



FINAL EXAMINATION
MARCH 2024

COURSE TITLE	HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY
COURSE CODE	EPSY1124
DATE/DAY	27 JUNE 2024 / THURSDAY
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 4 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)

Behaviorism, originally founded by John B. Watson, emphasized the importance of observable behaviors over internal mental processes and laid the groundwork for further developments in objective psychological analysis.

- a) Explain the foundational principles of behaviorism as established by John B. Watson. (5 marks)
- b) State **TWO (2)** major impacts that behaviourism has on the field of psychology. (5 marks)
- c) Explain **ONE (1)** key experiment conducted by John B. Watson that exemplifies the behaviourist approach to psychology. (5 marks)

SOALAN 1

(15 Markah)

Behaviorism, asalnya diasaskan oleh John B. Watson, menekankan kepentingan tingkah laku yang boleh diperhatikan berbanding proses mental dalaman dan meletakkan asas untuk pembangunan lanjut dalam analisis psikologi objektif.

- a) *Jelaskan prinsip-prinsip asas behaviorisme seperti yang ditubuhkan oleh John B. Watson* (5 markah)
- b) *Nyatakan DUA (2) kesan utama yang behaviorisme telah timbulkan dalam bidang psikologi.* (5 markah)
- c) *Jelaskan SATU (1) eksperimen utama yang dijalankan oleh John B. Watson yang menunjukkan pendekatan behaviorisme dalam psikologi.* (5 markah)

QUESTION 2

(20 Marks)

Gestalt Psychology emphasizes that the whole of anything is greater than its parts, arguing that the perceptual experience is not just a sum of sensory inputs but a coherent whole shaped by the mind's inherent patterns.

- a) Explain how Gestalt principles of similarity and proximity influence human perception. (5 marks)
- b) Köhler's studies with apes demonstrated the concept of 'insightful learning'. State an experiment by Köhler and explain what it reveals about the learning and problem-solving process in animals. (5 marks)
- c) Explain the concept of the 'figure-ground' relationship in Gestalt psychology. Provide two examples of how this concept applies to visual perception and discuss its implications for understanding human cognitive processes. (10 marks)

SOALAN 2

(20 Markah)

Psikologi Gestalt menekankan bahawa keseluruhan sesuatu adalah lebih besar daripada jumlah bahagiannya, berhujah bahawa pengalaman persepsi bukan sekadar jumlah input sensori tetapi suatu keseluruhan yang koheren yang dibentuk oleh pola bawaan minda.

- a) Jelaskan bagaimana prinsip-prinsip Gestalt tentang keserupaan dan kedekatan mempengaruhi persepsi manusia. (5 markah)
- b) Kajian Köhler dengan beruk menunjukkan konsep 'pembelajaran yang berwawasan'. Nyatakan satu eksperimen oleh Köhler dan terangkan apa yang ia dedahkan tentang proses pembelajaran dan penyelesaian masalah dalam haiwan. (5 markah)
- c) Terangkan konsep hubungan 'figur-latar' dalam psikologi Gestalt. Berikan contoh bagaimana konsep ini berlaku untuk persepsi visual dan bincangkan implikasinya untuk memahami proses kognitif manusia. (10 markah)

QUESTION 3

(15 Marks)

Humanistic psychology, often called third-force psychology, emerged in the 1960s as a reaction against the limitations of mainstream psychological theories of the time, which often ignored the uniquely human elements of personality, such as feelings of hope and the pursuit of meaning. It emphasizes understanding the whole person and stresses concepts like free will and the potential for personal growth.

- a) State the differences between humanistic psychology and behaviourism. (5 marks)
- b) Explain what each level of Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs represents and why Maslow believes it is important to fulfil lower needs before addressing higher needs. (10 marks)

SOALAN 3

(15 Markah)

Psikologi humanistik, sering disebut sebagai psikologi kekuatan ketiga, muncul pada tahun 1960-an sebagai reaksi terhadap batasan teori psikologi arus perdana pada masa itu, yang sering mengabaikan elemen-elemen manusia yang unik dalam personaliti, seperti perasaan harapan dan usaha mencari makna. Ia menekankan pemahaman terhadap individu secara keseluruhan dan menegaskan konsep seperti kehendak bebas dan potensi untuk pertumbuhan peribadi.

- a) Nyatakan perbezaan psikologi humanistik dan behaviorisme. (5 markah)
- b) Jelaskan apa yang setiap Hierarki Keperluan Abraham Maslow wakili dan mengapa Maslow percaya adalah penting untuk memenuhi keperluan yang lebih rendah sebelum menangani keperluan yang lebih tinggi. (10 markah)

***** END OF QUESTION PAPER *****