



UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

1ST SEMESTER 2025/2026 ACADEMIC YEAR

FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATIONS FOR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION

EPSC 411: PERSONALITY AND GROUP DYNAMICS

STREAM: R

TIME: 2 HRS

DAY: WEDNESDAY (11.30AM-1.30PM)

DATE: 04/02/2026

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF THREE (8 PAGES)

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INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND TWO FROM SECTION B**SECTION A (30 MARKS)**

1. Which psychologist used the term libido in personality development?
 - a) Freud.
 - b) Pavlov.
 - c) Munn.
 - d) Jung.
2. Traits means _____?
 - a) Characteristics.
 - b) Treatment.
 - c) Transmission.
 - d) None of these.
3. Extraverts have _____ participation.
 - a) Mental.
 - b) Social.
 - c) Physical.
 - d) None of these.
4. When designing reward systems for teams, it is best to encourage cooperative efforts rather than _____ ones.
 - a) Collectivist.
 - b) Individualistic.
 - c) Cooperative.
 - d) Competitive.
5. The defence mechanism in which a student who failed in the examination threw away his books is _____?
 - a) Rationalization.
 - b) Reaction formation.
 - c) Displacement.
 - d) Regression.
 - e) None of the above.

6. Change and stability in emotions, personality and social relationships together constitute_____?
- a) Psychosocial development.
 - b) Cognitive development.
 - c) Personality development.
 - d) Emotional development.
7. Which of the following is NOT a defence mechanism?
- a) Identification.
 - b) Compensation.
 - c) Rationalization.
 - d) Association.
8. Traits can be organized into three levels:
- a) Primary, secondary, tertiary.
 - b) Cognitive, emotional, psychological.
 - c) Id, ego, superego.
 - d) Cardinal, central, secondary.
9. Joy is self-disciplined, focused on achievement and keen to do her best. She would be expected to score highly on_____?
- a) Neuroticism.
 - b) Agreeableness.
 - c) Extraversion.
 - d) Conscientiousness.
10. A student that is friendly, willing to help others and compassionate would score highly on_____?
- a) Extraversion.
 - b) Agreeableness.
 - c) Neuroticism.
 - d) Open to experience.

11. Albert Bandura's social cognitive theory highlights the significance of learning through observation and is also known for which key concept?
- a) Self-actualization.
 - b) Reciprocal determinism.
 - c) The id, ego and superego.
 - d) Unconditional positive regard.
12. Which theory of personality emphasizes the influence of the unconscious mind and early childhood experiences?
- a) Trait theory.
 - b) Humanistic theory.
 - c) Social-cognitive theory.
 - d) Psychoanalytic theory.
13. The influence of parents on the personality of their children is _____?
- a) Non-existent.
 - b) Weakest in early childhood.
 - c) Strongest in early childhood.
 - d) Consistent across the lifespan.
14. Traits are defined as _____?
- a) Physical characteristics that distinguish us from other people.
 - b) Relatively enduring characteristics that influence our behavior according to many situations.
 - c) Unconscious tendencies to act differently according to situations.
 - d) Permanent personality tendencies that determine our behavior in situations.
15. Which acronym is used to denote the Five Factor Model of Personality (FFM)?
- a) ICE.
 - b) SEA.
 - c) SELF.
 - d) OCEAN.
16. Which perspective views personality as a set of stable, enduring characteristics or traits?
- a) Humanistic perspective.
 - b) Biological perspective.
 - c) Trait perspective.
 - d) Psychoanalytic perspective.

17. The Five Factor Model includes which of the following traits?
- a) Aggression, neurosis, sadness, excitement and openness.
 - b) Introversion, sympathy, thoughtfulness, insight and emotionality.
 - c) Socialization, motivation, imagination, stability, assertiveness.
 - d) Openness, agreeableness, conscientiousness, extraversion and neuroticism.
18. Which of the following is NOT a norm?
- a) Hunger.
 - b) Participation.
 - c) Positive attitude.
 - d) Confidentiality.
19. Group dynamics can be characterized as _____?
- a) Cyclical.
 - b) Linear.
 - c) Simple.
 - d) Chaotic.
20. PF test is based on _____ theory.
- a) Eysenck's.
 - b) Cattell's.
 - c) Allport's.
 - d) None of the above.
21. Which is nature of a group?
- a) Stable group structure.
 - b) Have common goals.
 - c) Perceive themselves as being a group.
 - d) All of the above.
22. Which of the following is an informal group?
- a) Interest group.
 - b) Functional group.
 - c) Command group.
 - d) Task group.

23. Group dynamics are the processes _____.
- a) By which groups determine membership.
 - b) That occur between group members within a group.
 - c) By which groups terminate membership.
 - d) By which groups become cohesive.
24. Generalization about a group of people is _____
- a) Social perception.
 - b) Contrasting.
 - c) Projection.
 - d) Stereotyping.
25. According to Tushman (1965), which of the following is NOT a stage of the lifecycle of a group?
- a) Performing.
 - b) Norming.
 - c) Reforming.
 - d) Storming.
26. Individuals with a strong desire to achieve a challenging goal have a strong need for _____?
- a) Power.
 - b) Affiliation.
 - c) Achievement.
 - d) Recognition.
27. After which stage of a group's development has the group formed a common set of expectations of member behaviors?
- a) Norming.
 - b) Storming.
 - c) Planning.
 - d) Performing.
28. Which of the following characteristics is part of the definition of a group?
- a) Unstable relationships.
 - b) Personal accountability.
 - c) Interdependent effort.
 - d) Independent behavior.

29. The right sequence in respect of stages of group development is_____?
- Forming, storming, norming, performing, adjourning.
 - Storming, forming, norming, adjourning, performing.
 - Norming, performing, storming, forming, adjourning.
 - Storming, forming, norming, performing, adjourning.
30. After which stage of a group's development as the group formed a common set of expectations of member behaviors?
- Norming.
 - Storming.
 - Planning.
 - Performing.

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTION (40 MARKS)

THIRTY-ONE (20 MARKS)

- Demonstrate how self-concept relates to academic achievement. (4 Marks)
- Identify and describe the three main body types proposed by Sheldon. (6 Marks)
- Justify the application of the 16PF model in classroom setting (10 Marks)

THIRTY-TWO (20 MARKS)

- Evaluate how personality influences academic performance (4 Marks)
- Analyze Three objectives of personality assessment. (6 Marks)
- Discuss Five methods of personality assessment, giving examples of each. (10 Marks)

THIRTY-THREE (20 MARKS)

- Examine the role of unconscious motives and conflicts in shaping personality according to Freud. (2 Marks)
- Discuss the defense mechanisms identified by Freud, illustrating with relevant examples. (8 Marks)
- Explore factors influencing attitude formation and change. (10 Marks)

THIRTY FOUR (20 MARKS)

- a). Discuss four ways to improve self - esteem among students **(4 Marks)**
- b). Examine how understanding personality patterns and symbols of self can help teachers support learners' emotional and social development. **(6 Marks)**
- c). Critically analyze the relevance of Erikson's theory to contemporary psychological and social challenges. **(10 Marks)**