



PAN AFRICA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF

**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN MARRIAGE AND FAMILY
THERAPY**

JANUARY-APRIL 2019 SEMESTER

CAMPUS: ROYSAMBU

DEPARTMENT: PSYCHOLOGY

COURSE CODE: PMFT113

COURSE TITLE: ADVANCED THEORIES IN MFT

EXAM DATE: MONDAY 8th APRIL 2019

DURATION: 3 HOURS

TIME: 5:30PM-8:30PM

INSTRUCTIONS

- Read the instructions and questions carefully before you write the answers.
- Write your **STUDENT NUMBER** in the Answer Booklet given
- **Answer question ONE and any other TWO questions**
- *Write clearly and legibly.*
- *ALL PAC University's examination rules and regulations apply*

QUESTION ONE: COMPULSORY

- a) “The family socialises its members into a particular culture through transmitting its cultural codes.” Discuss three ways in which the family does so (6 marks).
- b) Using two examples explain the meaning of cultural stereotyping (4 marks)
- c) i) Explain at least three destructive cultural assumptions (6 marks)
ii) Demonstrate how they can be dealt with by an MFT therapist (6 marks)
- d) Describe any three cultural issues that practising MFT therapists need to consider as they counsel Kenyan immigrants (6 marks)
- e) Discuss how the autonomy and dignity of the individual is preserved within Bowen’s family systems theory (4 marks)
- f) “Class is like the air we breathe”. Analyse any four ways in which class shapes therapists and client’s life (8 marks).

QUESTION TWO

- a) Describe any three key concepts in structural therapy (6 marks)
- b) Discuss any two advantages of using structural theory with an African client (4 marks)
- c) As an MFT therapist discuss three ways in which it is important to address the spiritual dimension as part of the healing process in therapy (10 marks).
- d) “When religion harms...” Highlight five instances when religion is likely to harm clients (10 marks)

QUESTION THREE

3a) “Who we are racially and who we are perceived to be racially shapes our attitudes, beliefs and behaviours”. Demonstrate with five examples the implications of the race of clients for MFT therapists (15 marks)

b) *A white therapist asked an African American client about her family of origin. During the conversation, the therapist learned that the client had several younger siblings. Both she and her siblings were well educated and established successful careers. The therapist responded to this information as follows: “Your parents must be very proud of you and your siblings .It must have been difficult for a poor family to provide their children with all the resources and opportunities that supported your many accomplishments”.*

Explain any five factors that made the therapist to assume that the clients’ family had a poor upbringing yet she never made any references to her family’s economic situation? (15marks).

QUESTION FOUR

- 4a) Using two examples distinguish gender roles from sex roles (4 marks)
- b) A 40 year old man comes for therapy. He states that he has no say in his homestead. He lost his job three months ago and is not able to meet the needs of his family. Discuss at least five issues an MFT therapist would deal with in therapy with this client (10 marks)
- b) Illustrate four ways in which unrecognised gender inequalities can contribute to family problems (8 marks)
- c) Identify one MFT theory that would be appropriate in dealing with gender issues and give four reasons why it is useful (8 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

Use the following case study to answer the questions below

A case reported from Uganda

“People must not only learn to accept defeat but also to be prepared to deal with it. This can be done through pre-electoral and post-electoral counselling. The New Vision recently carried a story of a student of Makerere University who appears to have run mad because he had lost the guild election. In the just-concluded parliamentary elections, many important personalities were reported to have been involved in election violence and malpractices. This is because they were not prepared for defeat. I live close to two losers of the same parliamentary election; but they appear to be going through what I may call Post-Electoral defeat syndrome (PEDS). PEDS is characterised by severe depression. Irritability, hopelessness, confusion, mistrust and general feelings of apathy. People with such feelings may be dangerous to themselves and the people around them. The loss in terms of time, money, physical energy and trust as candidates search for votes is unfathomable. Whereas winners need counselling to deal with their excitement, in case it overflows, losers need more counselling to deal with post-electoral trauma.”
(Bakaswirewa, M, 2001).

- a) Using the above scenario, discuss any five challenges that one might encounter while using MFT Theories in counselling politicians? (15 marks)
- b) Would some theories be more useful than others? Give any five reasons for your answers (15 marks)