

PYC2601

(481789)

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PERSONALITY THEORIES

Duration 2 Hours

60 Marks

EXAMINERS

FIRST

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SECOND

Closed book examination

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This paper consists of 16 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

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

In the therapeutic situation, when the patient's repressed feelings of love or hatred towards his father are displaced such that the therapist serves as a substitute object for these repressed feelings, this refers to

- 1 Substitution
- 2 Projection
- 3 Transference
- 4 Identification

QUESTION 2

By painting nudes an artist can give vent to sexual drives in a socially acceptable way. Freud refers to this defence mechanism as

- 1 Projection
- 2 Identification
- 3 Sublimation
- 4 Resistance

QUESTION 3

The student who did not prepare sufficiently for the PYC2601 exam and who attributes failing the exam to an unjust paper is using _____ as a defence mechanism

- 1 displacement
- 2 repression
- 3 reaction formation
- 4 rationalisation

QUESTION 4

Moral anxiety is an emotional reaction that results from

- 1 fear of punishment by the superego when id impulses strive toward expression
- 2 the death drive
- 3 feelings of guilt towards one's parents
- 4 the unrealistic threat of the id impulses

QUESTION 5

According to Freud

- (a) the id functions on the preconscious and unconscious level according to the pleasure principle
- (b) the ego functions on the conscious and preconscious level according to the reality principle
- (c) the superego functions on the conscious and unconscious level according to the moral principle
- (d) all of the above

The correct answer is

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

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 6

Freud regards dreams as the royal road to the unconscious because

- (a) there is no other way that repressed material can be brought to light
- (b) dreams contain disguised wishes and desires which allow the analyst, by the method of free association, to uncover the problems underlying them
- (c) during sleep the preconscious censoring of the ego is less effective than during the waking state, allowing forbidden but disguised desires to break through to consciousness

The correct answer is

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

QUESTION 7

The **psychoanalytic** description of the optimally developed personality will include characteristics such as

- (a) full self-actualisation
- (b) the freedom to find meaning and purpose in life
- (c) the ability to love and to work
- (d) the capability of effective reality testing

The correct answer is

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

QUESTION 8

In Freudian terminology, cathexis refers to

- (1) the psychic energy that is transferred on to appropriate objects of drive satisfaction in a way that makes these objects attractive or desirable
- (2) a sexual climax
- (3) the release the ego experiences when it is freed from the conflicting interplay of id, the physical reality and the superego
- (4) the cathartic relief of tension after a long build-up of tension due to delayed drive satisfaction

QUESTION 9

According to Freud, psychological disorders are

- (a) caused by an imbalance in the structure of the personality
- (b) extreme, exaggerated form of normal behaviour
- (c) the result of societal practices not conducive to the actualisation of a person's organismic potential
- (d) the result of an ego that cannot constructively deal with excessive, fear-arousing drive energy of repressed and unconscious wishes

[TURN OVER]

The correct answer is

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

QUESTION 10

According to Freud, the life drive

- (1) is the inclination in all living organisms to become the best they can be
- (2) can be divided into the ego drives and the sexual drives
- (3) provides energy for the functioning of the superego
- (4) combines with the death drive in assuring the survival of the individual

QUESTIONS ON SOCIAL COGNITIVE LEARNING THEORY

QUESTION 11

Social cognitive learning theorists maintain that

- 1 behaviour is learnt in a passive way on the basis of inputs from the environment
- 2 behaviour is learnt automatically and consistently when someone observes a model's behaviour
- 3 individuals are active participants who can influence their own learning processes in a number of ways
- 4 conditioning is the most effective form of learning

QUESTION 12

During vicarious reinforcement

- 1 the behaviour of both the model and the learner is reinforced
- 2 only the behaviour of the model is reinforced
- 3 only the behaviour of the learner is reinforced
- 4 neither the behaviour of the model nor the behaviour of the learner is reinforced

QUESTION 13

A teacher decides to teach his pupils to be quieter in class and therefore punishes noisy pupils in front of the other children. He discovers, however, that the class has become noisier. Bandura describes the behaviour of the pupils who observed, but ignored the punishment as _____ of the models

- 1 counter imitation
- 2 imitation
- 3 vicarious reinforcement
- 4 negative reinforcement

QUESTION 14

Sibu obtains 100% for his science test. His parents are overjoyed and reward him with a new Sony PlayStation. Sibu, however, feels guilty because he cheated in the test. According to Bandura, Sibu is

- 1 unlikely to cheat again as he experiences his reward as indirect punishment
- 2 likely to cheat again as he was directly reinforced by his parents
- 3 unlikely to cheat again as he experiences internal self-punishment
- 4 likely to cheat again as he was directly reinforced by the high mark he obtained in the test

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 15

Matthew works very hard on a project for several months. Upon completing the project, Matthew receives a big bonus from his employer. He feels very proud of himself. According to Bandura, the learning taking place in this scenario pertains to

- 1 learning through self-regulation
- 2 learning through direct experience
- 3 observational learning and learning through direct experience
- 4 learning through self-regulation and learning through direct experience

QUESTION 16

Thapelo disrespects his parents in front of his friends and he talks back when they reprimand him. Instead of the support that Thapelo expects from his friends, they side with his parents, and Thapelo feels rather embarrassed at his behaviour. Dumisani, who witnesses this, decides never to disrespect his parents. In terms of social cognitive learning theory, Dumisani's decision is an example of

- (1) imitation
- (2) counter-imitation
- (3) modelling
- (4) punishment

QUESTION 17

In terms of social cognitive learning theory, reciprocal determinism means that

- (1) regardless of the situation, people show a set pattern of individual differences
- (2) there is an interaction between the person, the situation and the person's behaviour
- (3) differences in behaviour are chiefly or exclusively attributed to the influence of the situation
- (4) all behaviour and learning can be explained without any reference to needs or conscious experiences

QUESTION 18

After working very hard for several weeks, Jason receives a big bonus from his employer. He feels very proud of himself. According to Bandura this example illustrates

- (1) observational learning and direct learning
- (2) direct learning and self-regulation
- (3) direct learning
- (4) self-regulation

QUESTION 19

James is a member of a marathon team at a local club. Everybody is convinced that he can run much faster, but James does not believe that he has much talent, and despite encouragement from his team members, his marathon time does not improve.

In terms of Bandura's theory, James's lack of progress can be attributed to

- (1) an external locus of control
- (2) rationalisation
- (3) low self-efficacy beliefs
- (4) his changing status

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 20

According to the social cognitive learning approach, an optimally developed person is someone who

- (a) has a realistic self-efficacy perception
- (b) recognises what behaviour is required of him or her to cope successfully in a particular situation
- (c) meets his or her own standards of excellence
- (d) demonstrates behaviour that fits a specific cultural context

The correct answer is

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

QUESTIONS ON MASLOW'S THEORY

Read the following story and then answer **Questions 21 to 24 in terms of Maslow's theory**

John (17 years old), Peter (12 years old) and Tracey (9 years old) are three children who live on the streets. During the day they spend most of their time begging for food and money. They tend to get very little to eat this way however and often go hungry for days. At times when things get really bad they take a chance, running into the local store and grabbing what they can and trying not to get caught. At night they struggle to find a place to sleep and often cannot sleep peacefully because of the noise and cold. Last week a volunteer worker from the Safe Haven Children's Centre asked them if they wanted to come and live at the Centre. She said that they would have a safe place to sleep, eat regular meals, go to school and make lots of friends with the other kids who live there. She said that it would be like having a family again. Peter and Tracey really wanted to go, but did not want to leave John behind on the street. John did not want to go, as he felt that he is too old and has been looking after himself for too long to now have to listen to someone else's rules. Eventually the three of them decided that it would be better for Peter and Tracey to go and live at the Centre as they are still young, while John will continue to live on the streets.

QUESTION 21

According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which level are the children functioning on while living on the streets and why?

- 1 The affiliation and love needs level, as their physiological and safety needs are so frustrated that they turn to each other for support
- 2 The safety needs level, as they have to risk being caught and possibly locked up on a regular basis
- 3 The physiological needs level, as they spend most of their time looking for something to eat and a place to sleep
- 4 The self-actualisation level, as their hardship makes them determined to succeed

QUESTION 22

According to Maslow, the children's effort to find food to eat and a place to sleep is a

- 1 deficiency motive, as it will result in an increase of tension
- 2 growth motive, as the aim is to evade an unpleasant circumstance
- 3 deficiency motive, as it relates to their basic survival needs
- 4 growth motive, as it demands satisfaction on a regular basis

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 23

According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, when Peter and Tracey move into the Centre and John remains on the street, it can be expected that

- 1 Peter and Tracey will begin to function on a higher level than John, as they are having more of their needs met regularly
- 2 John will continue to function on a higher level than Peter and Tracey, as he is older
- 3 Tracey will begin to function on a higher level than John and Peter, as girls generally develop faster than boys in the right environment
- 4 All of them will continue to function on the same level for at least the first year

QUESTION 24

According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, we can expect that when Peter and Tracey move into the Centre they will

- 1 no longer experience their lower order needs as their affiliation and love needs will be met
- 2 struggle for longer than other children their age to move beyond the physiological need level, as they have been deprived for so long
- 3 still need to have their lower order needs regularly satisfied, even though they may begin to experience needs higher up in the hierarchy
- 4 now be able to move up the hierarchy in accordance with their specified developmental stage, as their environment is more nurturing

QUESTION 25

Which of the following statements about the need for self-esteem in Maslow's hierarchy is/are correct?

- (a) It matters less how one achieves the respect one needs than the fact that one receives it
- (b) In order to be solid one's self-esteem should be based on one's actual worth and not on the opinions of others
- (c) This need occurs after the need for safety and before the needs for love and affiliation in the hierarchy
- (d) When a person's need for self-esteem is unfulfilled he/she may feel inferior, weak and helpless

The correct answer is

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

QUESTION 26

Vuzi was really enjoying life. After making the many sacrifices needed to study hard and obtain his degree, he had just graduated from medical school. Before taking up a junior position in a very good practice he planned a two month trip overseas. A week before he was due to leave he was hijacked and brutally beaten one night on his way home. As a result of this Vuzi decided to postpone his overseas trip. He became withdrawn and did not go out with his friends anymore as he was scared to drive around Johannesburg at night.

[TURN OVER]

According to Maslow's views on the functioning of the hierarchy, which one of the following statements would most accurately explain Vuzi's behaviour?

- 1 Before the hijacking Vuzi was overly confident and had stopped paying attention to the dangers of living in Johannesburg. As a result of his experience he now functions at a higher level in the hierarchy as he has learnt to take care of his safety needs.
- 2 Before the hijacking Vuzi was following the career of his choice and was functioning on the self-actualisation level. The hijacking however threatened his safety needs and he has as a result returned to a lower level of functioning. He will now have to work his way back up the hierarchy.
- 3 Before the hijacking Vuzi was following the career of his choice and was therefore functioning on the self-actualisation level. The hijacking threatened his safety needs and he has temporarily returned to a lower level of functioning. When he gets over his shock he will return to his previous level of functioning.
- 4 Before the hijacking Vuzi was only motivated by needs on the highest level of the hierarchy. As a result of the hijacking his behaviour is now affected by needs on more than one level of the hierarchy.

QUESTION 27

According to Maslow the self-actualiser is one who

- (a) is free from experiencing feelings of anxiety, guilt and conflict
- (b) sees past the barriers that people erect, recognising reality for what it is
- (c) laughs not only at the expense of others, but is also able to treat his/her own feelings of inferiority with lightness
- (d) approaches life with the fresh naivety of a child

The correct answer is

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

QUESTION 28

Read the following extract from Mamphela Ramphele's (1995), *A Life*, and then answer the question

His sensitivity to others shines through in every encounter he has with people. The mark of greatness in people often manifests itself in the respect with which they treat others irrespective of social status. Mr Mandela's respect for his captors as human beings was also obvious in the manner in which he acknowledged the warder at the door and requested him to warn him in case we overstepped our time limit. This respect was in turn rewarded in most cases by the deference which they showed him. (p. 201)

The respect for the humanity of his captors that Mr Mandela is said to demonstrate in this extract may be said to best illustrate Maslow's criterion of (a) _____ for optimal functioning as (b) _____

1 (a) spontaneity, simplicity and naturalness	(b) he is able to see past the barriers his captors erect
2 (a) the consistent renewal of appreciation	(b) his appreciation of their humanity shows that he does not tire of the simple, basic enjoyments in life
3 (a) discriminating between means and goals	(b) he has a strong moral code and knows the difference between right and wrong, good and evil
4 (a) social feeling	(b) he is able to demonstrate a concern for humankind in general

[TURN OVER]

Read the following story and then answer **Questions 29 and 30**

Jane's mother died when she was five years old. Her father was a very wealthy business man who began spending even more time at the office after his wife died. He did this on the advice of some of his equally wealthy friends, who said that losing himself in his work was the best way for a man to overcome such a loss. This however left Jane to care for herself from a very young age and home was therefore never a very warm and loving place for her. As a result she used to spend as much time as possible at her friend Emily's house. Here she felt part of a warm and happy family. Emily's parents owned a small café, which they were very proud of as it had taken a great risk on her father's part to resign from his job and use his pension money to start up the business. Jane admired Emily and often wished that she could be just like her. In this regard she regretted her own shyness in comparison to Emily's confident nature. Despite this however, their shared experiences led to a very firm bond being formed between the two girls, who remained close friends. No one therefore found it very surprising when they performed equally well at school, often sharing the prize for first place.

QUESTION 29

According to Maslow's views on self-actualisation, which one of the following statements would most accurately explain Jane's and Emily's equal success at school?

- 1 Emily is functioning below her potential, as her favourable home circumstances should lead her to achieve more than Jane
- 2 While successful, Jane is still not realising her true talents, as her lower order needs are not being regularly satisfied
- 3 Jane's ability to perform as well as Emily, despite her difficult home circumstances, indicates that she is functioning at the level of self-actualisation
- 4 None of the above

QUESTION 30

According to Maslow's views on self-actualisation, which of the following statements about Jane's and Emily's fathers would you consider the most accurate?

- (a) Jane's father's willingness to take the advice of his friends rather than follow his own course is a sign of the trusting nature of the self-actualiser
- (b) Emily's father's courage to take a risk and start a new business is regarded as necessary for self-actualisation to occur
- (c) Jane's father's following of the cultural stereotype that men can only grieve by losing themselves in their work is an example of the lack of integration that prevents self-actualisation
- (d) Emily's father's decision to use all his pension money to start the new business seriously threatened his esteem needs, thereby blocking the path to self-actualisation

The correct answer is

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

[TURN OVER]

QUESTIONS ON ROGERS' THEORY**QUESTION 31**

According to Rogers, one of the characteristics of the optimally developed person is 'organismic trust'. This refers to

- 1 the flexible, tolerant and spontaneous nature of the individual
- 2 the trust an individual places in significant others
- 3 the individual's ability to make decisions based on his/her own inner experiences
- 4 the tendency to live each moment fully

QUESTION 32

According to Rogers, conditions of worth originate

- 1 in an atmosphere of unconditional regard
- 2 in an atmosphere of conditional regard
- 3 when a person considers him/herself worthy
- 4 when individuals exclude incongruent experiences from their consciousness

QUESTION 33

Which of the following defence mechanisms does Rogers' theory refer to?

- 1 Denial and subception
- 2 Subception and distortion
- 3 Denial and distortion
- 4 Incongruence and denial

QUESTION 34

Alan is a very talented soccer player. He loves playing soccer and is encouraged to do so by his parents. Alan is, however, not academically strong and struggles to do well at school. His parents support him where they can in his schoolwork, helping him to choose the subjects he most enjoys. Alan sees himself as a good soccer player but as an average scholar who battles with certain subjects. In terms of Rogers' theory, Alan has _____ self-concept.

- 1 a negative
- 2 an unrealistic
- 3 a congruent
- 4 an incongruent

QUESTION 35

With reference to the previous question, in terms of Rogers' theory it is clear that Alan's parents

- 1 accept him conditionally
- 2 accept him unconditionally
- 3 set conditions of worth
- 4 hinder the actualisation of his potential

Read the following story carefully, and then answer Questions 36, 37 and 38 in terms of Rogers' theory.

John is a natural counsellor. He understands others and intuitively knows what they should do to solve their problems. John is an accountant but considers changing his career to become a counsellor. His wife feels that he should stay in accountancy because of financial security. John has included the value of his wife of "if you are a good husband you will ensure your family's financial security" in his view of what a good husband should be. At work John becomes less productive.

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 36

According to Rogers' theory, John

- (a) receives unconditional positive regard from his wife
- (b) receives conditional positive regard from his wife
- (c) incorporates a condition of worth into his self concept
- (d) is likely to become a fully functioning person

The correct answer is

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

QUESTION 37

In terms of Rogers' theory, John is likely to function

- (1) congruently because he will behave in accordance with his self concept
- (2) incongruently because his self concept differs from his organismic experiences
- (3) congruently because his self concept and true organismic potential are in accordance with one another
- (4) incongruently because his wish to become a counsellor is in line with his self concept

QUESTION 38

In terms of Rogers' theory, how is John likely to deal with his wish to change his career?

- (1) John will experience the satisfaction and confirmation that he is a natural counsellor in relation to friends who have problems and permit these feelings/experiences into consciousness
- (2) John will defend his organismic experiences by finding acceptable ways to practice counselling – he'll work as a lay counsellor in his leisure time
- (3) John will allow his success as a counsellor into his self concept
- (4) John will defend his self concept of being a good husband by, for example, saying that his successful attempts at counselling show that he still wants to look after his family

Read the following story about Bheki and then answer Questions 39 and 40 in terms of Rogers' theory

Bheki is a talented soccer player. He enjoys playing and often initiates brilliant moves. He thinks of himself as a professional soccer player. However, his parents feel that he should pursue a business career. Bheki decides to enrol at university to start with the relevant studies, but fails his tests badly.

QUESTION 39

According to Rogers' theory Bheki would be congruent if he decides to

- (1) become a professional soccer player
- (2) become a business man
- (3) ignore both his own and his parents wishes and find another career
- (4) find a career that integrates soccer and business, such as owning and managing a soccer team

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 40

Which one of the following statements concerning Bheki is correct in terms of Rogers' theory?

- (1) Bheki's need for positive regard overrides his actualising tendency
- (2) Bheki is fulfilling his true potential by attempting a business degree
- (3) Bheki is developing that side of his potential that is underdeveloped
- (4) Bheki experiences unconditional regard from his father

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

Frankl believes that a person's behaviour is motivated by

- (1) will-to-meaning
- (2) will-to-pleasure
- (3) will-to-power
- (4) will-to-actualisation

QUESTION 42

According to Frankl's view of the person, **self-transcendence** is one of the most important characteristics of being human. Which of the following statements describe self-transcendence?

- (a) A person has the ability to reach out to something larger and higher than him/herself
- (b) A person has the ability to rise above him/herself and his/her circumstances
- (c) Self-transcendence can only be reached when a person forgets about him/herself and reaches out to the outside world

The correct answer is

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

QUESTION 43

Concerning the development of the personality, Frankl believes that the (a)_____ dimension is the core of the personality. This dimension develops (b)_____.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| 1 | (a) psychological | (b) during childhood |
| 2 | (a) spiritual | (b) from birth and is complete in adolescence |
| 3 | (a) spiritual | (b) throughout life, but it is already present at birth |
| 4 | (a) physical | (b) throughout life |

QUESTION 44

Zanzelle is a single mother with four children and she has an extremely difficult life. She has no job and recently her shack burned down. With no shelter, no money and very little food, her circumstances look very bleak. According to Frankl's theory, Zanzelle

- (1) is unlikely to find meaning in her life until her needs for safety and security have been met
- (2) may be unable to find pleasure and happiness because her life has no purpose
- (3) is unlikely to find meaning in her life because she has no freedom of choice in her current circumstances
- (4) may still be able to find meaning in her life despite her tragic circumstances

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 45

According to Frankl, suffering is inevitable in life. When we are unable to change a tragic situation, we can

- (1) make our suffering more bearable by changing our attitudes towards suffering and pain
- (2) avoid suffering by choosing to be responsible
- (3) avoid suffering through self-actualisation
- (4) make our suffering more bearable by changing other people's attitudes towards our situation

QUESTION 46

John is a wealthy retired business man who describes himself as being addicted to pleasure. He lives the "high life" - spending large sums of money on beautiful women, gambling, and holidays in exotic places. According to Frankl's theory, John's life

- (1) demonstrates his will to meaning because he has found pleasure and happiness
- (2) is an existential vacuum because John is motivated primarily by the will to pleasure
- (3) has meaning because he exercises freedom of choice
- (4) demonstrates an unfulfilled will to meaning because John has not achieved self-actualisation

QUESTION 47

One of the characteristics of people suffering from collective noogenic neurosis, is **conformism**. Which one of the following people would you call a conformist?

- (1) John is aware that man's freedom of will is limited by ethical rules which make demands on him from outside
- (2) Susan's need for acceptance by others is greater than her need for finding meaning in her life
- (3) Peter does not want to be different from other people, and he avoids his personal responsibilities in the process
- (4) Mary sees herself as a helpless victim of life

QUESTION 48

A logotherapist gives the following advice to a girl who blushes continuously whenever she comes into contact with people at her workplace: "Make a point of blushing even redder, and for a longer time than ever before, whenever somebody enters your office." The technique that the therapist uses here, is called (a) _____ which means that the girl (b) _____

- (1) (a) de-reflection
(b) has more time to reflect over the problem when she has the inclination to blush
- (2) (a) logotherapy
(b) should learn to find meaning in her life, despite her blushing
- (3) (a) paradoxical intention
(b) should perform the opposite behaviour of what she intended to do
- (4) (a) self-transcendence
(b) must rise above her blushing problem

QUESTION 49

The logotherapy technique of de-reflection entails

- (1) reasoning logically with a patient in an effort to convince him/her that there is meaning in life
- (2) advising the patient to act out his/her symptoms or to do precisely that which he/she fears
- (3) using confrontation to help the patient view his/her situation differently
- (4) encouraging the patient to ignore his/her problems by concentrating on things external to him/herself

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 50

According to Frankl, the person is an open system. He means that the person

- (a) has freedom of will
- (b) is not a slave to his drives, needs or circumstances, but that he can rise above them
- (c) has self-awareness and a conscience
- (d) exists mainly on a psychological dimension

The correct answer is

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

QUESTIONS ON THE AFRICAN PERSPECTIVES**QUESTION 51**

The worldview of the traditional African is based on a

- (1) holistic and theocentric view
- (2) holistic and person-oriented view
- (3) holistic and anthropocentric view
- (4) person-oriented and pantheistic view

Read the following paragraph carefully and answer Questions 52 to 55

Maggy does not believe in traditional African belief systems. Her family is not happy with her attitude because they believe that she is ignoring her culture. She is now having odd experiences like dreaming of her late great-grand mother (whom she did not know), asking her to become a sangoma. She made it clear to her family that she would not consider becoming a sangoma. In addition to the dream, she is experiencing headaches that do not seem to respond to treatment.

QUESTION 52

In line with the traditional African beliefs, how would you expect Maggy's family to react to her dream? They might

- (1) interpret her dream on a symbolic level
- (2) look at it more as a reflection of concrete reality
- (3) view it tentatively since the person she dreamt of is not known to her
- (4) ignore her dream since interpretation of dreams is more a Western concept

QUESTION 53

If someone ignores the demands of the ancestors like Maggy does, what would be the possible outcome in line with traditional African beliefs?

- (1) The ancestors might push her to change her attitude
- (2) She might not recover from her illness unless she responds to their call of becoming a sangoma
- (3) The ancestors will try and use her parents to change her mind
- (4) There will be no effect on Maggy's life because she does not believe in traditional systems

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 54

Based on the above story, Maggy's illness could be viewed by traditional Africans as

- (1) a reflection of disharmony between herself and the ancestors
- (2) a psychosomatic disorder
- (3) an invasion of evil spirits caused by sorcerers
- (4) the outcome of witchcraft

QUESTION 55

If Maggy was to consult a traditional African healer, he or she would probably

- (1) ask her to relate in detail the problem she is experiencing
- (2) focus on the causal links of her illness
- (3) help to restore and balance the power of the universe
- (4) focus less on her socio-cultural background, and rather on her symptoms

QUESTION 56

How is the concept of time understood from an African perspective?

- (1) The focus is on the things that are currently happening or that have already happened and there is no reliance on the things that are still to happen
- (2) The focus is on something that will happen in the natural rhythm of phenomena
- (3) Traditional Africans do not believe in an infinite future but they emphasise rather long-term events
- (4) Traditional Africans believe in the present and an infinite future

Read the following paragraph carefully and answer Questions 57 to 59

For most of Gadifele's life she has preferred to keep to herself and actively avoids social interactions. She seems indifferent and emotionally cold towards others. She also has a tendency of talking to herself, as if she is conversing with imaginary people. People in her community are deeply touched and very emotional about her problem. They think that she has been invaded by evil spirits.

QUESTION 57

The meaning that the community has attached to Gadifele's problem could be explained by which of the following cosmic order/s?

- (1) Meso-cosmos
- (2) Macro-cosmos
- (3) Micro-cosmos
- (4) Macro- and meso-cosmos

QUESTION 58

Which one of the following most accurately reflects the cognitive functioning displayed by the community in the story?

- (1) Intuitive rationality
- (2) Logic of the reason
- (3) Analytical thinking
- (4) Analytical and intuitive thinking

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 59

If you were practising within the framework of the traditional African worldview, which one of the following aims would fit with your therapeutic process during your intervention with Gadifele?

- (1) To help Gadifele to function as an autonomous, independent being
- (2) To have an *understanding of the limitations that her belief system imposes on her*
- (3) To provide an avenue to see herself as an integral part of her community and to understand the link between her behaviour and her belief system without necessarily avoiding responsibility for her behaviour
- (4) To assist her, within her cultural context, to understand the cause of her behaviour without her necessarily taking responsibility for it

QUESTION 60

Which of the following statement/s about the traditional African view on illness and psychopathology is/are correct?

- (a) Mental illness is accompanied by physical symptoms
- (b) The emphasis is placed on the importance of harmony between the person's mind and the universe
- (c) Mental disorders are seen as psychosomatic disorders
- (d) The ancestors play an important role in the causation of mental illness

The correct answer is

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

PART 1 (GENERAL/ALGEMEEN) DEEL 1

STUDY UNIT: PSY100 X
STUDIE EENHEID: PSY100 X

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VRAESTELNOMMER

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STUDENT NUMBER
STUDENTNOMMER

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INITIALS AND SURNAME
VOORLETTERS EN VAN

DATE OF EXAMINATION
DATUM VAN EKSAMEN

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

UNIQUE PAPER NO.
UNIEKE VRAESTEL NR.

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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

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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 VERSTRFK HET
6. KONTROLEER DAT DIE UNIEKE NOMMER 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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