



SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

**END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA IN COUNSELLING
PSYCHOLOGY**

SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER 2018 SEMESTER

CAMPUS: ROYSAMBU

DEPARTMENT: PSYCHOLOGY

COURSE CODE: COD100

COURSE TITLE: HISTORY AND SYSTEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

EXAM DATE: MONDAY 3RD DECEMBER 2018

DURATION: 2 HOURS

TIME: 9:00AM-12.00PM

INSTRUCTIONS

- Read the instructions and questions carefully before you write the answers.
- Write your **STUDENT NUMBER** in the Answer Booklet given.
- **Answer question 1 (compulsory), and any other Two questions.**
- *Write clearly and legibly.*
- *ALL PAC University's examination rules and regulations apply.*

1. (a) Define the following terms: **(12 mks)**
 - (i) Psyche
 - (ii) Objective
 - (iii) Pleasure principle
 - (iv) Sin
 - (v) Knowledge
 - (vi) Behaviour
- (b) Explain
 - (i) The difference between speculative psychology and scientific psychology. **(4 mks)**
 - (ii) The scientists view of behaviour in relation to human mind. **(4 mks)**
 - (iii) Three ways that study of history and systems of psychology benefits a counseling student. **(6 mks)**
- (c) Jamleck, a student at PAC University is struggling with relational issues with his fellow students, management, and even lecturers. He has approached you for help. In your discussions, it appears that Jamleck lived with his grandparents who pampered him and never corrected his mistakes and views.
 - (i) Using Plato's view of human interpretation of issues in relation to past experiences, explain to Jamleck the probable causes of his relational problems. **(4 mks)**
 - (ii) Using Christianity as an example, illustrate to Jamleck the importance of practical ethics in human relations. **(4 mks)**
 - (iii) In two paragraphs discuss Jamleck's behaviour using behavioural perspective. **(6 mks)**
2. Differentiate between:
 - (i) Philosophers and scientists view of negative behaviour. **(6 mks)**
 - (ii) Opinion and knowledge. **(6 mks)**
 - (iii) Humanistic and psychoanalytic views of human problems. **(6 mks)**
 - (iv) Analyze the nature of pleasure principle in a human's mind. **(6 mks)**
 - (v) Discuss any two contributions that early scientist made to the science of psychology. **(6mks)**
3. With examples, discuss:
 - (i) The psychological concept of survival for the fittest in regard to human behaviour by Charles Darwin. **(6 mks)**
 - (ii) The responsibility of emotions in human problems as viewed by St. Aquinas. **(6 mks)**
 - (iii) What Descartes meant by his view that the body is largely influenced by the mind. **(6 mks)**
 - (iv) The relationship between brain and the spinal cord as viewed by scientists. **(6 mks)**
 - (v) The concept of a person cannot be viewed as parts. **(6 mks)**
4. In two paragraphs explain the meaning of:
 - (i) God is rational, human is irrational. **(6 mks)**
 - (ii) Choice brings liberty or sufferings. **(6 mks)**
 - (iii) Great fathers make great sons. **(6 mks)**
 - (iv) Perception is determined by knowledge. **(6 mks)**
 - (v) Reality is not universal. **(6 mks)**

5. (i) Demonstrate what Aristotle meant by, “Humans have an inborn nature to imitate.” **(6 mks)**
- (ii) Discuss what Emmanuel Kant meant by, “an individual’s past has impact on interpretation of present experiences.” **(6 mks)**
- (iii) With examples describe what Francis Galton meant by, “individual greatness is environmentally influenced.” **(6 mks)**
- (iv) Explain three advantages of Feminism psychology. **(6 mks)**
- (v) Identify any three contributions philosophers made to the development of psychology. **(6 mks)**