

## **Assessment 3 Answers**

Introduction to Psychological intervention perspectives (University of South Africa)



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- 1. What is meant by a monocultural view in psychology?
- d. A view that makes Euro-American assumptions about the nature of reality.
- 2. What would a decolonial African psychological approach to psychological intervention look like?
- c. A Psychology that is responsive to the issues in the Global South.
- 3. What is meant by the Global South?
- b. Previously colonized areas in Latin America, Africa, Asia, and Oceania.
- 4. Which statement best reflects the history of psychology in Africa?
- a. Psychology was predominantly used to perpetuate colonialism.
- 5. Which of the following is a limit of a Euro-American psychology?
- a. The acceptance it gives to invisible and supernatural forces.
- 6. Which of the following is proposed as a means to understand African life-worlds?
- b. Supernatural forces shape African meaning-making.
- 7. When faced with unexplainable events, which of the following modalities do Africans explore?
- d. None of the above
- 8. When it comes to sources of knowledge, which of the following do Africans mostly rely on?
- a. Oral traditions and storytelling
- 9. When it comes to other ways of knowing, which of the following does African psychology regard as relevant for Africans? (Choose the option that is most correct).
- d. All of the above.
- 10. Which concept did Pierre Bourdieu (1986) use to explain the complexities of power dynamics in society?
- a. Economic capital
- 11. What do most decoloniality theories share in their critique(s)? (Choose the answer that is most correct).
- a. Decoloniality theories are interested in the complexity of power entanglements between who produces knowledge and for whom.
- 12. Which of the following notions about power is true?
- a. A. Power can be collective and can be shared.
- 13. Which of the following statements best describes patriarchy? (Choose the answer that is most correct).
- a. Patriarchy is the need for men to maintain power over women and children.
- 14. Which of the following statements is true with regard to the waves of feminism?



- c. The second wave resulted in women getting involved in politics and pushing for greater social change and justice.
- 15. Which of the following statements is true?
- b. Howitt and Owusu-Bempah (1994) problematized the role of the white supremacist, capitalist, patriarchal class structure in the feminist movement.
- 16. What is the main aim of African psychology?
- b. To promote a rethinking of colonial epistemologies.
- 17. Which form of racism does the following statement fit into: 'Black and brown people are lazy?'
- b. Symbolic racism
- 18. Which of the following is an example of biological racism?
- b. The belief that certain racial groups are genetically superior or inferior to others in terms of intelligence or physical abilities.
- 19. Which is true about epistemic justice in psychology?
- a. Psychological knowledge and theory should not only be based on Western experience and then extrapolated to non-Western contexts.
- 20. Which is true regarding Indigenous psychologies?
- b. Indigenous psychologies encompass a diverse range of cultural and regional perspectives on the human mind and behaviour.
- 21. When it comes to understanding African culture, which statement is true?
- b. African culture is highly diverse and varies significantly between different regions and countries.
- 22. Which dimension of an African worldview emphasises the relationship with a spiritually divine force in the universe?
- d. Cosmological dimension
- 23. Which dimension of an African worldview states that everything in the universe is interconnected?
- b. Ontological dimension.
- 24. Which statement is true about the origin of liberation psychology?
- a. The liberation psychology movement emerged in Latin America during the struggle for emancipation.
- 25. When it comes to an African decolonial psychology, which statement is true about its goal?
- b. African theorists should be critical of the power of, and the oppression brought about by colonial systems.