

HAMIBIA UNIVERSITY

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

QUALIFICATION: DIPLOMA IN TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING: TRAINER		
QUALIFICATION CODE: 06DTVT	LEVEL: 6	
COURSE CODE: CCG620S	COURSE NAME: COUNSELLING AND CAREER GUIDANCE	
SESSION: NOVEMBER 2024 PAPER: PAPER ONE (1)		
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100	

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER		
EXAMINER(S)	Mrs. J. EISEB	
MODERATOR:	Dr. M. TJIVIKUA	

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Answer all the questions.
- 2. Read all the questions carefully before answering.
- 3. Make sure your name, surname, date and question numbers, appear on the answer script.
- 4. Please ensure your writing is legible, neat, and presentable.
- 5. Start each question (1-9) on a clean page.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF _4_ PAGES (Including this front page)

Question 1

Mention any three (3) of the eight (8) purposes of guidance discussed in this course. [3x2=6]

Question 2

Mention three (3) different types of counselling.

[3x2=6]

Question 3

List three (3) differences between guidance and counselling.

[12]

Guidance	Counselling	
3.1. (2)	3.2. (2)	
3.3. (2)	3.4. (2)	
3.5. (2)	3.6. (2)	

Question 4

Read the following statements and indicate if they are true or false.

[10x2=20]

(2)

- 4.1. The humanistic approach to psychology is the fourth force of psychology. (2)
- 4.2. Carl Rogers was the pioneer of the humanistic approach.
- 4.3. Humanistic psychology views personality development as a growth process towards reaching your full potential. (2)
- 4.4. Person-centered counselling, developed by Carl Rogers, is a form of cognitive counselling. (2)
- 4.5. Person-centered counselling (PCC) holds that human beings are motivated to achieve self-actualisation. (2)
- 4.6. Although PCC has six conditions, its three core conditions are congruency, empathy, and unconditional positive regard (2)
- 4.7. The client-counsellor relationship places the client in the role of the expert and the counsellor as non-directive. (2)
- 4.8. In Gestalt counselling the counsellor is passive and awaits the client to lead. (2)
- 4.9. Active listening is an optional attribute for a good counsellor. (2)
- 4.10. A counsellor may refer a client to another professional when the client's needs are beyond the counsellor's scope of practice. (2)

Question 5

Answer all the questions based on the Cognitive Perspective.

[2+3+2+4=11]

5.1. When did the cognitive approach become a dominant approach in psychology?

(2)

5.2. Name three (3) reasons that led to the development of the cognitive approach.

(3x1=3)

5.3. Briefly define the cognitive approach

(2)

5.4. How do the behavioural and cognitive learning theories differ from each other? (2 + 2 = 4)

Question 6

Ellis first developed the ABC model and then added a section D, to form the RET.
[3+2=5]

6.1. Briefly name the different parts of the ABC model.

(3x1=3)

6.2. Write the full name of the abbreviation RET.

(2)

Question 7

Provide an example of Ellis' RET. List what will happen at each of the four stages. Number each section clearly, e.g. A, B, C and D and skip a line between each section. Use the mark allocation per section to guide the number of responses. [20]

- A. (3x1=3)
- B. (3x1=3)
- C. (3x2=6)
- D. (4x2=8)

Question 8

The ego uses a defence mechanism to protect the individual from being overwhelmed by anxiety, through denial of events. Below are various examples of defence mechanisms. Identify the type of defence mechanism. [6x2=12]

- 8.1. Being angry with your boss but screaming at the trainees. (2)
- 8.2. Refusing that you have a reading problem, despite being unable to read and interpret texts correctly. (2)
- 8.3. Claiming someone is annoyed with you but you are annoyed with that person.
- 8.4. After failing his final grade 12 examination, George cannot sleep without his childhood favourite baby blanket. (2)
- 8.5. Being sad about a recent breakup, but acting happy about it. (2)
- 8.6. John failed his CWM test because he did not study but told everyone the lecturer never liked him. (2)

Question 9

Mention four (4) reasons why trainers should refer trainees for more professional assistance. [4x2= 8]

THE END