



FINAL EXAMINATION
MARCH 2024

COURSE TITLE	INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY
COURSE CODE	EPSY2113
DATE/DAY	25 JUNE 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 **(20 Marks)**

Human nervous system is classified into Central Nervous System (CNS) and Peripheral Nervous System (PNS). These complex nervous systems are an important pathway to allow humans to take in information from the environment and respond to it.

- Illustrate the **Central Nervous System (CNS)** and its function. (4 marks)
- Illustrate the **Peripheral Nervous System (PNS)** and its function. (4 marks)
- Predict **THREE (3)** scenarios on how the Somatic Nervous System (SNS) and Autonomic Nervous Systems (ANS) allow people to interact with their surroundings and control the body's automatic functions. (12 marks)

SOALAN 1 **(20 Markah)**

Sistem saraf manusia dikelaskan kepada Sistem Saraf Pusat (CNS) dan Sistem Saraf Periferal (PNS). Sistem saraf yang kompleks ini merupakan laluan penting untuk membolehkan manusia mengambil maklumat daripada persekitaran dan bertindak balas terhadapnya.

- Gambarkan **Sistem Saraf Pusat (CNS)** dan fungsinya. (4 markah)
- Gambarkan **Sistem Saraf Periferal (PNS)** dan fungsinya. (4 markah)
- Ramalkan **TIGA (3)** senario tentang bagaimana Sistem Saraf Somatik (SNS) dan Sistem Saraf Autonomik (ANS) membolehkan manusia berinteraksi dengan persekitaran mereka dan mengawal fungsi automatik badan. (12 markah)

QUESTION 2 **(15 Marks)**

Personality is the unique and relatively stable ways in which people think, feel, and behave. For example, Aryan usually enjoys being alone and occasionally meets some of his close friends. His preference stays the same since adolescence and after he was married to his wife. On the other hand, his wife Sheera, likes to go to large family gatherings and social functions.

- Using a **behaviorism perspective**, show **THREE (3)** examples on how personality develops in individuals. (9 marks)
- Relate **THREE (3)** ways on how trait theory can be useful for career selection. (6 marks)

SOALAN 2

(15 Markah)

Personaliti ialah cara yang unik dan agak stabil di mana seseorang individu berfikir, berperasaan dan berkelakuan. Sebagai contoh, Aryan biasanya suka bersendirian dan kadang-kadang bertemu dengan beberapa kawan rapatnya. Kelakuannya tetap sama sejak remaja sehinggalah selepas dia berkahwin dengan isterinya. Sebaliknya, isterinya, Sheera suka pergi ke majlis kenduri keluarga besar dan pelbagai majlis sosial.

- a) Dengan menggunakan **perspektif behaviorisme**, tunjukkan **TIGA (3)** contoh tentang bagaimana personaliti berkembang dalam diri individu. (9 markah)
- b) Hubungkan **TIGA (3)** cara bagaimana teori sifat boleh berguna untuk pemilihan kerjaya. (6 markah)

QUESTION 3

(15 Marks)

Prejudice and discrimination are two interrelated yet distinct concepts that play significant roles in shaping individual attitudes, social interactions, and systemic inequalities.

- a) Distinguish between **prejudice** and **discrimination**. (5 marks)
- b) Demonstrate **TWO (2)** real-world examples on how discrimination manifests in societal contexts. (5 marks)
- c) Show **TWO (2)** ways on how recognizing these differences contribute to fostering inclusivity and combating social inequalities. (5 marks)

SOALAN 3

(15 Markah)

Prasangka dan diskriminasi adalah dua konsep yang saling berkaitan namun berbeza yang memainkan peranan penting dalam membentuk sikap individu, interaksi sosial dan ketidaksamaan sistemik.

- a) Bezakan antara **prejudis** dan **diskriminasi**. (5 markah)
- b) Tunjukkan **DUA (2)** contoh dari dunia sebenar tentang cara **diskriminasi** dimanifestasikan dalam konteks masyarakat. (5 markah)
- c) Tunjukkan **DUA (2)** cara bagaimana kesedaran mengenai perbezaan ini menyumbang kepada memupuk keterangkuman dan memerangi ketidaksamaan sosial. (5 markah)

*** END OF QUESTION PAPER ***