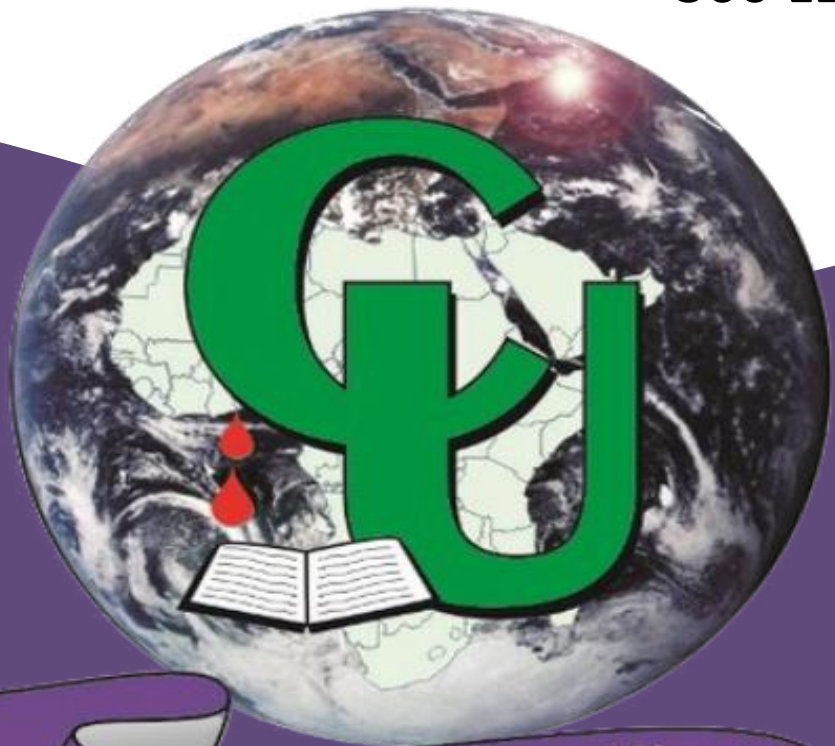


# COVENANT UNIVERSITY

OMEGA SEMESTER TUTORIAL KIT  
(VOL. 2)

PROGRAMME: PSYCHOLOGY

300 LEVEL



*Raising A New Generation Of Leaders*

## **DISCLAIMER**

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## **LIST OF COURSES**

PSY321: OCCUPATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY  
PSY323: PSYCHOLOGY OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE  
PSY328: PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF BEHAVIOUR  
PSY329: POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY

**\*Not included**



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CANAANLAND, KM 10, IDIROKO ROAD

P.M.B 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

**TITLE OF EXAMINATION:** B.SC PSYCHOLOGY EXAMINATIONS

**COLLEGE:** COLLEGE OF LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

**DEPARTMENT:** PSYCHOLOGY

**SESSION:** 2015/2016

**SEMESTER:** OMEGA

**COURSE CODE:** PSY 321

**CREDIT UNIT:** 2

**COURSE TITLE:** OCCUPATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

**INSTRUCTION:** ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER TWO (2) QUESTIONS

**TIME:** 2 HOURS.

- 1a. Counsellors roles in career choice cannot be overemphasized. Discuss any five roles.
- b. Briefly explain the Trait -Factor theory of occupational choice.
- c. Highlight five (5) hypotheses as suggested by Ann Roe
- d. Itemize Holland's assumptions on career choice. (30marks)
  
- 2a. Define the term "recruitment" and list the three major factors that influence career choice.
- b. Explain five sources of job information (20 marks)
  
3. Identify and explain five (5) factors that may be responsible for the source of job information chosen by job applicants (20 marks)
  
4. Explain in details, the concept of "career choice" from the Psychoanalytic perspective. (20 marks)
  
5. Compare Ginzberg's theory of career development with Super's self-concept theory (20 marks)



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**COLLEGE:** COLLEGE OF LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

**DEPARTMENT:** PSYCHOLOGY

**SESSION:** 2015/2016

**SEMESTER:** OMEGA

**COURSE CODE:** PSY 321

**CREDIT UNIT:** 2

**COURSE TITLE:** OCCUPATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

**COURSE COORDINATOR:** DR. S.O. ADEUSI

**COURSE LECTURERS:** DR. S.O. ADEUSI AND DR. E.I. OLOWOOKERE

## MARKING GUIDE

SN	QUESTIONS	EXPECTED RESPONSES
1	<p>a. Counsellors roles in career choice cannot be overemphasized. Discuss any five roles.</p> <p>b. Briefly explain the Trait - Factor theory of occupational choice.</p>	<p>a. <b>***Students are expected to discuss the following points or other related points:</b> Counsellors serve as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A teacher</li> <li>- An Administrator (Inventories/tests)</li> <li>- A consultant</li> <li>- A liaison officer</li> <li>- A referral resource</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(10marks)</b></p> <p>b. At the centre of Trait-Factor/Parsons' theory is the concept of matching. People perform best when they are in jobs best suited to their abilities. Parsons states that occupational decision making occurs when people have achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an accurate understanding of their individual traits (aptitudes, interests, personal abilities)</li> <li>• a knowledge of jobs and the labour market</li> </ul>



		<p>b. Students are to list and explain any 5 sources of career information from the following:</p> <p>In-house recruitment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal recruitment</li> <li>• Employee referral</li> </ul> <p>2) Outsourcing</p> <p>3) On-Campus Recruiting</p> <p>4) Employment agencies</p> <p>5) Executive search firms or head-hunters</p> <p>6) Internet recruitment services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruitment websites</li> <li>• Job search engines</li> <li>• Social recruiting <b>(15 marks)</b></li> </ul>
3	Identify and explain any 5 factors that may be responsible for the source of job information chosen by job applicants	<p>Students are to identify and explain any 5 factors that may be responsible for the source of job information chosen by job applicants:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Educational qualification</li> <li>2. Self-confidence/self esteem</li> <li>3. Skills and Abilities</li> <li>4. Intelligence</li> <li>5. Personality characteristics</li> <li>6. Level of exposure</li> <li>7. Contacts</li> <li>8. Values and motivations <b>(20 marks)</b></li> </ol>
4	Explain in details, the concept of “career choice” from the Psychoanalytic perspective (20 marks)	<p>Students are expected to explain individuals career choice from the assumptions of the psychoanalytic theory, focusing on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Dynamics of personality and the defense mechanism <b>(10 marks)</b></li> <li>ii. Psychosexual theory of development and associated fixations <b>(10 marks)</b></li> </ol>
5	Compare Ginzberg’s theory of career development with Super’s self-concept theory (20 marks)	<p>Students are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. highlight key assumptions of Ginzberg’s theory of career development and Super’s self-concept theory <b>(10 marks)</b></li> <li>ii. identify their similarities and differences <b>(10 marks)</b></li> </ol>



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NIGERIA.

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**TITLE OF EXAMINATION:** B.Sc. EXAMINATION

**COLLEGE:** College of Leadership Development Studies

**DEPARTMENT:** Psychology

**SESSION:** 2015/2016

**SEMESTER:** Omega

**COURSE CODE:** PSY 323

**CREDIT UNIT:** 2

**COURSE TITLE:** Psychology of Substance Abuse

**TIME:** 2 hours

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## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

[30 Marks]

**Instruction:** Attempt to answer **ALL** questions in this section. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Which of these military dictators was the first to execute drug offenders in Nigeria? [a] Sani Abacha [b] Muhamadu Buhari [c] Muritala Muhammed [d] Ibrahim Babangida.
2. The opium poppy war was between [a] UK and US [b] US and China [c] China and UK [d] Turkey and China.
3. All of these were significant factors in the growth of drug abuse across the globe **except** [a] World war I and II [b] the hypodermal syringe [c] overall advance in technology [d] poverty in Africa
4. According to Igbokwe, Agoha, & Akomolafe (2012), which one of these **is/are** not a target for modification in drug addiction treatment? [a] negative thoughts [b] family relationship [c] emotional pains [d] all of these.
5. All of these weigh against the notion of addiction as a disease **except** [a] brain changes also occur in everyday learning situation [b] non-chemical addictions do not conform to the neuroscience model [c] spontaneous recovery rarely occurs in diabetes or hypertension [d] addiction is associated with distress.



6. **True or False?** Addictive tendencies could be passed down to offspring in non-mendelian manner.  
[a] True [b] False
7. **True or False?** There is some evidence that support the notion of drug abuse as self-medication.  
[a] True [b] False
8. Which one of these is employed in the management of opioid dependence? [a] Methadone  
[b] Antabuse [c] metabuse [d] Bupropion
9. Naltrexone therapy is useful in alcohol treatment for the following reasons **except** [a] it blocks opioid receptors that are involved in the rewarding effects of drinking and the craving for alcohol.  
[b] availability of long acting version [c] capability to prevent relapse [d] none
10. According to Fleming and Manwell (1999) \_\_\_\_\_ no of steps may be taken in psychotherapy to treat drug abuse [a] 2 [b] 8 [c] 5 [d] 7
11. Disulfiram may achieve its effect in alcohol treatment through [a] negative reinforcement  
[b] dopamine receptor blockade [c] punishment [d] blockade of epinephrine receptors
12. Which of these is not a method of drug control and prevention in Nigeria? [a] execution of offenders  
[b] border control [c] education [d] compulsory rehabilitation
13. **True or False?** Global survey on drug abuse indicate that Nigeria is achieving considerable success in the war against drug abuse. [a] True [b] False
14. **True or False?** Most drugs of abuse were introduced to Nigeria from other countries. [a] True  
[b] False
15. **True or False?** One should never risk addiction because once trapped is ever trapped. [a] True  
[b] False
16. **True or False?** There is no existence of co-morbidity between substance abuse and other mental disorders. [a] True [b] False
17. Which of the following is classified as a stimulant drug? [a] methamphetamine [b] marijuana [c] LSD  
[d] alcohol
18. One of this form of treatment is used to suppress withdrawal symptoms during detoxification  
[a] behavioural treatment [b] residential treatment [c] medication [d] motivational interview
19. Khat belongs to which class of substance of abuse? [a] cannabis [b] depressants [c] narcotics  
[d] stimulants
20. An acquired reaction to a drug in which continued use of the same dose has diminished effects is known as? [a] dependence [b] withdrawal [c] addiction [d] tolerance
21. Cocaine is extracted from the plant [a] Erithoxylum Coca [b] Erythroxyllum Coca [c] Erytoxylom Coca  
[d] Eritropxyllum Coca
22. According to DSM-V, the suggested number of criteria for diagnosing mild severity of substance use disorder is? [a] 1-2 [b] 2-3 [c] 3-4 [d] 4-5
23. One of these is not a semi-synthetic narcotic [a] hydromorphone [b] meperidine [c] oxycodone  
[d] heroin
24. A substance is administered via diffusion through intact skin. This route of administration is?  
[a] intravenous [b] subcutaneous [c] transdermal [d] intramuscular
25. Substances/drugs with low abuse potential are known as? [a] inhalants [b] soft drugs [c] analgesics  
[d] steroids
26. Hashish oil belongs to which class of substance of abuse? [a] psychedelics [b] depressants  
[c] narcotics [d] cannabis
27. Before the existence of DSM-V, DSM-IV divided substance-related disorders into [a] 3 categories  
[b] 5 categories [c] 2 categories [d] 4 categories
28. The universal death instinct is called [a] Morpheus [b] Thanatos [c] Venus [d] Sonatos
29. One of these is not a psychedelic [a] peyote [b] GHB [c] tryptamine [d] LSD

30. Wheezing may be an indicator that an individual is using/abusing [a]depressant [b]analgesic [c]inhalant [d]cannabis

### Section B: Essay Type Questions

[40 Marks]

**Instruction:** Answer **Any TWO** questions from this section. All questions carry equal marks.

- (a) Discuss Duncan's model of self-medication. [10 Marks]

(b) How does this model differ from the psychoanalytic model? [10 Marks]
- Critically evaluate the neuroscience model of addiction. [20 Marks]
- (a) State the DSM-V criteria for diagnosing substance use disorder. [10 Marks]

(b) According to NIDA and drug facts, list any **five (5) prevention principles**; and any **five (5) effective treatment principles**. [10 Marks]
- Someone desires to have a better understanding of why certain individuals are more prone to substance use, abuse, and dependence. Using the knowledge available to you, provide clear and lucid explanations that will boost this individual's comprehension of the subject matter. [20 Marks]

# COVENANT UNIVERSITY

CANAALAND, KM10, IDIROKO ROAD, P.M.B. 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE,  
NIGERIA.

## MARKING GUIDE

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**TITLE OF EXAMINATION:** B.Sc. EXAMINATION

**COLLEGE:** College of Leadership Development Studies

**DEPARTMENT:** Psychology

**SESSION:** 2015/2016

**SEMESTER:** Omega

**COURSE CODE:** PSY 323

**CREDIT UNIT:** 2

**COURSE TITLE:** Psychology of Substance Abuse

**TIME:** 2 hours

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### Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

[30 Marks]

**Instruction:** Attempt to answer **ALL** questions in this section. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. D
5. D
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. D
10. C
11. A
12. A

- 13. B
- 14. A
- 15. B
- 16. B
- 17. A
- 18. C
- 19. D
- 20. D
- 21. B
- 22. B
- 23. B
- 24. C
- 25. B
- 26. D
- 27. C
- 28. B
- 29. B
- 30. C

**Section B: Essay Type Questions**

[40 Marks]

**Instruction:** Answer **Any TWO** questions from this section. All questions carry equal marks.

S/N	Questions	Expected Answers	Points
1	(a) Discuss Duncan's model of self-medication  (b) How does this model differ from the psychoanalytic model?	(a) the student should include the statement that drug abuse is maintained by positive reinforcement, that drug dependence avoidance or escape behaviour from emotional distress, and that the operant behaviour being reinforced is drug taking.  (b) the student should also be capable of distinguishing this from the psychoanalytic theory of self-medication. Importantly the psychoanalytic model views drug as a substitute for defective ego mechanism.	8

			12
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>
2	Critically evaluate the neuroscience model of addiction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Addiction as a disease</li> <li>ii. Justification of the disease model from the neurobiology of addiction, Mention should be made of the Reward pathway, the dopaminergic system, and associated organs.</li> <li>iii. Criticism of the model. The learning model is a major negation to the disease model.</li> <li>iv. Conclusion: Drug abuse is neuropsychological in its nature. Supportive argument from say, self-medication theories will be rewarded.</li> </ul>	<p>3</p> <p>7</p> <p>7</p> <p>3</p>
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>
3	<p>3(a) State the DSM-V criteria for diagnosing substance use disorder.</p> <p>(b) According to NIDA and drug facts, list any <b>five (5) prevention principles</b>; and any <b>five (5) effective treatment principles</b>.</p>	<p>(a) Student should list the criteria (at least 10) for diagnosing substance use disorder as outlined by DSM-V</p> <p>(b) Student should mention any 5 prevention principles and any 5 effective treatment principles.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>10</p>



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**TITLE OF EXAMINATION:** B.Sc. EXAMINATION

**COLLEGE:** CLDS

**SCHOOL:** SHRD

**DEPARTMENT:** Psychology

**SESSION:** 2015/2016

**COURSE CODE:** PSY328

**COURSE TITLE:** Psychobiological Study of Behaviour

**INSTRUCTION:** Answer Question 1 and any other two

**TIME:** 2 HOURS

**SEMESTER:** OMEGA

**CREDIT UNIT:** 2

- Q1a.** There are criteria to define sleep- Discuss 5mks
- b. Highlight the stages of sleep and differentiate between REM and NREM sleep using appropriate examples 15mks
- c. Identify four sleep disorders and explain any two 10mks
- 
- Q2a.** Discuss 5 characteristics of sexually healthy person 10mks
- b. Discuss 5 types of sexual dysfunctions 10mks
- 
- Q3a.** Explain two theories of sex role development 10mks
- b. Discuss the concepts of sex roles and sex typing with vivid examples. [Note: There will be no score for repetitions] 10mks
- 
- Q4.** Briefly explain the following components of sexuality education:
- i. The seal of marriage covenant
  - ii. Trimester period in pregnancy
  - iii. Two Sexually Transmitted Infections
  - iv. Two family planning techniques
  - v. Two common marital problems 20mks
- 
- Q5.** Explain the following terms extensively:
- a) Homeostasis
  - b) Contraception
  - c) Sexual orientation
  - d) Anorgasmia
  - e) Polysomnograph
  - f) Hunger and Thirst

- g)** Sexual health
- h)** Hypnagogic hallucination
- i)** Hypnopompic hallucination

**20mks**



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**COLLEGE:** CLDS

**SCHOOL:** SHRD

**DEPARTMENT:** Psychology

**SESSION:** 2015/2016

**COURSE CODE:** PSY328

**COURSE TITLE:** Psychobiological Study of Behaviour

**INSTRUCTION:** Answer Question 1 and any other two

**TIME:** 2 HOURS

**SEMESTER:** OMEGA

**CREDIT UNIT:** 2

**Marking Guide**

- Q1a.** There are certain criteria to define sleep-Expatiate
- b.** Identify the stages of sleep and differentiate between REM and NREM sleep
  - c.** Identify four sleep disorders and explain one
  - d.** Answer *yes* or *no* to the questions below:

**Answer**

**a.** To define sleep in humans, certain criteria are used:

- Behavioural changes (e.g. body posture and being less responsive to stimuli)
- Electrophysiological changes measured by electroencephalogram (EEG measures brain wave and cortical activities), electrooculogram (EOG measures eye movements), and electromyogram (EMG measures muscle tension).
- Physiological changes (e.g. changes in heart-rate, body temperature, and breathing) (Moorcroft, 1993). **5mks**

**b.** The following are the acknowledged stages of sleep:

**Stage 1**

Stage 1 sleep, or drowsiness, is often described as first in the sequence, especially in models where waking is not included. Polysomnography shows a 50% reduction in activity between wakefulness and stage 1 sleep. The eyes are closed during Stage 1 sleep, but if aroused from it, a person may feel as if he or she has not slept. Stage 1 may last for five to 10 minutes.

**Stage 2**

Stage 2 is a period of light sleep during which polysomnographic readings show intermittent peaks and valleys, or positive and negative waves. These waves indicate spontaneous periods of muscle tone mixed with periods of muscle relaxation.

**Stages 3 and 4**

These are deep sleep stages, with Stage 4 being more intense than Stage 3. These stages are known as slow-wave, or delta, sleep. During slow-wave sleep, especially during Stage 4, the electromyogram records slow waves of high amplitude, indicating a pattern of deep sleep and rhythmic continuity.

Differentiate between REM and NREM sleep (Stage 5, REM versus Non-REM Sleep)

REM sleep is distinguishable from NREM sleep by changes in physiological states, including its characteristic rapid eye movements. However, polysomnograms show wave patterns in REM to be similar to Stage 1 sleep. In normal sleep (in people without sleep disorder). The period of non-REM sleep (NREM) is comprised of Stages 1-4 and lasts from 90 to 120 minutes, each stage lasting anywhere from 5 to 15 minutes. Stages 2 and 3 repeat backwards before REM sleep is attained. So, a normal sleep cycle has this pattern: waking, stage 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, REM. Usually, REM sleep occurs 90 minutes after sleep onset.

15mks

c. Identify four sleep disorders and explain two.

The students are expected to briefly explain the meaning of sleep disorder before discussing any of the listed sleep disorders. The clinical definition of a sleeping disorder is a disruptive pattern of sleep that may include difficulty falling or staying asleep, falling asleep at inappropriate times, excessive total sleep time, or abnormal behaviors associated with sleep.

The following are sleep disorders:

1. Insomnia
2. Sleep Apnea
3. Narcolepsy
4. Restless Leg Syndrome

The students are expected to pick and explain two of these four.

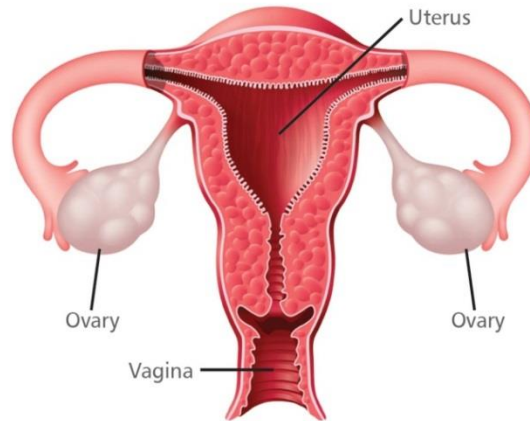
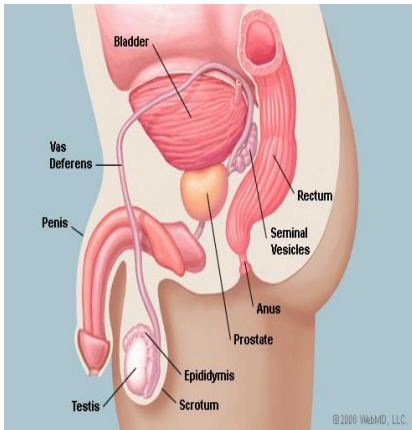
10mks

**Q2.** Draw the female and male reproductive systems. Label and state the function of at least eight (8) parts in both diagrams.

20mks

**Answer:**

- a. Human sexuality deals with the beliefs, orientations and understanding people have concerning issues of physical development, intimacy in relationships, the reproductive system and understanding gender roles. 4mks
- b. Draw an *annotated diagram* of the male and female reproductive systems. Label at least 5 vital parts in each.



**Note:** Annotation implies stating the function of the parts labelled, beside each label.

**10mks**

**Q3a.** The concept of sexuality refers to the totality of being a person- Discuss **5mks**

**b.** Many people have erroneous ideas about sexual matters. Listed below are some core concepts in sexuality education. In not more than one or two lines, state the correct knowledge [the truth] about these concepts or ideas:

- i. Hymen
- ii. Orgasm
- iii. Clitoris
- iv. Hormones and sex
- v. Women determine their child's gender

**15mks**

**Answer**

- a.** Human sexuality deals with the beliefs, orientations and understanding people have concerning issues of physical development, intimacy in relationships, the reproductive system and understanding gender roles. **5mks**

**Total score for Question 3= 20mks**

**Q4a.** Sexual dysfunction disorders may be classified into four categories. Discuss with clear illustrations the four categories. **15mks**

- b.** Explain the concept of sexual health as posited by World Health Organization **5mks**

**Answer**

**a. Sexual Desire Disorder**

- Sexual desire disorders or decreased libido are characterised by a lack or absence of sexual desire or libido for sexual activity or fantasies for some period of time. The condition ranges from a general lack of sexual desire to a lack of sexual desire for the current partner.

- The causes vary considerably, but include a possible decrease in the production of normal *estrogen* in women or *testosterone* in both men and women. Other causes may be aging, fatigue, pregnancy, monotony, disenchantment, lack of mutual respect, medications (depressants) or psychiatric conditions, such as depression and anxiety.

### **Sexual Arousal Disorder**

Sexual arousal disorders were previously known as *frigidity* in women and *impotence* in men, though these have now been replaced with less judgmental terms. Impotence is now known as *erectile dysfunction*, and frigidity has been replaced with a number of terms describing specific problems with, for example, desire or arousal.

### **Premature Ejaculation**

Premature ejaculation is when ejaculation occurs before the partner achieves orgasm, or a mutually satisfactory length of time has passed during intercourse. There is no correct length of time for intercourse to last, but generally, premature ejaculation is thought to occur when ejaculation occurs in under 2 minutes from the time of the insertion of the penis

### **Sexual Pain Disorder**

- Sexual pain disorders affect women almost exclusively and are also known as *dyspareunia* (painful intercourse) or *vaginismus* (an involuntary spasm of the muscles of the vaginal wall, causing pain that interferes with intercourse).
- Dyspareunia may be caused by insufficient lubrication (*vaginal dryness*) in women. Poor lubrication may result from insufficient excitement and stimulation, or from hormonal changes caused by menopause, pregnancy, or breast-feeding
- It is unclear exactly what causes vaginismus, but it is thought that past sexual trauma (such as rape or abuse) may play a role. Another female sexual pain disorder is called vulvodynia or vulvar vestibulitis. In this condition, women experience burning pain during sex which seems to be related to problems with the skin in the vulvar and vaginal areas. The cause is unknown. **15mks**

b. Explain the concept of sexual health as posited by World Health Organization

### **Sexual Health [Meaning – WHO]**

- Sexual health is a state of physical, emotional, mental and social well-being related to sexuality;
- It is not merely the absence of disease, dysfunction or infirmity. Sexual health requires a positive and respectful approach to sexuality and sexual relationships, as well as the possibility of having pleasurable and safe sexual experiences, free of coercion, discrimination and violence.
- For sexual health to be attained and maintained, the sexual rights of all persons must be respected, protected and fulfilled. **5mks**

Total score for Question 4= 20mks

Q5. Explain the following terms extensively:

- j) Homeostasis
- k) Contraception
- l) Sexual orientation
- m) Anorgasmia
- n) Polysomnograph
- o) Hunger and Thirst
- p) Sexual health
- q) Hypnagogic hallucination
- r) Hypnopompic hallucination

20mks

**Answer:**

- a. **Homeostasis:** balancing of the internal environment of the body by its organs...
- b. **Contraception:** any device to reduce fear before, during or after sexual activity...
- c. **Sexual orientation:** deals with sexual ideology or belief held by an individual often dictated by culture, conviction and socialization...
- d. **Anorgasmia:** This deals with the inability of females to reach orgasm under almost all situations or conditions.
- e. **Polysomnograph:** The word polysomnography, derived from the Greek roots "poly," meaning many, "somno," meaning sleep, and "graphy" meaning to write, refers to multiple tests performed on patients while they sleep. A polysomnograph is a machine that converts electrical impulses in the body to a graphical representation which can help determine what's happening as we sleep. Many different activities are monitored by the polysomnograph during a sleep study. These include brain waves (EEG), eye movements (EOG), muscle activity (EMG), heartbeat (EKG), blood oxygen levels (SpO2) and respiration. Each of these activities is represented by graphical tracings on a polysomnogram
- f. **Hunger and Thirst:** The students are expected to explain that the tendency to seek and eat food is the hunger drive. We get hungry in many circumstances. All of the following can make us want to eat: the smell or sight of food, the sound of a dinner bell, even passing our favorite restaurant. Psychologists are interested in the mechanisms underlying the hunger drive. What happens internally that makes us desire food. When organisms are thirsty, they have a tendency to seek water. When they find water and drink, they are no longer thirsty, and the thirst drive is reduced.
- g. **Sexual Health Cataplexy:** Cataplexy is a sudden loss of muscle tone that leads to feelings of weakness and a loss of voluntary muscle control. Attacks can occur at any time during the waking period, although cataplexy can occur spontaneously, it is more often triggered by sudden, strong emotions such as fear, anger, stress, excitement, or humor. Laughter is reportedly the most frequent trigger
- h. **Hypnagogic:** Hallucinations can accompany sleep paralysis or can occur in isolation when people are falling asleep or waking up. Referred to as hypnagogic hallucinations when accompanying sleep onset
- i. **hypnopompic hallucinations:** Hallucinations can accompany sleep paralysis or can occur in isolation when people are falling asleep or waking up. Referred to as hypnopompic hallucinations when occurring during awakening, these delusional experiences are unusually vivid and frequently frightening **2 mks each**

The students are expected to expatiate a-i

20mks

Total score for Question 4= 20mks

**TOTAL SCORES FOR THREE QUESTIONS = 70MKS**

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**TITLE OF EXAMINATION:** B.Sc. EXAMINATION

**COLLEGE:** CLDS

**SCHOOL:** SHRD

**DEPARTMENT:** Psychology

**SESSION:** 2015/2016

**COURSE CODE:** PSY329

**COURSE TITLE:** Political Psychology

**INSTRUCTION:** Answer Question 1 and any other two

**TIME:** 2 HOURS

**SEMESTER:** OMEGA

**CREDIT UNIT:** 2

**1a.** There are theories to explain political leadership and in view of this, use any psychological theory to explain the political personnel and landscape of Nigeria. **10mks**

**b.** Political decision making is a critical component of governance. In view of this, discuss how a government can come to a final decision on a policy issue. **10mks**

**c.** Discuss extensively the Standard Agenda as one of the decision making tools in politics **10mks**

**2.** As a political psychologist, discuss the psychological orientation of Nigerians towards the Boko Haram insurgency, highlighting the role of the media, the international community and the 2015 general elections. **20mks**

**3.** Presidential and Parliamentary systems of government are extremely popular globally, as a political psychologist, which of the two forms of government would you recommend for governance in Nigeria. Provide the rationale for your choice. **20mks**

**4a.** Politics in essence is leadership or attempted leadership-Discuss **6mks**

**b.** What is the rationale behind the study of Political Psychology? **4mks**

**c.** Highlights some of the problems of political leadership in Nigeria and as a political psychologist, proffer workable solutions to the identified challenges. **10mks**

**5.** Discuss the following concepts using appropriate examples or analogies:

**a)** Governance

**b)** Leadership

**c)** Political parties

**d)** Political psychology

- e) Interest groups
- f) Political culture
- g) Political socialization
- h) Motivations

**2.5mks each**



**CANAANLAND, KM 10, IDIROKO ROAD  
P.M.B 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA.**

**TITLE OF EXAMINATION:** B.Sc. EXAMINATION

**COLLEGE:** CLDS

**SCHOOL:** SHRD

**DEPARTMENT:** Psychology

**SESSION:** 2015/2016

**COURSE CODE:** PSY329

**COURSE TITLE:** Political Psychology

**INSTRUCTION:** Answer Question 1 and any other two

**TIME:** 2 HOURS

**SEMESTER:** OMEGA

**CREDIT UNIT:** 2

**MARK GUIDE**

**1a.** There are theories to explain political leadership and in view of this, use psychological theories to explain the political personnel and landscape of Nigeria.

**b.** Political decision making is a critical component of governance. In view of this, discuss how a government can come to a final decision on a policy issue.

**c.** Discuss extensively the Standard Agenda as one of the decision making tools in politics

**ANSWER**

1a. Students are expected to pick one or two psychological theories to explain leadership and personality of political personnel and the political landscape in Nigeria. **10mks**

1b. The Final Decision: There are many ways that a group can make a final decision, decide on a solution, or come to agreement. Some of the most popular ways of making the decision include:

- Consensus: The group members all agree on the final decision through discussion and debate.
- Compromise: Through discussion and readjustment of the final plan, group members come to agreement by giving up some of their demands.
- Majority Vote: The decision is based on the opinion of the majority of its members.
- Decision by Leader: The group gives the final decision to its leader.
- Arbitration: An external body or person makes a decision for the group. **10mks**

1c. Standard Agenda: Developed by John Dewey. It deals with reflective thinking which involves a careful, systematic approach to a problem. Groups who use reflective thinking to make their decisions use of a six-step guide called the "**standard agenda.**"

I. Problem identification- What is the problem? What is wrong with the current situation?

- II. Problem analysis- View the current situation as a balance between restraining forces and helping forces. What are the forces in play in your group's situation?
- III. Criteria selection- What are the goals of the final decision?
- IV. Solution generation- Generate as many solutions as possible. Avoid groupthink by listing many solutions.
- V. Solution evaluation and selection- Measure each solution against the criteria from step three.
- VI. Solution implementation- Enact the chosen solution. **10mks**

**Total Score for Question 1 = 30mks**

2. As a political psychologist, discuss the psychological orientation of Nigerians towards the Boko Haram insurgency, highlighting the role of the media, the international community and the 2015 post-election violence

**ANSWER**

2. This question was designed to test students' understanding and appreciation of politics and the political process. The examiner is interested in narratives that concern the role of the media, both print and electronic, the international community including views of international election monitors and civil society and the post election violence in parts of the country. **20mks**

**Total Score for Question 2 = 20mk**

3. Presidential and Parliamentary systems of government are extremely popular globally, as a political psychologist, which of the two forms of government would you recommend for governance in Nigeria. Kindly justify your choice

**ANSWER**

Students are expected to discuss the two systems of governance before showing their preference for either. A nation's type of government refers to how that state's executive, legislative, and judicial organs are organized. All nations need some sort of government to avoid anarchy. Democratic governments are those that permit the nation's citizens to manage their government either directly or through elected representatives. The office of President characterizes the presidential system. The President is both the chief executive and the head of state. The President is unique in that he or she is elected independently of the legislature. The powers invested in the President are usually balanced against those vested in the legislature. In parliamentary governments the head of state and the chief executive are two separate offices. Many times the head of state functions in a primarily ceremonial role, while the chief executive is the head of the nation's legislature. The most striking difference between presidential and parliamentary systems

is in the election of the chief executive. In parliament systems, the chief executive is not chosen by the people but by the legislature. Typically the majority party in the parliament chooses the chief executive, known as the Prime Minister. However, in some parliaments there are so many parties represented that none hold a majority. Parliament members must decide among themselves whom to elect as Prime Minister. **20mks**

**Total Score for Question 3 = 20mks**

**4a.** Politics in essence is leadership or attempted leadership-Discuss

**b.** What is the rationale behind the study of Political Psychology?

**c.** Highlights some of the problems of political leadership in Nigeria and as a political psychologist, proffer workable solutions to the identified challenges.

#### **ANSWER**

a. This question is to explore students understanding of the relationship between politics and leadership. What are the essential qualities of an effective leader? A great leader leads from the front and never asks others to do what he is not willing to do himself. Yet all too often we expect determination, reliability, focus, accountability, integrity and a host of other qualities in others without first making sure we have these traits in ourselves. The best leaders do not lead by coercion or persuasion. They lead by example. **6mks.**

b. The students are expected to present an understanding of PSY 329 by giving a concise definition of political psychology. Political psychology, as an interdisciplinary pursuit, applies psychological concepts and methods to test theories about elite and mass political behaviour.” In this way, political psychologists have gone “inside the mind” of political elites and average citizens in an attempt to explain a host of political phenomena from how people interpret political information and make political decisions to the role that emotions, identities, and analogies play in forming opinions and evaluating political options.

**4mks.**

c. There are a myriad of problems of political leadership in Nigeria. The students are expected to present some of these problems with probable solutions such as corruption, poor electoral system, nepotism e.t.c

**10mks.**

**Total Score for Question 4 = 20mks**

**5.** Discuss the following concepts using appropriate examples or analogies:

**i)** Governance

**j)** Leadership

**k)** Political parties

**l)** Political psychology

**m)** Interest groups

**n)** Political culture

**o)** Political socialization

**5a. GOVERNMENT/ GOVERNANCE**

Government simply refers to a complex of institutions by which a sovereign state carries out its functions. Government and state are very close that it would seem incredible for one to exist without the other.

**5b. LEADERSHIP**

Who is a Leader? This question on the surface is the easiest question I've asked so far. People in certain roles are leaders, whether they've studied for the role, like a doctor, lawyer, teacher or minister... got elected to the role, like a councilor, council chairman, minister, Senator or President... or worked up the through the organization like a supervisor, manager, Vice President or CEO. You can ask almost anyone the question "Who is a leader?" and this are the kinds of answers they will get. A leader is anyone who occupies a certain position, has a title attached to his name and so on. They are right, of course. But they are only partially right. Leaders aren't leaders because of a job title. Leaders are leaders because they lead. Which takes me back to my previous question "Are people born leaders?" Yes they are. But it isn't just a few that have been handpicked by our Creator or random genetics.

**5c. POLITICAL PARTY**

A political party is a political organization that typically seeks to attain and maintain political power within government, usually by participating in electoral campaigns, educational outreach or protest actions. Parties often espouse an expressed ideology or vision bolstered by a written platform with specific goals, forming a coalition among disparate interests.

**5d. POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY**

The field of political psychology has gained increased attention during the past few years. This course will survey the recent advances, present the classical hypotheses (groupthink, Allison etc.) and link the psychological literature to the scientific study of crisis behaviour. A particular emphasis is on the question of whether or not individual or organizational stress increases the risk of conflict. This question will be dealt within a research project that the instructor is preparing. Students are expected to write term papers in which they advance their own experimental design or in which they present detailed case studies of the behaviour of political leaders in political crises at the domestic or the international level.

#### **5e. INTEREST GROUP**

Students are expected to give a definition of interest group and a brief discussion. The term interest group refers to virtually any voluntary association that seeks to publicly promote and create advantages for its cause. It applies to a vast array of diverse organizations. This includes corporations, charitable organizations, civil rights groups, neighborhood associations, professional and trade associations interest group, also called special interest group or pressure group, any association of individuals or organizations, usually formally organized, that, on the basis of one or more shared concerns, attempts to influence public policy in its favour. All interest groups share a desire to affect government policy to benefit themselves or their causes. Their goal could be a policy that exclusively benefits group members or one segment of society (e.g., government subsidies for farmers) or a policy that advances a broader public purpose (e.g., improving air quality). They attempt to achieve their goals by lobbying

#### **5f. POLITICAL CULTURE**

Political culture is the traditional orientation of the citizens of a nation toward politics, affecting their perceptions of political legitimacy. Political culture refers to the collective opinions, attitudes and values of individuals about POLITICS. There are 2 traditional approaches to the study of political culture. The "individualistic" approach examines the values and attitudes of individuals, frequently through the use of surveys. Because political culture cannot be directly measured, respondents are asked questions designed to illuminate their views about political culture. Unfortunately, there is always the possibility that the questions asked do not adequately represent the feelings of the population and may not properly measure the concepts being tested.

#### **5g. POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION**

Political socialization is a concept concerning the “study of the developmental processes by which children and adolescents acquire political. Political socialization is a concept concerning the “study of the developmental processes by which children and adolescents acquire political cognition, attitudes and behaviours” Agents of Socialization: These Agents of Socialization all influence in one degree or another an individual's political opinions: Family, Media, Friends, Teachers, Religion, Race, Gender, Age, Geography, etc. These factors and many others that people are introduced to as they are growing up will affect their political views throughout the rest of their lives. Most political opinions are formed during childhood. Many Political Ideas are passed down from Parents to young Adults through them expressing their beliefs.

#### **5h. MOTIVATIONS**

Students are expected to give a definition of motivation and a brief discussion. Motivation is the reason or reasons one has for acting or behaving in a particular way, the general desire or willingness of someone to do something. Motivation is defined as the process that initiates, guides and maintains goal-oriented behaviours. Motivation is what causes us to act, whether it is getting a glass of water to reduce thirst or reading a book to gain knowledge. Motivation is a psychological feature that arouses an organism to act towards a desired goal and elicits, controls, and sustains certain goal directed behaviours. It can be considered a driving force; a psychological one that compels or reinforces an action toward a desired goal. For example, hunger is a motivation that elicits a desire to eat.

**Total Score for Question 5 = 20mks**

**Total Score Obtainable = 70mks**



