and Susan were so afraid of their parents' reaction should they get detention that they decided not to sit next to one another in class any more so that they could pay better attention. In terms of Bandura's theory, it can be said that

- 1 Linda and Susan were vicariously reinforced by observing their friend in class
- 2 the friend's punishment led to counter imitation by Linda and Susan
- 3 Linda and Susan were negatively reinforced by the teacher's behaviour
- 4 the status of the model has decreased in the eyes of Linda and Susan

**QUESTION 19**

Marlize is a very good athlete. According to Bandura's theory, practising hard and always giving her best, are behaviours specifically motivated by

- (1) lack of external rewards following her athletic performance
- (2) her objective to transcend her biological and environmental constraints and to be the best she can be
- (3) the intrapersonal drives she brings into the situation
- (4) her expectations regarding the consequences of her behaviour and self-evaluation

**QUESTION 20**

Anthony obtains a high distinction for a geography test. His teacher, who is overjoyed, praises him and awards him a star for being the best performer in class. Anthony, however, feels guilty as he cheated in the test. According to Bandura's theory, Anthony is

- (1) likely to cheat again as he was directly reinforced by his teacher
- (2) likely to cheat again due to his internal self-regulation processes
- (3) unlikely to cheat again as he experiences the praise as indirect punishment
- (4) unlikely to cheat again as he experiences internal self-punishment

**QUESTIONS ON ROGER'S THEORY****QUESTION 21**

In their conversation about their theoretical assumptions, Dr Carl Rogers could have said to Dr Sigmund Freud

- (1) "Dr Freud, I cannot agree with you that a person is pushed and pulled by forces beyond his control, but I agree that people are inherently evil and sinful "
- (2) "Dr Freud, I agree with you that people sometimes behave irrationally and destructively, but then I believe that they are not behaving in accordance with their true natures "
- (3) "Dr Freud, I agree with you that people are basically driven by their selfish desires, because my work, like yours is based on my experiences in working with emotionally disturbed people "
- (4) "Dr Freud, I cannot agree with you that people are born bad. I believe that they are like blank slates. How they turn out depends on their positive or negative experiences "

**QUESTION 22**

Carl Roger's theory is regarded as a humanistic theory because he emphasises

- (1) pathological human functioning
- (2) the role of significant others in learning
- (3) the constructive potential of the individual
- (4) the deterministic role of the environment



**QUESTION 23**

According to Rogers' theory, conditions of worth are

- (1) desirable because they indicate what make a person acceptable to others
- (2) undesirable because they convey the conditions under which a person is judged to be worthy of acceptance
- (3) the aspects which indicate a person's worthiness
- (4) the essential aspects in any relationship

**QUESTION 24**

In terms of Rogers' theory, the self concept

- (1) is 'a little man in the head which controls a person's behaviour
- (2) is a picture a person has of him or herself and the value a person attaches to him or herself
- (3) includes both conscious as well as unconscious experiences
- (4) is fixed which ensures that the person will experience him or herself as the same person throughout the lifespan

**QUESTION 25**

Susan sees herself as someone who is socially incompetent. Whenever she is in company, she either has very little to say, tends to be rather short with others, or has the knack of rubbing people up the wrong way. In terms of Rogers' theory, these experiences are

- (1) ignored because they are irrelevant to her needs
- (2) denied because they are contrary to her self concept
- (3) allowed into consciousness because they correspond with her self concept
- (4) distorted because they correspond with her self concept

**Read the following story and answer Questions 26 and 27 in terms of Rogers' theory**

Lucky is born with a practical - technical talent and he enjoys and excels at doing things of a practical-technical nature. His parents, who love him very much, encourage him to take academic subjects like Latin and history, rather than practical - technical subjects.

**QUESTION 26**

Which statement, regarding Lucky, is correct in terms of Rogers' theory?

- (1) Lucky perceives that his parents will only accept him if he chooses academic subjects
- (2) Lucky's parents, who love him very much, accept him unconditionally
- (3) Lucky's parents encourage him to actualise that part of his innate potential that is undeveloped
- (4) Lucky's parents impart important values to him - values that will benefit him in the long run

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**QUESTION 27**

The fact that Lucky excelled at things of a practical-technical nature implies that he was (a)\_\_\_\_\_ and yet his parents' encouraged him to take academic subjects like Latin and history which implies that they (b)\_\_\_\_\_

- (1) (a) aware of his organismic experiences at this stage  
(b) accepted him conditionally
- (2) (a) actualising his potential at this stage  
(b) accepted him unconditionally
- (3) (a) attempting to meet his need for positive regard from significant others  
(b) were meeting his need for conditions of worth
- (4) (a) functioning in terms of his own values  
(b) needed to incorporate his values into their lives

**QUESTION 28**

According to Rogers, individuals are considered to be psychologically adjusted when

- (1) they reach a static state where they experience satisfaction, happiness and fulfilment
- (2) they allow all experiences into the self concept
- (3) tension is reduced and homeostasis is achieved
- (4) they select defence mechanisms that minimally distort reality

**QUESTION 29**

Mary was the minister's wife and the members of the congregation expected her to devote her time to the Church and relinquish her career which she found very satisfying. However, Mary decided to pursue her career as she believed that her fulfilment would greatly contribute to her being a more effective minister's wife. Which statement would be the most correct in terms of Rogers' theory

- (1) Mary cannot permit her selfish desires into consciousness and she therefore does not behave in accordance with her self concept
- (2) Mary allows her selfish desires into her self concept in a distorted form but will fail to achieve fulfilment in her career
- (3) Mary admits to her needs, trusts her own judgment, makes her own choices, and acts constructively - she evidences signs of a congruent person
- (4) Mary's anxiety is increased as a result of not following the expectations of others - she therefore will not become a fully functioning person

**QUESTION 30**

Mary sees herself as a good cook. When she burns the supper she blames a friend who telephoned her while she was preparing the meal, and the time when she put too much salt in the vegetables, she said that the salt is more concentrated today than it used to be. Mary still regards herself as a good cook.

Which statement regarding Mary is correct in terms of Rogers' theory?

- (1) Mary uses defence mechanisms to improve her functioning
- (2) Mary denies her unpleasant experiences and expands her self concept
- (3) Mary distorts her experiences to protect her self concept
- (4) Mary functions congruently because she protects her cooking talents

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**QUESTIONS ON MASLOW'S THEORY****QUESTION 31**

According to Maslow's conceptualisation of a hierarchy of needs,

- (1) self-actualisation is a core need that dominates all other needs from birth onwards
- (2) the lower the need in the hierarchy, the weaker it is
- (3) development progresses through successive stages of need gratification
- (4) growth motives refer to experiencing love and acceptance

**QUESTION 32**

Ben has been in the same job for the same company for most of his working life. He works late hours, saves every possible cent of his income, and keeps telling his wife that she should be grateful for the security he is providing his family. She feels that his many saving accounts and insurance policies do not make up for the little time he spends with his family, his restlessness, impatience and constant complaints about the children's untidiness and the lack of order in the home. According to the theory of Maslow, which of the following statements may be applicable to Ben's life?

- (a) Ben has achieved the level of self-actualisation at the expense of the happiness of his family
- (b) Ben has not successfully progressed to the level where he can express and receive love and bond in an intimate way
- (c) As a child, Ben's safety needs may have remained acutely unfulfilled, resulting in him directing all his energies towards achieving security and stability in life
- (d) Ben has most probably never realised his true talents nor become the kind of person he could have been had he not been so excessively concerned with achieving security and stability in his life

The correct answer is

- (1) (a), (b) & (c)
- (2) (b), (c) & (d)
- (3) (a) & (b)
- (4) (a) & (c)

**QUESTION 33**

Which one of the following statements relating to Maslow's conceptualisation of self-actualisation, is **incorrect**?

- (1) The fulfilment of basic needs will lead to the next step, namely, the achievement of self-actualisation
- (2) Self-actualisation is a growth need which leads to fully-functioning, goal oriented being
- (3) Even though self-actualisation has been achieved, a severe set-back in life may cause regression to a lower level of need
- (4) A person may have fulfilled every deficiency need, yet feel restless and unhappy

**QUESTION 34**

Maslow believes that meta-needs

- (a) must be fulfilled to ensure maximal growth
- (b) unlike basic needs, are not innate
- (c) if unfulfilled, can also lead to pathological conditions
- (d) refers to self-actualisation

The correct answer is

- (1) (a), (b), (c) & (d)
- (2) (a), (c) & (d)
- (3) (b) & (c)
- (4) (b) & (d)

**QUESTION 35**

Walter, a child of a poor family, loved to draw and used whatever he could find to make little works of art. When he was old enough to work, he did not try and get a well-paying job like his brothers did but decided to do what he felt he was destined to be, namely, an artist. Doing odd jobs, he spent most of his money to buy the paints and art materials he needed. Even though he often went hungry, he took great delight in doing what he loved doing, namely, to make works of art. According to Maslow's theory, this scenario

- (1) is impossible since self-actualisation only becomes possible when deficiency needs have been met
- (2) is very likely since self-actualisation is a stronger and more dominant need than the deficiency needs
- (3) demonstrates the fact that higher needs may sometimes motivate behaviour even when lower needs have not been gratified
- (4) is foreign to the humanistic school of thought

**QUESTION 36**

According to Maslow, self-actualisation is not always attained because

- (a) most people evade responsibilities and shy away from the challenge to realise their talents and work towards self-actualisation
- (b) the social environment can place obstructions in the way of a person's growth towards self-actualisation
- (c) it is a developmental achievement which only exceptional people attain. The ordinary person does not feel the need to function on the higher levels of self-actualisation
- (d) most people have poor self-knowledge and do not know what they are capable of and consequently fail to realise their potential

The correct answer is

- (1) (a), (b), (c) & (d)
- (2) (a), (b) & (d)
- (3) (b), (c) & (d)
- (4) (c) & (d)

**QUESTION 37**

According to Maslow, a person who functions optimally is someone who

- (a) subjects his or her own needs for self-actualisation to the injunction to conform to the demands and prevailing norms of society
- (b) needs the rewards of recognition and acclaim of his or her social circle and of society at large in order to realise his or her potential
- (c) functions relatively independently of his or her physical and social environment
- (d) has accepted the responsibility of becoming the best that he or she can be

The correct answer is

- (1) (a) & (b)
- (2) (a) & (d)
- (3) (a), (b) & (d)
- (4) (c) & (d)

**QUESTION 38**

Maslow selected representatives of the best in human nature that he could find, in order to elucidate his concept of self-actualisation. He concluded that

- (1) the need for self-actualisation only operates in the lives of a small group of highly select people
- (2) self-actualisers have reached a level of human perfection
- (3) because they are so way above the average, ordinary people will not approach self-actualisers for support and advice
- (4) fallibility and human weakness remain part of being human, no matter what level of psychological growth is achieved

**QUESTION 39**

On the basis of the biographical information he assembled about people who are highly self-actualising, Maslow set out to describe the characteristics of the optimally functioning person. Which of the following statements are accurate descriptions of some of these characteristics?

- (a) The behaviour of self-actualisers is spontaneous and without superficiality and pretence
- (b) Self-actualisers become irritated by the deficiencies of ordinary people
- (c) Without exception, self-actualisers are involved in a cause outside their own skins
- (d) Self-actualisers often tire of the simple and basic enjoyments of life

The correct answer is

- (1) (a), (b), (c) & (d)
- (2) (a), (b) & (c)
- (3) (a), (c) & (d)
- (4) (a) & (c)

**QUESTION 40**

In terms of their interpersonal relationships, Maslow found that self-actualisers

- (1) are exclusive and disengaged from any real involvement with others
- (2) can be identified as cold and distant towards ordinary people
- (3) acquire admirers, followers or disciples who demand more from self-actualisers than they can offer
- (4) include in their close circle of friends each and every one irrespective of capacity, talent and level of growth

**QUESTIONS ON FRANKL'S THEORY****QUESTION 41**

In describing the person as a *spiritual being* Frankl essentially considers the person's

- (1) drive to survive
- (2) freedom to choose
- (3) religious tendency
- (4) will to power

**QUESTION 42**

Eva goes to Dr Victor Frankl for counselling. She appears to be very depressed. She doesn't want to live anymore and finds life to be a burden. Which one of the following statements most likely represents what Dr Victor Frankl would have said to Eva, and thus most clearly portrays his philosophy of life?

- (1) I understand that life has become unbearable for you but I sincerely believe that you can still become the person who you truly are
- (2) It is your unconscious wish to die which actually provides the energy for your depressed behaviour
- (3) Your depression contains a unique challenge to live your life purposefully, with meaning
- (4) Your depressed behaviour is the result of the fact that you are a victim of your freedom, and you are doomed to make a choice in life

Read the following story carefully and answer **Questions 43 to 46**

Ann was diagnosed with cancer at the age of 14 years. Her parents were desperate to save her life, and they fought for her survival as they were beyond themselves with fear of losing her. Her father, a very successful businessman, tried to convince the doctors that he had enough money to buy whatever was needed to save his daughter's life. Ann's mother devoted all her attention, caring and love to her daughter and wanted to make the best of the time they still had together. Ann decided to reach out to other children of her age who were also diagnosed with a terminal illness. With the assistance of an occupational therapist she started a group who got together to make collective works of art. These works of art were donated to the children's wards in hospitals. Ann's therapeutic work was continued in her name as Ann's Collective Arts Group long after she had passed away.

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**QUESTION 43**

Whereas Ann's decision to reach out to other children of her age who were also suffering from terminal illness refers to (a)\_\_\_\_, her motivation to start an art group refers to (b)\_\_\_\_

- (1) (a) determinism (b) freedom
- (2) (a) responsibility (b) creativity
- (3) (a) instinct (b) creativity
- (4) (a) freedom of will (b) will to meaning

**QUESTION 44**

The fact that Ann's father wanted to save her with money and by buying her health may be a sign that (a)\_\_\_\_ is/are uppermost in his behaviour and that he might be experiencing (b)\_\_\_\_

- (1) (a) the will to power (b) spiritual emptiness
- (2) (a) attitudinal values (b) suffering
- (3) (a) the will to meaning (b) suffering
- (4) (a) the need for happiness (b) love

**QUESTION 45**

Ann's mother's reaction to her daughter's illness, best illustrates Frankl's idea of

- (a) faith
- (b) experiential values
- (c) attitudinal values
- (d) creative values

The correct answer is

- (1) (a)
- (2) (b) & (c)
- (3) (c) & (d)
- (4) (a), (b), (c) & (d)

**QUESTION 46**

Ann's behaviour in contrast to her father's is a good practical example of Frankl's theory about the development of personality. Frankl postulates that personality is

- (a) influenced by genetic endowment
- (b) influenced by environmental influences
- (c) completely present at birth
- (d) self-determining

The correct answer is

- (1) (c) & (d)
- (2) (a), (b) & (c)
- (3) (b) & (d)
- (4) (a), (b) & (d)

**QUESTION 47**

According to Frankl, the fully functioning person has certain characteristics. When an individual can be described as having moved beyond the self, outward-looking and dedicated to values and ideals, Frankl would say that such an individual is

- (1) self-determined
- (2) future directed
- (3) self-transcendent
- (4) appreciative of goodness, beauty and truth

**QUESTION 48**

According to Frankl, noogenic neurosis is experienced when an individual

- (a) does not behave in a rational manner
- (b) does not exercise his or her freedom responsibly
- (c) denies the spiritual side of being human
- (d) experiences meaning in suffering

The correct answer is

- (1) (a), (b) & (c)
- (2) (a), (c) & (d)
- (3) (b) & (c)
- (4) All of the above

**QUESTION 49**

Leon decided to see a counsellor. He feels that things in his life are out of control, that there is no purpose in his life and that he is the victim of forces which are beyond his control. Leon feels that he can only do what everyone else is doing, and that is to just drift along. He believes that if there were structures in place which would direct people in general they could just follow the system and all their problems would be solved. According to Frankl's theory, Leon is suffering from

- (1) collective neurosis
- (2) neurotic anxiety
- (3) emptiness
- (4) speed mania

**QUESTION 50**

According to Frankl all human beings are distinguished from other species because of the (a)\_\_\_\_\_ dimension, which refers to (b)\_\_\_\_\_

- |                  |                           |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) (a) neurotic | (b) the freedom to choose |
| (2) (a) meaning  | (b) our conscience        |
| (3) (a) noogenic | (b) the spiritual         |
| (4) (a) meaning  | (b) the freedom to be     |



**QUESTIONS ON THE AFRICAN PERSPECTIVES****QUESTION 51**

A friend asks you the following question Is it really necessary to study an African perspective in Personology? What is your answer?

- (1) Yes, it is necessary The existing Euro-American perspectives are one-sided and sometimes unsuitable for the understanding of people from other cultures
- (1) No, it is not necessary If the people of Africa want to be part of the First World, they should incorporate Western psychology into their thinking
- (2) Yes, it is necessary, because there is basically no difference between African and Western theories of personality
- (3) No, it is not necessary, because an African perspective can make no contributions to an understanding of human functioning in general

**QUESTION 52**

The worldview of the traditional African is based on a

- (1) holistic and theocentric view which places God at the centre
- (2) holistic and person-oriented view
- (3) view that people form an indivisible whole with God and nature, with man as the centre of the universe
- (4) person-oriented and pantheistic view

**QUESTION 53**

The rituals to fortify African babies against evil, refer to the \_\_\_\_\_, as explained by Sow

- (1) micro-cosmos
- (2) meso-cosmos
- (3) macro-cosmos

**QUESTION 54**

It is very important for traditional Africans to honor their ancestral spirits This refers to the \_\_\_\_\_, as explained by Sow

- (1) micro-cosmos
- (2) meso-cosmos
- (3) macro-cosmos

**QUESTION 55**

Children are very important in the everyday collective life of traditional Africans This refers to the \_\_\_\_\_, as explained by Sow

- (1) micro-cosmos
- (2) meso-cosmos
- (3) macro-cosmos

**[TURN OVER]**

**QUESTION 56**

According to Sogolo, one of the differences between the cognitive functioning of traditional black Africans and Westerners is that

- (1) Westerners have a three-dimensional concept of time, while black Africans have a linear concept of time
- (2) The Westerner's functioning is dominated by the left hemisphere of the brain, while the African's functioning is dominated by the right hemisphere of the brain
- (3) Westerners believe only in the macro-cosmic functioning of the universe, while traditional Africans believe in the micro-, meso- and macro-cosmic functioning of the universe
- (4) Westerners' cognitive functioning is anchored in rationality, while black Africans make allowance for intuition and irrationality

**QUESTION 57**

According to Nobles, the European ethos rests on the principle/s of (a) \_\_\_\_\_, while the traditional African ethos rests on (b) \_\_\_\_\_

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| (1) (a) competition                      | (b) uniqueness                      |
| (2) (a) the conservation of nature       | (b) being one with nature           |
| (3) (a) the survival of the individual   | (b) the survival of the community   |
| (4) (a) separateness and interdependence | (b) co-operateness and independence |

**QUESTION 58**

According to the traditional African perspective, human behaviour is the outcome of

- (1) interpersonal dynamics
- (2) intrapsychic dynamics
- (3) external agents outside the person
- (4) internal as well as external agents

**QUESTION 59**

This explanation of human dynamics (as indicated in Question 58) has the implication that people

- (a) believe that everything that happens to them is caused by God
- (b) do not accept responsibility for their own behaviour
- (c) use their own initiative in searching for solutions to problems
- (d) believe that they are at the mercy of supernatural beings and powers

The correct answer is

- (1) (a), (b) & (d)
- (2) (b) & (d)
- (3) (a) & (c)
- (4) (a), (b), (c) & (d)

[TURN OVER]

**QUESTION 60**

You are a nurse in a rural clinic and you have to explain to a traditional black mother who lives in a very remote part of rural South Africa to give her child his medication three times a day. How would you explain this to the mother to make sure that she understands you? Use your knowledge on the African concept of time to answer the question.

- (1) Give your child's medication three times per day
- (2) Give your child's medication at 06 00, 12 00 and again at 18 00
- (3) Give your child's medication at mealtimes
- (4) Give your child's medication when the sun comes up in the morning, in the middle of the day when you throw no shadow, and again when the sun goes to bed

PART 1 (GENERAL/ALGEMEEN) DEEL 1

STUDY UNIT e.g. PSY100-X  
STUDIE-EENHEID by PSY100-X

1

PAPER NUMBER  
VRAESTELNOMMER

2

INITIALS AND SURNAME  
VOORLETTERS EN VAN

3

DATE OF EXAMINATION  
DATUM VAN EKSAMEN

4

EXAMINATION CENTRE (E.G. PRETORIA)  
EKSAMENSENTRUM (BY PRETORIA)

5

STUDENT NUMBER  
STUDENTENOMMER

6

7

UNIQUE PAPER NO  
UNIEKE VRAESTEL NR

8

9

For use by examination invigilator  
Vir gebruik deur eksamenopsiener

IMPORTANT

1. USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE THIS SHEET
2. MARK LIKE THIS
3. CHECK THAT YOUR INITIALS AND SURNAME HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
4. ENTER YOUR STUDENT NUMBER FROM LEFT TO RIGHT
5. CHECK THAT YOUR STUDENT NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
6. CHECK THAT THE UNIQUE NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
7. CHECK THAT ONLY ONE ANSWER PER QUESTION HAS BEEN MARKED
8. DO NOT FOLD

BELANGRIK

1. GEBUIK SLEGS 'N HB POTLOOD OM HIERDIE BLAD TE VOLTOOI
2. MERK AS VOLG
3. KONTROLEER DAT U VOORLETTERS EN VAN REG INGEVUL IS
4. VUL U STUDENTENOMMER VAN LINKS NA REGS IN
5. KONTROLEER DAT U DIE KORREKTE STUDENTENOMMER VERSTREK HET
6. KONTROLEER DAT DIE UNIEKE NUMMER REG INGEVUL IS
7. MAAK SEKER DAT NET EEN ALTERNATIEF PER VRAAG GEMERK IS
8. MOENIE VOU NIE

PART 2 (ANSWERS/ANTWOORDE) DEEL 2

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2 c1 c2 c3 c4 c5

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4 c1 c2 c3 c4 c5

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9 c1 c2 c3 c4 c5

10 c1 c2 c3 c4 c5

11 c1 c2 c3 c4 c5

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