



FINAL EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2023

COURSE TITLE	MOTIVATION AND EMOTION
COURSE CODE	EPSY1624
DATE/DAY	20 FEBRUARY 2024 / TUESDAY
TIME/DURATION	02:00 PM - 04:00 PM / 02 Hour(s) 00 Minute(s)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. Please read the instruction under each section carefully.
2. Candidates are reminded not to bring into examination hall/room any form of written materials or electronic gadget except for stationery that is permitted by the invigilator.
3. Students who are caught breaching the Examination Rules and Regulation will be charged with an academic dishonesty and if found guilty of the offence, the maximum penalty is expulsion from the University.

(This Question Paper consists of 3 Printed Pages including front page)

*****DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO*****

There are **THREE (3)** questions in this exam paper. Answer **ALL** questions in the answer booklet provided. **[50 MARKS]**

Terdapat TIGA (3) soalan di dalam kertas peperiksaan ini. Sila jawab SEMUA soalan dalam buku jawapan yang disediakan. **[50 MARKAH]**

QUESTION 1

(15 Marks)

Incentives, consequences, and rewards play a role in shaping and reinforcing extrinsic motivation.

- a) Describe your understanding about **incentives**. (5 marks)
- b) Distinguish between **intrinsic motivation** and **extrinsic motivation**. (5 marks)
- c) Explain **TWO (2)** examples of **rewards**. (5 marks)

SOALAN 1

(15 Markah)

Insentif, akibat, dan ganjaran memainkan peranan dalam membentuk dan mengukuhkan motivasi ekstrinsik.

- a) *Terangkan pemahaman anda mengenai **insentif**.* (5 markah)
- b) *Bezakan antara **motivasi intrinsik** dan **motivasi ekstrinsik**.* (5 markah)
- c) *Jelaskan **DUA (2)** contoh **ganjaran**.* (5 markah)

QUESTION 2

(20 Marks)

According to self-determination theory, there are four types of extrinsic motivation that can be organized on a spectrum ranging from no autonomy to full autonomy. These types can be distinguished from one another on the basis of their degree of autonomy: (1) external regulation, (2) introjected regulation, (3) identified regulation and (4) integrated regulation.

Differentiate all **FOUR (4)** types of extrinsic motivation. Provide **ONE (1)** example for each, using the scenario of "why do students submit their assignment on time". (20 marks)

SOALAN 2

(20 Markah)

Menurut teori penentuan sendiri, terdapat empat jenis motivasi ekstrinsik yang boleh diatur mengikut spektrum dari tiada autonomi hingga autonomi penuh. Jenis motivasi ekstrinsik ini boleh dibezakan berdasarkan darjah autonomi mereka: (1) peraturan luar, (2) peraturan introjek, (3) peraturan dikenal pasti, dan (4) peraturan terintegrasi.

*Bezakan kesemua **EMPAT (4)** jenis motivasi ekstrinsik. Berikan **SATU (1)** contoh bagi setiap jenis, dengan menggunakan senario "mengapa pelajar menghantar tugas mereka tepat pada waktunya".* (20 markah)

QUESTION 3

(15 Marks)

Goal-setting generally enhances performance. However, the type of goal one sets is a key determinant in the extent to which a goal turns into action and performance gains. Goals which are difficult, specific, and self-congruent are more likely to enhance performance.

Based on the above, analyze **THREE (3)** reasons behind students' failure to enhance performance despite their goal-setting at the beginning of the semester.

SOALAN 3

(15 Markah)

Penetapan matlamat secara umumnya meningkatkan prestasi. Walau bagaimanapun, jenis matlamat yang ditetapkan seseorang adalah penentu utama sejauh mana matlamat itu menjadi tindakan dan prestasi yang diperolehi. Matlamat yang sukar, khusus, dan kongruen dengan diri sendiri lebih cenderung meningkatkan prestasi.

*Berdasarkan maklumat di atas, analisa **TIGA (3)** sebab di sebalik kegagalan pelajar untuk meningkatkan prestasi walaupun telah menetapkan matlamat pada awal semester.*

*** END OF QUESTION PAPER ***

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