

**Question Bank for Psychology Honours & General Elective Students**

**(According to CBCS Pattern)**

**Kendrapara Autonomous College (KAC), Kendrapara,754211**

**Editorial Board**

**Department of Psychology,**

**Kendrapara Autonomous College, Kendrapara**

- 1. Dr. Debakanta Sarangi**  
**Head & Lecturer in Psychology**
- 2. Lt. Sima Mohanty**  
**Demonstrator-cum-Lecturer in Psychology.**

## CONTENTS

<b>SL NO</b>	<b>CLASS &amp; PAPER (Psy. Honours)</b>	<b>SEMESTER</b>	<b>PAGE NO</b>
1.0	+3 1 <sup>st</sup> year	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Semester</b>	
1.1	CC-1	Introductory Psychology	1-9
1.2	CC-2	Basic Development Process	10-25
2.0	+3 1 <sup>st</sup> year	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Semester</b>	
2.1	CC-3	Basic Psychological Process	26-31
2.2	CC-4	Process of Human Empowerment	32-38
3.0	+3 2 <sup>nd</sup> year	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Semester</b>	
3.1	CC-5	Statistics	39-55
3.2	CC-6	Social Psychology	56-73
3.3	CC-7	Environmental Psychology	74-81
4.0	+3 2 <sup>nd</sup> year	<b>4<sup>th</sup> Semester</b>	
4.1	CC-8	Psychopathology	82-84
4.2	CC-9	Educational Psychology	85-90
4.3	CC-10	Psychological Assessment	91-94
5.0	+3 3 <sup>rd</sup> year	<b>5<sup>th</sup> Semester</b>	
5.1	CC-11	Organizational Behavior	95-101
5.2	CC-12	Health Psychology	102-104
5.3	DSE-1	Psychological Research and Measurement.	105-112
5.4	DSE-2	Psychology and Social Issues.	113-114
6.0	+3 3 <sup>rd</sup> year	<b>6<sup>th</sup> Semester</b>	
6.1	CC-13	Counseling Psychology	115-122
6.2	CC-14	Positive Psychology	123-130
6.3	DSE-3	Psychology of Disability	131-132
7.0	+3 1 <sup>st</sup> year	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Semester</b>	
7.1	G.E.1	Introductory Psychology	1-9
8.0	+3 1 <sup>st</sup> year	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Semester</b>	
8.1	G.E-2	Basic Developmental Process	10-25
9.0	+3 2 <sup>nd</sup> year	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Semester</b>	
9.1	G.E-3	Basic Psychological Process	26-31
10.0	+3 2 <sup>nd</sup> year	<b>4<sup>th</sup> Semester</b>	
10.1	G.E-4	Process of Human Empowerment	32-38

### **C.C. 1: Introductory Psychology**

## True-False Questions

(State whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F))

1. The glia cells in the brain are called neurons.
2. The synapse is a part of the neuron.
3. Reflex arcs are coordinated in the brain.
4. The temporal lobe contains the primary visual cortex.
5. The synaptic gap controls the rate of flow of neural impulses.
6. The hypothalamus controls the body temperature.
7. The soma sustains the life of a neuron.
8. Reflex action is not possible without the spinal cord.
9. The synaptic vesicles are in the dendrites.
10. The neural transmission is electrochemical in nature.
11. Thalamus is called the seat of emotions..
12. The somatic system controls the voluntary movements.
13. The dendrites convey messages to other cells.
14. The glia cells surround the neurons.
15. The sympathetic system meets the emergency situations.
16. The cerebellum is a part of the hindbrain.
17. The state of inactivity following neural stimulation is the absolute refractory period.
18. Neurons function according to all-or-none law.
19. The medulla controls the body balance and posture.
20. The cerebellum is called as the little brain.
21. The thalamus controls the functioning of the autonomic nervous system.
22. Damage to the hippocampus affects short-term memory.
23. Our body has five kinds of receptors.
24. The electrical charge in the neuron is positive when it is in a resting state.
25. Sympathetic division is a part of the autonomic nervous system.
26. The spinal cord is a part of the autonomic nervous system.
27. The midbrain contains the primitive centers of vision and hearing.
28. The limbic system contains amygdale.
29. The left hemisphere controls the right side of the body.
30. Lashley propounded the principle of mass action.
31. The parasympathetic system is dominant in normal times.
32. CAT scan is based on person's reaction in a strong magnetic field.
33. Terminal buttons receive impulses form the receptors.
34. Neurilemma helps regeneration of neurons.
35. Neurons obey the law of forward induction.
36. The biological clock is located in the cerebrum.
37. Hypothalamus is called the relay station of the brain.
38. Corpus callosum connects the two hemispheres.
39. The glia cells provide nutrients to neurons.
40. Histology is a brain imaging technique.
41. The endocrine system consists of ductless glands.
42. Hypothalamus regulates the functioning of the pituitary gland,
43. The adrenal cortex is known as the master gland of the body.
44. The endocrine glands release hormones into the respiratory system.
45. Endocrine system is an instrument of communication within the body.

46. Both males and females produce estrogen and progesterone.
47. Compared to neurotransmitters, the effects of hormones last for a shorter duration.
48. The functioning of the endocrine system is controlled by the brain.
49. Progesterone is a female sex hormone.
50. More adrenaline flows into blood stream when the pressure.
51. Psychology is the science of soul.
52. The ancient Greek philosophers defined psychology as the science of soul.
53. Titchener established the first psychological laboratory at Leipzig in German in 1879.
54. Watson undermined the role of the organism in the psychological process.
55. Psychology, in modern times, is defined as the study of behaviors in relation to the environment.
56. The first psychological laboratory was established in the year 1789.
57. Freud is considered as the father of experimental psychology.
58. The first psychological laboratory was established in Zurich.
59. Woodworth defined psychology as the science of mental activities.
60. Psychological facts are not verifiable.
61. First psychological laboratory was established at Stanford.
62. According to Wundt, psychology is the science of conscious experience.
63. Abnormal psychology deals with the development of the child.
64. Watson defined psychology as the science of consciousness.
65. Psychology is the science of man.
66. Psychology studies the behaviour of human beings only.
67. Psychologists primarily focus on the biological determinants of behavior.
68. Wundt used the method of introspection..
69. Watson believed that environment primarily influences the personality of individuals.
70. Psychology as a science is closer to zoology than to sociology.
71. Psychologists use experimental methods
72. Introspection provides subjective experiences.
73. Psychology is as exact as the natural sciences.
74. Psychologists study unconscious motives and urges.
75. Psychology is a social science.
76. James emphasized the study of the functions of mind.
77. Freud emphasized the study of conscious experiences.
78. Cognitive approach emphasizes the study of thought processes.
79. Watson defined psychology as the study of mind.
80. A psychologist usually has a medical degree.
81. Psychology studies mental processes.
82. Abnormal psychology is related to the study of adjustment process.
83. The environmental psychologists study the impact of crowding.
84. According to Watson, psychology is the science of behaviour.
85. All psychologists have to work in laboratories.
86. Child psychology studies the behaviour of children in classrooms.
87. Behaviour cannot be measured.
88. Aristotle said that pineal gland is the seat of the soul.
89. Social psychologists study the impact of propaganda.
90. Industrial psychology studies job analysis.
91. Physiological psychology studies the functions of the parts of the body.

92. Psychology is the study of mankind.
93. Physiological psychologists study the genetic basis of behavior.
94. Child psychology is the same as developmental psychology.
95. Industrial psychologists study the factors influencing accident proneness.
96. Skinner belonged to the psychoanalytic school.
97. Piaget studied intellectual development in children.
98. Hypnosis is a method for uncovering unconscious motives.
99. A psychiatrist may or may not have medical degree.
100. Humanistic approach suggests that people have the potential to make decisions about their lives.

### **Multiple-Choice Questions**

**(Choose the correct alternative from the bracket to fill up the blank or answer the question):**

1. The fatty substance that provides a protective coating to axons is called..... (terminal button, myelin sheath, soma, synapse).
2. ....contain neurotransmitters (dendrites, synaptic vesicles, axons, cell bodies).
3. The autonomic nervous system is controlled by.....(brain, hypothalamus, spinal cord, thalamus).
4. A sensory neuron is also called.....(afferent neuron, efferent neuron, synapse, soma).
5. The primary cortical area for somesthesia is located in the ..... lobe (temporal, frontal, occipital, parietal).
6. Motor neurons are also called.....neurons (afferent, efferent, cortical, inter).
7. ....is a part of the autonomic nervous system (sympathetic division, spinal cord, frontal lobe, cerebellum).
8. The dendrites are at..... of neurons (receiving end, middle, delivering end, below).
9. ....discovered the speech area in the brain (Broca, Miller, Moody, Stebbins).
10. ....plays a significant role in emotional behaviour (thalamus, hypothalamus, frontal lobe, parietal lobe).
11. The receiving end of a neuron is called..... (dendrites, axon, end brushes, nucleus).
12. Action potentials are recorded from..... (eyes, neurons, ear, frontal lobe).
13. Corpus callosum connects..... (two cerebral hemispheres, cerebrum and cerebellum, medulla and pons, cerebral hemisphere and midbrain).
14. Unit of nervous system is .....(cyton, axon, neuron, dendron).
15. The biological clock is located in the ..... (medulla, hypothalamus, cerebellum, spinal cord).
16. ....is called the relay station of the brain (hypothalamus, amygdala, cerebellum, thalamus).
17. ....plays a key role in maintaining bodily homeostasis (hypothalamus, amygdala, cerebellum, thalamus).
18. ....receive stimulations from the internal body organs (exteroceptors, interoceptors, proprioceptors, effectors).
19. ....coordinates reflex actions (brain, spinal cord, hypothalamus, medulla).
20. .... is a part of the hindbrain (medulla, amygdala, cerebrum, thalamus).
21. Damage to..... leads to coma (RAS, thalamus, pons, medulla).
22. ....controls the activities of the endocrine system (thalamus, hypothalamus, medulla, cerebellum).

23. Damage to the..... increases exploratory behavior (amygdala, hippocampus, septum, basal ganglia).
24. The..... lobe contains the primary visual cortex (frontal, parietal, temporal, occipital).
25. ....is not a method for studying brain functions (MRI, electrical stimulation, PET, electroconvulsive shock).
26. The endocrine glands secrete chemicals known as..... (neurotransmitters, hormones, pheromones, endorphin).
27. ....gland is located just below the hypothalamus (pituitary, thyroid, adrenal, thalamus).
28. Insulin is secreted by.....(pituitary, adrenal, pancreas, thyroid)
29. Kamalesh did not grow to be very tall. The doctor told his parents that..... gland did not function properly (pituitary, thyroid, adrenal, gonad).
30. If pancreas secretes too little insulin, it results in..... (hypothyroidism, dwarfism, diabetes, hypoglycemia).
31. .... is not a part of the endocrine system (adrenal, hypothalamus, gonads, pineal).
32. .... regulates the functioning of other endocrine glands (pineal, adrenal, thyroid, pituitary)
33. The sleep-wake cycle is regulated by the..... gland (pineal, pituitary, adrenal, thyroid).
34. The corticoids are secreted by the..... (gonads, pituitary, adrenal cortex, thyroid).
35. Hormones secreted by the ..... controls body growth (adrenal, pituitary, thyroid, gonads)
36. Thyroid plays an important role in regulating..... (body metabolism, blood pressure, sexual behavior, blood sugar).
37. The gonads secrete chemical to regulate..... ( Blood Pressure, metabolic rate, blood sugar level, sexual behavior).
38. Psychology is the science of..... (soul, mind, behaviour).
39. The year 1879 is important for psychology, because during this year..... founded the first psychological laboratory at Leipzig. (Watson, Wundt, Freud).
40. ....psychologists study the genetic basis of behaviors (social, physiological, health).
41. First psychological laboratory was established in the year.....(1779, 1789, 1879).
42. Psychology is the science that studies the behaviour of..... (mankind, plants, organisms).
43. Watson defined psychology as the science of..... (experience, behaviour, mind).
44. Psychology as a scientific study of the activities of an individual was defined by..... (Wundt, Wertheimer, Woodworth).
45. Behaviour of children in classrooms is studied by..... psychologists (abnormal, child, educational)
46. ....defined psychology as the science of conscious experience (Watson, Wundt, Piaget).
47. ....severely opposed the use of mentalistic constructs in psychology (Descartes, Titchner, Watson).
48. The variables changed by the experimenter are called..... variables (dependent, independent, controlled).
49. Wundt first used the method of .....(introspection, experimentation, observation).
50. .... was not a behaviorist (Watson, Woodworth, Piaget).
51. "Psychology has a long past, but its real history is short." was the remark made by .....(Ebbinghaus, Woodworth, Wundt).
52. ....proposed theory of color vision, and audition (Weber, Fechner, Helmholtz).

53. The year..... is the dividing line between pre-scientific and scientific periods in psychology (1789, 1879, 1869).
54. Titchner believed that all conscious experiences consist of sensations, images, and ..... (affective states, cognitions, invisible motives).
55. William James promoted..... (functionalism, structuralism, behaviorism).
56. ....school emphasizes the unconscious determinants of behavior. (behaviorist, functionalist, psychoanalytic).
57. The cognitive revolution in psychology was primarily the contribution of..... (Watson, Piaget, Helmholtz).
58. ....focus primarily on observable aspects of behavior (behaviorists, cognitivists, structuralists).
59. Work motivation is studied by..... psychologists (community, abnormal, organizational).
60. ....is regarded as the father of scientific psychology (Watson, Freud, Wundt).
61. ....popularized structuralism in the United States (Wundt, James, Titchner)
62. Psychology can be best described as a..... science (natural, social, life)
63. According to.....psychology is the science of behavior (Wundt, Pavlov, Watson).
64. .... approach in psychology primarily focuses on the thought patterns of the individuals (humanistic, psychoanalytic, cognitive).
65. The learner characteristics are studied by.....psychologists (developmental, educational, comparative).
66. Sigmund Freud has immense contribution to the field of..... psychology (abnormal, organizational, community).
67. ....psychology studies the behavioral similarities and differences among organisms belonging to different species (abnormal, comparative, developmental).
68. .... believe that behaviors which get rewards from the environment are strengthened (cognitivists, psychoanalysts, behaviorists).
69. ....believe that the whole is different from the sum of its parts ( Gestaltists, behaviorists, structuralists)
70. ....was a cognitive psychologist (Watson, Piaget, James)
71. ....psychology studies how to make the propaganda most effective, (educational, social, developmental).
72. The proponents of..... approach believe that people respond to their interpretations of the external events (behavioristic, functionalist, cognitive).
73. Freud was the founder of..... (Structuralism, behaviorism, psychoanalysis).
74. The influence of crowding on human behavior is studied by..... (social, abnormal, environmental) psychologists
75. Any change in physical energy that is capable of evoking a response is called.....(environment, stimulus, natural setting).
76. The conative aspect of human beings refers to their ..... (emotion, motivation, cognition).
77. ....psychologists primarily study how individuals process information (cognitive, developmental, counseling).
78. The best method to analyze personal experiences is..... (objective observation, introspection, experimentation).
79. ....method is most suitable to study the migration of birds. (naturalistic observation, experimental, case-study).

80. The data collected through .....method is most likely to suffer from researcher's bias (experimental, observational, correlational).
81. Introspection is also called..... (subjective observation, objective observation, subjective experimentation).
82. In the experimental method, psychologist manipulates.....variable (independent, dependent, extraneous)
83. All of the following are involved in the experimental method except.....(independent variable, controlled variable, introspection).
84. ....is a statement of the expected result, (hypothesis, design, dependent variable).
85. The covert activities can be studied through .....observation (objective, subjective, naturalistic).
86. In ..... a person provides a verbal report after the mental activity ceases (introspection, retrospection, observation).
87. ....method helps in establishing cause-and effect relationship (experimental, correlational, case-study).
88. ....experiences cannot be accessed through introspection (conscious, personal, unconscious).
89. An experimental situation always requires..... (a laboratory, controlled conditions, statistical analysis).
90. ....method is most scientific method in psychology, (case-history, observational, experimental)
91. In the experimental method, the psychologist keeps,..... variables constant (independent, dependent, controlled).
92. Crowd behaviour can be observed through the method of.....(case history, experimentation, naturalistic observation)
93. By..... method, the overt activities are observed, (introspection, objective observation, statistical)
94. While using.....method in psychology, one has to divide his attention between two mental activities, (experimental, subjective observation, case-study).
95. Teacher's observation of students' behaviour in the classroom is an example of observation (covert participant, overt participant, naturalistic).
96. By randomly assigning subjects into different groups, the experimenter controls the effects of ..... variables (independent, dependent, extraneous).
97. Hypothesis is stated before deciding the..... (Problem, research design, independent variable).

### **Short-Type Questions**

**(Write the answer to each question in five sentences)**

1. What are the functions of the receptors?
2. What is reflex arc?
3. Briefly state the structures of a neuron.
4. What is reflex action?
5. What is the function of parasympathetic division?
6. How are dendrites different from terminal buttons?
7. Differentiate between receptors and effectors?
8. Explain all-or-none law.
9. What are the functions of hypothalamus?
10. What is the difference between afferent and efferent neurons?



11. What is the role of autonomic nervous system during emotion?
12. Discuss the functions of the spinal cord.
13. Briefly state the functions of a neuron.
14. State the divisions of the cerebrum.
15. What are the major divisions of the hindbrain?
16. Does the human brain act as a whole?
17. Explain the law of equipotentiality.
18. Explain the principle of mass action.
19. What is neuron?
20. Explain synapse.
21. Briefly state the major functions of the autonomic nervous system.
22. What is the function of the cerebellum?
23. Which part of the human brain is responsible for temperature regulation?
24. What is neural transmission?
25. What are the functions of the sympathetic division?
26. Why the pituitary is called the master gland?
27. Briefly state the functions of adrenal glands.
28. What important functions gonads serve in the endocrine system?
29. What happens when thyroid gland functions abnormally?
30. What are the functions of the pancreas?
31. Describe the subject matter of educational psychology.
32. What is the practical significance of studying psychology?
33. Is psychology the study of soul? Explain.
34. Explain psychology as the science of behaviour.
35. What is abnormal psychology?
36. Explain social psychology?
37. Define educational psychology?
38. Why is Wundt famous in psychology?
39. What is wrong in defining psychology as the study of consciousness?
40. Give an acceptable definition of psychology.
41. What is the subject matter of child psychology?
42. Explain the nature of psychology?
43. Do you accept the statement that psychology is the study of soul? Give reasons.
44. Explain the subject matter of industrial psychology.
45. How is psychology related to anthropology?
46. Explain the biological approach to the study of psychology.
47. Explain the contribution of the behaviourists.
48. What do psychologists' study?
49. What is cognition?
50. How is developmental psychology related to child psychology?
51. How is psychology used in sports?
52. What is wrong in defining psychology as the science of man?
53. What is the subject matter of physiological psychology?
54. Is psychology a science?
55. Show the relationship of psychology with sociology.
56. Briefly state the cognitive approach to psychology.
57. What do health psychologists do?

58. What is the subject matter of environmental psychology?
59. What is counseling psychology?
60. What was the contribution of Watson?
61. What are the limitations of the experimental method?
62. Write a note on subjective observation.
63. What is naturalistic observation?
64. What are the advantages of observational methods?
65. What is independent variable?
66. Examine the concept of dependent variable
67. Write a note on observation method.
68. Give an example of dependent variable.
69. What are the limitations of observational methods?
70. What is the purpose of correlation method?
71. Explain the concept of controlled variable
72. What are the merits of the experimental method?
73. Point out the limitations of the introspective method.
74. What are the limitations of the case-history method?
75. How is participant observation different from non-participant observation?
76. How can extraneous variables be controlled?
77. Briefly state the steps in the experimental method?
78. What is a control-group design?

### **Essay type question**

#### **Write long answers.**

1. Describe the structure and functions of a typical neuron with the help of a diagram.
2. Describe the structure and functions of the human brain.
3. Explain the structure and functions of the central nervous system.
4. Describe the structure and functions of the autonomic nervous system.
5. Describe the structure of a neuron and explain the process of neural transmission.
6. Discuss the different methods used for studying brain function
7. Describe the endocrine system along with the functions of its different parts.
8. Define psychology. Discuss psychology as a science of behavior, experiences, and mental processes.
9. Explain the meaning, nature, and subject matter of psychology.
10. Define psychology. Is psychology a science?
11. Define psychology. Explain the origin and development of scientific psychology.
12. What do psychologists do? Discuss the various approaches used by psychologists in studying behaviors and conscious experiences.
13. Name and discuss the various branches of psychology.
14. Discuss in detail the objectives and applications of abnormal, social, and cognitive psychology.
15. Discuss the scope of psychology as a social science discipline.
16. What is observational method? Discuss the merits and limitations of different types of observations.
17. Discuss the important features of the experimental method. What are the merits and limitations of this method?
18. What is subjective observation? Discuss its merits and demerits.

19. What is experimental method? Discuss how extraneous variables can be controlled?
20. Discuss the utility of and steps involved in the experimental method.
21. Explain the case-study method using a suitable example, and point out its merits and limitations.
22. Explain the utility of the correlation method with the help of an example.

## C.C. 2: Basic Developmental Process

### True –False.

1. Development is systematic changes between birth and death.
2. Development is only growth and no decay
3. Human developments are influenced by both maturation and Learning.
4. Changer in perception, Language learning, memory and problem solving cognitive developments.
5. Interpersonal skills and roles played in the family are psychosocial developments.
6. Environmental influence on the developing individual are called nature.
7. Development is only quantitative.
8. All psychologists agree that development is continues.
9. Both stability and change are characteristics of development.
10. Age norms are commonly used for understanding life span development.
11. Our developments are not cultural influenced by historical or contexts.
12. Human developments can be better explained through multidisciplinary studies.
13. There is no pattern in the development of human beings.
14. Human developments move from specific to general.
15. Rate of development is not same for all.
16. Children move from allocentrism to egocentrism.
17. Physical, Social and cognitive developments and are interdependent.
18. Ecology refers to the habitat within which we grow and live.
19. Prenatal period is normally 310 days.
20. The human life begins as a single cell.
21. Prenatal period is commonly divided into three stages.
22. A zygote divides itself many times to form a hollow ball of cells called blast tube.
23. By the end of germinal period, major human organs take shape.
24. The fetal period ends by 8th week of of the prenatal stage.
25. Newborns have capacity to learn from experiences.
26. Infants also demonstrate social and emotional behavior.
27. During childhood years, the brain and head grow rapidly than body any other parts of the body.
28. Egocentrism is the major cognitive style of children during early childhood years.
29. The Term adolescence comes from the Latin word adolescere.
30. Physical changes that occur during adolescence are not universal.
31. Egocentrism is a significant characteristic of adolescent personality.
32. Delinquency and substance abuse are two major problems of adolescence.
33. Capacity of short term memory significantly changes with aging.
34. Stochastic the theories suggest process of living... that aging results from
35. Change due to primary aging are caused by the genetic factors.
36. Disease, disuse or abuse of our body are caused of secondary aging.
37. No socio- emotional changes happen to during old age.
38. People usually perceive retirement as a quite positive change in life.
39. The psychological state of dying is linked to one's feelings of resignation.
40. Fluid intelligence increases throughout the life span.

### Fill in the blanks

1. Development is defined as the systematic changes that occur between..... (birth and death, conception and birth, conception and death).
2. .... is not an aspect of human development. (physical, cognitive, psycho social, ecological,)
3. Human development is influenced by ..... (Maturation and learning, Maturation alone, Learning alone)
4. Human development is..... (only quantitative, only qualitative, both qualitative and quantitative).
5. .... is not a characteristics of human development. (Lifelong process, plasticity, only gain, Multidirectional).
6. Cephalo-caudal sequence views that human development proceeds from ..... (Head to foot, foot to head, center to extremities, extremities to center).
7. Different areas of development are..... (Independent, partially inter-related, disintegrated, inter-related and wholistic).
8. ....is not a period of the prenatal stage. (Germinal stage, fetal stage, infancy, embryonic stage).
9. The life of a human child a beings with a single cell as big as a..... (hen's egg, peanut, pin head, grapes)
10. The germinal period consists of..... (Two weeks, two days two months, two years)
11. The period of fetus lasts from..... ( conception to birth, conception to 3rd week, 3rd week to 8th week, 9th week to birth)
12. Childhood years span over the period between..... (birth to puberty, age 2 to puberty, age 2 to age 4, birth to age 2)
13. The nature of childhood thinking is.....(egocentric, animistic, centration type, all the above)
14. In general adolescence is a period of..... (certainty, convection, anxiety, boredom).
15. .... memory processes usually declines during adults years. (Short term memory, semantic memory, episodic memory, procedural memory).
16. Adolescence ego centricism is characterized by..... (Imaginary audience, personal fable, allention getting behaviour, all the above).
17. Prenatal period consists of..... days. (280, 140, 70, 310 days)
18. Prenatal period is commonly divided into..... stages.( 3, 4, 5, 6)
19. The fertilized cell is called..... (embryo, ovum, zygote, blastula)
20. Development moves from heteronomy to..... (Autonomy, general, allocentricism).

### Short Type Questions

**Write answered within five sentences.**

1. State any two factors influencing development.

2. Distinguish between Embryo and Fetus.
3. State any two important problems of old age.
4. State any two principles of development.
5. Distinguish between growth and development
6. Distinguish between maturation and learning.
7. State two important factors influencing prenatal-development.
8. Describe the problems of adolescence period.
9. Distinguish between death and dying.
10. State how one can cope with the problems of old age.

### **Short-Type Questions**

1. Write short notes on the following.
  - (a) Change in development
  - (b) Growth is predictable
  - (c) Stages of development
  - (d) Cephalocaudal development.
  - (e) Proximodistal development.
  - (f) Maturation
  - (g) The Psycho dynamic perspective development
  - (h) Mechanistic perspectives of development
2. Write brief notes on the following:
  - (a) Period of fetus
  - (b) Fertilization
  - (c) Zygote
  - (d) Multiple birth
  - (e) Sex determination
  - (f) Rh factors
  - (g) Maternal disease
  - (h) Embryonic period
  - (i) Development of fear
  - (j) Sleep of neonate
  - (k) Sensory development of the neonate
  - (l) Motor skills during preschool age
  - (m) Social development during early childhood
  - (n) Anger and Fear
  - (o) Joy and Happiness
  - (p) Factors influencing prenatal development
  - (q) Sex Determination
  - (r) Chromosomes and genes
  - (s) Socialization.
  - (t) Material diseases
3. Write short notes on the following:
  - (a) Difference between adolescence and adulthood
  - (b) Substance abuse during adolescence
  - (c) Eating disorders during adolescence
  - (d) Assimilation

- (e) Accommodation
  - (f) Sensory motor period
  - (g) Pre operational period
  - (h) Seriation
  - (i) Mental representation period
  - (j) Piaget's view on moral development
  - (k) Negative social behaviour during adolescence
  - (l) Positive social behaviours during adolescence
  - (m) Sexual behaviour during adolescence
4. Write brief notes on the following:
    - (a) Resolution of identity crisis.
    - (b) Self-control and brain.
  5. Write short notes on the following:
    - (a) Development of gender roles,
    - (b) Gender typing
    - (c) Gender stereotypes
    - (d) Role of Personal identity in society
    - (e) Identity crisis
    - (f) Self-control deficit.
  6. Distinguish between:
    - (a) Middle Childhood and Late Childhood
    - (b) Prenatal Period and Toddlerhood
    - (c) Nature and Nurture
    - (d) Stability and Change
    - (e) Universality and Context Specificity
  7. Write short notes on the following:
    - (a) Adolescence
    - (b) Late Adulthood
    - (c) The Goodness and Badness of Human Nature
    - (d) Ethnicity
    - (e) Normative and Non-normative Influences
    - (f) Critical Period
    - (g) Maturation
    - (h) Heredity.
  8. Write short notes on the following:
    - (a) Eclectic Orientation
    - (b) Imprinting
    - (c) Classical Conditioning
  9. Point out the differences between:
    - (i) Estrogen and Testosterone
    - (ii) Cephalocaudal and Proximodistal Development
    - (iii) Ulnar grasp and Pincer grasp
    - (iv) Marasmus and Kwashiorkor
    - (v) Thyroxine and Growth Hormone (GH)
  10. Write short notes on:
    - (i) Skeletal Age
    - (ii) Synapse

- (iii) Cerebrum
- (iv) Cerebral Localization
- (v) Puberty
- (vi) Pincer grasp
- (vii) Menarche
- (viii) Scalar Trend
- (ix) Marasmus
- (x) Deprivation Dwarfism

11. Write short notes on:

- (a) Accommodation
- (b) Working Memory
- (c) Priming
- (d) Meta cognition
- (e) Pragmatics of Intelligence
- (f) Episodic Memory
- (g) Meta memory
- (h) Reversibility

12. Point out the differences between:

- (a) Inductive Reasoning and Deductive Reasoning.
- (b) Cognition and Intelligence.
- (c) Adaptation and Equilibration.
- (d) Induction and Deduction.
- (e) Crystallized Intelligence and Emotional Intelligence.
- (f) Thought about Reality and Thought about Possibility.

13. Write brief notes on the following:

- (a) Absolute Limen
- (b) Cornea
- (c) Iris
- (d) Aqueous humor and vitreous humor
- (e) Lens
- (f) Rods and Cones
- (g) Blind spot
- (h) Mechanism of Vision
- (i) Dark adaptation
- (j) Purkinjee phenomenon
- (k) Color vision
- (l) Cochlea
- (j) Basilar Membrane
- (n) Taste buds
- (o) Pain sensation
- (p) The Static sense
- (q) Closure
- (r) Phi phenomenon
- (s) Inclusiveness
- (u) Grouping
- (v) Moon Illusion
- (w) Good Figure Theory



- (x) Errors in Perception
  - (y) Muller-Lyre Illusion
  - (z) Transduction
14. Explain the following:
- (a) Generalization in conditioning.
  - (b) Experimental neuroses
  - (c) Negative conditioning
  - (d) Unconditioning
  - (e) Bar pressing experiment
  - (f) Differentiation in conditioning
  - (g) Spontaneous Recovery.
  - (h) Reinforcement
  - (i) Experimental extinction
  - (j) Learning curve
  - (k) Amnesia
  - (l) Repression
  - (m) System of memory
  - (n) Information Processing
15. Write brief notes on the following:
- (a) Retrograde amnesia.
  - (b) Theory of Disuse.
  - (c) Skaggs-Robinson Hypotheses.
  - (d) Role of Interpolated Activity in forgetting.
  - (e) Competition of responses.
  - (f) Recent View on Memory.
  - (g) Encoding and Storage.
  - (h) Retrieval failure.
  - (i) Chunking.
  - (j) Sensory Memory.
  - (k) Gestalt factors of forgetting.
16. Write Short Notes on the Following
1. Speech defects
  2. Factors blocking child's language development
  3. Poor language development
  4. Socialised speech
  5. Babbling stage
  6. Baby talk
  7. Improvement of speech
  8. Factors influencing language development
  9. Cluttering
  10. Stammering
  11. Stuttering
  12. Phenobic development of infants
  13. Speech pathology
  14. Speech sound errors and method of studying it
  15. Functions of language
  16. Reading problem
  17. Speech defects
  18. Development of vocabulary and comprehension
  19. Tools of communication
  20. Early vocalisation
  21. Passive vocabulary
  22. Active vocabulary
  23. Questioning stage
  24. Bilingualism
  25. Language system
  26. Phonology
  27. Syntax
  28. Semantics
  29. Morpheme
  30. Prelinguistic
  31. Pre-speech
  32. Social class and language development
  33. Improvement of language development
  34. Language and socialisation
  35. Factors blocking quick language development
  36. Echo reaction stage
  37. Delayed speech.
  38. Language and brain
  39. Bilingualism
  40. Predisposition.
17. Distinguish between the following.
1. Lipping and slurring
  2. Lipping and stuttering
  3. Speech and language
  4. Ego-centric and socialised speech
  5. Language and vocabulary
  6. Active and passive vocabulary
  - 7.

Listening and speaking 8. Stuttering and stammering 9. Linguistic competence and performance 10. Cluttering and stuttering 11. Speech disorder and speech defect.

18. Write brief notes on the following:

- (a) Percept
- (b) Rigidity in thinking
- (c) Language and thought
- (d) Thinking and images
- (e) Development of concepts
- (f) Tools of thinking
- (g) Incubation
- (h) Thinking as mental trial and error
- (i) Central theory of thinking
- (j) Peripheral theory of thinking
- (k) Prevention of Rigidity
- (l) Percepts
- (m) Images
- (n) Propositions
- (o) Divergent thinking
- (p) Importance of Reasoning
- (q) Post decision dissonance
- (r) Decision thinking in groups
- (s) Personality and decision making

### **Long Type Questions.**

1. What is development ? Describe the important developments during this period.
2. Briefly discuss how various factors influence human development.
3. What is development? State the principles of development.
4. What is prenatal development? Describe the different stages of prenatal development.
5. Examine the various factors influencing prenatal development.
6. Describe the characteristics of and challenges of adolescence period
7. What is meant by basic development? Discuss the meaning and nature of development.
8. Explain the principles and characteristics of development.
9. Distinguish between growth and development with explain.
10. State and explain different types of development.
11. What do you understand by trends of development? Explain the trends of development in detail.
12. Distinguish between maturation and learning. Are they related? Explain with examples.
13. Write a brief note on the ecology of human development.
14. Indicate the importance of heredity and environment in development.
15. Give a brief idea about the various perspectives of development.
16. What is meant by perspectives of development? Discuss in detail the human and psychodynamic perspectives of development.
17. Describe in detail the genetic bases of development
18. Explain the laws of hereditary transmission.
19. Describe the mechanism of hereditary transmission.

20. What is understood by sex determination? State how sex of a human baby is determined.
21. State briefly the various stages of development
22. Examine the basic laws of transmission according to Mendalian theory.
23. Write a note on the post menalions theory. How it differs from the mendalian theory?
24. Critically analyse the effect of heredity on human development.
25. What is Multiple birth? Distinguish between fraternal and identical twins.
26. State the incidence and causes of multiple birth.
27. Examine the complications of multiple pregnancy? Is it necessary to prevent multiple pregnancy?
28. Write a note on the management, prevention and treatment of multiple pregnancy.
29. What is prenatal development? Discuss its various stages.
30. Discuss the structure of prenatal development.
31. Critically examine prenatal development of functions.
32. Write a brief essay on the factors influencing prenatal development.
33. Describe the physical and motor developments during infancy.
34. Discuss how emotion develops during childhood.
35. What is meant by social development? State how social development takes place during childhood.
36. Why adolescence is considered as a critical period in human life? Discuss some major concerns of adolescence period.
37. Describe the physical and motor developments during adolescence.
38. Describe with relevant examples the social and emotional developments during adolescents.
39. Write a note on the relationship between physical development, social acceptance and personality factors of adolescents.
40. What are the adjustment demands of adolescent period? Explain with examples.
41. Write a note on the sexual behaviour during adolescence period.
42. Describe the cognitive development during infancy with examples.
43. Examine briefly Piaget's stages of cognitive development.
44. What do you understand by moral development? Describe Kohlberg's stages of moral development.
45. Indicate how the human cognitive developments extends to adolescence period.
46. Write a note on the development of conscience and morality.
47. What is understood by the concept of self? How the experience of self gives first-hand experience of one self. Explain with examples.
48. Explain what is self and describe how self develops.
49. Differentiate between self and identity with examples.
50. Describe how gender role develops. Define structure of self and explain the Freudian concept of structure of self.
51. Indicate how Freud attempted to give a scientific classification of self. In this connection, explain the dynamic aspect of self.
52. Why the ego is called self? How the ego develops in a human organism?
53. Describe the various stages of development of self.
54. Examine the views of Kohler, Koffka, Gessel, Piaget etc on the structure of self.
55. Write a brief essay on the development of personal identity.
56. Describe the definition and characteristics of personal identity.
57. What is gender identity? How is it, related to gender rules?
58. Explain how personal identity develops

59. Describe how self-esteem helps in the development of personal identity. Indicate the role of biological and cognitive factors in gender differences.
60. What is identity crisis? How and why, it develops?
61. Indicate how positive social identity and self-esteem are related.
62. What are the factors responsible for self-control? How would you explain self control?
63. Describe in detail the need of self-control.
64. How self-control can be improved? Explain with examples.
65. What is locus of control?
66. Distinguish between internals and externals.
67. Who for the first time developed the Rotter's, Locus of control scale.
68. What is the problem of your test?
69. How have you designed this test.
70. What is the validity of Rotter's Locus control scale?
71. Out of 58 respondents how many are externals and how many are internals?
72. State which category is desirable according to you?
73. Why introspective report is considered in psychological experiments?
74. How would you interpret the results of this test?
75. What is human development? How the study of human development evolved?
76. What do you mean by Life-span Development? Discuss its perspectives.
77. Discuss different goals of scientific study of human development and what do developmental scientists' study?
78. What is modern life-span perspective?
79. Discuss different characteristics or assumptions of the life-span perspective.
80. Discuss three major domains and different periods of human development.
81. What kinds of influences make one individual different from another?
82. Discuss Baltes's Life-span Developmental Approach in detail.
83. Explain the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development.
84. Identify the most important processes, periods and issues in development.
85. Briefly discuss five theoretical approaches to human development.
86. What are two main psychoanalytic theories? Discuss some contributions and criticisms of psychoanalytic theories.
87. Describe three cognitive theories of development with their contributions and criticisms.
88. Discuss the characteristics of behavioural and social cognitive theories with their limitations.
89. What is the nature of the ethological theory of development? Discuss its limitations.
90. Who is propounded of ecological theory of development. Discuss the contributions and limitations of ecological theory.
91. Which of the life-span theories do you think best explains development? Why?
92. Discuss different growth patterns of children.
93. How the brain of a child develops? Discuss the structure and functions of neurons.
94. Discuss how emerging motor skills support the aspects of perceptual, cognitive and social development.
95. What do you mean by sexual maturation? Discuss the sexual maturation of childhood and adolescents.
96. What is puberty? Do you think it is a physical transition from child to adult?
97. Discuss different psychological impacts of puberty.
98. What is cephalocaudal development? How it differs from proximodistal development?
99. Discuss different causes of physical development.

100. "Physical development results from a complex interplay between biological and environmental forces." -Justify.
101. Discuss different causes and correlates of physical development.
102. Discuss some classic approaches of studying cognitive development.
103. How did Piaget describe infants and toddlers' cognitive development and how his claims stood up?
104. What can brain research reveal about the development of cognitive skill?
105. Describe the cognitive development of children during sensory motor period.
106. Briefly state different stages of cognitive development.
107. What Piaget said about the role of environment in the cognitive development of children?
108. Discuss the concrete operational stage of cognitive development.
109. Summarize major developments in the six sub-stages of the sensory motor stage.
110. Explain how primary, secondary and tertiary circular reactions work.
111. State why representational ability is important.
112. State how brain research helps explain Piagetian developments and information processing skills.
113. How does social interaction with adults advance cognitive competence?
114. Explain how the concept of guided participation relates to Vygotsky's theory.
115. What are typical cognitive advances and immature aspects of preschool children's thinking ?
116. Briefly summarize findings about preschool children's understanding of symbols, space, causality, identities, categorization and number.
117. Briefly discuss the preoperational period of cognitive development enumerated by Piaget.
118. What are the achievements during formal operational period? State in detail.
119. Discuss how centration limits preoperational thought ? Point out the reasons why preoperational children have difficulty with conservation.
120. Cite examples of research which challenge Piaget's views on young children's cognitive limitations.
121. Explain the difference between formal operational and concrete operational thinking. Cite factors affecting adolescent's development of formal reasoning.
122. Evaluate strengths and weaknesses of Piaget's theory of formal operations.
123. How do adolescents' thinking and use of language differ from younger children's?
124. Discuss the formal operational period of intellectual development.
125. What is distinctive about adult thought and intelligence?
126. Explain the difference between formal and post formal thinking and tell why post formal thought may be especially suited to solving social problems?
127. Describe Schaie's seven stages of cognitive development and give reasons why intelligence tests devised for children may not be valid for adults.
128. Compare several theoretical views on adult cognition.
129. Cite support for, and criticisms of, the concept of emotional intelligence.
130. In what kinds of situations would post formal thought be most useful? Give specific examples. Do the same for tacit knowledge and emotional intelligence.
131. What cognitive gains and losses occur during middle age?
132. Do mature adults think differently than younger people do?
133. Distinguish between fluid and crystallized intelligence and how they are affected by age?
134. Point out the findings of Seattle Longitudinal Study concerning changes in basic mental abilities in middle age.

135. What gains and losses in cognitive abilities tend to occur in late adulthood and are there ways to improve older people's cognitive performance?
136. Point out the reasons why older adult's intelligence tends to be underestimated
137. Discuss findings on the slowdown in neural processing and its relationship are cognitive decline.
138. Discuss some of the findings of the Seattle longitudinal study with regard of cognitive changes in old age.
139. Compare how older adults deal with instrumental and social problems.
140. Point out several neurological changes related to memory. Discuss how well older adults judge their memory capacities, and cite ways in which their memory can be improved.
141. Identify two aspects of memory which tend to decline with age and give reasons for this decline.
142. Explain how problems in encoding, storage and retrieval may affect memory in late adulthood.
143. Discuss the findings from Baltes's studies of wisdom. Contrast several approaches to the study of wisdom.
144. What educational opportunities can older adults peruse?
145. Differentiate between two types of educational programmes for older adults. Identify conditions conducive to older adult's learning.
146. What is cognition? Point out the differences between assimilation and accommodation.
147. What do you mean by representational thought? When does it occur in child's life ?
148. Explain the difference between "centration" and "decentration" with examples
149. What is "conservation"? Explain conservation of liquid. At what age the child correctly solves these conservation problems?
150. Write a brief essay on sensory thresholds and sensory adaptation.
151. What do you understand by sensation ? State briefly various types of sensations.
152. Describe the structure and function of eye with the help of diagram.
153. Describe the structure and function of ear.
154. Discuss the mechanism of hearing.
155. What is gustatory sensation? Describe the mechanism of taste sensation.
156. Describe the mechanism of olfactory and tactual sensations.
157. Discuss briefly about kinesthetic, static and organic senses. Are they useful in human life?
158. Give a precise definition of perception. Show how it is related to sensation.
159. What is perception. Discuss the fundamental characteristics of perception.
160. Explain the process of perception. How does it differ from sensation?
161. Critically examine the role of organization in perception.
162. Discuss the structural factors of perceptual organization. Illustrate your answer with examples.
163. With suitable experimental studies, describe the functional factors of perception.
164. What is a perceptual constancy? Analyse the various forms of perceptual constancy.
165. What do you understand by errors in perception ? Explain some geometrical illusions.
166. What is an illusion ? Discuss briefly the various theories of optical illusion.
167. Write a brief essay on grouping and Gestalt laws.
168. Give a comparative analysis of perception and illusion.
169. Discuss the various Gestalt laws of perception.
170. Give a brief idea about the perception of depth and distance.

171. Describe an experiment of classical conditioning and indicate how learning occurs by this method.
172. Describe an experiment on operant conditioning and explain the processes involved.
173. What is classical conditioning? Show the relationship between classical and operant conditioning.
174. Discuss the nature and process of classical conditioning.
175. Critically examine the principles of classical conditioning with examples.
176. Discuss about negative and withdrawal conditioning.
177. Describe the implications of conditioning in practical life.
178. What is learning by conditioning? Discuss the salient features of classical conditioning.
179. Discuss operant conditioning technique. What are its practical applications in life ?
180. Distinguish between classical conditioning and operant conditioning.
181. What is classical conditioning? State the advantages and limitations of classical conditioning.
182. Explain the merits and limitations of conditioning technique. Can all learning be possible by conditioning ?
183. Discuss the importance of observational learning method in human life.
184. What is meant by abnormal forgetting? Indicate different types of abnormal forgetting.
185. Examine the contributions of the following psychologists to Learning Psychology. (a) Pavlov, Watson and Skinner.
186. Discuss the basic principles of observational learning.
187. What is observational learning? Explain the importance of observational learning.
188. Discuss the limitations of classical conditioning, operant conditioning and observational learning.
189. What is observational learning? Discuss the various principles of observational learning.
190. What do you understand by Memory? Discuss the process of Memory.
191. Examine the contributions of Ebbinghaus to the concept of Memory. Why it's called Exact Method ?
192. Discuss the concepts of Memory and Remembering.
193. What is forgetting? Discuss various factors that contribute to forgetting.
194. What is retroactive inhibition? How it is different from proactive inhibition? Explain with examples.
195. Discuss in detail the factors of forgetting operating during original learning.
196. Discuss various kinds of Memory.
197. Discuss in detail the Atkinson and Shifrin Model of memory with examples.
198. State the basic points of Analysis or Atkinson-Shifrin Model of Memory.
199. Explain the Neural Network Model of Memory.
200. Enumerate and explain the causes of forgetting with special reference to the interference theory of forgetting.
201. "Forgetting is not so much a matter of decay of old impressions and associations as it is a matter of inhibition, interference and obliteration of the old by the new". Explain the above statement citing empirical findings.
202. Distinguish between memory and refention. How can memory be improved?
203. Explain the phenomenon of forgetting. Can forgetting be avoided?
204. What is short-term memory? How does it differ from long-term memory?
205. Discuss the importance of psychoanalytical cases of forgetting in practical life.
206. What is proactive inhibition? How does it differ from retroactive inhibition?

207. Examine the effect of sleep, mood and emotion on remembering.
208. Discuss the process of memory according to modern psychologists.
209. Discuss in detail how memory can be improved.
210. Discuss the various stages of memory system.
211. What is meant by encoding? How encoding failure leads to forgetting? Explain with examples.
212. What is abnormal forgetting? Discuss the causes abnormal forgetting.
213. Why and how repression comes under abnormal forgetting? Explain.
214. What is amnesia? How forgetting occurs due to amnesia?
215. Discuss the main factors that underlie language development.
216. Briefly describe the various techniques of accelerating language development.
217. State the causes of speech defects of the child. How can such defects be removed?
218. Describe the role of parents and home environment in the development of speech.
219. Discuss the process underlying the language development in children. Do speech and language differ?
220. Describe how language develops in children. Discuss the factors affecting language development.
221. Describe the various stages of language acquisition of a child.
222. Discuss the various speech defects in children describing clearly their causes and remedies.
223. What is meant by language acquisition? Critically examine the various stages of language acquisition.
224. Differentiate between language and speech. Bring out the psychological significance of children's speech content.
225. What is meant by defective speech? How does it affect child's personality?
226. What is delayed speech? Describe the factors responsible for delayed speech.
227. Outline the various stages of language development with example.
228. What is speech? Differentiate different pre-speech from the language development of the child.
229. Discuss the characteristics, properties and structure of language.
230. Explain fully the significance of language development in children. How is language development related to socialization of the child?
231. Explain how language originates and examine the different stages of language development in children.
232. What is babbling? Discuss the development of speech sounds during infancy.
233. State the major tasks in language development of child.
234. Indicate the various factors influencing the language development of the child.
235. How can one help the child to learn language quickly? Does language development depend upon maturation?
236. Critically examine the mechanism of language acquisition.
237. Discuss the causes of poor language development.
238. Outline the stages of language development and acquisition of language during preschool years.
239. What is meant by bilingualism? Discuss the role of bilingualism in speech development.
240. What is defective speech? Discuss how bilingualism delays speech development.
241. Does the environment influence the language development of a preschool child? Comment.
242. Discuss the stages of language acquisition? Does it vary from language development.



243. Differentiate between language and speech. Indicate the role of environment on language development.
244. State clearly with examples, the various stages of language development of the child ?
245. Analyse the causes and remedies of various speech defects in children?
246. Discuss the nature of effective Communication with examples.
247. What is understood by defective speech? How does it affect child's personality?
248. What do you understand by linguistic hierarchy? How is it related to acquisition of language?
249. Give an idea about the various agents of communication.
250. Discuss the development of speech sounds during infancy.
251. Discuss the relationship between mental development and language development during early childhood.
252. Discuss the characteristics and properties of language.
253. Explain in detail factors influencing language development.
254. Discuss in detail about communication process. What are the needs for an effective communication system?
255. Explain the different form of communication.
256. Write a critical note on communication skills.
257. State and explain the barriers in communication. How you can overcome the barriers of communication?
258. What is linguistic hierarchy? Explain with examples.
259. Describe the structure language.
260. Write a critical essay on critical period controversy in language acquisition.
261. What is predisposition ? Discuss the innateness of language acquisition.
262. Define thinking. What are the chief characteristics of thinking.
263. Discuss thinking as a problem solving behaviour.
264. What are steps and processes involved in problem solving? Describe the strategies of problem solving.
265. Critically examine the factors influencing problem solving behaviour. How and why problem solving is affected?
266. Discuss various types of thinking with examples.
267. What is creativity ? discuss the various stages of creative thinking.
268. Discuss the relationship of thinking with symbols, language and past experience
269. What is a concept? Describe how. Concepts are developed and formed.
270. Discuss the various strategies of problem solving.
271. What do your understand by solving tools of thinking? Explain the tools of thinking.
272. What is reasoning? How it differs form thinking? Explain with examples.
273. Write a critical essay on "Problem Solving" approaches on Thinking.
274. Indicate how reasoning develops.
275. Discuss in detail the process of reasoning.
276. Analyse various types of the Reasoning.
277. What are the common errors in reasoning? Explain with suitable example.
278. Define decisions making. Discuss the role of conflict in decision making.
279. In decision making related to one's personality makeup? Explain.
280. Distinguish between pre decision and post decision process.
281. What is understood by decision-making? Discuss the steps of decision-making process.
282. Write a note on artificial intelligence.

283. What is creativity? How creativity can be developed? Give an outline of different steps of decision making process.
284. Why and how a person takes biased and wrong decisions? Write a critical essay on the factors influencing decision making.
285. State and explain creative thinking and Inductive Reasoning.
286. What is meant by serial learning?
287. Who discovered the concept of serial learning for the first time ?
288. Give an example of serial materials used in our day to day life?
289. Learning by serial reproduction method is easy or free recall method is easy and why ?
290. It is said that in serial learning each item serves both as stimulus as well as response. Can you explain how this happens?
291. How many types of anticipations are there and what are they?
292. What is meant by forward anticipation and backward anticipation?
293. What is law of primacy and law of backward association? What is Bowed Serial Position Curve?
294. How can the nature of serial learning be analysed from the bowed serial position curve?
295. Why serial learning is lowest for the items located in the middle of the list?
296. What is intrusion and interference and how it takes place in serial learning?
297. State the problem and the hypothesis of this experiment.
298. What do you understand by method of study and procedure?
299. Explain the plan of this experiment.
300. What is meant by independent variable and what is the independent variable here? Why independent variable is said to be the most important aspect of any experimental design?
301. Explain the results obtained.
302. Comment on the results obtained.
303. The findings of this experiment, in what way help a person to improve his memory of day to day learning?
304. What are the other characteristics of learning materials responsible for quick learning and slow forgetting?

## C.C. 3: Basic Psychological Process

### Short Type Questions

1. Write brief notes on the following:
  - (a) Absolute Limen
  - (b) Corneal
  - (c) Iris
  - (d) Aqueous humor and vitreous humor
  - (e) Lens
  - (f) Rods and Cones
  - (g) Blind spot
  - (h) Mechanism of Vision
  - (i) Dark adaptation
  - (j) Purkinjean phenomenon
  - (k) Color vision
  - (l) Cochlea
  - (m) Basilar Membrane
  - (n) Taste bud
  - (o) Pain sensation
  - (p) The Static sense.
  - (q) Closure
  - (r) Phi phenomenon
  - (s) Inclusiveness
  - (t) Similarity
  - (u) Grouping
  - (v) Moon Illusion
  - (w) Good Figure Theory
  - (x) Errors in Perception
  - (y) Muller-Lyer Illusion
  - (z) Transduction
2. Explain the following:
  - (a) Generalization in conditioning.
  - (b) Experimental neuroses
  - (c) Negative conditioning
  - (d) Conditioning
  - (e) Bar pressing experiment
  - (f) Differentiation in conditioning
  - (g) Spontaneous Recovery
  - (h) Reinforcement
  - (i) Experimental extinction
  - (j) Learning curve
  - (k) Amnesia
  - (l) Repression
  - (m) System of memory
  - (n) Information Processing
3. Write brief notes on the following a
  - (a) Retrograde amnesia.
  - (b) Theory of Disuse.

- (c) Skaggs-Robinson Hypotheses
  - (d) Role of Interpolated Activity in forgetting.
  - (e) Competition of responses.
  - (f) Recent View on Memory.
  - (g) Encoding and Storage.
  - (h) Retrieval failure.
  - (i) Chunking.
  - (j) Sensory Memory.
4. Write Short Notes on the Following
1. Speech defects
  2. Factors blocking child's language development
  3. Poor language development
  4. Socialised speech
  5. Babbling stage
  6. Baby talk
  7. Improvement of speech
  8. Factors influencing language development
  9. Cluttering
  10. Stammering
  11. Stuttering
  12. Phenobic development of infants
  13. Speech pathology
  14. Speech sound errors and method of studying it
  15. Functions of language
  16. Reading problem
  17. Speech defects
  18. Development of vocabulary and comprehension
  19. Tools of communication
  20. Early vocalisation
  21. Passive vocabulary.
  22. Active vocabulary
  23. Questioning stage
  24. Bilingualism
  25. Language system
  26. Phonology
  27. Syntax
  28. Semantics
  29. Morpheme
  30. Pre linguistic
  31. Pre speech
  32. Social class and language development
  33. Improvement language development
  34. Language and socialisation
  35. Factors blocking quick language development
  36. Echo reaction stage
5. Distinguish between the following.
1. Lispng and slurring
  2. Lispng and stuttering
  3. Speech and language
  4. Egocentric and socialised speech
  5. Language and vocabulary
  6. Active and passive vocabulary
  7. Listening and speaking
  8. Stuttering and stammering
  9. Linguistic competence and performance
  10. Cluttering and stuttering
  11. Speech disorder and speech defect.
6. Write brief notes on the following:
- (a) Percept
  - (b) Rigidity in thinking
  - (c) Language and thought
  - (d) Thinking and images
  - (e) Development of concepts
  - (f) Tools of thinking
  - (g) Incubation
  - (h) Thinking as mental trial and error
  - (i) Central theory of thinking
  - (i) Peripheral theory of thinking
  - (k) Prevention of Rigidity
  - (l) Percepts
  - (m) Images
  - (n) Propositions
  - (o) Divergent thinking
  - (p) Importance of Reasoning
  - (q) Post decision dissonance
  - (r) Decision thinking in groups
  - (s) Personality and decision making

### Long Type Questions

1. Write a brief essay on sensory thresholds and sensory adaptation.
2. What do you understand by sensation? State briefly various types of sensations.
3. Describe the structure and function of eye with the help of a diagram.
4. Describe the structure and function of ear.
5. Discuss the mechanism of hearing.
6. What is gustatory sensation? Describe the mechanism of taste sensation.
7. Describe the mechanism of olfactory and tactual sensations.
8. Discuss briefly about kinesthetic, static and organic senses. Are they useful in human life?
9. Give a precise definition of perception. Show how it is related to sensation.
10. What is perception. Discuss the fundamental characteristics of perception.
11. Explain the process of perception. How does it differ from sensation?
12. Critically examine the role of organization in perception.
13. Discuss the structural factors of perceptual organization. Illustrate your answer with examples.
14. With suitable experimental studies, describe the functional factors of perception.
15. What is a perceptual constancy? Analyse the various forms of perceptual constancy.
16. What do you understand by errors in perception ? Explain some geo-metrical illusions.
17. What is an illusion ? Discuss briefly the various theories of optical illusion.
18. Write a brief essay on grouping and Gestalt laws.
19. Give a comparative analysis of perception and illusion.
20. Discuss the various Gestalt laws of perception.
21. Give a brief idea about the perception of depth and distance.
22. Describe an experiment of classical conditioning and indicate how learning occurs by this method.
23. Describe an experiment on operant conditioning and explain the processes involved.
24. What is classical conditioning ? Show the relationship between classical and operant conditioning.
25. Discuss the nature and process of classical conditioning
26. Critically examine the principles of classical conditioning with examples.
27. Discuss about negative and withdrawal conditioning.
28. Describe the implications of conditioning in practical life.
29. What is learning by conditioning ? Discuss the salient features of classical conditioning.
30. Discuss operant conditioning technique. What are its practical applications in life ?
31. Distinguish between classical conditioning and operant conditioning.
32. What is classical conditioning ? State the advantages and limitations of classical conditioning.
33. Explain the merits and limitations of conditioning technique, Can all learning be possible by conditioning ?
34. Discuss the importance of observational learning method in human life.
35. What is meant by abnormal forgetting ? Indicate different types of abnormal forgetting.
36. Examine the contributions of the following psychologists to Learning Psychology.  
(a) Pavlov, Watson and Skinner.
37. Discuss the basic principles of observational learning.
38. What is observational learning? Explain the importance of observational learning
39. Discuss the limitations of classical conditioning, operant conditioning and observational learning day to day life.
40. What is observational learning ? Discuss the various principles of observational learning.
41. What do you understand by Memory? Discuss the process of Memory.
42. Examine the contributions of Ebbinghaus to the concept of Memory. Why its called Exact Method?
43. Discuss the concepts of Memory and Remembering.
44. What is forgetting? Discuss various factors that contribute to forgetting.

45. What is retroactive inhibition? How it is different from proactive inhibition? Explain with examples.
46. Discuss in detail the factors of forgetting operating during original learning.
47. Discuss various kinds of Memory.
48. Discuss in detail the Atkinson and Shifrin Model of memory with examples.
49. State the basic points of Analysis or Atkinson-Shifrin Model of Memory.
50. Explain the Neural Network Model of Memory.
51. Enumerate and explain the causes of forgetting with special reference to the interference theory of forgetting.
52. "Forgetting is not so much a matter of decay of old impressions and associations as it is a matter of inhibition, interference and obliteration of the old by the new". Explain the above statement citing empirical findings.
53. Distinguish between memory and retention. How can memory be improved?
54. Explain the phenomenon of forgetting. Can forgetting be avoided?
55. What is short-term memory? How does it differ from long-term memory?
56. Discuss the importance of psychoanalytical cases of forgetting in practical
57. What is proactive inhibition? How does it differ from retroactive inhibition?
58. Examine the effect of sleep, mood and emotion on remembering.
59. Discuss the process of accord to modern psychologists.
60. Discuss in detail how memory can be improved.
61. Discuss the various stages of memory system.
62. What is meant by encoding ? How encoding failure leads to forgetting ? Explain with examples.
63. What is abnormal forgetting? Discuss the causes abnormal forgetting.
64. Why and how repression comes under abnormal forgetting ? Explain.
65. What is amnesia? How forgetting occurs due to amnesia ?
66. Discuss the main factors that underlie language development.
67. Briefly describe the various techniques of accelerating language development.
68. State the causes of speech defects of the child. How can such defects be removed ?
69. Describe the role of parents and home environment in the development of speech.
70. Discuss the process underlying the language development in children. Do speech and language differ?
71. Describe how language develops in children. Discuss the factors affecting language development.
72. Describe the various stages of language acquisition of a child.
73. Discuss the various speech defects in children describing clearly their causes and remedies.
74. What is meant by language acquisition? Critically examine the various stages of language acquisition.
75. Differentiate between language and speech. Bring out the psychological significance of children's speech content.
76. What is meant by defective speech? How does it affect child's personality?
77. What is delayed speech? Describe the factors responsible for delayed speech.
78. Outline the various stages of language development with example.
79. What is speech? Differentiate different pre-speech from the language development of the child.
80. Discuss the characteristics, properties and structure of language.
81. Explain fully the significance of language development in children. How is language development related to socialization of the child?
82. Explain how language originates and examine the different stages of language development in children.
83. What is babbling ? Discuss the development of speech sounds during infancy.

84. State the major tasks in language development of child.
85. Indicate the various factors influencing the language development of the child. language quickly ? Does language development
86. How can one help the child to learn depend upon maturation?
87. Critically examine the mechanism of language acquisition.
88. Discuss the causes of poor language development.
89. Outline the stages of language development and acquisition of language during preschool years.
90. What is meant by bilingualism? Discuss the role of bilingualism in speech development.
91. What is defective speech? Discuss how bilingualism delays speech development.
92. Does the environment influence the language development of a preschool child? Comment..
93. Discuss the stages of language acquisition? Does it vary from language development.
94. Differentiate between language and speech. Indicate the role of environment on language development.
95. State clearly with examples, the various stages of language development of the child ?
96. Analyse the causes and remedies of various speech defects in children?
97. Discuss the nature of effective Communication with examples.
98. What is understood by defective speech? How does it affect child's personality?
99. What do you understand by linguistic hierarchy? How is it related to acquisition of language.
100. Give an idea about the various agents of communication.
101. Discuss the development of speech sounds during infancy.
102. Discuss the relationship between mental development and language development during early childhood.
103. Discuss the characteristics and properties of language.
104. Explain in detail factors influencing language development.
105. Discuss in detail about communication process. What are the needs for an effective communication system.
106. Explain the different form of communication.
107. Write a critical note on communication skills.
108. State and explain the barriers in communication. How you can overcome the barriers of communication ?
109. What is linguistic hierarchy ? Explain with examples.
110. Describe the structure language.
111. Write a critical essay on critical period controversy in language acquisition.
112. What is predisposition? Discuss the innateness of language acquisition.
113. Define thinking. What are the chief characteristics of thinking.
114. Discuss thinking as a problem solving behaviour.
115. What are steps and processes involved in problem solving ? Describe the strategies of problem solving.
116. Critically examine the factors influencing problem solving behaviour. How and why problem solving is affected?
117. Discuss various types of thinking with examples.
118. What is creativity? Discuss the various stages of creative thinking.
119. Discuss the relationship of thinking with symbols, language and past experience.
120. What is a concept? Describe how. Concepts are developed and formed.
121. Discuss the various strategies of problem solving.
122. What do you understand by solving tools of thinking? Explain the tools of thinking.
123. Write a critical essay on "Problem Solving" approaches on Thinking.
124. What is reasoning? How it differs from thinking ? Explain with examples.
125. Indicate how reasoning develops.

126. Discuss in detail the process of reasoning.
127. Analyse various types of the Reasoning.
128. What are the common errors in reasoning? Explain with suitable example..
129. Define decisions making. Discuss the role of conflict in decision making.
130. In decision making related to one's personality makeup? Explain.
131. Distinguish between pre decision and post decision process.
132. What is understood by decision-making? Discuss the steps of decision-making process.
133. Write a note on artificial intelligence.
134. What is creativity? How creativity can be developed? Give an outline of different steps of decision making process.
135. Why and how a person takes biased and wrong decisions ? Write a critical essay on the factors influencing decision making.
136. State and explain creative thinking and Inductive Reasoning.
137. What mean by serial learning?
138. Who discovered the concept of serial learning for the first time?
139. Give an example of serial materials used in our day to day life?
140. Learning by serial reproduction method is easy or free recall method is easy and why?
141. It is said that in serial learning each item serves both as stimulus as well as response. Can you explain how this happens ?
142. How many types of anticipations are there and what are they?
143. What is meant by forward anticipation and backward anticipation ?
144. What is law of primacy and law of backward association ? What is Bowed Serial Position Curve ?
145. How can the nature of serial learning be analysed from the Bowed serial position curve ?
146. Why serial learning is lowest for the items located in the middle of the list?
147. What is intrusion and interference and how it takes place in serial learning?
148. State the problem and the hypothesis of this experiment.
149. What do you understand by method of study and procedure?
150. Explain the plan of this experiment
151. What is meant by independent variable and what is the independent variable here?
152. Why independent variable is said to be the most important aspect of any experimental design?
153. Explain the results obtained.
154. Comment on the results obtained.
155. The findings of this experiment, in what way help a person to improve his memory of day to day learning?
156. What are the other characteristics of learning materials responsible for quick learning and slow forgetting?

## **C.C. 4: Process of Human Empowerment**

### **Short Type Questions**

1. Examine the cross cultural theory of Gardner:
  - (a) Social context of Intelligence.
  - (b) I.Q., Mental age and chronological age.
  - (c) Thorndike s concept of level of intelligence.
  - (d) Implications of levels of intelligence.
  - (e) Culture bias.



- (f) Social context of intelligence.
- (g) Guilford's Structural Model Theory.
- (h) Social deprivation and intelligence.
- (i) Age and intelligence.
- (j) Emotional Intelligence.
- (k) Artificial intelligence.

2. Write short notes on the following:

1. Explanation of personality.
2. Extroverts
3. Introverts
4. Trait theory
5. Type theory
6. Ambiverts
7. Interactional approach to personality.
8. Effect of home environment on personality.
9. Interview as a test of personality.
10. Impressive projective technique.
11. Interpretive projective technique.
12. T.A.T.
13. R.T.
14. W.A.T.
15. 'A' type personality
16. Role of unconscious in personality development.
17. Id.
18. Ego
19. Super ego
20. Oral stage
21. Theories of Neo Freudians
22. Self theory
23. Central traits of personality
24. Reciprocal determinism
25. Multi virate personality Inventory.
26. Type C personality.
27. Rating scale.
28. Case history.
29. Personality and glandular secretion.

3. Explain the following:

- (a) incentive
- (b) Need for security
- (c) Need for affiliation:
- (d) Need for power
- (e) Need for recognition and status
- (f) Drive
- (g) Self-actualization
- (h) Conflict of motives
- (i) Contrast of motives

- (j) Expectancy theory of motivation
  - (k) Relationship between Need, Drive and Incentive.
  - (l) Aggression
  - (m) Learning and Control of human aggression.
  - (n) Conflict of Motives.
  - (o) Explorating behaviour
4. Write brief notes on the following:
- (i) Bases of social behaviour.
  - (ii) Origin of social behaviour.
  - (iii) Kinds of social behaviour.
  - (iv) Attribution
  - (v) The correspondence bias
  - (vi) Motivational bias
  - (vii) Role of internal factors in attribution.
  - (viii) Social norm
  - (ix) Social cognition
  - (x) Encoding
  - (xi) Storage
  - (xii) Information processing model
  - (xiii) Moods and Emotions
  - (xiv) Social Cognition and Autism.
  - (xv) Social information
  - (xvi) Positive Emotions
  - (xvii) Goal of Positive Psychology
  - (xviii) Origin of Positive Psychology
5. Write notes on the following:
- (a) Causes and treatment of anger
  - (b) Jealousy
  - (c) Sentiment
  - (d) Affection
  - (e) Joy and Delight
  - (f) Sorrow
  - (g) Opponent process theory of emotion
  - (h) Excitation theory of emotion

### **Long Type Questions**

1. Define intelligence. Discuss its characteristics.
2. What is meant by intelligence? Is it a single ability or a sum of abilities?
3. Discuss the different views on the nature of intelligence.
4. Show the importance of hereditary factors in intelligence and critically examine. Jenses theory.
5. Do you agree environmental factors influence intelligence? If so, state how.
6. Describe the significance of individual differences in intelligence.
7. State how intelligence plays an upper hand in the determination of individual differences.
8. Give an idea about the racial differences in intelligence.

9. Do you agree socio-economic status and education produce individual differences in intelligence? If so how?
10. Who developed the two factor theory of intelligence? Explain the two factor theory of intelligence in detail.
11. Describe group and individual tests of intelligence. Name some group tests of intelligence.
12. What is meant by intelligence? State how intelligence is measured.
13. Explain the concept of I.Q. What is meant by mental age?
14. Define intelligence. Describe in detail a nonverbal culture free intelligence test.
15. What is the purpose of intelligence test? Compare the Stanford-Binet scales with the Wechsler Adult intelligence scale.
16. Describe the nature of Infant intelligence tests and name some nonverbal tests of intelligence.
17. What is artificial intelligence? How computers show artificial intelligence?
18. What is emotional intelligence? How emotional intelligence helps in the development of good interpersonal relationship.
19. Discuss briefly the various factors influencing intelligence.
20. How intelligence is measured? How would you interpret intelligence test scores.
21. Critically examine Multiple theory of intelligence and triarchic theory of intelligence.
22. Distinguish between verbal and non verbal tests of intelligence. When non verbal tests are applied?
23. Discuss importance of culture fair tests with examples.
24. Indicate the level of intelligence for gifted, average to below average and their implications.
25. How I.Q. is calculated? Describe the various levels of intelligence.
26. What are the multiple intelligences identified by Gardner?
27. Compare and contrast Sternberg's theory of intelligence with Gardner's.
28. Examine the significance of individual difference in intelligence.
29. What is giftedness? How children of superior intelligence can be identified?
30. What is the I.Q. of a mentally retarded child? Discuss the main characteristics of a
31. Mentally challenged child. 31. State and explain some Indian intelligence tests?
32. Distinguish between verbal and non verbal tests of intelligence.
33. Discuss the main characteristics of different types of intelligence tests.
34. Discuss the abilities or components of Multiple Intelligence.
35. Define personality and discuss its characteristics.
36. What is personality? Discuss the trait approach to personality.
37. What are the main approaches for the study of personality psychology?
38. Describe the concept of personality. Discuss two most widely used tests of personality.
39. State and explain two projective tests that are commonly used to measure personality.
40. What is meant by T.A.T.? Discuss the advantages and limitations of T.A.T.
41. What is meant by trait theory? What are the disadvantages of trait theory?
42. What is understood by surface traits and source traits? How do you differentiate between the two?
43. What is meant by Interactional approach to personality? What are the advantages of Interactional approach over trait approach?
44. Explain the basic dimensions of personality with examples.
45. Which traits of personality are called "Big Five" dimensions of personality. Explain in detail.
46. Describe briefly, the psychoanalytic theory of personality.
47. Describe any two paper pencil tests of personality.
48. Explain briefly the trait approach to the study of personality.
49. Describe any one method of personality assessment.
50. Describe the humanistic approach to the study of personality.

51. Describe briefly the Thematic Apperception Test and Rorschach Inkblot Technique of personality measurement.
52. Explain briefly the situational determinants of personality.
53. Discuss the role of home and school in the formation of personality.
54. What is meant by psychometric tests? Describe two widely used psychometric tests.
55. What is a self report inventory? Indicate the importance of self report inventory in the assessment of personality.
56. Why word Association test is called a projective test of personality ? How the word Association test is used to measure personality ?
57. Describe briefly some Indian personality tests.
58. Explain the characteristics of Type A, type B and type C personality types.
59. Explain the psycho analytic theory of personality advanced by Sigmund Freud.
60. What do you understand by structure of personality ? Explain the role of ego in maintaining the balance of one's personality.
61. What is understood by superego ? Discuss the role of superego in personality development.
62. Discuss the various stages of personality development advanced by Freud.
63. Explain the theories advanced by Neo Freudians to explain personality.
64. Differentiate between the views of Freudians and Neo Freudians with regard to the theory of personality.
65. Explain the social cognition and social learning theories of Bandura.
66. Explain briefly the contribution of Jung to personality psychology.
67. Examine the theory of Individual psychology of Adler and state how he differed from Freud.
68. Analyse Karen Horney's interest on the social foundation of personality.
69. Explain Rotter's contribution to social learning theory.
70. State what do you understand by Roger's self theory.
71. Explain in detail the self actualization theory of Maslow.
72. Explain the trait theory of personality advanced by G. W. Allport.
73. Describe Cattell's trait theory of personality.
74. State how improvement of social skills is possible through imitation and observational learning.
75. Describe Minnesota Multiphasic personality Inventory (MMPI).
76. Discuss the social factors in the development of personality.
77. Critically examine the biological and socio cultural determinants of personality.
78. Critically examine the advantages and disadvantages of A, B and C type of behaviour.
79. What is a motive? Discuss the need, drive, incentive relationship.
80. Discuss the different types of motives.
81. Explain the importance of biological motives in human life.
82. Discuss some of the important social motives.
83. Write a critical note on various human needs.
84. What do you understand by personal motives? Critically examine the effect of culture on personal motives.
85. Discuss gregariousness, mastery motives as learnt phenomena.
86. What is socialization of motives? Discuss need for achievement and need for approval.
87. Critically examine some of the important theories of motivation.
88. Examine the role of motivation in learning. Illustrate your answer with experimental evidences.
89. Critically examine the physiological and self-actualization theory of motive No behaviour is possible without a need and a drive.
90. What do you mean by intrinsic and extrinsic motivation? Supplement your answer with relevant examples.

91. Critically examine the psychoanalytic theory of motivation.
92. State and explain optimum Arousal theory of Motivation and indicate its importance in human behaviour.
93. What is emotion? Examine the importance of physiological factors in emotional behaviour.
94. "Emotion is an acute disturbance of the body, psychological in origin, involving, behavior, conscious experience and visceral functioning". With reference to the above definition, explain the characteristics of emotion.
95. Differentiate between feeling and emotion. Explain Wundt's of feeling, tridimensional theory.
96. Discuss in brief the different types of emotions.
97. Briefly examine the theories of emotion. Which is the most acceptable theory to explain the origin of emotion?.
98. Show that relationship between motive and emotion. Examine in this connection. Leeper's Motivational theory of emotion.
99. Discuss some negative emotions and their implications on behaviour.
100. Examine the role of learning and maturation in emotional development. Illustrate your answer with experimental findings.
101. Critically examine James Lange theory of Emotion.
102. Discuss the excitation theory of Emotion.
103. Explain the Cannon Bard theory of emotion and indicate the specific objections against Cannon's theory.
104. Examine critically the Cognitive Arousal theory of Emotion along with its limitations.
105. Why the Schachter Singer theory of emotion is also called Two Factor theory? State how it explains emotional behavior.
106. What is social behaviour ?
107. Write a critical note on the genesis and development of social behaviour.
108. Write a critical essay on different kinds of social behaviour.
109. What is social conditioning ? Indicate the development of personality due to social conditioning.
110. What is attribution ? Explain how attribution is an important aspect of social thought.
111. Indicate the major sources of errors and biases in attribution with examples.
112. What is meant by social cognition ?
113. What is social perception? How it influences social behaviour?
114. What is social cognition ? Describe the historical background of social cognition.
115. Define social cognition. How it differs from cognition ?
116. What is cognitive neuroscience ? Explain the relationship of Cognitive neuroscience with social cognition.
117. Define social cognition ? Indicate how in Autism, social cognition is affected.
118. Discuss the effect of cultural differences in social cognition.
119. What is meant processing of social information ? Discuss the concept of social information with relevant examples.
120. State and examine how processing of social information is done.
121. Indicate how socialization process influences processing of social information.
122. Indicate how social information is processed through information processing .
123. Indicate the importance of positive psychology in life.
124. What is meant by positive psychology ? Explain its meaning with examples.
125. Give an outline of the nature and characteristics of positive psychology.
126. Write a short essay on the purpose, scope ad goal of positive psychology.
127. Define positive psychology. State its needs and historical background.
128. Describe the emergence and development of positive psychology.

129. What is understood by Happiness? Is it a relative concept varying from culture to culture and individual to individual ?
130. Critically examine the nature and characteristics of Happiness.
131. State and examine the positive emotions of happiness and negative emotions of unhappiness
132. Discuss the factors influencing happiness with relevant examples.
133. Write a critical note on Road to Happiness.
134. What do you understand by subjective well being and personal growth. How positive mind set and positive emotions help in subjective well being and personal growth?
135. Discuss briefly the important factors influencing subjective well being and personal growth..
136. How positive psychology helps happiness, physical and mental well being ?
137. Discuss the influence specific personality characteristics on happiness and wellbeing.
138. Discuss in detail how positive psychology and happiness are related.
139. What do you mean by negative thinking and negative mindset. State how negative mindset develops and affects happiness.
140. Explain the role of functional factors on the processing of social information's.
141. Explain different kinds of social behavior
142. What is the difference between group test and individual test of intelligence?
143. Describe some nonverbal intelligence tests.
144. What is a mental age?
145. What is meant by I.Q. ?
146. How I.Q. is calculated?
147. What is the difference between Raven's progressive matrices children form and adult form?
148. Why Raven's progressive matrices is called a power test?
149. What is a speed test? Why R.P.M.T is called a culture free test?
150. Whether language skill is used in nonverbal tests?
151. Differentiate between paper pencil and nonverbal test?
152. Why the present test is called "progressive matrices test"?
153. Why it is called a culture free test?
154. Has Raven's progressive matrices test (adult form) has any correlation with Terman Merrill's Scale?
155. How many sets are there in the Raven's progressive matrices (adult form) and how many cards are there in each set?
156. Why the order of presentation of the card is serial in this test?
157. Describe the design of your test.
158. What instructions are you going to impart to the 'S' before the administration of the test?
159. Explain the procedure of administration of the test. 19. How would you calculate the scores?
160. Tell how would you determine the grade of intellectual level of your 'S'?
161. What is a standard score?

## **C.C. 5: Statistics**

### **Short Type Questions**

1. Write short notes on
  - (a) Statistic and parameter.
  - (b) Sample and population
  - (c) Apparent limits and real limits.
2. Write short notes on
  - (a) Interval scale
  - (b) Ordinal scale
  - (c) Nominal scale
  - (d) Ratio scale
3. (a) Distinguish between descriptive and inferential statistics.  
(b) Describe ordinal and interval scales of measurement with examples.
4. Write notes on
  - (a) Determining midpoints in grouped frequency distribution.
  - (b) Relative frequency distribution.
  - (c) Cumulative frequency distribution.

- (d) Distinction between Polygon and Histogram.
  - (e) Distinction between Bar diagram and Histogram.
  - (f) Ogaive
5. Briefly explain each of the following:
    - (a) SS. (b) Variance (c) Standard Deviation
  6. Write short notes on the following
    - (a) Variability, (b) Quartile Deviation,
    - (c) Merits of SD, (d) Range,
    - (e) Average Deviation
  7. Write short notes on
    - (a) Cluster sampling
    - (b) Simple random sampling
    - (c) Quota sampling
    - (d) Convenience sampling
    - (e) Snowball sampling
  8. Write short notes on
    - a. The distribution of sample means.
    - b. Expected value of mean
    - c. Standard error of mean
  9. For normally distributed scores, what proportion of scores would fall:
    - (a) Above  $Z=+1.00$ ? (b) Above  $Z=+2.00$ ?
    - (c) Above  $Z=+3.00$ ? (d) Below  $Z=-2.00$ ? (e) Below  $Z=-3.00$ ?
  10. For normally distributed scores, what proportion of scores would fall :
    - (a) Above  $Z=-1.00$  ? (b) Below  $Z=0$ ?
    - (c) Below  $Z=+2.00$ ? (d) Below  $Z=+0.85$ ?
  11. Find the proportion of the normal distribution that lies in the tail beyond of the following Z-scores:
    - (a)  $Z=0.50$  (b)  $Z=1.75$  (c)  $Z=-1.50$  (d)  $Z=-0.25$
  12. Find the proportion of the normal distribution that is located between the following Z-score boundaries:
    - (a) Between  $Z=0.25$  and  $Z=0.75$  (b) Between  $Z=-1.00$  and  $Z= +1.00$
    - (c) Between  $Z=0$  and  $Z= + 1,50$  (d) Between  $Z=-0.75$  and  $Z=2.00$
  13. If scores are normally distributed with a mean of 500 ( $M=500$ ) and standard deviation of 100 ( $\sigma=100$ ), what proportion of the scores fall:
    - (a) Above 550? (b) Above 600 ? (c) Above 300 ?
    - (d) Below 420? (e) Between 550 and 700? (f) Between 300 and 600?
  14. Write short notes on the following:
    - a) Null hypothesis and alternate hypothesis.
    - b) Point estimation
    - c) Interval estimation
    - d) Type-I and Type-II errors.
    - e) Directional and non-directional tests.
    - f) Confidence interval
    - g) Power of a statistical test.
    - h) Critical region.
  15. Write notes on
    - (a) Factors
    - (b) Main effect
    - (c) Interaction effect



(d) Treatment groups.

### Long Type Questions

1. What is Statistics? State the two very broad functions of statistics.
2. What is Statistics? Discuss its applications in psychology.
3. Discuss the scope of statistics in psychology.
4. What is Statistics? Distinguish between descriptive and inferential statistics with illustrative examples.
5. State the different types of variables, their characteristics and the methods of measurement.
6. What is measurement ? Describe the characteristics of different scales of measurement.
7. What is meant by scales of measurement ? Describe with examples various scales of measurement used in psychological statistics
8. What are continuous and discrete variables? Discuss different scales of measurement used in statistics.
9. Discuss the meaning, scope and uses of statistics.
10. What do you mean by psychological statistics? Discuss its scope and uses.
11. What is a variable in statistics? Explain categorical and continuous variables.
12. Place the following scores in a frequency distribution table :

44, 52, 57, 35, 46, 48, 45, 49, 32, 54, 50, 52, 38, 50, 54, 44, 59, 47, 62, 50, 47, 54, 57, 60, 64, 65, 44, 40, 44, 56, 50, 51, 47, 36, 48, 37, 62, 55, 58, 50.

13. The marks of 50 students in sociology are given below. Using the class of 20-29, 30 -39 and so on, prepare a grouped frequency distribution table.  
22, 36, 42, 83, 57, 49, 52, 48, 62, 59, 33, 46, 51, 28, 44, 52, 70, 65, 49, 54, 78, 60, 55, 38, 47, 33, 49, 54, 66, 50, 45, 34, 59, 64, 72, 67, 56, 32, 43, 56, 58, 29, 33, 42, 37, 68, 57, 59, 62, 49.
14. Prepare a grouped frequency distribution table by using the following scores. Begin your lowest class from 14.5 and use the class interval 5:

15, 27, 35, 40, 25, 32, 18, 31, 21, 41, 19, 23, 36, 32, 42, 32, 26, 26, 31, 43, 26, 28, 27, 30, 22, 30, 15, 19, 39, 21, 26, 36, 27, 17, 27, 21, 32, 25, 23, 39, 27, 26, 31, 32, 19, 23, 20, 34, 19, 20.

15. Draw a frequency polygon on the data given in the following table :

Class	40-48	48-56	56-64	64-72	72-80	80-88
Frequency	15	25	35	30	15	10

16. Draw a Histogram on the data given in the following table :

Class	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35
Frequency	8	13	22	30	24	12

17. Place the following set of scores in a frequency distribution table, and draw a polygon showing the distribution of scores.

Scores: 4, 5, 2, 4, 3, 6, 5, 4, 5, 5, 3, 1, 6.

18. For the following set of scores:

(a) Prepare a frequency distribution table to organize the following scores.

(b) Draw a frequency distribution histogram for these data.

3, 4, 1, 4, 3, 2, 6, 4, 5,

3, 7, 7, 5, 4, 3, 8, 2, 4,

7, 3, 10, 2, 3, 3, 6, 2, 5, 4.

19. Five sets of data are described. For each set the range of scores (lowest to highest) is given. Describe how each set should be presented in a grouped frequency distribution. That is, give the interval width that you would suggest and the number of intervals needed.

(a) 3-24    (b) 41-93    (c) 11-18    (d) 132-207    (e) 161-786.

20. Complete the cumulative frequency column and the cumulative percentage column for the following table

X	f	cum.f	cum.%
5	1		
4	2		
3	4		
2	1		
1	2		

21. Your college officials conducted a survey in your college to determine students' attitude towards extending the library hours. Four different groups of students were surveyed, representing the four major sub-divisions of the college. The average score for each group was as follows:

Arts: 6.85

Science: 5.69

Commerce: 5.90

Self-financing courses: 7.25

Use a graph to present the results of this survey.

22. Distinguish between percentile point and percentile rank. Calculate  $P_{15}$ ,  $P_{40}$ ,  $P_{70}$  of the following distribution.

Class Intervals	Frequency
220-230	3
210-220	4
200-210	5
190-200	6
180-190	8
170-180	7
160-170	5
150-160	6
140-150	4
130-140	2
N=50	

23. Find out the PR of score 52 and the 60th percentile of the following distribution.

Scores	Frequencies
--------	-------------

80-90	2
70-80	4
60-70	6
50-60	9
40-50	12
30-40	10
20-30	4
10-20	2
0-10	1
N=50	

24. Define Measures of central tendency and explain its different components.
25. Define Mean Explain its properties and state the situations where use of mean is the best choice.
26. Discuss the situations where mean, median and mode can be used.
27. State the basic difference between mean, median and mode. Explain the data type in which these measures are appropriate to use.
28. Explain the properties and drawbacks of mean, median and mode.
29. Find the mean, median and mode for the following set of scores:  
1, 5, 4, 2, 4, 3, 4, 2.
30. Find the mean, median and mode for the set of scores in the frequency distribution given below:

<u>X</u>	<u>f</u>
6	1
5	2
4	1
3	1
2	2
1	3
N=10	

31. In a test of retention, Janaki received the following marks in 5 trials: 7, 8, 9, 6 and 4. What should be her mark in the 6th trial so that her average mark for all will be 7?
32. A population of  $N = 10$  scores has a mean of  $\mu = 50$ . If one of the scores is changed from  $X = 60$  to  $X = 80$ , what will happen to the mean? Find the value for the new mean.
33. Find the mean, median and mode for the following data set:  
8, 9, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 13.
34. The heights of 100 trees in cm are given in the following table. Find the mean height of the trees:

Height in cm.	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70
Frequency	8	12	16	20	10	12	8	10	4

35. The percent of marks secured by 50 students in sociology is given in the following table. Find the mean of the students' marks in sociology by assumed mean method:

Marks	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
F	1	5	6	8	12	10	6	2

36. Find the median of the data set given in the following table:

Class	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35
F	3	8	15	24	17	12	7

37. The percent of marks secured by 50 students in mathematics is given in the following table. Find the median and mode of the student's marks in mathematics.

Marks	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
f	1	2	3	6	8	12	10	6	2

38. Find the mode of the data in the following table :

Score	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
f	5	8	12	15	15	13	9	6

39. A school psychologist has computed the average I.Q. for a sample of 99 students and obtain a  $\bar{X}$  of 104. If one additional student with an IQ of 133 is included in this sample, what will the average I.Q. be for the entire group of 100 students?

40. Reaction Time data for a sample of  $n = 15$  subjects are as follows:

1.0, 0.9, 1.2, 1.3, 0.9, 0.8, 1.0, 0.7, 0.9, 1.1, 0.7, 1.2, 1.0, 1.1, 0.8.

Find the mean and median for the above data set. (Hint: If you first multiply each score by 10, you will get rid of the decimals).

41. What do you mean by Measures of Variability ? Explain different measures variability with examples

42. Define variability. Explain the characteristics of different measures of variability .

43. Discuss the relative merits and demerits of various measures of variability.

44. Which measures of variability do you consider to be the best and why?

45. What is Standard Deviation ? Distinguish it from Average Deviation

46. What do you mean by co-efficient of variation? What purpose does it serve?

47. "Sum of the deviation scores from the mean of a distribution is zero." Examine the statement using hypothetical data.

48. What is semi-inter quartile range ? Distinguish it from standard deviation.

49. Find the range, semi-inter quartile range and standard deviation for the following population of scores:

1, 3, 8, 5, 4, 4, 5, 2, 6, 2

50. Compute the Q.D and S.D. for the following distribution:

Score (class Intervals)	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	Total
F	5	7	10	12	4	2	N=40

51. Calculate the standard deviation by short method for the following data:

Class Intervals	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	80-90
F	1	4	7	15	12	6	5	N=50

52. Examine the following using hypothetical data:

- a) If a constant is added to each score of a series, what will happen to the mean and SD?  
 b) If a constant is subtracted from each score of a series, what will happen to the mean and CD?  
 c) If each score of a series is multiplied by a constant, what will happen to the mean and SD?  
 d) If each score of a series is divided by a constant, what will happen to the mean and SD?
53. For a population of scores with  $M=100$  and  $\sigma =15$ , find the Z-score that corresponds to each of the following X values :

X= 105,            X= 122,            X= 110,            X-85,  
 X 100,            X=75,            X = 120,            X-112

54. Find the corresponding raw scores for the following Z-scores of a distribution with  $M=100$  and  $\sigma = 15$ .

Z= -1.00, Z=+1.00,    Z=+1.5,    Z=- 1.5  
 Z=-2.00, Z=0,    Z= +0.25,    Z=-0.75

55. Describe the characteristics of a distribution following Z-transformations.  
 56. A population has a  $M=50$  and 6. Find the raw scores for each of the following Z-scores: 1.75, 1, -2,-1.30, +1.25,-3,  
 57. A population of scores has  $M = 60$  and  $\sigma = 10$ . Find the Z-score for each of the following X values : 40, 70, 55, 45, 58, 65, 68, 50, 72, 60.  
 58. For a population with  $M=50$ , a raw score of 40 corresponds to a Z-score of -2. What is the standard deviation of this population?  
 59. For a population with a 30, a score of 240 corresponds to a Z-score of +3. What is the mean for this population?  
 60. For the following population of raw scores,

20	35	25	60	50
50	40	50	40	20
30	30	40	50	30
25	50	40	40	35

- (a) Compute M and  $\sigma$   
 (b) Transform the distribution to Z-scores.  
 (c) Compute the M and a for the distribution of Z-scores.
61. Prove that the mean of a distribution after a Z-score transformation is always Zero. Use hypothetical data.  
 62. Prove that the of  $\sigma$  distribution after a Z-score transformation is one. Use hypothetical data.  
 63. A student's Biology score is 60 and Arithmetic score is 85. The average biology score of his class is 60 with a standard deviation of 10. The average arithmetic score of his class is 70 with a standard deviation of 15. In which subject the student has done better?  
 64. For the following population of raw scores,

10	20	14	18	22
15	8	20	15	12
27	10	18	9	14
16	22	20	18	11

- (a) Compute  $M$  and  $\sigma$
  - (b) Transform the distribution to Z-scores
  - (c) Check the Z-score distribution to see if  $M = 0$ .
65. What is a normal probability curve ? Discuss its properties.
66. Describe the characteristics of NPC. Discuss how skewness and kurtosis diverge from NPC.
67. Find out the amount of skewness and kurtosis in the following distribution  
Score: 3,5, 6, 5,7,4
68. Discuss the application of normal probability curve with suitable examples.
69. For a normal distribution with a mean of  $M = 80$  and  $\sigma = 12$ ,
- (a) What is the probability of randomly selecting a score greater than 85 ?
  - (b) What is the probability of randomly selecting a score greater than 75 ?
  - (c) What is the probability of randomly selecting a score less than 95 ?
  - (d) What is the probability of randomly selecting a score less than 60 ?
70. A normal distribution has a mean of 120 and a standard deviation of 20. For distribution,
- (a) What score separates the top 40% highest scores from the rest?
  - (b) What score would you need to be in the top 10% of the distribution?
  - (c) What range of scores would form the middle 60% of this distribution ?
71. It takes me an average of 30 (30) minutes to drive to reach college. The distribution of driving times is nearly normal with  $\sigma = 10$  minutes. If I leave home at 9.05, what the probability that I will be late for taking your class at 9.30 at college?
72. I.Q. scores form a normal distribution with  $M=100$  and  $\sigma=15$ .
- (a) In I.Q. below 70 is designated as "mentally retarded". What proportion of the population is in this category?
  - (b) I.Q scores between 90 and 110 are designated as "average". What proportion of the population is average
  - (c) I.Q, scores between 120 and 130 are designated as "superior". What proportion of the population is superior?
73. Scores on the college entrance examination are normally distributed with  $M = 500$  and  $\sigma = 100$ .
- (a) What is the minimum score needed to be in the top 2% on this examination?
  - (b) What is the 75th percentile on this exam?
  - (c) Gita has an examination score of 630 ( $X=630$ ). What is her percentile rank?
  - (d) What scores form the boundaries for the middle 95% of this distribution.
74. A normal distribution has a mean of 80 and a standard deviation of 10.
- (a) Find the semi-inter quartile range for this distribution.
  - (b) If the standard deviation were 20, what would be the value for the semi-inter quartile range?
  - (c) In general, what is the relation between the standard deviation and the semi quartile range for a normal distribution?
75. If the scores obtained by the students in psychology were normally distributed, what percentage of area would be attached to each of the grades V.Poor, Poor, Satisfactory, Good, V.Good and Excellent ?
76. The average salary of employees in a company is 7 lakh per annum with a standard deviation of one lakh. If the salaries are approximately normally distributed, determine
- a) The proportion of workers getting salaries between 4.5 lakh and 7.5 lakh per annum.

- b) The minimum wage of the lowest 5%.  
 c) The minimum wage of the highest 5%.
77. On the basis of scores obtained on a test, the students are divided in three categories A, B and C. If the division in categories is based upon the assumption of normal distribution, find the number of students included in each category
78. The mean mark on talent search examination is 75 ( $M=75$ ). The top 10% of students are to get scholarship. Assuming that the marks are normally distributed, what is the minimum mark a student must get for scholarship?
79. For the following set of data.

Variable X	8	9	2	1	5
Variable Y	2	2	4	5	2

- (a) Sketch a graph showing the location of the five (X, Y) points.  
 (b) Just looking at your graphs, estimate the value of the Pearson correlation.  
 (c) Compute the Pearson correlation for this data set.
80. From the following pairs of scores, indicate the nature of correlation by means of a scatter diagram.

Height in inches	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Weight in kgms	31	20	25	45	40	48	48	45

81. From the following data, find out Pearson's coefficient of correlation.

x	172	170	169	168	167	167	166	165
y	171	169	172	172	168	165	168	167

82. A teacher asked each student to report the number of hours he/she spent preparing for the final examination each day. In addition, the teacher recorded the number of incorrect answers in a particular subject on each student's examination answer book. These data are as follows:

Hours	4	0	1	3	2	2	5	4	2	7
Number wrong	2	7	5	5	6	5	1	1	7	1

What is the relation between study hours and number wrong?

83. For the following set of data:

Individual	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Variable X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Variable Y	2	4	1	3	3	9	10	7	8	9

- (a) Sketch a graph showing the X, Y points.  
 (b) Compute the Pearson correlation for the full set of data.  
 (c) Compute the Pearson correlation using the scores of the first five

(d) Compute the Pearson correlation using the scores of the last or final five individuals (6th to 10th).

84. (a) Compute the Pearson correlation for the following set of data

Variable X	2	3	3	5	6	8	9	10	5	9
Variable Y	8	10	7	6	7	4	2	3	1	2

- (b) Add 5 points to each x value and compute the person correlation again.  
 (c) When a constant is added to each score what happens to the correlation between X and Y?  
 (d) Now multiply each X in the original data by 3 and calculate the Pearson correlation again.  
 (e) When each score is multiplied by a constant, what happens to SS for X and Y? What happens to  $\Sigma xy$  (sum of products)? What happen correlation between X and Y?
85. What is correlation? Describe the applications of correlation studies.  
 86. What do you mean by correlation? State the assumptions of Pearson correlation.  
 87. What do you mean by product moment coefficient of correlation? Describe characteristics of correlation with examples.  
 88. Explain linear and non-linear relationships with suitable examples.  
 89. For the following set of data, find the linear regression equation for predicting Y from X.

X:	0	2	4	6
Y:	9	9	7	3

90. (a) Find the regression equation for the following data.

X:	1	4	3	2	5	3
Y:	2	7	5	1	14	7

- (b) Compute the predicted Y value for each X in the data  
 (c) Compute the error (Y-Y estimated) for each individual and find SS error for these data.

91. What is the importance of correlation and regression in psychological research? Explain it with suitable examples.  
 92. What do you mean by regression analysis? Explain it with suitable examples.  
 93. What is standard error of estimate? How can it be calculated?  
 94. Under what situations would the two regression equations in simple regression analysis be same?  
 95. Discuss the meaning of probability and non-probability sampling.  
 96. What do you mean by sampling? Discuss briefly the main types of sampling methods.  
 97. Discuss briefly the various methods of random sampling.  
 98. Discuss the situations under which non-probability sampling should be used.  
 99. Discuss the principle of simple random sampling. Discuss the method of selecting sample by using the random number table.  
 100. Explain Stratified Random Sampling. Under what situation would you prefer to use this method?  
 101. Discuss the procedure of drawing a sample using systematic sampling. Explain its advantages and disadvantages.  
 102. What is meant by multistage sampling? Give an example in which this method can be used. State its advantages and limitations. Explain Snow Ball sampling and discuss any two situations where this method can be used.  
 103. What do you mean by standard error of mean? Examine the similarities and differences between standard deviation and standard error of mean.  
 104. You have a population with  $n = 100$  and  $\sigma = 25$



- (a) If you randomly select a single score from this population, then, on the average, how close would you expect the score to be to the population mean?
- (b) If you randomly select a of  $n = 50$  scores, then on the average, how close would you expect the sample mean to the population mean?
105. On an immediate memory test, 10 year old children can correctly recall an average of  $\mu=7$  digits. The distribution of recall scores is normal with a standard deviation of 2 ( $\sigma=2$ ).
- a) What is the probability of randomly selecting a child with a recall score less than 6?
- b) What is the probability of randomly selecting a sample of  $n = 4$  children whose average recall score is less than 6 ?
106. Given: A normally distributed population with  $\mu = 150$  and  $\sigma= 24$ . If samples of size 36 are drawn at random, what is the probability of obtaining (a) a sample mean of 160 or higher? (b) a sample mean that differs 150 by 5 points or more ?
107. A population is normally distributed with  $\mu= 100$  and  $\sigma = 20$ . Find the Z-score corresponding to each of the following samples:
- Sample 1 :  $n = 4$  ,  $\bar{X} = 110$
- Sample 2 :  $n= 16$ .  $\bar{X} = 104$
- Sample 3 :  $n=100$ ,  $\bar{X} = 104$
108. Error scores for laboratory rats standardized discrimination problem form a normal distribution with  $\mu = 85$  and  $\sigma=15$ .
- (a) Sketch the distribution of sample means for samples of size=10
- (b) Find the range of values corresponding to the middle 95% of this distribution.
- (c) What is the range of sample means that would contain 99% of all the possible samples of  $n = 10$  rats
109. What is a Hypothesis ? Explain the logic of hypothesis testing.
110. Explain the various steps involved in hypothesis testing.
111. What is meant by Hypothesis ? State the characteristics of a good hypothesis.
112. What do you mean by Test statistic, Critical region, and critical value? How is the test statistic used to test the hypothesis?
113. Explain with examples one-tailed and two-tailed tests.
114. Explain Type-I and Type-II errors in hypothesis testing.
115. Which hypothesis a researcher intends to reject and why ?
116. What do you mean by power of a statistical test? How is the power of a statistical test increased?
117. Two samples were drawn from among the men and women population of your college to know their stress levels. The following table is a summary of their stress scores:

	$\bar{X}$	$\sigma$	n
Men	86	5	65
Women	78	4	52

Can it be concluded that the mean stress score of men is more than that of the women? Test your hypothesis at 5% level of significance?

118. A psychologist has developed a new personality questionnaire for measuring self esteem and would like to estimate the population parameters for the test scores. The questionnaire is administered to a sample of  $n = 25$  subjects. This sample has an average score of  $\bar{X} =43$  with  $SS=2400$ .
- a. Provide an unbiased estimate for the population standard deviation.
- b. Make an interval estimate of  $\mu$  so that you are 95% confident that the value for  $\mu$  is in your interval.
119. A psychologist assesses the effect of distraction on time perception, 20 subjects randomly chosen are asked to judge the length of time between signals given by the experimenter. The

actual interval time in each case is 10 minutes. During this period, the subjects are distracted by noises, conversation between the experimenter and her assistant and questions from the assistant. The experimenter expects that the subjects' judgments will average around 10 minutes if the distraction has no effect.

The data are as follows

11	9.5	14	8
8	14	15	15
12	7.5	15	18
15	12	11	10
20	10	9	14

Is there a significant effect? Test at the .05 level of significance. What conclusion can be made ?

120. State the assumptions of t-test for single sample. Why is it called as Student's t test ?
121. The mean systolic blood pressure of a sample of 25 executives is found to be 140, with a standard deviation of 10. Can this sample be regarded to have come from the population whose mean systolic blood pressure is 130? Test your hypothesis at 0.01 (1%) level of significance assuming that the distribution of population is normal.
122. What do you mean by Student's t statistic? State its assumptions.
123. What is meant by a single-sample t-test? How is it different from a z-test?
124. With a concrete example, describe the steps of hypothesis testing in a single-sample t-test
125. Discuss the steps involved in comparing the means of two unrelated groups in small samples.
126. Two samples were drawn among boys and girls of a school to study their I.Q. levels. The following are the findings obtained on their IQ. data:

	$\bar{x}$	SD	N
Boys	112	15	40
Girls	115	18	35

Test whether the mean IQ of boys and girls differ from each other?

127. The following scores were obtained from a "control" and an "experimental groups of rats. Evaluate the significance of the difference between the means:

Control Group : 11, 11, 10, 12, 8, 15, 10, 8, 10, 8

Experimental Group : 4,4, 8, 9, 12, 3, 13, 9, 9, 9

128. A psychologist is interested to know whether the problem solving ability of 8 year olds is different from that of the 15 year olds. He selected a random sample of 10 children from each age group and gave a problem-solving ability test to them. The results obtained are summarized below.

**8-year olds**

$$\bar{X}=36$$

$$ss=110$$

**15 year olds**

$$\bar{X}=43$$

$$ss=250$$

Apply t-test to the above data and find out whether the problem-solving two groups of the two groups children differ from each other.

129. State the assumptions and conditions under which t-test for two independent samples is used. Apply t-test to the following data and interpret the result.

GROUP-I	GROUP-II
n=13	n=10
$\bar{X}=65$	$\bar{X}=60$
S=8	S=6.5

130. A researcher has done a series of experiments to determine whether there is any significant difference between two treatments. The data from three of these experiments are as follows:

Experiment-I		Experiment – II		Experiment – III	
A	B	A	B	A	B
n=5	n=5	n=5	n=5	n=5	n=5
$\bar{X}=40$	$\bar{X}=35$	$\bar{X}=40$	$\bar{X}=35$	$\bar{X}=40$	$\bar{X}=38$
ss=36	ss=44	ss=120	ss=200	ss=36	ss=44

(a) Use the data from each experiment to determine whether there is any significant difference between treatment A and treatment B. Test at 05 level of significance.

(b) How do you explain the fact that the results of experiments I and II lead to different conclusions ? Notice that the sample means are identical for these two experiments.

(c) How do you explain that experiment I and III lead to different conclusions ? Note that the sample ss values are identical for these two experiments.

131. A psychologist would like to measure the effects of air-pollution on life expectancy. Two samples of new born rats are selected. The first sample of 10 rats is housed in cages where the atmosphere is equivalent to the air in a severely polluted city. The second sample with n= 20 rats is placed in cages with clean air. The average life span of the first group is  $\bar{X}=478$  days with ss = 5020 and for the second group  $\bar{X}=511$  with ss=10,100. Does pollution cause a difference in life expectancy? Test with  $\sigma = 0.01$ .

132. Apply t-test to the following data and interpret the results.

Group-A:	25,	20,	27,	30,	32,	38	
Group-B :	20,	25,	30,	35,	40,	45,	50.

133. A psychologist is interested to know if there are any changes in personality during imprisonment. He selects a random sample of n= 25 people who have been sentenced to at least 5 years of prison. The psychologist interviews each of these people during their first week in prison and administered a personality test. After one year, the investigator returns for a second interview with the prisoners and again administers the personality test. For each person, he calculates the difference between their initial score and the score after one year of confinement. The average for this sample of difference score is  $\bar{D} = -5$  with SS = 2400.

(a) Test the hypothesis that imprisonment changes personality variables. Set alpha at 0.05.

(b) Would the same decision be made had alpha been set at 0.01?

134. A political candidate wanted to know whether after hiring an advertisement company for his image building was effective or not. In order to test this hypothesis, his popularity scores were recorded in 10 districts before and after hiring the company. The scores are given below. On the basis of this information, can it be concluded that the advertising company was effective in enhancing the popularity of the political candidate?

Test your hypothesis at 1% level assuming that the differences of the scores are normally distributed. Data on popularity scores before and after hiring the Advertising company are given below:

Districts	a	b	c	d	e	F	g	h	i	j
Before	46	48	40	39	55	48	48	44	41	51
After	51	48	44	48	58	55	50	44	40	52

135. Eleven students underwent a one month training programme to improve their concentration level. The increase in their concentration scores are: 3, 5, 6, 2, -2, 6, -3, 5, 6, 2, 4

Can it be concluded at 5% level that the training programme was effective in improving the concentration level? It is assumed that the differences of the scores are normally distributed ?

136. Twenty students were tested before and after a training. The means, standard deviations and correlation coefficient of their performances in the two tests are given below

Find out whether training effect on their performance.

Before training	After training
$\bar{X}=50$	$\bar{X}=60.5$
SD=6 r=0.60	SD=8

137. Calculate the t-statistic for the following data collected from two matched groups of subjects and interpret the result:

Matched

Group - I	Group - II
n = 40	n = 40
$\bar{X}=30$	$\bar{X}=42$
SD=2.30	SD=4.70
r=0.52	

138. State the assumptions and conditions under which repeated measures t statistic is used. Apply correlated t test to the following data and interpret the findings:

Pre-test

Post-test

$$n=12$$

$$n=12$$

$$\bar{X}=60.5$$

$$\bar{X}=55$$

$$SD=8$$

$$SD=6$$

$$r=.70$$

139. State the conditions appropriate the use analysis of variance. The following scores on anxiety questionnaire were obtained by three groups of students, each group having five subjects.

Subjects	Groups		
	I	II	III
A	8	10	5
B	10	11	8
C	7	8	6
D	6	12	4
E	4	9	7

Apply one-way ANOVA and find out whether the three groups differ significantly from with regard anxiety scores.

140. Four independent samples of respondents are compared for the scores. Do they differ significantly ?

Sample-I	Sample-II	Sample-III	Sample-IV
114	119	112	117
115	120	116	117
111	119	116	114
110	116	115	112
112	116	112	117

Test scores three groups of subjects given below. Apply one-way ANOVA and find out whether the three groups differ significantly from one another.

141. Test scores of four groups are given below Apply the test of ANOVA and interpret the result.

A	B	C	D
10	6	14	6
4	10	9	7
8	7	6	8
6	5	11	15
13	11	10	9

142. Three groups of students randomly chosen each consisting of 5 students, obtained the following marks in mathematics. Indicate if the groups differ significantly (R.D. 2011)

Group-A	Group-B	Group-C
80	90	60
81	65	70
76	69	90
55	84	80
98	57	70

143. What is one-way ANOVA? Describe its model and explain its various components.  
Write short notes on the following:
- Total sum of squares.
  - Sum of squares between groups.
  - Sum of squares within groups.
144. What is analysis of variance? What happens if several t tests are used instead of one-way ANOVA, to a set of data.
145. Describe the assumptions of one-way ANOVA.
146. What is two-way ANOVA? Describe the advantages of two-way ANOVA over one way ANOVA.
147. What are the various types of hypothesis tested in two-way ANOVA? Discuss by means of an example.
148. Briefly describe the steps involved in two-way ANOVA.
149. State the assumptions and conditions essential for the use of two-way ANOVA.
150. Use an analysis of variance with  $\sigma = .05$  to determine whether the following data provide evidence of any significant differences among the three treatment groups:

Treatment-1	Treatment-2	Treatment-3	
n=4	n=5	n=6	N=15
T=2	T=10	T=18	G=30
SS=13	SS=21	SS=26	$\Sigma x^2 = 135$

151. A psychologist using an independent measures experimental design to compare different teaching methods reports an F ratio of  $F = 3.87$  with  $df = 3, 28$ .
- How many teaching methods (treatments) were being compared?
  - How many subjects participated in the total experiment?
  - Were there significant differences among the teaching methods?
152. Apply analysis of variance to test the significance of row, column and interaction effect from the following data :

	C <sub>1</sub>		C <sub>2</sub>		C <sub>3</sub>	
R <sub>1</sub>	29	31	23	62	17	32
	26	50	31	60	18	49
	42	25	18	20	50	58
R <sub>2</sub>	17	62	35	83	17	28
	27	62	50	42	14	58
	50	29	62	49	49	62

153. Hyperactivity in children usually is treated by counseling, or by drugs, or by both. The following data are from an experiment designed to evaluate the effectiveness of these different treatments. The dependent variable is a measure of attention span. That is how long each child was able to concentrate on a specific task.

	Drug		No Drug	
	14	10	8	6

Counseling	13	15	7	4
	15	12	5	10
	10	8	9	11
No Counseling	11	13	10	13
	12	10	9	6
	14	8	12	9
	15	9	7	13

(a) Use an ANOVA with  $\alpha = .05$  to evaluate these data

(b) Do the data indicate drug has a significant effect? Does the counseling have in effect? Describe these results in terms of the effectiveness of the drug and counseling and their interaction.

154. The following hypothetical data represent one possible outcome of an experiment.

	Violent		Non Violent	
Human Characters	6	2	3	5
	3	4	2	3
	2	5	1	2
	5	4	4	4
	3	6	2	3
Cartoon Characters	5	2	1	3
	4	5	3	2
	3	3	2	2
	4	3	3	3
	3	4	4	4

(a) Use an ANOVA to evaluate these data. Set  $\alpha = .05$  for all tests.

(b) Describe the results of this experiment.

155. Distinguish between t-test and F-test.

156. What is chi square test ? Discuss its application.

157. What is meant by goodness of fit test ? Discuss how  $\chi^2$  test is used as a goodness of fit test with test with an illustration.

158. Discuss the use of  $\chi^2$  test as a test of independence with an illustration.

159. The responses of 150 respondents on an opinion scale are given below:

## **C.C. 6: Social Psychology**

### **Short Type Questions**

1. Write brief notes on the following:
  - (a) Observation Method
  - (b) Goal of Social Psychology
  - (c) Advantages of Questionnaire Method
  - (d) Limitations of Interview Method.
2. Write brief notes on the following:
  - (a) Gesture as a Means of Social Stimulation.
  - (b) Graphics Gesture.
  - (c) Babbling.
  - (d) Sound limitation
  - (e) Social Control and Language.
  - (f) Base of Social Behaviour .
  - (g) Genesis Of Social Behaviour
  - (h) Social Life among Apes and monkeys.
  - (i) Social Development of Children.
  - (j) Symbolic Social Behaviour
  - (k) Circular Social Behaviour.
  - (l) Contributory Social Behaviour
  - (m) Controlling and Self adopting Social Behaviour.
  - (n) Influence of Culture on Social conditioning.
  - (o) Environmental Stress.
  - (p) Effect of Crowding on Social Behaviour.
  - (q) Primary Social Control.
  - (r) Secondary Social Control.
  - (s) Dem Democratic Social Control.
  - (t) Religious Social Control.
  - (u) Economic social Control
  - (v) Political Social Control.
3. Write short notes on the following:
  - a. Conformity Behaviour.
  - b. Social thought.
  - c. Attribution process.
  - d. Internal and external attribution.
  - e. Bias in attribution.
  - f. Self serving bias.
  - g. Social influence and attitude development.
  - h. Social norm.
  - i. Injunctive social norm.
  - j. Asch's contribution to conformity.



- k. Obedience behaviour.
  - l. Milgrams contribution to obedience.
4. Answer the following items briefly :
- a) Define conformity. Name any one psychologist who studied conformity behaviour in the laboratory.
  - b) Explain the term "social norms.
  - c) Discuss briefly the factors influencing conformity.
  - d) Explain what is social thought.
  - e) Explain what is a correspondence bias.
  - f) What is self serving bias?
  - g) What is normative social influence ?
  - h) Is conformity behaviour determined by personality factors ?
  - i) Give a summary of the factors influencing conformity.
  - j) Whom do persons obey ?
5. Write brief notes on the following:
- (i) Crime and Delinquency.
  - (ii) Development of delinquency.
  - (iii) Incidence of delinquency.
  - (iv) Personality characteristics of delinquency.
  - (v) Psychopathic personality.
  - (vi) Drug abuse and delinquency.
  - (vii) I.Q. and delinquency.
  - (viii) Emotional problems of delinquents.
  - (ix) Parental absenteeism and delinquency.
  - (x) Father rejection as a cause of delinquency.
  - (xi) Delinquency and low S.E.S.
  - (xii) Delinquent gang subculture.
  - (xiii) Delinquent areas,
  - (xiv) Rehabilitation of delinquents.
  - (xv) Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents.
6. Write Brief notes on the following:
- (i) Development of social frustration.
  - (ii) Types of frustration.
  - (iii) Factors contributing to the development of frustration.
  - (iv) Social sources of frustration.
  - (v) Frustration in different cultures.
  - (vi) Role of frustration in personality development.
  - (vii) Aggressive behaviour as a consequence of frustration.
  - (viii) Frustration-aggression hypothesis.
  - (ix) Psychological basis of aggression.
  - (x) Forms of aggression.
  - (xi) Development of aggression.
  - (xii) Sources of aggression.
  - (xiii) Reactions to frustration.
  - (xiv) Suppressed aggression.
  - (xv) Utility of aggressiveness.
  - (xvi) Prevention and control of aggression.
7. Write brief notes on the following:

- (a) Group Norms
  - (b) Communication Structure
  - (c) Group Goal
  - (d) Role of a leader in a Group
  - (e) Group Morale
  - (f) Brain Storming
  - (g) Sources of interpersonal attraction.
8. Distinguish between:
- a. Primary and Secondary Groups
  - b. Formal and Informal Groups
  - c. In-groups and Out groups
  - d. Autocratic and Democratic Groups
  - e. Face to Face and Coating Groups
  - f. Membership and Reference Groups
  - g. Social Interaction
  - h. Common Motivation
  - i. Social Interaction.
  - j. Group cohesiveness
  - k. Group Mind
  - l. Depth Method.
9. Write brief notes on the following:
- (a) Action Crowd
  - (b) Role of Unconscious in a Crowd Situation
  - (c) Social Facilitation Theory
  - (d) Audience
  - (e) Shoulder to Shoulder Contact
  - (f) Backward and Forward Movement
  - (g) Mental Homogeneity
  - (h) Diminished Sense of Responsibility
  - (i) Rumour
  - (j) Passive Crowd
  - (k) Role of Leader in a Crowd
  - (l) Crowd Mind
  - (m) Varieties of Crowd
  - (n) Common and Primary Motivation
  - (o) Suggestion and Imitation
  - (p) Social Facilitation
  - (q) Induced Emotion Theory of Crowd
10. Write brief notes on the following:
- (a) Classification of Attitude
  - (b) Motivational Determinants of Attitude
  - (c) Personality Factors and Attitude
  - (d) Attitude and Behaviour
  - (e) Scale of Discriminating Technique
  - (f) Direct Contact Technique of Attitude Change
  - (g) Frame of Reference
  - (h) Social Determinants of Attitude
  - (i) Attitude and Opinion

- (j) Attitude and Belief
- (k) Semantic Differential scaling method
- (l) Likert's scale of Attitude Measurement

11. Write brief notes on the following:

- (a) Prejudice and social distance
- (b) Prejudice and stereotype
- (c) Psychodynamic causes of prejudice
- (d) Prejudice and socio-cultural factors
- (e) Belief incongruence prejudice
- (f) Provincial stereotypes
- (g) Prejudice and discrimination
- (h) Linguistic stereotypes
- (i) Prejudice and social tension
- (j) Sex prejudice
- (k) Cognitive sources of prejudice
- (l) Group stereotypes
- (m) Personality factors and prejudice.

12. Write brief notes on the following:

- a. Education and Propaganda
- b. Propaganda and Suggestion
- c. Propaganda and Prejudice
- d. Resistance to Propaganda.
- e. Need for Propaganda
- f. Propaganda and advertisement
- g. Propaganda and Morale

13. Write brief notes on the following:

- (a) Political, religious, socio-economic issues and public opinion.
- (b) Role of socio-cultural conditioning on public opinion.
- (c) Role of government in public opinion formation.
- (d) Opinion formation.
- (e) Public opinion and mass media.
- (f) Polling method.

14. Write Short Notes on the Following:

1. Speech defects.
2. Factors blocking child's language development.
3. Poor language development.
4. Socialised speech.
5. Babbling stage
6. Baby talk.
7. Telegraphic speech.
8. Improvement of speech.
9. Factors influencing language development.
10. Cluttering.
11. Stammering.
12. Stuttering.
13. Phenobic development of infants.
14. Speech pathology.
15. Speech sound errors and method of studying it.
16. Functions of language.
17. Jargon stage.
18. Active and Passive vocabulary.
19. Reading problem.
20. Speech defects.
21. Development of vocabulary and comprehension.
- 22., Tools of communication.
23. Early vocalisation.
24. Passive vocabulary.
25. Active vocabulary.
26. Questioning stage.
27. Bilingualism
28. Language system.
29. Phonology.
30. Syntax.
31. Semantics.
32. Morpheme.
33. Pre-linguistic.
34. Pre-speech.
35. Social class and language development.
36. Improvement of language development.
37. Language and socialisation.
38. Factors blocking quick language development.
39. Echo reaction stage.
40. Delayed speech.
41. Language and brain.
42. Psycholinguistics.

15. Distinguish between the following:

1. Lipping and slurring. 2. Lipping and stuttering. 3. Speech and language. 4. Egocentric and socialised speech. 5. Language and vocabulary. 6. Active and Passive vocabulary. 7. Bilingualism and Mono-lingualism. 8. Listening and speaking. 9. Stuttering and stammering. 10. Linguistic competence and performance. 11. Cluttering and stuttering. 12. Speech disorder and speech defect.

16. Write brief notes on the following:

- (a) Components of Communication;
- (b) Need for Communication;
- (c) Communication and Propaganda;
- (d) Communication and Public Opinion;
- (e) Communication and Information;
- (f) Public Meeting as an Agent of Communication;
- (g) Role of Slogans in Communication.

17. Write brief notes on the following ;

- (a) Leader Effectiveness.
- (b) Interactional Approach.
- (c) Authoritarian Leader.
- (d) Worker Oriented Manager.
- (e) Lecture Method.
- (f) Cognitive Resource Theory.
- (g) Institutional Leaders.
- (h) The Hard Boiled Autocrat.
- (i) Complete Manager.
- (j) Role Playing Technique.

18. Write brief notes on the following:

- (a) Social incentives
- (b) Social Motives
- (c) Secondary Motive
- (d) Gregariousness
- (e) Imitativeness
- (f) Self-assertive and Mastery Motive.
- (g) Need for affection
- (h) Recognition and status
- (i) Need for achievement
- (j) Need for approval
- (k) Need for affiliation
- (l) Need for aggression
- (m) Need for power and status
- (n) Place of motives in social relationship
- (o) Social incentive
- (p) Reward and punishment
- (q) Praise and blame
- (r) Cooperation
- (s) Genesis of competition
- (t) Knowledge of result
- (u) Competition
- (v) Social Learning
- (w) Place of motive in social Relationship.

19. Differentiate between the following:

- (i) Social Motives and Incentives

- (ii) Reward and Punishment
- (iii) Praise and Blame
- (iv) Financial and Nonfinancial incentives
- (v) Cooperative and Competitive activities.

20. Write brief notes on the following:

- (a) Decisiveness of Indian youths.
- (b) Conflict and decision making.
- (c) Pre decision process.
- (d) The Act of decision.
- (e) Steps of decision making process.
- (f) Individual Difference and decision making.
- (g) Normative models of individual decision.
- (h) Friend man's rules of competitive decision making situation.
- (i) Decision making and Leadership.
- (j) Stages in decision making.
- (k) Post decision process.
- (l) Types of decision problems.
- (m) Attitude conflict and decision making.

21. Write brief notes on the following:

- (i) Social Distance Scale.
- (ii) Social tension and social distance.
- (iii) Social distance scale of Borgardus.
- (iv) Social distance in India.
- (v) Social distance in United States.
- (vi) Prejudice and social distance.
- (vii) Formation of social distance.
- (viii) Criteria of Social distance in varied culture.
- (ix) Reduction of social distance.
- (x) Determinants of social distance.

22. Write short notes on the following:

- (a) Cold War.
- (b) Causes of international tension.
- (c) National boundary and international tension.
- (d) Role of individual in international tension.
- (e) Frustration and international tension.
- (f) Steps for international unity.
- (g) Ideological conflict and international tension.

23. Write brief notes on the following:

- (a) Trait and situation approach
- (b) Socialization process
- (c) Internal locus of control
- (d) External locus of control
- (e) Personality theory of Rotter
- (f) Dimensions of personality
- (g) Effect of personality factors on heart diseases
- (h) Effect of culture on personality.
- (i) A type of personality..

24. Write brief notes on the following:

- (a) Air pollution.
- (b) Water pollution.
- (c) Crowding.
- (d) Ecological environment.
- (e) Physical environment.
- (f) Lewin's concept of physical environment.
- (g) Natural calamities.
- (h) Sound pollution.
- (i) Control of noise pollution
- (j) Man-made disasters.
- (k) Effects of Nuclear energy plants on environment.
- (l) Management of garbage and wastes.
- (m) Crowding and pollution of environment.
- (n) Population explosion and pollution.
- (o) Pro-environmental behaviour

25. Write brief notes on the following:

- (a) Health is Wealth.
- (b) Stress Management.
- (c) Aim of Health Psychology.
- (d) Ethics in Psychiatry.
- (e) Utilization of health care resource and health care facilities.
- (f) Psychiatric health care.

26. Write brief notes on the following:

- (a) Evolutionary change.
- (b) Revolutionary change.
- (c) Social movement.
- (d) Impact of communication on social change.
- (e) Why social change is necessary ?
- (f) Relationship between attitude and social change.
- (g) Cultural Lag.

27. Write a short notes on the following:

- (a) Self esteem
- (b) Nature of self
- (c) Dress as a means of self presentation
- (d) Success and self presentation.

28. Write Short Notes on the following:

- (a) Uniform processes.
- (b) Importance of impression management in interviews.
- (c) Role of law of primacy in impression management.
- (d) Importance of social identity.
- (e) Positive Distinctiveness.

29. Write brief notes on the following:

- (a) Cognitive belief.
- (b) Role of schemas on the development of attitudes and prejudices.
- (c) Effect of culture on social cognition.
- (d) Importance of social cognition.
- (e) Cognitive neuro science.

## Long Type Questions

1. Discuss briefly the historical background of social psychology.
2. Define social psychology. State how social psychology studies the interaction of the individual in the society.
3. What is social psychology? How is it a branch of general psychology ?
4. Why social psychology is considered as a basic social science ? How is it related to sociology and anthropology ?
5. Discuss the field and scope of social psychology.
6. Critically examine the aim and problems of social psychology keeping in view its current status.
7. Evaluate the relationship and differences among social psychology, sociology and anthropology.
8. Give a brief account of the historical development of social psychology.
9. Critically examine the applying value of social psychology.
10. State the present status of Social Psychology in India and indicate the main areas of research.
11. Define social psychology and discuss its importance in the current social set up.
12. Discuss the current status of social psychology in India. What are the handicaps faced by Indian social psychologists?
13. Briefly discuss the various methods of Social Psychology.
14. What is meant by social stimulation? Discuss the role of language and gesture as means of communication.
15. Discuss briefly different types of gestures. How gesture helps in social stimulation ?
16. Critically examine the various stages of language development.
17. Analyse the social basis of value of language as a source of stimulation. Supplement your answer with relevant experimental studies.
18. What is social behaviour ? Discuss the various bases of social behaviour.
19. Define social behaviour. State the genesis and development of social behaviour.
20. Explain social development among children.
21. Explain with examples different kinds of social behaviour.
22. What is social conditioning? Examine how personality develops due to social conditioning.
23. Explain the role of social conditioning in the development of personality.
24. Write a critical essay on the development of personality due to social conditioning in contemporary societies.
25. Analyse the effect of physical and interpersonal environment on social behaviour. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples.
26. Discuss the effect of crowding on social behaviour in the contemporary society.
27. What do you understand by social control? Discuss the various means of social control.
28. Discuss with examples primary and secondary social control.
29. Distinguish between dictatorial social control and democratic social control. Which social control according to you is conducive for better personality development
30. Write a critical essay on religious, political and economic social control.
31. What is social perception ? Discuss the concept of attribution. the concept of attribution.
32. With reference to social perception, discuss
33. State how in social perception aspects of the perceiver and the perceived are important.
34. Why accurate social perception is essential? Why a particular person behaves in a particular way social situation ?
35. What is attribution ? Explain how attribution is an important aspect of social thought.
36. Explain the internal and external causes of social perception.
37. Indicate the major sources of bias found in attribution.

38. Discuss the role of social influences in the development of attitudes, prejudices and stereotypes.
39. What do you understand by social norms? Discuss about descriptive norms.
40. Explain how people try to change other's behaviour.
41. Indicate why people conform to social behaviour and why they digress from it.
42. What is meant by conformity? Why people conform to social norms.
43. Define social norm. How social norms are formed ?
44. "Conformity is a product of social interaction." Explain.
45. Explain with examples why there is individual differences in conformity. What will happen if one does conform to certain social norms?
46. What is normative social influence? Is conformity behaviour determined by personality factors?
47. Indicate the factors influencing conformity.
48. Why people diverge temporarily from conformity to norms?
49. Describe in detail Asch's study on conformity.
50. What is mean by obedience ? Explain how obedience is necessary in the socialization process?
51. Explain in detail Milgram's study on obedience.
52. State and explain the causes of obedience.
53. Explain the differences between conformity and obedience.
54. Write a note on the influence of one culture on his perception.
55. What is person perception ? Explain the role of need value + past experience and culture on person perception.
56. Discuss the structural and functional factors of perception.
57. Define the concept of Juvenile Delinquency with suitable examples. What is the statutory age for delinquency?
58. Delinquency is undoubtedly a social evil". In the above context discuss the causes of delinquency.
59. How do you define a crime ? Can a delinquent be treated in the same way as a criminal ?
60. What is delinquency ? Discuss in detail the incidence of delinquency.
61. What are the characteristics of a Juvenile Delinquent ? Discuss the incidence of delinquency In India. 6. Discuss elaborately the various causes of delinquency.
62. Critically examine the individual factors of delinquency.
63. "Delinquency as an antisocial personality is the function of certain pathological and ill developed social environment. Critically examine the above.
64. Indicate how faulty discipline and child rearing practice, broken homes, sociopathic parental models, parental absenteeism and undesirable peer relationship is responsible for delinquency.
65. Write a critical essay on the general socio-cultural factors of delinquency.
66. Is poverty related to delinquency? In this context explain the role of socioeconomic status of the parents, in the causation of delinquency.
67. Write a brief essay on the treatment of Juvenile Delinquency.
68. How Juvenile delinquents Can be rehabilitated ? Draw a programme for the rehabilitation of delinquent.
69. Discuss the various strategies to prevent delinquency.
70. What is social frustration? Giving several examples explain the nature and characteristics of social frustration.
71. Discuss in detail the development of social frustration. Why childhood is said to be the period when most of the social frustrations develop ?
72. Discuss the various sources of frustration arising during childhood.



73. What are the factors which contribute to human frustration ?
74. Examine specifically the social sources of frustration. Cite your answer with relevant studies. Vision
75. Discuss in detail the role of frustration in personality development.
76. What is aggression ? Explain how it is the most common reaction to frustration.
77. Explain various types of aggressive behaviour as a consequence of frustration.
78. Is aggression the only reaction to frustration ? What are the other major reactions to frustration ?
79. Explain the concept of aggression as explained by Freud, Adler McDougall and Miller, Dollard and Dools.
80. Aggression is always a consequence of Frustration. It is also a primary reaction to frustration. Critically examine the above.
81. "Aggression is an impulse to destroy, damage, torment retaliate, blow up, humiliate, insult, threaten and intimidate". Explain with suitable examples.
82. Critically examine the Frustration-Aggression hypothesis of Miller and Dollard.
83. Discuss the basis and social utility of aggression.
84. Analyse and explain the psychological basis of aggression.
85. Discuss the various forms of aggression.
86. How aggression develops? Can aggression be totally checked?
87. Critically examine the various sources of aggression.
88. What are the various symptoms of aggressions? How aggression expresses itself in different Degrees.
89. Are hostility and aggression same? Indicate how hostility turns into aggression.
90. Indicate the various experimental studies on aggression as a reaction to frustration.
91. Discuss in detail the utility of aggressiveness.
92. Write a critical essay on the prevention and control of aggressive behaviour.
93. Define a psychological group. What are the main characteristics of a psychological group?
94. State in detail the properties of psychological groups.
95. What is a group? How groups are formed norm? How group norms are formed?
96. What is a group?. Is leader indispensable for a group? Examine the role of leader in a group.
97. What is group cohesiveness? How group cohesiveness helps in the continuance and stability of a group?
98. Why people join groups? Discuss the important features that attract people to join groups.
99. Critically examine the concept of group mind. What are its limitations?
100. Discuss briefly the various kinds of groups.
101. How in-groups and out-groups differ from each other? Discuss the relevance of out-groups in a democracy society.
102. Distinguish between autocratic and democratic groups. State how leadership style depends upon the group structure.
103. What is understood by the structure of a group? How the structure of a group is formulated?
104. Discuss the method of describing the group structure.
105. What is a sociometric method? How the structure of groups is measured through this method?
106. Discuss the typical group patterns.
107. Discuss the various functions of a psychological group.
108. How a group can be made to work better?
109. What is understood by interpersonal attraction? How it develops in a group?
110. Describe some experimental studies on the techniques of group attractiveness.
111. What is meant by crowd behaviour?
112. Distinguish between a crowd and a coating group.

113. Discuss the characteristics of crowd behaviour.
114. What is understood by a crowd? Discuss the various types of crowd behaviour.
115. What is crowd? How it differs from a group?
116. Discuss the various properties of crowd behaviour.
117. What is an action crowd? Discuss the role of a leader in an action crowd.
118. Discuss briefly the various mechanisms of crowd behaviour.
119. Critically examine the crowd mind theory advanced by LeBon.
120. Critically examine induced emotion theory and social facilitation theory of crowd behaviour.
121. What is unconscious induction theory of crowd? Explain the merits and limitations of this theory.
122. Examine the role of a leader in crowd behaviour.
123. What is rumour? Discuss how rumour spreads.
124. Define the concept of social attitude and indicate its importance in social life.
125. What is attitude? Discuss some earlier studies conducted on attitude.
126. Explain what is meant by attitude and discuss its characteristics.
127. Explain with suitable examples the properties of attitude.
128. How attitudes are formed and developed ?
129. Critically examine the various determinants of attitude.
130. Discuss the psychological and cultural determinants of attitude formation and attitude change.
131. What is social attitude? Describe Likert's method of measuring social attitude.
132. Discuss in general the nature and formation of social attitude.
133. How attitudes differ from stereotypes?
134. Define attitude. Discuss Thurstone's method of measuring attitude.
135. Distinguish between attitudes and beliefs. How are attitudes and beliefs acquired? Method of measuring attitude.
136. Describe the merits and limitations of Thurstone and Likert.
137. Discuss how personality factors determine one's attitude.
138. Discuss in detail how attitudes can be classified.
139. Give a brief outline of the functions of attitude.
140. Explain the relationship and difference between attitude and behaviour and attitude and opinion.
141. Write a brief essay on the attitude measurement techniques.
142. How attitude measured through the social distance scale is developed by Bogardus? Discuss its advantages and limitations.
143. What understood by cumulative scaling method developed by Guttman? Describe the advantages and limitations.
144. Explain the significance and difficulties in the measurement of social attitudes. Give some Indian studies on attitude scale and measurement.
145. Can attitude be changed? Discuss the various techniques used to change
146. Why the study of attitude is so important in the current society ? Illustrate your answer with suitable examples and Studies conducted in this area.
147. What are the distinguishing features of attitudes? Is attitude different from prejudice?
148. Discuss the nature and functions of social attitudes.
149. What is prejudice? Discuss the salient features of prejudice.
150. Explain the concept of prejudice and discuss in detail about the growth and development of prejudice.
151. Define the concept of prejudice and state how it can be combated.
152. What is understood by race prejudice and gender prejudice? Why they are caused ?
153. Discuss the causes and determinants of prejudice.

154. Discuss the personality and motivational determinants of prejudice.
155. It is said that prejudice is caused due to ambiguous crisis situation. Explain the above with suitable example.
156. Give a brief idea on the sociological and cultural determinants of prejudice.
157. What is prejudice ? Discuss the psychological determinants of prejudice.
158. Why prejudice is dangerous for the peace of the society? Discuss the functions of prejudice with special reference to social and international tension.
159. State briefly the Indian studies conducted on prejudice.
160. Discuss in detail the methods used to reduce prejudice and discrimination.
161. It is said that prejudice leads to discrimination. If you agree explain with examples, how?
162. What is the nature of prejudice ? How it is an evil for the human society? How can we remedy them ?
163. Discuss the salient features of prejudice with special reference to Indian social conditions.
164. Discuss the general nature and formation of attitudes and prejudices.
165. Say how attitudes, stereotypes and prejudices differ.
166. Explain the nature of prejudice towards the minority group and socially disadvantaged classes in our society. How can it be reduced?
167. What is meant by prejudice? Outline briefly the causes of prejudice. Discuss the various factors influencing the growth and development of prejudices.
168. Define the concept of stereotype. How it differs from attitudes and prejudices?
169. Explain with suitable examples the nature and characteristics of stereotypes.
170. What do you understand by stereotype? Discuss the various features of stereotypes. Give an outline of the functions of stereotypes.
171. How do stereotypes grow? Give some important studies on stereotypes.
172. Why stereotypes are called the pictures in our head? Can stereotypes be changed?
173. Explain how social learning and social perception, group norms and reference groups play tremendous role in the development of stereotypes?
174. Explain stereotypes. State how they are formed and reinforced?
175. What is propaganda? Discuss the need for propaganda.
176. Define propaganda and state how propaganda is different from education?
177. What is meant by propaganda? State the principal techniques of propaganda.
178. What is the significance of propaganda in the formation of public opinion?
179. What is propaganda? Describe the various means of propaganda.
180. Discuss how suggestion and advertisement help in propaganda?
181. What is prestige suggestion? Cite some experiments and studies showing the effect of prestige suggestion on propaganda.
182. Explain different kinds of propaganda.
183. Discuss the various principle of propaganda.
184. Outline in detail the various techniques of propaganda.
185. What are the conditions of effective propaganda?
186. Describe the guides for the propagandist.
187. How to protect people from the clutches of propaganda? In this connection discuss propaganda prophylaxis.
188. Is propaganda desirable? Give your specific views in this connection and explain how and when propaganda can be made desirable and beneficial for the society?
  - a) Direct and Indirect Propaganda
189. What is public opinion? Describe the various stages of formation of public opinion.
190. State the importance of propaganda in the formation of public opinion.
191. Discuss the various characteristics of public opinion.
192. Discuss public opinion as a process.

193. What are the basic steps of public opinion formation? Elaborate.
194. Explain with suitable examples the factors influencing public opinion.
195. Elaborate the role of press and electronic media in the formation of public opinion.
196. Critically examine the methods of measuring public opinion.
197. How public opinion and propaganda are related? State the factors influencing the development of public opinion.
198. Define the term "'language' and discuss the nature of human language.
199. Explain the structure of language.
200. Explain the characteristics of human language.
201. Explain how development of vocabulary and comprehension takes place.
202. Explain in detail how the language development of the child can be improved.
203. Define communication. Analyse the components necessary for transmission of information.
204. Discuss in detail about communication process. What are the needs for a communication system?
205. Explain the different form of communication.
206. Write a critical note on communication skills.
207. State and explain the barriers in communication. How you can overcome the barriers of communication
208. Explain persuasion and persuasive communication.
209. Describe the structure of language.
210. Discuss the various stages of language development.
211. Distinguish between language and thought with examples.
212. Examine critically the social value of language as a source of stimulation.
213. Examine the role of language on human behaviours.
214. Write a brief essay on language comprehension.
215. Discuss the significant contributions of communication system in the formation, growth and change of attitudes and stereotypes.
216. Define communication. Analyse the components necessary for the transmission of information.
217. Examine the need of communication and elaborate the pattern of communication.
218. State the reasons or purpose for social communication. Why communication is essential? Give your specific views.
219. Discuss the categorization and evaluation of communication and their source.
220. Critically examine the various agents of mass communication.
221. State the effects of mass media on communication. Elaborate your answer with suitable examples.
222. How communication system can be improved ? Indicate suitable experimental findings on communication system.
223. How communication system can be made effective in large groups ?
224. Discuss the various forms of communication.
225. Distinguish between verbal and nonverbal communication.
226. What do you mean by communication skills? State how communication skills facilitate effective communication.
227. Write a critical note on the barriers of communication.
228. Distinguish between persuasion and persuasive communication.
229. What do you understand by the concept of leadership ? Discuss the characteristics of a leader with suitable examples.
230. Define the term leadership and distinguish between democratic and authoritarian leadership.
231. Enumerate, different types of leaders and give the characteristics of democratic and autocratic leaders in detail.

232. Explain how leadership emerges in various situations. What are the functions of a leader ?
233. Define leadership and explain the role of a leader in social life.
234. Do people become leader because of their image and acquired traits or because of situations and circumstances? Discuss fully.
235. Discuss the significance of leadership in a democratic country with special reference to Indian conditions.
236. In what way democratic leadership is different from authoritarian leadership? Which one do you prefer most and why?
237. Describe the characteristics of a successful leader.
238. What do you understand by "leader effectiveness?" Discuss the approaches developed to explain leader effectiveness.
239. Critically examine Fiedler's contingency model to explain leader effectiveness.
240. Examine in detail various types of leadership. Which type you prefer best and why?
241. Discuss the Freudian theory and Interactional theory of Leadership.
242. State some experimental studies on leadership with special reference to the conclusions of such studies.
243. Critically examine the Indian studies conducted on leadership qualities.
244. Why is it necessary to train leaders? Discuss the various methods used to train leaders. Cite your answer with Indian studies on leadership training.
245. What is meant by social motives and social incentives ? Explain with suitable examples ?
246. What do you understand by the concept social motive? How it social motives are related to psychological and personal motives? Explain with common examples.
247. Write a critical essay on the development of social motives.
248. Why social motives are called secondary motives? Do the development of social motives depend upon social conditioning and social contact ?
249. Discuss some of the important social motives and justify why social motives are called learned motives?
250. What are the various social motives which govern human behaviour in the society? Example with findings of studies in the relevant area.
251. Discuss in detail Gregariousness, Imitativeness and mastery motive.
252. Explain with suitable examples: need for affection, need for recognition and status, need for achievement, need for approval and need for affiliation.
253. Critically examine the place of motives in social relationship.
254. What is meant by social incentives? Discuss the nature and characteristics of social incentives.
255. Discuss the concept of social incentive. How is it different from social reward?
256. What is meant by a reinforcer? Discuss the interrelationship between need, drive and incentive.
257. Citing various experimental studies, indicate how without a reinforcer motivation cannot be fulfilled.
258. Differentiate between material and non-material social incentives. Indicate how punishment is a negative incentive.
259. "Social Learning and socialization process is influenced by incentives". Justify.
260. "Incentives goad the motives in the positive direction and change the attitude and behaviour of individual in a group". Justify.
261. What is reinforcement ? Discuss reward and punishment and praise and blame as social incentives. Examine and state how spread up effect of Thorndike shows the strength and importance of reinforcement.
262. Citing experimental studies indicate the importance of knowledge of result as a nonfinancial incentive.

263. Distinguish between, cooperation and competition and citing relevant studies indicate how cooperation and competition can act as positive social incentives.
264. State and explain the genesis of competition as a social motive.
265. Citing experimental findings indicate how competition grows with age and increase with group situation.
266. What do you understand by the concept decision making ? Explain with suitable examples.
267. Define decision making. Critically examine the role of conflict in decision making.
268. Discuss the various factors which help in making a decision.
269. Analyse and explain the various stages of decision making.
270. What is pre-decision process? In what way it has got relationship with the decision making process.
271. Is decision making related to one's personality make up ? When making a decision becomes difficult ?
272. What is meant by Act of Decision ? What is post decision dissonance ?
273. Distinguish between the pre decision and post decision process.
274. Give an outline of different types of decision problems.
275. Analyse and examine the various steps of decision making process.
276. Show the interrelationship between attitude, conflict and decision making.
277. Examine the role of individual difference in decision making process.
278. Critically examine the various models of decision making process.
279. What is understood by the normative models of individual decision making?
280. Examine the rules to follow in a competitive decision making process as suggested by Friedman.
281. Write a critical essay on decision making in groups.
282. Give an idea on the decision making by Leaders in national interest and decision making in organisations.
283. What is meant by Social Distance ? Discuss with examples.
284. "Social Distance is a dimension of interaction between members of different . groups ranging from intimacy to complete separation". Critically examine the above statement.
285. Define social distance and indicate how it is responsible for causing social tension.
286. When the psychological distance is progressively increased in the scale, the social distance also increases. Justify.
287. Discuss the various causes of social distance.
288. What are the various determinants of social distance ? Explain with example.
289. What is social distance ? Discuss the determinants of social distance.
290. Discuss how prejudice manifests towards social distance.
291. Discuss the various criteria of social distance in varied cultures.
292. Critically examine the factors responsible for social distance.
293. Draw a programme for the reduction of social distance. How social distance can be reduced ?
294. How social distance is related to social tension ? Explain with examples.
295. Define international tension. Explain how it is linked with social distance and prejudice.
296. What is international tension ? How it is caused?
297. Discuss the various factors influencing the growth of international tension.
298. What is meant by tension? How national tension contributes to international tension ?
299. "The phenomena of international tension is a widely discussed major problem in the current age." Discuss.
300. "International tension arises out of conflicts, misunderstanding and Cold War among various nations and nationalities". Justify with relevant examples.
301. Write a critical essay on the nature and problem of international tension.

302. Tension between countries arise particularly when they grow up to equal status." Do you agree?
303. Show the relationship between prejudice and international tension.
304. Describe the concept of international tension. How different nations contribute to international tension ?
305. Discuss in details the basic causes of international tension.
306. Draw a programme for the reduction of international tension.
307. Critically examine the manifold functions of nations and organisations in producing and elevating international tension.
308. "International tensions are not merely tensions among nations, they are also tensions among racial, religion and ideological groups". Elaborate.
309. Critically examine the role of individual in international tension. .
310. Write a critical note on the role of needs in international tension.
311. Show the linkages among beliefs, attitudes and international tension.
312. Why international unity is being hampered ?
313. Discuss the role of UNO, NAAM and SAARC on reducing international tension and Cold War.
314. Define personality. Discuss the various determinants of personality.
315. What understood by socialization of personality ? Why is it called a continuous process?
316. Human organism is a byproduct of the society. Critically examine the said statement with the role of social influence on personality development.
317. Discuss the role of family and school in the development of personality.
318. Discuss the major features of the process of socialization.
319. What is locus control ? Discuss in detail the concept of locus of control and its role in the development of normal personality. Discuss in detail the various techniques used to assess personality.
320. Discuss the characteristics of 'A', 'B' and 'C' type of personality in detail with suitable illustrations. Discuss in detail the various techniques used to assess personality.
321. What are the cultural factors which determine personality ? Examine detail with suitable illustrations.
322. How are culture and personality related ? Explain in detail.
323. Discuss the concepts of culture and personality. Illustrate your answer taking examples from primitive and contemporary societies.
324. Point out the role of culture in influencing social behaviour.
325. Define personality and discuss its characteristics.
326. What is personality ? Discuss the trait approach to personality.
327. What are the main approaches for the study of psychology ?
328. Discuss the concept of personality. Discuss two most widely used tests of personality.
329. State and explain two projective tests that are commonly used to measure personality.
330. Give a brief outline of descriptive personality theories.
331. Explain in detail the type theory of personality with suitable examples.
332. Explain the meaning of environment and discuss the various components of environment.
333. Define environment and classify it.
334. Distinguish between ecological environment and psycho-social environment with suitable examples.
335. Indicate the relationship between human beings and environment. Illustrate your answer with relevant examples.
336. Write in detail the components of the environment behaviour relationship.
337. Indicate the difference between physical and psychological environment.
338. Critically examine the effect of environment on human behaviour.

339. What is environment? How is it influenced by human behaviour ?
340. Indicate the impact of human behaviour on environment.
341. What is meant by pollution ? Discuss about air pollution in detail.
342. What is noise pollution ? How can noise pollution be abated and controlled ?
343. What is noise ? How noise produced in the environment has impact on human behaviour and performance?
344. What is crowding? Discuss how crowding leads to pollution of environment?
345. Write about various natural calamities and their effect on human behaviour.
346. Discuss the various manmade pollutions of the environment which have adverse effects on physical mental health of people.
347. What is waste and garbage management and indicate their role in pollution of environment?
348. Discuss in detail how pro-environmental behaviour can be promoted.
349. Describe how environmental pollution can be controlled.
350. Define health psychology and discuss its main purposes and aims.
351. What do you understand by health awareness? Indicate the various health management and health care techniques.
352. Why study of health psychology is essential? Indicate with examples how a healthy body produces a healthy mind.
353. What is meant by health care ? Discuss its socioeconomic significance in human life.
354. Analyse with examples the factors influencing health and psychological well being.
355. What do you mean by stress? Discuss the various stress reducing and stress management techniques.
356. Discuss in detail the various causes of stress in the modern age.
357. Why and how stress affects mental and physical health ? Explain.
358. How mental health can be improved ? Discuss with examples.
359. Suggest various tips for a healthy and stress free life.
360. Discuss the role of 'yoga' and positive thinking in the management of stress.
361. Define social change. Discuss the various types of social change.
362. What is meant by social change? Discuss its characteristics and main features.
363. Differentiate between Evolutionary and Revolutionary social changes with examples. Which one according to One is more suitable for adjustment ?
364. Critically examine the factors influencing social change.
365. Indicate how social movement and social resolution produce social change.
366. Discuss the role of need, common motivation and communication in socio effecting social change.
367. Citing suitable examples indicate how long standing suffering caused by suppression and oppression encourage social change.
368. Write a detailed note on conformity vs. resistance to social change.
369. Why people conform as well as resist to social change? Explain.
370. What is understood by self and its development ? Explain with examples.
371. Discuss about positive and negative self concepts.
372. How positive and negative self concepts develop? Explain with examples.
373. What is Pro-social Behaviour ? Explain the determinants of Pro-social behaviour.
374. How good self presentation is related to good self concept ? Explain.
375. What is understood by impression formation ? Explain with examples
376. Discuss the inference processes involved in impression formation.
377. "Social psychologists consider impression Management as a gal directed conscious subconscious process." Examine and explain the above.
378. Write a short essay on Impression Management Strategies.
379. What is understood by social identity? Explain the importance of Social Identity.



380. Explain the factors leading the improvement in social identity.
381. What is social cognition? How it is related to cognition ?
382. Define social cognition and state its historical development.
383. State the importance of social cognition in information processing.
384. Critically examine the schema theory of social cognition.
385. Write a short essay on the influence of cultural differences on social cognition.
386. What is meant by attitude towards women?
387. What is your problem?
388. What is the purpose of your test?
389. Explain two causes of discrimination against women in India.
390. How many statements are there in the present questionnaire?
391. What is your hypothesis? Does your result support it?
392. How have you designed your test ?
393. How would you know that the 'S' is cooperating with you.
394. State the scoring procedure.
395. Indicate how you have calculated the result.
396. State the conditions you have controlled in this test.
397. Interpret the result.

## **C.C. 7: Environmental Psychology**

### **Short Type Questions**

1. Write brief notes on the following:
  - (a) Cultural environment.
  - (b) Contemporary status of environmental psychology.
  - (c) Concept of living system.
  - (d) Ecology
  - (e) Deep ecology.
  - (f) Principles of deep ecology.
  - (g) Components of environment.
  - (h) Environment and Behaviour relationship.
  - (i) Environmental orientation.
  - (j) Products of Behaviour.
  - (k) Socialization of Personality.
  - (l) Experimental studies on Noise.
2. Write brief notes on the following:
  - (a) Air Pollution
  - (b) Noise Pollution
  - (c) Pollutant
  - (d) Primary Pollutant

- (e) Air Pollutant
  - (f) Risks of Air Pollution
  - (g) Scrubbers
  - (h) Types of Noise
  - (i) Continuous Noise
  - (j) Sources of Water Pollution
  - (k) Adverse Effects of Crowding
  - (l) Over Population and Unemployment
  - (m) Over Population and Socio-Cultural Norms.
  - (n) Role of Agriculture in Over Population
  - (o) Psycho-social Measures to Control Population
  - (p) Disadvantages of Over Crowding
3. Write brief notes on the following:
- (a) Negative reinforcement
  - (b) Motivation
  - (c) Pro-environmental attitude
  - (d) Feedback
  - (e) Integrated technique
  - (f) Over consumption
  - (g) Wind power
  - (h) Nuclear power
  - (i) Impact of global warming
  - (j) Climate change
  - (k) Greenhouse effect
  - (l) Adaptation to climate change
  - (m) Waste Management
  - (n) Role of green house in climate change
  - (o) Causes of acid rain
  - (p) Ozone Layer
  - (q) Negative effects of ozone layer depletion
4. Write brief note on the following
- (a) Food chain
  - (b) Water cycle
  - (c) Oxygen cycle
  - (d) Carbon cycle
  - (e) Sulphur cycle
  - (f) Nitrogen cycle
  - (g) Services provided by the eco-system
  - (h) World commission on environment and development
  - (i) Sustainable agriculture.
  - (j) Common property resource.
  - (k) Design for common property resources.
  - (l) Types of acculturations.
  - (m) Psychological adaptation.
5. Write brief notes on the following:
- (a) Nature of Field theory
  - (b) Concept of behaviour according to Lewin
  - (c) Gynaecology
  - (d) Cross cultural human development

- (e) Environment behaviour relationship
  - (f) Conclusion of eco-cultural perspective
  - (g) Ecology and eco-cultural perspective
  - (h) Studies on isolation, over manning and under manning theory
  - (i) Over manning environment
  - (j) Micro system and Meso system
  - (k) Chrono system
  - (l) Influence of technology on development of children.
6. Write brief notes on the following:
- (a) Pollution due Solid wastes
  - (b) Noise Pollution.
  - (c) Psychosocial development
  - (d) Socio psychological dimensions of the environment.
  - (e) Dust storm
  - (f) Social interference
  - (g) Crowding
  - (h) Water Pollution
  - (i) Problems of Nuclear Energy
  - (j) Chemical Pollution.
  - (k) Fresh Water Pollution
  - (l) Rain Water harvestmen
  - (m) Humidity and its consequences
  - (n) Consequences of emissions
  - (o) Dust Storm
  - (p) Environmental Education
  - (q) Acid Rain

### **Long Type Questions**

1. Give a general idea about environmental psychology.
2. What is understood by environment? Give a brief note on environment and behaviour.
3. State different types of environments. State briefly the importance of environment.
4. Discuss with examples, physical and psychological environment.
5. Write a note on the socio-cultural environment of human beings,
6. Indicate the differences between physical and psychological environment.
7. Write a critical essay on the definition, features and development of environmental psychology.
8. Indicate the relation between environmental psychology and environmental science. Are they same?
9. Define environment and discuss its features.
10. Give an idea about the field of environmental psychology.
11. Describe the roots of environmental psychology.
12. Examine the scope and current trends of environmental psychology.
13. Analyse the growth and development of environmental psychology.
14. Write a detailed essay on earth as a living system.
15. What is Gaia hypothesis? How it is related to earth ? Explain with examples.
16. Critically examine the strengths and weaknesses of Gaia hypothesis.
17. What is the difference between ecology and deep ecology? Explain with suitable examples.
18. Define deep ecology. Describe its origin and basic principles.
19. Make a critical analysis of causes of ecological problems with suitable examples.

20. Analyse the sources and implications of Deep Ecology.
21. Write a critical note on the relationship between human being and environment. Support your answer with relevant examples.
22. Describe the existing approaches on man environment relationship.
23. What are the important components of physical environment? Indicate your problems of illumination and noise.
24. Indicate the importance of ventilation for living beings, Give some experimental studies on movement of air.
25. What is meant by social environment? Discuss the various components of social environment.
26. What is cultural environment? Indicate the relationship and difference between cultural and social environments.
27. Why and how social environment is a product of one's culture? Explain with examples.
28. Why in the same culture people show different types behaviour? Is there any other factor than culture which determines behaviour?
29. Define behaviour. Discuss the factors which influence human behaviour.
30. Write in detail the influence of human behaviour on environment.
31. Examine the influence of physical environment like atmosphere, temperature and noise on human behaviour.
32. What is pollution? Indicate how the different components of physical environment are polluted?
33. What is air pollution? Discuss the effects of atmospheric conditions on human behaviour and health.
34. Classify pollutants. Discuss about air pollutants. What are the adverse effects of air pollution.
35. Indicate how carbon dioxide, sulphur oxide and nitrogen oxides cause pollution.
36. Give an idea about man made pollutants.
37. "India has the highest death rate due to air pollution." Why? Justify the above statement.
38. Discuss the means of preventing air pollution..
39. How air pollution can be controlled and managed ?
40. How noise is defined? Discuss the effect of noise on human behaviour.
41. "A sound is noise to one, while it is music to another." Explain with various studies on noise.
42. Discuss various strategies to control and manage noise pollution.
43. What are the general characteristics of noise ? Why noise is to-day called an important cause of stress?
44. "A golden age was frequently known where noise was unknown." Who said this and why ? Justify.
45. What is the legal status of noise pollution in different countries?
46. What is water pollution? How water is polluted?
47. Write a brief critical note on the problems of nuclear energy and waste in the present context.
48. Write a critical note on the problems of illumination.
49. What is crowding? Write a brief essay on the pollution of environment due to crowding and want of space.
50. What is understood by human over population technically? Explain. adverse effects.
51. Indicate the definition and characteristics of over population.
52. What are the causes of population explosion and over population? Indicate with examples.
53. How over population is related to environment pollution and retardation of economic growth? Justify.

54. What are the psychological consequences and disadvantages of overpopulation?
55. Discuss the various remedies of over population. How such remedies can protect environment?
56. What is crowding? What are the psychological effects of crowding?
57. What is the need of measuring crowding? How crowding can be measured?
58. How small family norms can be motivated to reduce crowding?
59. Indicate how control of population is the best remedy of pollution?
60. What is meant by ecology? What are the components of ecology? Distinguish between ecology and ecosystem
61. Who proposed the term ecology? How ecology is related to development? Explain with examples.
62. Write critical essay on human behaviour and environmental problems.
63. What is environmental stress? How and why it is created?
64. Discuss the positive effects of human behaviour on environment.
65. Examine the adverse effects of human behaviour on environment. Supplement your answer with empirical studies.
66. What is meant by pro-environmental behaviour? How and why pro-environmental behaviour can be developed?
67. Write a critical essay on human behaviour and environmental impacts.
68. What is meant by global warming? Define global warming scientifically and state its causes.
69. Write an essay on global warming indicating its various adverse effects.
70. Discuss how global warming is caused and indicate its adverse effects on environment.
71. What is climate change? How global warming is responsible for climate change?
72. How the adverse effects of global warming on environment can be irradiated ?
73. What is green house gas? How global warming and green house gas are related?
74. What is impact of climate change on human beings? How it can be prevented?
75. How global warming is related to environmental pollution? State with examples.
76. Indicate the long term impact or global warming on social system of humans.
77. Define green house effect and state the roots of green house effects.
78. What is green house effect? Discuss its mechanisms.
79. What is understood by acid rain? How it is formed?
80. Discuss the process of formation of acid rain with examples and state its causes.
81. Define acid rain and discuss its adverse effects on environment.
82. What is OZONE LAYER? How it is formed?
83. State how ozone layer depletion takes place and state its remedies.
84. State the historical roots of Green House Effect.
85. Indicate how ozone layer depletion is related to environmental pollution.
86. Suggest various ways and means to mitigate climate change.
87. Why currently climate change has been the headache of world leaders as well as environmentalists? What concrete steps are being taken to put a brake to climate change?
88. Write a thoughtful essay on how earth can be saved from the devastating effect of global warming and climate change.
89. Describe an ecosystem along with its components.
90. Define an ecosystem and describe its history.
91. What is a biosphere? Why whole of earth is called a Biosphere?
92. Critically examine the different definitions of ecosystem.
93. Describe the abiotic and biotic components of the ecosystem.
94. Examine the functions of light, temperature and energy in the ecosystem.
95. Describe the process of ecosystem.
96. What are the functions of the eco system.

97. Analyse the structure of the eco system.
98. State and explain the dynamics of ecosystem.
99. State and examine the activities of human beings in the ecosystem.
100. What do you understand by management? State how materialized eco-system management is
101. State and explain the threats caused by human beings in eco-system.
102. What is understood by sustainable development? Explain the historical roots of sustainable development.
103. Examine the emergence of modern sustainable development.
104. Give some working definitions of sustainable development.
105. Examine the new resource consumption strategies as the function development.
106. What is green consumption? What are the functions of green consumption?
107. What are the features of sustainability leading to resource consumption strategies?
108. Discuss various strategies for sustainable development.
109. State and explain the goals of sustainable development.
110. What are the strengths and weaknesses of sustainable development?
111. What is understood by resources? State with examples.
112. State and explain what include renewable and non-renewable resources.
113. What is common pool resource? Explain with examples.
114. What is common property resources. Indicate the relationship between common pool resources and common property resources.
115. What is meant by ownership of resources?
116. Write a brief essay on common property protocols. of common pool resources.
117. Write a critical note on management
118. Distinguish between common pool resources and open access resources.
119. What is acculturation? Explain the process of acculturation.
120. Discuss the process and historical roots of acculturation.
121. Describe the patterns of acculturation.
122. Examine various models of acculturation.
123. Write an essay on multicultural society and acculturation.
124. Critically examine the effects of acculturation.
125. Write a note on psychological adaptation.
126. How psychological adaptation is related to theory of evolution of Darwin.
127. Discuss the various determinants of psychological adaptation.
128. What is psychological approaches to environment. Critically examine Field theory approach and Lewin's concept of environment.
129. State and explain Lewin's concept of relationship and behaviour.
130. What is your view on Lewin's concept of physical environment? Explain with examples.
131. State and explain the concept and nature of Field theory.
132. Describe the history of Field theory approach.
133. Explain Field theory approach to environment.
134. What are the Field theory rules of Lewin?
135. Describe the basic principles of Lewin's Field theory approach with relation to environment.
136. Examine the concept of environment according to Kurt Lewin.
137. Describe the summary of Field theory approach.
138. What are the limitations of Field theory approach? Indicate the implications of Field theory towards Gestalt School of Psychology.
139. Critically examine the Eco-cultural approach of Berry with relation to cross cultural
140. psychology.
141. What is cross cultural psychology? Indicate its importance in eco cultural approach.

142. Indicate the steps of cross-cultural psychology suggested by its proposer Berry,
143. Examine the role of acculturation in eco cultural approach of Berry.
144. Write a critical essay on the process, functions and development of eco cultural approach.
145. Examine Berry's view that the roots of eco cultural approach are both ecological and socio political.
146. Describe the role of ecology in eco cultural perspective.
147. Explain the theoretical basis of biosocial psychology of Dawson.
148. Indicate in detail the historical details of biosocial psychology of Dawson.
149. Discuss the contemporary trends of development in human ecology.
150. Classify and discuss the nature of biological environments.
151. Discuss biosocial adaptation and cognitive change in relation to biosocial change.
152. Critically examine the advantages of biosocial approach advanced by Dawson.
153. State your views on the Ecological Psychology approach of Barker.
154. Discuss the meaning and history of Barker's ecological psychology.
155. Describe in detail Barker's work on ecological psychology.
156. Examine the importance of behavioural settings in ecological psychology.
157. "Barker's theory of behavioural setting is molar". Explain the above statement.
158. Discuss about the ecological psychology approach advanced by Gibson.
159. Write a critical note on Ecological System approach of Bronfen Brenner.
160. Describe the five environmental systems of Bronfen Brenner.
161. State and explain Bronfen Brenner's basic views on human development and ecological system.
162. Write briefly about trait and interactive approach.
163. What is understood by transactional approach of Ittleson and Stokols. Explain in detail.
164. Indicate how the behaviour environment relationship has been dealt by Ittleson and Stokols's approach to environment.
165. Write a brief note on personality change approach developed by Roberts, Walton and et al.
166. What is environmental impact assessment? Indicate the importance of environmental impact assessment with special reference to India.
167. Discuss the various steps of E.I.A.
168. State and explain the historical rules of ELA.
169. Critically examine the method used for E.I.A.
170. Describe the aims and goals of E.I.A.
171. Write a brief essay on the socio psychological dimensions of impacts of environment.
172. Explain the relationship between the mental and social well-being of people with their environment.
173. Indicate the stages of Psycho-social development of Erickson and their implications.
174. Write a critical essay on Erickson's Psychosocial Development.
175. "It is the whole psychological field that determines and controls human behaviour says Lewin. Justify the above statement.
176. Critically examine the relationship between psychological well-being and environment.
177. Describe the psycho-social environment impact on crowding
178. Examine the relationship between crowding and social interference.
179. Examine how noise is a socio-psychological disadvantage.
180. Describe the effect of various technical and natural disasters on man and his environment.
181. What is meant by environment deprivation? Explain with examples.
182. Discuss the consequences of polluted environment on living beings.
183. How would you describe a natural environment? State with examples.
184. "Water, water everywhere, not a drop to 'drink'. Indicate the adverse effect of water pollution in the above context.

185. Describe the consequences of water pollution.
186. What is meant by water treatment? Describe how water treatment is made.
187. Write an essay on atmosphere, climate and weather.
188. What is deforestation? Indicate the adverse consequences of deforestation.
189. State the effects of noise pollution. How noise can be managed?
190. What is solid waste pollution? How solid waste pollution can be prevented and controlled?
191. What are the factors responsible for causing socio-psychological deprivations in the environment?
192. What are the consequences of familial deprivation? How it can be managed?
193. Explain what is social deprivation along with its consequences.
194. Discuss in detail the role of individuals in preventing environment deprivation.
195. What is environmental education? Is it different from environmental literacy? Explain with examples.
196. Why environmental education is necessary particularly in the present context?
197. What is environmental literacy? Why it should be enforced?
198. Explain what environmental awareness is.
199. How environmental literacy and environment awareness are different?
200. Explain the factors responsible for causing awareness.
201. What is the difference between attitude and sensitivity?
202. How pro environmental behaviour develops?
203. Tell 3 major causes of environment destruction.
204. Tell how environment can be preserved.
205. What is the utility of this test?
206. What is your hypothesis?
207. Why graph is drawn?
208. What is the use of introspective report in psychology practical?
209. How experimental method differs from introspective method?
210. State the design of this test.
211. Why have you taken subjects from two different streams?
212. Give an idea about the result obtained.



## **C.C. 8: Psychopathology**

### **Short Type Questions**

1. Write short notes on the following:
  - (i) Hypo Mania
  - (ii) Cycloid Psychoses
  - (iii) Circular type
  - (iv) Flight of ideas
  - (v) Depressive Mania
  - (vi) Mixed state M.D P.
  - (vii) Hereditary explanation of M.D.P
  - (viii) Biological explanation of M.D.P.
  - (ix) Psycho chemotherapy
  - (x) Acute depression
  - (xi) Personality factors related to OCD
  - (xii) Causes of Depressive neuroses
  - (xiii) Treatment of Dysthymia
  - (xiv) Learned helplessness
2. Write brief note on the following:
  - (1) Adjustment disorder, (2) Socio-cultural causes of personality disorder.
  - (3) Classification of personality disorder, (4) Obsessive compulsive personality disorder,
  - (5) Desocial personality disorder. (6) Treatment of Paranoid Personality Disorder. (7) Symptoms and clinical features of schizotypal personality disorder. (8) General treatment of various personality Disorders

### **Long Type Questions**

1. What is meant by Psychopathology? Indicate the practical importance of studying psychopathology.
2. Explain in detail the different concepts of abnormality. According to you which concept is most adequate to explain abnormality and why?
3. Describe the classification of maladaptive behaviour by Page.
4. Explain briefly the W.H.O and current APA classification of psychological disorders.
5. Explain in detail the DSM V classification of behaviour disorders. How is it different from the DSM IV classification.
6. Examine briefly the causes and symptoms of OCD.
7. What is obsessive disorder? How obsessive disorder is related to compulsive
8. Explain the theories of O.C.D.
9. Write a critical essay on the OCD.
10. What is Dysthymia? Describe its symptoms.

11. What is meant by Depressive Disorder? How it is different schizophrenia ?
12. Discuss the various etiological factors of M.D.P. or Bipolar Disorder.
13. Discuss the general symptoms of M.D.P. Why M.D.P. is also called bipolar disorder?
14. Why M.D.P. is otherwise called "psychoses" ? Discuss the symptoms and etiology of psychoses.
15. Discuss the symptoms of manic phase.
16. Discuss the symptoms of depressive phase.
17. "Manic Depressive Psychosis is called a disease of emotional extremes." Discuss.
18. Discuss the various types of M.D.P. Why M.D.P. comes under mood disorder?
19. What is simple depression ? Discuss its causes and symptoms.
20. State and explain unipolar and Bipolar M.D.P with suitable case studies.
21. Differentiate between Hypo Mania and Hyper Mania.
22. Describe the etiology and treatment of unipolar depression.
23. What is a circular type of M.D.P. ? Discuss its principal causes.
24. Write a note on the explanations of Bipolar affective disorder.
25. Discuss the psychological causes of M.D.P. and state about its treatment.
26. Differentiate between neuroses and psychoses with suitable examples.
27. Explain the meaning, nature and characteristics of personality disorder with suitable examples.
28. Indicate how and why personality disorders are different from neurotic disorders.
29. Define personality disorder and explain the important causes and symptoms of antisocial disorder.
30. State and explain the general symptoms and causes of personality disorders.
31. Explain in detail the genetic and socio cultural factors of personality disorders.
32. Explain the temperamental and psycho-analytic causes of personality disorder.
33. What is avoidant personality disorder? How it is different from Histrionic personality disorder? Explain with examples.
34. Describe the symptoms of paranoid schizoid and border line personality disorders.
35. What is schizoid personality disorder? How it is different from schizotypal personality disorder? Why these disorders are confused with schizophrenia?
36. What is impulsive personality disorder? State its symptoms etiology and treatment.
37. Discuss the various types of dissociative disorders with causes and symptoms.
38. What is meant by schizophrenia ? Discuss the general characteristics of schizophrenia.
39. Discuss the basic characteristics of disorganized, catatonic and paranoid schizophrenia.
40. Explain the causes of schizophrenia.
41. Why schizophrenia is called a reaction to variety of life stresses? Explain with examples
42. Describe the major symptoms of schizophrenia according to DSM IV.
43. Explain the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia.
44. Discuss the symptoms of catatonic, paranoid and undifferentiated schizophrenia.
45. What is schizophrenia? Explain the genetic and biochemical causes of schizophrenia.
46. How schizophrenia is related to brain dysfunction and psychological factors?
47. Discuss the various methods of treatment of schizophrenia.
48. What meant by psychotherapy? Explain with examples psychodynamic therapies.
49. What is meant by psychoanalysis? Discuss the techniques used in psychoanalysis.
50. Describe the importance of free association in psychology. Make a critical evaluation of psychoanalysis.
51. What is client centered therapy? How is it different from psychoanalytic therapy?
52. Write a brief note on the importance of behaviour therapy as a form of psycho therapy.

53. What is token economy ? Explain the importance of token economy as a form of psychotherapy.
54. What are the common symptoms of depression!
55. How normal depression is different from depressive disorder.
56. What is Beck's Depression inventory?
57. How many questions are there in the inventory?
58. How the Scoring is made?
59. What Components of depression it measures?
60. Describe the design of this test.
61. How you administered the test?
62. What is the depression score of your 'S' and how you will categories her in the scale?
63. What is the purpose measuring depression?
64. What are the various common causes of depression?

## **C.C. 9: Educational Psychology**

### **Long Type Questions**

1. Write in detail the purpose, scope and field of educational psychology.
2. "Educational Psychology is an applied branch of psychology with the purpose to help in effective teaching learning process." Justify with examples.
3. "Educational Psychology inspires motivation in learning and achievement, helps the gifted, disabled and slow, learner with special teaching methods." Elaborate the above statement.
4. Write an essay on the foundations of educational psychology.
5. "Educational psychology is fundamentally concerned with human learning. Explain the above statement with your views.
6. Indicate the importance of education and educational psychology in the contemporary societies with suitable examples.
7. Indicate how the principles of educational psychology can be applied to curricular and extra-curricular activities, indicating the importance of both in learning and personality building.
8. Give a summary of the various aims and objectives of educational psychology.
9. Throw light on the concept, meaning and definitions of educational psychology.
10. State and explain the various definitions of educational psychology.
11. Write a note on the historical development of educational psychology.
12. State the contributions of eminent philosophers to education and educational psychology.
13. Describe the various characteristics of educational psychology.
14. Critically examine the perspectives of educational psychology.
15. Write an explanatory note on the application of educational psychology to school and education.
16. Indicate the role of school psychologist in the teaching learning process.
17. Indicate the importance of relationship between the students and teachers in the teaching learning process with illustrations.
18. Write a critical essay on teaching and evaluation techniques.
19. What is understood by teaching learning process? Indicate the role of teachers and students to make the teaching-learning process interesting and effective.
20. Indicate the importance of objective type of examination in the evaluation process.
21. What steps the teacher should take to improve the memory of students?
22. Write an essay on individual difference and career planning.
23. Indicate how a psychologist helps in the choice of a career.
24. Indicate the determinants of a judicious choice of career.
25. Discuss the importance of opportunities, interests and hobbies in fulfilling the objectives of learning.
26. What is teaching learning process? Describe the factors that help in teaching learning process.

27. Write a critical essay on the goals of teaching and objectives of learning.
28. State and explain various methods used in education and learning.
29. What is cognitive development? Explain with examples.
30. Is cognitive development same as intellectual development? If so, explain why these are same.
31. Critically examine the various approaches to cognitive development.
32. Explain briefly Piaget's concept of cognitive development with examples.
33. What are the stages of cognitive development according to Piaget's theory? Explain in detail.
34. Critically examine the sensory-motor period of Piaget's cognitive development theory.
35. Explain about the operation of the pre-operational period of Piaget's theory of cognitive development.
36. What is understood by period of intuitive thought? Explain how language helps tremendously in mental development at this stage.
37. What is your view on concrete operation stage? How intellectual development takes place at this stage?
38. The preoperational child does not have the reasoning power about whole part relationship." Examine the above statement and state your views in light of Piaget's theory.
39. What is mental representation? At which stage and which age it develops and how?
40. Which is the last stage of Piaget's intellectual development ? Explain whatever you know about this stage.
41. Examine the implications of Piaget's theory of cognitive development from the stand point of education, teaching and learning.
42. Critically examine Piaget's theory of cognitive development.
43. Give an idea of Jerome Bruner's theory of cognitive development Piaget's.
44. Indicate how Bruner's concept of cognitive development is different from
45. Examine the relevance of Bruner's theory of cognitive development to education psychology
46. Indicate the educational implications of Bruner's theory of cognitive development.
47. Why Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development is called socio-cultural?
48. State and explain Vygotsky theory of cognitive development.
49. How Vygotsky's cognitive development theory differs from that of Piaget and Bruner?
50. What is understood by Instructional Scaffolding? Explain the concept in detail with examples.
51. Explain how the concept of individual difference in education has been emphasized by Vygotsky
52. Indicate the importance Vygotsky's theory for teaching and education of students.
53. Explain how Vygotsky's ideas and concepts of cognitive theory have brought radical changes in education system.
54. Indicate with examples the importance of individual differences in Educational Psychology. Should the teacher be aware of this?
55. Explain the concept of motivation and how it operates for efficient learning.
56. Define motivation and explain the concepts of drive-mobilization of behaviour incentive and drive reduction.
57. Explain with examples the concept of Homeostatic and its mechanism.
58. Briefly classify different drives with examples.
59. Differentiate between need, drive and incentive.
60. State and explain various organic drives.
61. State Indian and foreign experiments on physiological drives.
62. State and explain the importance of social motives in human life.
63. Discuss some personal motives with examples.
64. How personal motives differ from physiological drives?
65. What do you understand by conflict of motives. How it occurs ? Explain

66. Differentiate between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. How these motivational types influence learning and performance.
67. Discuss in detail the role of motivation in learning. Can class-room learning be possible without motivation ?
68. Explain the importance of need hierarchy theory of motivation in learning in schools and colleges.
69. Explain in detail the achievement theory of motivation of McClelland.
70. Discuss how the application of various theories of motivation help in class room teaching.
71. Critically examine the various approaches to understand class-room motivation.
72. Discuss the various motivational techniques that the teacher should use in class room teaching.
73. Indicate how positive reinforcement can be applied to class room teaching to make it effective and student friendly.
74. What is transfer of training? How the techniques of transfer can be used by the teacher to make learning economical and effective?
75. State how knowledge of performance helps in education and learning and performance of students
76. Explain how knowledge of performance acts as a strong motivator for learning
77. What do you understand by the goal of classroom management, state the personal responsibilities of teachers in this regard.
78. How can the goals of classroom management be achieved ? State the factors for achieving classroom management.
79. Discuss the various economical methods of learning to make learning and remembering easier and time friendly.
80. How difficult concepts can be explained to the students in elementary schools?
81. Indicate how writing and critical thinking habits can be developed in children.
82. How discipline in classroom can be maintained by the personality qualities of a teacher ? State with examples.
83. How counseling helps in classroom management ? Should the teacher get counseling along with training?
84. State and explain the various approaches to classroom management.
85. What are the advantages of question-answer sessions and personal interaction in classroom management?
86. How the interest and attention of attention deficit students can be sustained in teaching?
87. Discuss the general characteristics of an effective teacher.
88. Write a critical essay on the assessment of Teacher quality"
89. Discuss the various positive psychological qualities of a teacher.
90. Why a teacher should have academic and personal values? What are the virtues of an effective teacher?
91. Write an essay on teacher's expectation and student's performance.
92. Examine the role of reinforcement in learning.
93. Discuss the role of operant conditioning as a technique of reinforcement in learning. How can this technique be applied to effective classroom teaching?
94. State and examine the role of operant conditioning technique in class room management.
95. Examine the role of reward and punishment in classroom management.
96. Discuss the effect of various types of reinforcement in learning.
97. What is reinforcement? Which type of reinforcement is required for creating a positive learning environment?
98. How a positive learning environment can be created in school? Who will ensure that ?

99. What is law of effect? How law of effect helps in effective learning ?
100. What is learning ? What are the practical and educational implications of Pavlov's conditioning theory of learning and law of effect of Thorndike?
101. Indicate with examples what do you understand by creativity.
102. Write about the history of creativity.
103. Critically examine the ancient views on creativity.
104. Define creativity and state its characteristics.
105. Write a critical essay on the need for developing creativity.
106. Explain with example divergent and convergent thinking and their importance in the processes of creativity.
107. Describe the stages of creative thinking.
108. Describe the needs for identification of creativity.
109. Describe the factors responsible for creativity.
110. Examine the various factors affecting creativity.
111. Discuss the relationship of creativity with general intelligence, age and personality.
112. Indicate the importance of artificial intelligence in creativity.
113. Examine briefly the various theories of creativity.
114. Discuss the Divine Inspiration theory and Humanistic theory of creativity.
115. Write a note on Imaginative and Explicit-Implicit theory of creativity.
116. State and explain Incubation theory and 4C model theory of creativity.
117. Explain the working memory and cerebellum theory of creativity,
118. What is Malevolent creativity? Explain with examples.
119. Write an essay on how creativity can be improved.
120. What are the needs of improving creativity? Explain in detail.
121. State the various means through which creativity can be fostered.
122. Write an essay on the process of creativity.
123. What are advantages of creativity in life? Explain with your views.
124. Indicate the relationship of creativity with age and personality traits.
125. What are the environmental factors which help in fostering creativity? Elaborate.
126. Discuss the various scopes for developing a creative personality.
127. How interest can be generated for fostering creativity?
128. Describe the meaning and definition of aptitude.
129. Define aptitude and discuss its characteristics
130. Examine the relationship of aptitude with general intelligence.
131. State the relationship and differences between aptitude and interest.
132. State different types of aptitudes.
133. State and explain numerical, scholastic tests. Explain the use of scholastic aptitude tests.
134. What is technical aptitude? Why it is measured?
135. Write a critical essay on mechanical and musical aptitudes.
136. Write an essay on special aptitudes.
137. Critically analyse the link between aptitude, inborn capacities and present abilities
138. Indicate how aptitude is measured
139. Examine the utility and uses of aptitude tests in the contemporary educational and vocational system.
140. Write a note on the components of aptitude measurement
141. Describe some of the most common types of aptitude tests used frequently.
142. Write a note on combined aptitude and knowledge tests with examples.
143. What is meant by interest ? State different definitions of interest
144. State and explain the various characteristics of interest.
145. How interest can be measured?

146. Describe and examine some interest tests, with special reference to Strong Vocational Interest Test.
147. Describe Strong Vocational Interest Test along with its advantages and limitations.
148. Show the relationship and differences between aptitude and interest.
149. Can aptitude without interest bring success to a person in a job? Explain..
150. Describe the utilities of various aptitude tests in career choice, education and vocation.
151. Describe the uses and applications of scholastic and reasoning aptitude tests in life.
152. Write an essay on mechanical aptitude test. For which vocation mechanical aptitude is necessary?
153. What is mathematical aptitude? How it is related to numerical aptitude?
154. "Scholastic aptitude refers to an aptitude to excel in class performance". Examine the above statement and state your personal views.
155. Describe the uses of scholastic aptitude tests in educational and class room settings.
156. Can interest without aptitude for a job lead to success ? State reasons for your answer.
157. What is mental retardation? Is it different from intellectual disability? Define mental retardation.
158. Why mental retardation is also called mental handicap? Explain with examples.
159. What is developmental delay? How it is related to mental retardation?
160. Give the classification of mental retardation.
161. Critically examine the factors and causes of mental retardation
162. What are the environmental factors responsible for mental retardation?
163. How mentally retarded children can be educated and managed.
164. Critically analyse the socio psychological causes of M.R.
165. State and explain the symptoms of Mental Retardation.
166. How mentally sub normal's can be assessed? Explain with examples.
167. Write a critical essay on the education and treatment of mentally retarded children.
168. Discuss the importance of segregated education, integral education and inclusive DAL OF education for mentally retarded children. Which system appears to you to be the best for them and why?
169. Discuss about the treatment of mentally retarded children.
170. What is learning disability? Why it is also called learning disorder?
171. Define learning disability and discuss its characteristics.
172. Discuss the nature and effects of learning disability.
173. Analyse the general causes of learning disability.
174. How learning disability can be treated and prevented?
175. Critically examine the methods and procedures to cope with learning
176. Discuss various approaches of learning disability.
177. Analyse the adjustment problems and coping with learning disability.
178. Write an essay on the management of Learning Disorder.
179. What is autism? Why it is called a developmental disorder, state its concepts and causes.
180. Discuss the symptoms and management of autism.
181. What do you understand by social class differences ? Explain with examples.
182. How would you define social class ? Indicate the relationship between social change and social class differences.
183. Indicate the characteristics of social class differences.
184. Write a critical essay on the models of social class.
185. Examine the consequences of social class differences.
186. What are the disadvantages of social class differences.
187. State and explain attention deficit hyperactive disorder with examples.
188. Indicate the symptoms and diagnostic criteria of ADHD.



189. State the incident and causes of ADHD.
190. Write an essay on the treatment, education and management of ADHD.
191. What do you understand by standardized test ? Give a brief history of standardized tests.
192. Define standardized tests. Distinguish between standardized and non standardized tests.
193. Explain what is a standard psychological test. Describe the characteristics of standardized tests.
194. Explain why reliability and validity should be essential characteristics of a standardized test.
195. Critically examine the composition of a standardized test.
196. Give an outline of different types of standardized tests with examples.
197. Discuss the importance of intelligence, personality and aptitude tests as types of standardized tests.
198. Describe which tests come under standardized tests.
199. What is intelligence ? Describe its characteristics.
200. State the importance of intelligence tests under standardized tests.
201. How intelligence is judged from behaviour? How intelligence is measured?
202. What is the importance of group and individual standard intelligence tests?
203. Describe some verbal, non-verbal intelligence tests.
204. Describe in detail some culture fair standard intelligence test.
205. Critically examine some theories of intelligence.
206. Discuss briefly how personality is assessed through standardized personality tests.
207. What is self report inventory? Discuss its uses.
208. What do you understand by standard behaviour test? How it differs from inter views?
209. Write a brief essay on projective techniques as standardized tests of personality.
210. What do you understand by special abilities? Discuss some special abilities.
211. What is an achievement test ? How it is different from an aptitude test ?
212. State and examine various types of achievement tests.
213. How aptitude and achievement tests are related ? Explain with example.
214. Define an aptitude test and discuss its characteristics.
215. Describe different types of standard aptitude tests.
216. Critically examine the need, importance and uses of aptitude tests.
217. How special abilities are measured through aptitude tests?
218. What is General Aptitude Test Battery (G.A.T.B.) ? Explain in detail about GATB.
219. Describe Scholastic, Mechanical and Musical aptitude tests.
220. Critically examine the advantages and limitations of standardized tests.
221. What is academic stress?
222. How is it different from general stress?
223. State the four attributes of academic stress.
224. What are the other attributes (components) of academic stress according to you?
225. What is the name of this stress scale?
226. Who has developed the scale?
227. Tell the four components of academic stress scale.
228. Why academic stress is caused ?
229. What is the meaning of hypothesis?
230. How have you designed the test ?
231. What is your objective?
232. How many items are there in academic stress scale?
233. What is the role of introspective report?
234. Why graphs are constructed ?
235. Explain the results obtained by you..

## **C.C. 10: Psychological Assessment**

### **Short Type Questions**

1. Meaning and definitions of psychological assessment.
2. Nature and characteristics of psychological assessment.
3. Briefly discuss Indian contribution of psychological testing and assessment
4. Scope of psychological assessment
5. Importance of conducting psychological assessment psychological assessment and effectiveness of psychological assessment.
6. Difference between psychological testing and psychological assessment
7. Different ways of psychological assessment
8. Tools of psychological assessment
9. Test and interview as tools of assessment
10. Portfolio and case history data as tools of assessment
11. Behavioral observations and role-play tests as tools of assessment
12. Computers as tools of assessment
13. Parameters of psychological assessment
14. Briefly explain types of settings for conducting psychological assessment
15. Psychological scaling
16. Scales of measurement
17. Thurstone scale
18. Likert scale
19. Guttman scale
20. Distinction between Thurstone scale and Likert scale
21. Nominal scale of measurement
22. Ordinal scale of measurement
23. Interval scale of measurement
24. Ratio scale of measurement
25. Types of norms
26. Item formats
27. Item difficulty index
28. Item characteristic's Curve (ICC)
29. Item Discrimination Index
30. Standardization of the test
31. Percentile norms
32. Split half method of reliability
33. Kuder-Richardson method
34. Internal consistency
35. Factors affecting reliability and Validity.
36. Relation between reliability and validity
37. Internal and external validity.
38. Content validity.
39. Construct validity.
40. Advantages of group test.
41. Difference between individual and group test.
42. Define intelligence. Describe different theories of intelligence.
43. Describe different traditional approaches of understanding intelligence.
44. Give an account of information processing theories of intelligence.
45. Differentiate between psychometric and developmental theories of intelligence.
46. Give a detailed account of Guilford's structure of intellect model.

47. Give an account of Vernon's Hierarchical model of intelligence.
48. Describe Spearman's two-factor theory.
49. Describe Thurstone's Multifactor theory of intelligence.
50. Describe Sternberg's Triarchic theory of intelligence.
51. Describe Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences.
52. Describe Stanford - Binet scale.
53. Describe Wechsler's tests of Intelligence.
54. Describe Kaufman's Intelligence Test.
55. Describe differential ability scales.
56. Describe Das Naglieri Cognitive Assessment system
57. Describe group intelligence tests.
58. Describe Otis - Lennon school ability test.
59. What is Wonderlic Personnel test?
60. What is Raven's Progressive Matrices test?
61. What is interest test ? Describe strong interest inventory.
62. Describe Jackson vocational Interest Survey.
63. Describe vocational preference Inventory.
64. Describe Kuder Occupational Interest survey.
65. Give an account of assessment of interpersonal interaction.
66. What are the characteristics of interpersonal interaction?
67. What is personality ? Describe various types of self-report inventories
68. Describe Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.
69. Describe California Psychological Inventory (CPI).
70. Describe Bell's Adjustment Inventory.
71. Describe Cattell's sixteen personality factor (16 PF.)
72. Describe State - Trait Anxiety Inventory.
73. What is interview?
74. Differentiate between ordinary conversation and interview.
75. How to conduct a clinical interview?
76. What do you mean by projective techniques ?
77. Describe word association test.
78. Describe sentence completion test.
79. What is Draw-a - Person test?
80. What is Rorschach Ink Blot test?
81. What do you mean by Thematic Apperception Test ?
82. What do you mean by non-projective techniques ?
83. Describe autobiography.
84. Describe situational test.
85. Describe observation as a method of personality assessment.
86. Write notes on :
  - (a) Formative functions of assessment.
  - (b) Summative functions of assessment.
  - (c) Demerits of essay tests.
  - (d) Demerits of objective tests.
  - (e) Merits of essay tests.
  - (f) Merits of objective tests.
  - (g) Authentic assessment.
  - (h) Portfolios
  - (i) Exhibitions
  - (j) Bases of grading

- (k) Impact of grading on students.
- (l) CBSE grading system
- (m) Contract system.
- (n) Advantages of uses of computer in classroom assessment.
- (o) Objectives of computer uses in assessment.
- (p) Electronic delivery of assessment.
- (q) Structured questions.
- (r) Electronic generation of tests
- (s) Goals of computer assessment system.

### **Long Type Questions**

1. What is psychological assessment? Discuss briefly regarding historical origin and development of psychological testing and assessment by highlighting Indian contribution toward this development.
2. Define psychological assessment. Discuss the nature and characteristics of psychological assessment.
3. Explain briefly about psychological assessment. Discuss about the scope of psychological assessment.
4. Discuss in brief regarding tools of psychological assessment.
5. Explain regarding the parameters of psychological assessment.
6. Discuss regarding the concept of psychological scaling.
7. Define psychological scaling. Briefly explain different methods of psychological scaling.
8. What is a test? Describe the principles of test construction.
9. What do you mean by item analysis? Briefly discuss the process involved in item analysis.
10. What do you mean by norms? Describe and illustrate different types of norm.
11. Define the concept of reliability. Discuss various types of reliability.
12. Briefly explain different types of reliability with its advantages and disadvantages.
13. Define the concept of validity. Discuss different kinds of validity.
14. Discuss the concurrent validity of a test.
15. Discuss the similarities and differences among individual tests and group tests.
16. Explain different types of individual tests. What are the advantages and disadvantages of individual tests?
17. What do you mean by group test? Describe the major group tests used in different settings.
18. Describe non-verbal group tests used by psychologists.
19. What is classroom Assessment ? Describe and illustrate Formative and Summative Assessment.
20. Describe the characteristics of effective classroom assessment.
21. Describe the functions of classroom assessment with illustrations.
22. Describe Essay type of tests as traditional classroom tests. Point out the advantages and limitations of Essay type of tests.
23. Describe the rules for the construction of Essay tests.
24. Describe the strategies for scoring / grading essays for controlling subjectivity and in accuracy.
25. What is meant by objective testing? Describe different types of objective questions with examples.
26. Describe the guidelines prescribed by Gronlund for the preparation of objective test items.
27. Describe the nature of objective type tests. State its merits and demerits.
28. Describe the similarities and differences between objective and essay tests.
29. Describe portfolios and projects as alternatives to traditional classroom assessment procedures.

30. Describe different type of authentic classroom assessment procedures. State their merits and limitations.
31. Describe the processes of evaluating portfolios and performances.
32. What do you mean by scoring rubrics ? Describe the guidelines for developing a rubric.
33. What do you mean by Grading? State the advantages and disadvantages of grades over marks.
34. Describe the effects of grades and grading on students.
35. Distinguish between norm-referenced and criterion-referenced grading as the bases of grading.
36. Describe the guidelines that may be followed by teachers for minimizing the detrimental effects of grades.
37. Describe the application of computers in assessment.
38. Examine the advantages of using computers in scoring and storing of information in assessment.
39. Describe the uses of computers in the delivery of tests.
40. Describe the uses of computers for the generation of tests.
41. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of scoring by hand and scoring by computers.

## **C.C. 11: Organizational Behavior**

### **Short Type Questions**

1. Write brief notes on the following:
  - (a) Elements of Scientific Management.
  - (b) Ideal Bureaucracy.
  - (c) Contributions of medicine to O.B.

- (d) Opportunities of O.B.
  - (e) Gender problems in organisations.
  - (f) Advantages and disadvantages of unionism.
  - (g) Motivation and achievement.
  - (h) Improvement of team performance.
  - (i) Challenges related to indiscipline in organisation.
2. Write brief notes on the following:
    - (a) Power System
    - (b) Employee Employer editorships
    - (c) Sub system
    - (d) Maslow's. Self actualization theory
    - (e) Theory X and Y
    - (f) Non-economic rewards
    - (g) Laissez faire Boss
    - (h) Collegial Model
    - (i) Kakar's findings on autocratic authority
    - (j) Sinha's view on Leadership Style
    - (k) Nurturant Task (N.T)
  3. Write short notes on :
    - (a) Line organisation
    - (b) Loyalty
    - (c) Decision making
    - (d) Norm of the group
    - (e) Common motivation
    - (f) Nominal group technique
    - (g) Job satisfaction
    - (h) Emotional intelligence
    - (i) Positive mindset.
  4. Write short notes on:
    - (a) Attitudes, conflicts and decision making.
    - (b) Alternative goals
    - (c) Syneetics technique
    - (d) The act of decision
    - (e) Post decision process.
    - (f) Participative Leadership
    - (g) Benevolent Autocratic
    - (h) Achievement oriented leadership
    - (i) Michigan leadership studies
    - (j) A leader as a father figure
    - (k) Middle Management
    - (l) Work oriented leader.
  5. Write brief notes on the following:
    - (a) Reinforcement Theory of Skinner.
    - (b) Motivators
    - (c) Impacts of Motivation.
    - (d) Non Material reinforcement
    - (e) Rooms theory of motivation
    - (f) Reward performance relationship

- (g) Improvement of work motivation in Indian organisations.
6. Write notes on
    - (a) Basics of Power
    - (b) Referent power
    - (c) Coercive Power
    - (d) Power and Politics relationship
    - (e) Decision making power
    - (f) Bargaining
    - (g) Competition as a power tactics
    - (h) Coalition
    - (i) Assertiveness
    - (j) Sanctions
    - (k) Basic factors of impression management
    - (l) Defensive behaviour in Impression management
  7. Write brief notes on
    - (a) Substantive selection
    - (b) Preliminary selection
    - (c) Contingent selection
    - (d) Necessity of use of tests in selection
    - (e) Habits to be developed through training
    - (f) Management games
    - (g) Team Training
    - (h) Counseling
    - (i) Contemporary training programme
  8. Write brief notes on the following feed back
    - (a) Mutual goal setting and feed back
    - (b) Status of Evaluation
    - (c) Development and Performance appraisal
    - (d) Multiple step rating scale
    - (e) Check list rating system
    - (f) Group appraisal plan
    - (g) Field review technique.
  9. Write short notes on the following:
    - (a) Dysfunctions of organisational culture.
    - (b) Performance reward system.
    - (c) Subculture Vs., organisational
    - (d) Strong and weak cultures
    - (e) Maintenance of culture.
    - (f) Work place ethics.

### **Long Type Questions**

1. Give a brief idea about the historical context of organisational behaviour.
2. Evaluate the contributions of F.W. Taylor to organisational behaviour.
3. Discuss the principles of scientific management and 4 Bs of Taylor.
4. Critically examine the principles of scientific management. What are its advantages?
5. State and explain the bureaucratic model of Max Weber.
6. Explain the contributions of Max Weber to organisational behaviour.

7. Discuss about Henry Fayol's administrative model. How is it related to Weber's Bureaucratic Model ?
8. Define organisational behaviour and explain its nature.
9. Analyse the field and scope of O.B.
10. Critically examine the challenges and opportunities of organisational behaviour in the present context.
11. Describe the contributions of psychology, economics and management to organisational behaviour.
12. What is understood by perspectives or approaches ? Discuss the open system perspective of organisational behaviour.
13. Discuss briefly the various perspectives of organisational behaviour.
14. Define system approach and discuss its characteristics and features.
15. What is open system approach? Classify open system approach.
16. Make a comparison between the open system and closed system approach.
17. Classify various sub systems and critically examine their role in organisational behaviour.
18. Give an idea about the Human Relations perspective in O.B.
19. What is meant by human relations ? Discuss the contributions of
20. Follet, Barnard Elton Mayo and Hawthorne studies to the Human Relationship approach.
21. State and explain the justification and values of human relation approach in contemporary origination.
22. Critically examine the need of improvement in personnel adjustment, employee-supervisor relationship and employee-managerial relationship in modern organisations.
23. Discuss the advantages and limitations of human relations approach.
24. What is meant by socio-technical approach? How it is different from human relations approach?
25. Briefly discuss the various models of O.B.
26. Write a critical essay on O.B. Model responsive to Indian realities.
27. What is organisational structure? Explain its characteristics.
28. Describe the goals of an organisational structure with example.
29. Describe how organisations are classified.
30. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of tall organisations. Illustrate your answer with examples.
31. What is a horizontal organisational structure? Why it is called a flat organisation?
32. Discuss the advantages and limitations of flat organisational structures.
33. What is a power structure? Describe communication structure and work structure.
34. Write whatever you know about the theories of organisational structure.
35. What is meant by common organisational designs? Discuss briefly the steps involved in the design of organisational structure.
36. Examine briefly different types of organisations.
37. Indicate the differences between formal and informal organisations.
38. What is functional type of organisation? Discus about line and staff type organisation.
39. State and explain the vital functions of an organisation.
40. Describe how organisations can be made to work better.
41. Critically examine the role of management in organisation. Indicate the difference between leadership and management.
42. Write a critical essay on the functions and skills of management.
43. Discuss the role of responsibility, leadership and supervision in the overall development of an organisation.
44. What do you understand by decision making process? Indicate how people make decisions.
45. Discuss the different stages of decision making in organisations and groups.



46. What is predecision process? How it differs from post decision process?
47. Critically examine the different types of decision problems that are faced by small and big organisation.
48. Describe the various steps of decision making process.
49. How individual differences influence decision making process. Discuss with example.
50. How group decision making varies from individual decision making? Explain with illustrations.
51. Discuss the various aspects of decision making in groups with suitable examples.
52. Critically examine the advantages and limitations of a Group decision making process.
53. Discuss the nature and characteristics of leadership in organisations.
54. Write a critical essay on the need and importance of leadership in management.
55. Briefly explain the different types of leadership in organisations.
56. Examine the role of leaders in the overall development of an organisation.
57. Which type of leader according to you are best suitable for organisation sources?
58. Describe the qualities of a successful leader.
59. Describe some of the significant Indian studies on Leadership which type of leader is most suitable for Indian organisations?
60. Write a critical essay on Leadership types.
61. Write a brief essay on the selection and training of leaders and executives.
62. Does it differ from the training of first line supervision?
63. What is Motivation? Give some acceptable definitions of Motivation.
64. Explain different types of Motivation required to work in organisations.
65. What is Financial Motive? Discuss the various techniques used to increase Motivational levels of employees.
66. Write a brief essay on non-financial Motivators."
67. Give an idea about the contemporary theories of work motivation.
68. Discuss two theories of Motivation which you consider important to motivate the employees.
69. What is Need Hierarchy theory? Evaluate Need Hierarchy Theory.
70. Write a brief critical essay on Achievement Motivation Theory of McClelland.
71. Write the advantages and limitations of Intrinsic Motivational Theory and Expectancy Theory of Motivation.
72. Why Motivation is required for work? In this connection discuss the process of motivation.
73. Why Herzberg's Motivator Hygiene Theory is also called two factor theory? How this theory explains the motivators in a work situation.
74. Explain in detail Alderfer's E.R.G. theory and indicate its limitations.
75. Make a comparison of Maslow's Alderfer's and Herzberg's theory of motivation.
76. Explaining Goal setting theory of "Work Motivation indicates its advantages and limitations."
77. Describe and critically analyse cognitive Evaluation Theory.
78. What is your view an the reinforcement theory of work motivation? What are the impacts of reinforcement?
79. Describe organizational performance and examine the role of different types of reinforcement.
80. Critically examine the factors related to declining work motivation in India.
81. What is meant by Power in Organisation. Explain the definitions of power by Max Weber and Pfeffer.
82. "Power involves the potential influence and control." Explain with suitable examples from the organizational sector.
83. Explain different sources of power.

84. Critically examine the structural sources of power..
85. What is power tactics? Explain different types of power tactics used in organizations,
86. Explain the significance of cooptation and coalition in power tactics.
87. Define Power. How pressure and sanction work as importance means of power tactics.
88. What is empowerment in organizations? Discuss the need and importance of empowering the employees at various levels of the organizational structure.
89. Discuss various properties of empowered organization.
90. What is organizational politics ? Discuss the nature of organizational politics.
91. Describe the factors contributing to political behaviours in organizations.
92. What is the need of political activities in organization. What are its advantages and imitations?
93. Explain what is impression formation?
94. What is the difference between impression formation and impression management?
95. Discuss the various impression management strategies.
96. How impressions are formed?
97. Give a critical analysis of different views on impression formation.
98. What is meant by use of defensive behaviour in impression management. Explain with examples
99. Explain the role of withdrawal behaviour and use of self handicapping techniques.
100. What is understood by human resources development? Why today so much is being talked about the importance and use of human resources in organizations and industries?
101. What is understood by human skills and abilities? How they are tapped and developed?
102. Examine the role of various selection procedures used for optimum development and utilization of human resources?
103. State and explain the role of selection, recruitment, training, development in performance management and development of human resources.good
104. Explain the process involved in various scientific and contemporary methods of selection.
105. Explain the need of use of situation tests and interviews in selection procedure.
106. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of references and recommendations in the selection of employees.
107. Analyse the need of interviews in selection procedures. What are its advantages and disadvantages.
108. What is unstructured interview? What are to its limitations?
109. Indicate the advantages and limitations of modern interview techniques for selection of employees for different types of organizations,
110. It is said that interview techniques differ with the difference in jobs. Explain how they differ.
111. Describe the aims sand purposes of using situation test in interview technique.
112. Explain the justification of use of psychological tests for the selection of employees.
113. Describe the different psychological tests used for selection of employees.
114. Indicate the necessity of training for human resource development
115. Explain briefly different types of training.
116. Describe the training programmes according to the contemporary needs.
117. What is meant by organizational development? Discuss the process of organisational development.
118. Examine and explain the characteristic and need of organisational development.
119. Indicate the strengths and weakness of organisational development.
120. Write about the intervention, programmes used in organisations and their advantages and limitations.
121. What is understood by performance appraisals. Is it equivalent to performance evaluation? Discuss the basic purpose of performance.

122. Describe the various steps of appraisal required to reach the desired objectives.
123. Critically examine the importance, need and objectives of performance appraisal.
124. State how performance evaluation is extremely essential for human resource management decisions.
125. Critically analyse the status of the evaluators. Should the status of the evaluator be followed strictly?
126. Give some important suggestions for improving performance appraisal.
127. Describe some basic systems of performance evaluation.
128. Discuss the various methods of performance appraisal with their merits and limitations.
129. Define performance appraisal and discuss its limitations. in performance evaluation to have reliability and validity.
130. Is it necessary for the methods used If so, describe how it is maintained.
131. Describe some suggestions for improving performance appraisal.
132. Describe the status of performance appraisal in India.
133. Define organisational culture and discuss its characteristics.
134. Discuss the importance of organisational culture in business and industry.
135. Critically examine the various dimensions of organisational culture.
136. Describe how organisational culture is grown and established.
137. Analyse different types of organisational culture.
138. Examine the various functions and dysfunctions of organisational culture.
139. Discuss the various factors influencing positive organisational culture Can be changed organisational culture? If so how?
140. Discuss the factors with examples which are barriers to the growth of positive organisational culture.
141. Give an outline of work place ethics and organisational culture.
142. What is meant by culture? How organisational culture is different from mere culture?
143. Show the relative differences in organisational cultures among different countries.
144. Is it necessary for the organisation to become sensitive to cross cultural organisational culture ? If yes, why?
145. What is meant by work culture? Indicate the major differences in the work culture between Canada and India.
146. Is it necessary to create and establish a more ethical culture in industries and business ups? If so, state how.
147. State how organisational culture can be taught to employee.
148. What is your problem?
149. What is meant by conflict?
150. How conflict is caused?
151. How conflict can be managed?
152. Explain various types of conflicts?
153. What is meant by conflict handling style?
154. Describe Rahim's conflict handling inventory.
155. Which of the 5 types of conflict handling styles described by Rahim appears to be most appropriate to you and why?
156. Describe the scoring process of ROCI - II.
157. How have you designed the test?
158. What are your findings?
159. Why introspective report is necessary?
160. What are the adverse effects of conflict on human beings?

## C.C. 12: Health Psychology

### Short Type Questions

1. Distinguish between
  - (i) Psychosomatic and Behavioural Medicine
  - (ii) Disease and Illness
  - (iii) Biomedical and Biopsychosocial model of health
2. Write short notes on the following:
  - (i) Illness
  - (ii) Behavioural Medicine
  - (iii) Biomedical Model
  - (iv) Cross-Sectional Research
  - (v) Longitudinal Study
  - (vi) Behavioural Health
  - (vii) Action Research.
3. Write Short Notes on the following
  - a. Self-Efficacy
  - b. Self-regulation Theory.
  - c. Compliance
  - d. Cessation
  - e. Biomedical Model of Health
  - f. Relapse
  - g. Experiential and Behavioral processes of change.
4. Distinguish between
  - (i) Health Promotion and Health Behaviour
  - (ii) Type-A and Type-B Behaviour Pattern
  - (iii) Behaviour Change Approach and Self-empowerment Approach
  - (iv) Collective Action Approach and Self-empowerment
  - (v) Self-efficacy and Self-empowerment
  - (vi) Environmental and behavioural Interventions.
5. Write short notes on the following
  - a. Type-A Behaviour Pattern
  - b. Self-Efficacy
  - c. Behavioural Intervention
  - d. Self-Empowerment Approach
  - e. Health Promotion
  - f. Type-B Behaviour Pattern
  - g. Health Education
  - h. Social Cognitive Models (SCM)
6. Write short notes on the following
  - a. Post traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
  - b. Cognitive Appraisal
  - c. Psycho neuro immunology (PNI)
  - d. Immune Function
  - e. Fight-or-flight Syndrome
  - f. General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS)
7. Point out the differences between
  - a. Resistance and Exhaustion
  - b. Mild Stress and Moderate Stress
  - c. Coping and Defending

- d. Problem-focused Coping and Emotion-focused Coping
  - e. Primary Appraisal and Secondary Appraisal
  - f. Type-A Personality and Type-T Personality
  - g. Tangible Support and Informational Support
8. Write short notes on the following:
- a. Hypertension
  - b. Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)
  - c. Depression
  - d. Social Isolation.
  - e. Social Support
  - f. Chronic Stress
  - g. Stress Management
  - h. Acute Stress
  - i. Hostility

### **Long Type Questions**

1. What do you mean by "health"? Discuss the meaning of health in socio cultural context.
2. Define "Health Psychology". Discuss nature, scope and development of health psychology.
3. What is Health psychology? Discuss Health Psychology as a new field of enquiry.
4. Define "health". Briefly discuss cross-cultural images of health
5. Discuss health psychology as an interdisciplinary field.
6. Briefly discuss early research and current research literature of Health Psychology.
7. Who is a Health Psychologist? How he is different from a clinical Psychologist ?
8. Discuss different models of health with their advantages and limitations.
9. What is Biopsychosocial Model of Health? How is it different from Biomedical model?
10. Point out the differences between Biomedical and Biopsychosocial models of Health.
11. What do you mean by Health Belief Model (HBM)? How it is different from Transtheoretical Model of Health?
12. What is Transtheoretical Model of Health? How it is different from Health Belief Model?
13. Critically evaluate Health Belief Model and Transtheoretical Model of Health.
14. What is personality? Discuss Type-A and Type-B personalities in detail.
15. Distinguish between Type-A and Type-B behaviour patterns.
16. Define "Personality". How Type-A behaviour pattern is different from Type-B behaviour pattern.
17. What do you mean by Type-A personality? How it is related to cardio-vascular diseases?
18. What is Health Promotion? Discuss Environmental and Behavioural interventions in detail.
19. Define "Health Promotion? Distinguish between Environmental and Behavioural interventions.
20. Discuss different approaches to Health Promotion with empirical evidences.
21. Is health promotion effective? Discuss the limitations of different approaches to Health Promotion.
22. Point out the differences between Behaviour Change Approach and Self empowerment Approach with empirical evidences.
23. What is stress? Discuss different sources of stress with suitable examples.
24. Define stress Discuss different types of stress with examples.
25. Discuss the nature and cause of stress with experimental studies.
26. What is stress management? Discuss different coping styles with examples.
27. Discuss different physical and psychological consequences of stress.

28. What do you mean by Type-A behaviour pattern? How is it responsible for heart disease?
29. Point out the differences between Type-A and Type-B behaviour pattern how coronary Heart Disease is related to Type-A personality?
30. Briefly discuss the characteristics of Type-A persons. How these are related to cardiovascular diseases?
31. Shortly point out how different psychological factors are implicated in Cardiovascular Diseases?
32. Who is a hostile person? How hostility is related to heart disease?

# DSE. 1: Psychological Research and Measurement.

## Short Type Questions

1. Write short notes on :
  - i. Assumptions of science,
  - ii. Core values of science,
  - iii. Psychology as science,
  - iv. Characteristics of scientific methods.
  - v. Goals of psychological research,
  - vi. Distinction between pure research and Applied research,
  - vii. Action research,
  - viii. Quantitative research methods,
  - ix. Qualitative research methods,
  - x. Research Design
  - xi. Hypothesis
  - xii. Characteristics of good psychological research
  - xiii. Ethics in psychological research.
2. Write short notes on:
  - a) Cluster sampling
  - b) Simple random sampling
  - c) Quota sampling
  - d) Convenience sampling
  - e) Snowball sampling
  - f) Sampling frame
  - g) Distinction between Sample and Population
  - h) Sample size
  - i) Sampling distribution
  - j) Standard error of mean.
3. Write notes on:
  - i. Essential characteristics of qualitative research
  - ii. Types and steps of qualitative research
  - iii. Advantages and disadvantages of qualitative research
  - iv. Essential characteristics of quantitative research
  - v. Types and steps of quantitative research
  - vi. Advantages and disadvantages of quantitative research
  - vii. Compare in between qualitative and quantitative research traditions
  - viii. The problem statement
  - ix. Significance of research problem
  - x. Sources of research problem
  - xi. Different types or forms of hypothesis
  - xii. Essential characteristics of a good and usable or workable hypothesis.
  - xiii. Basic concepts and key terminology concerning testing of hypothesis.
4. Write notes on:
  - (a) Define experimental method and briefly describe the concept of variable
  - (b) Steps in experimental method
  - (c) Placebo-effect and experimenters effect
  - (d) Single-blinded and double-blinded studies

- (e) Advantages and limitations of experimental method
- (f) Discuss about quasi-experimental method? Give an account of its importance.
- (g) Different types of quasi-experimental method. Advantages and disadvantages of quasi-experimental method.
- (h) What is correlation? Discuss about correlation of coefficient and its interpretation.
- (i) Degree and direction of relationship
- (j) Uses and applications of correlation
- (k) Some problems in correlational method
- (l) Advantages and disadvantages of correlational method

5. Write short notes on:

- i. Define case study method and describe in brief about the characteristics of a good case study method.
- ii. Give an outline for a case study report.
- iii. Advantages and disadvantages of case study method.
- iv. What is observational method?
- v. Discuss about essential characteristics and types of observational method.
- vi. Advantages and limitations of observational methods.
- vii. Characteristics and objectives of survey.
- viii. Subject matter, types of survey.
- ix. Merits and limitations of survey method.
- x. How does the focus group discussion method fit into the research process?
- xi. Online focus group groups.

6. Short notes on:

- (i) Psychological scaling
- (ii) Scales of measurement
- (iii) Nominal scale of measurement
- (iv) Ordinal scale of measurement
- (v) Interval scale of measurement
- (vi) Ratio scale of measurement
- (vii) Thurstone scale
- (viii) Likert scale
- (ix) Guttman scale
- (x) Distinction between Thurstone scale and Likert scale

7. Write short notes on:

- a) Theory of measurement error
- b) Sources of measurement error
- c) Classical theory of measurement
- d) Rubber-yardstick
- e) Operationalizing a concept
- f) Item generation
- g) Item formats
- h) Item- discrimination index
- i) Item-reliability index
- j) Item-characteristics curve (ICC)
- k) Item-Response Theory (IRT)
- l) Item Revision



- m) Publishing the test
- n) Standard error of measurement
- 8. Write short notes on:
  - (a) Standardization of the test
  - (b) Steps in developing norms
  - (c) Norm-reference test and criterion reference test
  - (d) Age and Grade norm
  - (e) Percentile norm
  - (f) Raw score
  - (g) Raw score transformation
  - (h) Standard score
  - (i) Split-half method of reliability
  - (j) KR<sub>20</sub> method
  - (k) Internal consistency
  - (l) Factors affecting reliability and validity
  - (m) Criterion-related validity
  - (n) Internal and external validity
  - (o) Construct validity
  - (p) Educational setting
  - (q) Clinical setting
  - (r) Counseling setting
  - (s) Geriatric setting
  - (t) Business and Military setting

### **Long Type Questions**

1. What do you mean by scientific Research?
2. What is science? Describe the basic assumptions of science.
3. With reference to psychology, describe the core values of science.
4. Explain the meaning and principles of good research.
5. What is psychological research? State the goals of psychological research.
6. Briefly describe Pure and Applied research as types of research processes in achieving the goals of psychological research.
7. Describe different types of research in psychology based upon nature of data used in psychological research.
8. Describe different types of research methods based upon nature of data used in psychological research.
9. Describe the strengths and weaknesses of quantitative and qualitative research methods used in psychological research.
10. Describe the steps followed in psychological research.
11. Examine the importance of Review of Literature in psychological research.
12. State the characteristics of good psychological research.
13. What is meant by Ethics? What is the necessity of following ethical guidelines in psychological research? State the ethical guidelines proposed for research conducted on human beings.
14. Describe the ethical guidelines proposed for research in psychology taking animals as subjects.

15. What do you mean by Sampling? State the necessity of sampling in psychological research.
16. What is meant by sampling frame? Point out the difference between sample and sampling frame with an example.
17. What do you mean by sampling? State the characteristics of a good sample.
18. Define Probability Sampling. State the general merits and demerits of probability sampling.
19. Distinguish between probability and Non-probability sampling.
20. Briefly discuss the various probability sampling methods.
21. Discuss briefly the various methods of Random Sampling.
22. Discuss the situations under which non-probability sampling should be used.
23. Explain Stratified random sampling. Under what situation would you prefer to use this method?
24. Discuss the procedure of drawing a sample using systematic random sampling procedure.
25. Explain Snow Ball sampling and discuss any two situations where this method can be used.
26. What is qualitative research? Describe its essential characteristics, and types in detail.
27. Discuss about qualitative research. What are the steps in qualitative research?
28. What do you mean by qualitative research? Discuss in brief about its advantages and disadvantages.
29. What is quantitative research? Describe its essential characteristics, and types in detail.
30. Discuss about quantitative research. What are the steps in quantitative research?
31. What do you mean by quantitative research? Discuss in brief about its advantages and disadvantages.
32. What is qualitative and quantitative research? Give a comparison of qualitative and quantitative research traditions.
33. What do you mean by formulating research problem? Discuss about its significance and importance sources in brief.
34. How to develop a testable research hypothesis? Discuss about the meaning, definitions and essential characteristics of hypothesis.
35. What are the functions or purposes served by hypothesis? Is the formation of hypothesis essential for all types of researches in behavioural sciences?
36. What are the different types or forms of hypothesis? Discuss about various sources of research hypothesis.
37. What are the essential characteristics of a good and usable or workable hypothesis? Discuss about the basic concepts and key terminology concerning testing of hypothesis.
38. What do you mean by experimental method? Discuss about the concept of variable.
39. What are the different steps of experimental method? Discuss and limitations of experimental method.
40. What do you mean by quasi-experimental method? Describe briefly regarding the about the advantages importance of quasi-experimental method and its various types.
41. What is quasi-experimental method? Discuss about its advantages and disadvantages in detail.
42. What is correlation? Describe about coefficient of correlation and its interpretation.
43. What do you mean by degree and direction of relationship? Discuss about the uses and applications of correlation.
44. What do you mean by correlation method? Discuss with examples. Give an account of the procedures of correlational method and steps/format of correlational research report.
45. What are the different types of correlational method? Discuss about the problems faced in correlational method.

46. What are the benefits and disadvantages of correlational method? Discuss about the standards of quality used when assessing correlational method.
47. What do you mean by a research design?
48. Experimental research design.
49. Describe the pretest-posttest equivalent-groups design.
50. What is one-group pretest-posttest design?
51. What is pretest-posttest nonequivalent groups design?
52. What is time-series design?
53. What is a factorial design?
54. What is interaction effect?
55. Meaning of main effect?
56. What do you mean by randomized group design?
57. Describe randomized block design?
58. Differential between randomized block design and randomized group design.
59. What do you mean by between subjects design?
60. What do you mean by within subjects design?
61. What do you mean by no experimental research?
62. What are the different types of descriptive research?
63. What do you mean by observational research?
64. What is survey research?
65. What do you mean by case study design?
66. Describe correlation research design.
67. What are the various characteristics of correlation research?
68. What do you mean by single subject research design?
69. What do you mean by case study method? Discuss about its essential characteristics.
70. Give an outline for a case study report. Discuss about the sources of data for case study method.
71. Briefly discuss the advantages and disadvantages of case study method.
72. What do you mean by observation? Describe its essential characteristics and types.
73. What are the advantages and limitations of observational methods?
74. What is survey? Discuss about the characteristics and objectives of survey.
75. Discuss in detail regarding subject matter, types and planning of a survey method.
76. Discuss about the merits and limitations of survey method.
77. What do you mean by focus group discussion? How to conduct focus groups?
78. Give a detail account of contributions of the focus group to the general methodological discussion. Discuss about the strengths and limitations of this method.
79. What do you mean by interviewing?
80. Explain the different facts about an interview?
81. What do you mean by unstructured interview? Explain the key elements of unstructured interview.
82. What do you mean by structured interview? Explain its nature.
83. State the subjective characteristics of an interviewer.
84. Explain the principals of interviewing.
85. What do you mean by close-ended questions? State the advantages and limitations of using closed-ended questions in interview.
86. What do you mean by Open-ended questions? Examine the uses of open-ended questions in interview.

87. Describe interview procedure.
88. What is paraphrasing?
89. What do you mean by summarizing?
90. What do you mean by active listening?
91. What do you mean by adaptability in interview?
92. What do you mean by frankness in interview?
93. What is the role of emotional maturity in interview?
94. How to motive respondents in interview?
95. What are the different principles of motivating an interviewee?
96. How to develop cooperation among interviewee?
97. What are the different ethical principles in interviewing?
98. What do you mean by informed consent?
99. What do you mean by deception?
100. What do you mean by debriefing?
101. What do you mean by confidentially?
102. What do you mean by voluntary participation?
103. What is psychological assessment? Discuss briefly the historical origin and development of psychological testing and assessment.
104. Explain different scales of measurement used in psychological studies with examples.
105. What do you mean by scaling? Describe the nature of scaling used in the measurement of psychological attributes.
106. Give a comparative statement on the scales of measurement in psychology.
107. Explain the procedure of developing a Thurstone scale of measurement.
108. Explain Likert scale of measurement with an example.
109. Explain Guttman scale of measurement as used in psychological research. Point out its advantages.
110. Define psychological scaling. Briefly explain the usefulness of different methods of psychological scaling.
111. Compare and contrast different methods of psychological scaling.
112. Discuss regarding the concept of psychological scaling.
113. What do you mean by errors of measurement? Explain the sources of measurement errors in psychological tests.
114. What do you mean by errors of measurement? Describe with examples different types of measurement errors.
115. Explain the classical theory of measurement errors.
116. Explain the theories of measurement errors in psychological tests.
117. What is a test? Briefly describe the principles or stages involved in test construction.
118. What do you mean by operationalizing a concept? Explain the necessity of operationalizing a concept in a test construction.
119. Briefly describe the scales used in test construction.
120. Describe the levels of measurement in psychological research.
121. What do you mean by item analysis? Discuss about the major process of item analysis.
122. Describe the process followed in generating items while constructing tests.
123. What do you mean by difficulty level of an item? Discuss the relation between difficulty level and discrimination.
124. What is meant by item-discrimination index? Describe with examples, the methods of estimating discrimination index of the item.

125. What do you mean by IRT? State its advantages and limitations.
126. What do you mean by reliability of a psychological test? Describe, with examples, the test-retest method of estimating the reliability of a test.
127. Describe with examples, the method of estimating the reliability of a parallel form test.
128. Explain split-half method as a method of estimating the reliability of a test. State its merits and limitations.
129. Make distinction between temporal consistency and internal consistency. Describe with examples, the methods of estimating the consistencies.
130. What is meant by a reliability of a test? Give some suggestions to improve the reliability of the test score.
131. What is reliability? Explain the relationship between reliability and validity.
132. Describe with examples the major types of criterion-related validity.
133. What do you mean by validity? Explain content validity as a method of estimating test validity.
134. What do you mean by validity? Describe any two methods of validity determining validity of a test.
135. What is validity? How is it essential in psychological research? Explain.
136. What is meant by norms? Throw light upon the characteristics of age norms and grade norms.
137. What do you understand by test norms? Describe the different types of norms.
138. Make distinction between percentile norms and standard score norms. Describe their characteristics.
139. Define norm. Describe the steps involved in developing norms.
140. Explain some of the uses and application of psychological tests.
141. Define personality.
142. What are the various factors that affect individuals personality?
143. What do you mean by Psychometric tests?
144. What do Psychometric tests measure?
145. What are the various characteristics of Psychometric tests?
146. Who is the pioneer of the Minnesota Multiphase Personality Inventory? Explain MMPI.
147. What do you mean by project technique ?
148. What are the various advantages of projective techniques ?
149. What are the various disadvantages of projective techniques ?
150. Describe Rorschach Ink Blot Test.
151. What are the different categories bud in Rorschach Inkblot Test?
152. Explain Thematic Apperception Test.
153. Describe word Association Test.
154. What are the various purpose of personality assessment ?
155. What do you mean by self-report inventory?
156. Explain California Personality Inventory (CPI).
157. Explain Bell's adjustment inventory.
158. What is Cattell's sixteen personality factor? Explain 16 PF.
159. What do you mean by state-trait anxiety inventory?
160. Explain interview as a method of personality.
161. Differentiate between projective and non projective techniques.
162. What do you mean by word association test?
163. Describe sentence completion test.

164. Describe various non-projective techniques of personality assessment.

## **DSE. 2: Psychology and Social Issues.**

### **Short Type Questions**

1. Define Poverty?
2. What is social justice?
3. Define class.
4. Define cast.
5. Write down a short note about power.
6. Define religious ethics?
7. Define Social Stratification.
8. Define deprivation.
9. Define health.
10. Define ideology.
11. What is politics?
12. Define social development.
13. Define health problem.
14. Define Corruption.
15. What is bribery?
16. What is crime?
17. What is criminal behaviour?
18. Define psychopath?
19. What is terrorism?
20. Define antisocial behaviour
21. Define social integration?
22. What is violence?
23. Define social issues?
24. Define social changes?
25. What is conflicts?
26. Define prejudice.
27. Define family.
28. Define community.

### **Long Type Questions**

1. Discuss the various techniques for improving behaviour.
2. Describe the factors influencing Indian family system.
3. Describe Indian family system and its stages.
4. Discuss social issues including caste class, religious ethics.
5. Write down about theorious of poverty.
6. Write down the role of behaviour in health problems.
7. Write down Indian's health scenario.
8. Write down the behavioural sciences in disease prevention and control.
9. Define political behaviour. Write down use of small groups in politics.
10. Explain issues of human and social development.
11. Write down about quality of life and its developments.
12. What is corruption? Write down about bribery.

13. Define crime and write about criminal behaviour.
14. What is crime? How to prevent criminal behaviour?
15. Define terrorism. How to control it.
16. Write down about juvenile delinquency.
17. Write down prevention or control drug abuse and alcoholism.
18. Define social integration. Write down the concept of social integration.
19. What is a prejudice? Write down it's casual factors of social conflicts and prejudices.
20. Explain psychological strategies for handling the conflicts prejudices
21. What is social integration? Explain measures to achieve social integration.
22. Define Violence write down the categories of violence.
23. Define violence. Explain it's nature.
24. What is violence? Discuss violence in family and marriage.
25. What are preventive steps for collective violence for social change.



## C.C. 13: Counseling Psychology

### Short Type Questions

1. Write Brief notes on the
  - (a) Scope for counseling in India:
  - (b) Cultural variables.
  - (d) Attitude of the client towards the counsellor.
  - (e) Elements of counseling process.
  - (o) Measurements of outcomes.
  - (h) Counseling and physical environment
  - (i) Relationship between counseling and psychoanalysis.
  - (j) Counseling and antisocial behaviour.
  - (k) Rapport.
  - (l) Interest tests
  - (m) Attractiveness and counseling
2. Write brief notes on the following
  - a) Steps of CBT
  - b) Role of a counsellor in RET
  - c) Contributions of Aaron Beck
  - d) Techniques of RET
  - e) Evaluation of Humanistic therapy
  - f) Limitations of RET
  - g) Role of a counselor in Reality therapy
  - h) Transactional Analysis
  - i) Flooding Therapy
  - j) Importance of Behaviour therapy
  - k) Advantages of Meditation
  - l) Contributions of PATANJALI
3. Write brief notes on the following:
  - (a) Cultural background.
  - (b) Skills of a counsellor.
  - (c) Interior arrangement of
  - (d) Role of hope in counseling.
  - (e) Qualities of the counsellor.
  - (f) Verbal and non-verbal behaviour.
  - (g) Freud's view on transference.
  - (h) Resolution of counter transference.
  - (i) Necessity of termination of counseling relationship.
  - (i) Premature termination of counseling.
  - (k) Resistance in counseling.
  - (l) Strategies of termination of counseling
  - (m) Structure in counseling
  - (n) Physical Setting
4. Write brief notes on the following
  - (a) Career Anchor
  - (b) Career Goals
  - (c) Advertisement and Event management

- (d) Career options for women
  - (e) Challenging jobs for women
  - (f) Remedial measures
  - (g) Vocational guidance model
  - (h) Psychotherapy model of counselling
  - (i) Traditional model of counseling
  - (j) Global model
  - (k) Racism and colour barrier
  - (l) Cortinated functions of counsellors and school management
  - (m) Use of cognitive therapy in counselling process.
5. Write brief notes on the following
- (a) Mistrust
  - (b) Intolerance
  - (c) Lack of empathy and understanding
  - (d) Personality problems
  - (e) Conjoint family therapy
  - (g) Psychotherapy
  - (h) Psychodynamic therapy
  - (i) Relationship counselling
  - (j) Family therapy
  - (k) Reality Therapy
  - (i) Suggestions to improve family therapy
  - (m) Couple and marriage counseling
  - (n) Middle phase of counselling session
  - (o) Structural Model of Family Therapy
  - (p) Circumflex Model.
  - (q) Indicate the duties and of couple and marriage counsellors.
  - (r) What is meant by marital therapy?
  - (s) How is martial therapy different from family therapy?
  - (t) State the reasons of rise in the rates of separation and divorce.
  - (u) What would you suggest to reduce the same as a counsellor?
  - (v) Indicate different types of marital therapy.
  - (w) Critically examine the various models of family counselling.
6. Write brief notes on the following
- (a) Alcohol abuse counselling.
  - (b) Atconolics Anonymous.
  - (c) Prevention of alcoholism
  - (d) Heroin, morphine, cocane.
  - (e) Nicotine and smoking
  - (f) Risk factors and protective factors.
  - (g) Psychoanalytic theory of suicide
  - (h) sexual abuse
  - (i) Role of suicide prevention centres.
  - (j) Suicide and high risk groups.
  - (k) Depression and suicide
  - (l) Harassment of women
  - (m) Work place harassment

- (n) Mobile harassment
- (o) Harassment by police.
- (p) Violence
- (q) Drug addiction.
- (r) Terrorism
- (s) Aggression and violence.
- (t) Crisis Intervention.

### **Long Type Questions**

1. Write a short essay on the basics of counseling.
2. State the meaning and definition of counseling. Describe briefly the need for counseling.
3. Define counseling and describe its characteristics.
4. Write a critical note on the scope, purpose and field of counseling.
5. Indicate with example the relationship between guidance, counseling and psychotherapy
6. Examine the current status of counseling with special reference to India
7. Write a critical note on the development of counseling in India.
8. Discuss the causes of slow progress of counseling facilities in India
9. State your suggestions for upgrading the status of counselling in India.
10. Describe the history and development of counseling.
11. Examine the importance of counseling in human life. Supplement your answer with some case studies
12. Discuss briefly the counseling process along with its outcomes.
13. Describe in detail the various components of counseling.
14. Counseling is a two way process and the success of a counseling programme depends upon both the client and the counsellor Examine and explain of this is true.
15. Explain with examples the elements of counseling.
16. Critically examine the factors influencing counseling process.
17. Analyse the various stages of counseling process.
18. Write a short essay on the areas of counseling.
19. What is meant by counseling relationship? How counseling relationship is built?
20. Examine the effect of counseling relationship on the outcome of the counseling.
21. What steps are required to be taken to build a better counseling relationship?
22. Discuss about the need of application of psychological tests to counseling. State some psychological tests in this connection.
23. Discuss briefly the areas of counseling with suitable examples.
24. What is meant by counseling interview? Cite some case examples of counseling interviews.
25. What is meant by structure in counseling? Examine its role in building counseling relationship.
26. How would you define a counsellor ? Explain counsellor client relationship
27. Write an introductory essay on the qualities of a effective counsellor.
28. Critically examine the factors responsible for the effectiveness of a counsellor
29. Write an essay on the educational qualification of a counsellor with suitable examples.
30. Discuss the various personality factors required for an effective counsellor. 6. What are the personal qualities of an effective counsellor, state with examples.
31. Examine the role of creativity, communication skill and foresight of a counsellor in making a counselling successful

32. Describe compassion, conviction and discipline as good qualities of a counsellor
33. What is meant by a charismatic counsellor? Describe the qualities of a charismatic counsellor.
34. What is meant by leadership quality? How leadership quality helps to be an effective counsellor?
35. Discuss how physical and mental health, empathy and understanding help one to become a good counsellor.
36. State and explain the role of capacity for self denial and tolerance of intimacy in determining the characteristics of a good counsellor.
37. Write a brief essay on the techniques of counselling.
38. What is meant by counselling and client? Indicate the relationships and differences between the two.
39. What is meant by a theory? What are the characteristics of a good theory? 4. Write a note on psychodynamic perspective with its advantages and limitations.
40. Explain the psychodynamic technique of counselling.
41. Write a critical note on the psychoanalytic theory of Sigmund Freud with case examples.
42. Explain the different psychoanalytic defense mechanism.
43. Critically examine the process of Freudian psychoanalysis
44. Analyse the role of resistance and transference in psychoanalytic technique.
45. What is psychoanalytic technique of Freud ? Explain its limitations.
46. Examine the role of a counsellor in psychoanalysis and current developments in psychodynamics.
47. Write an essay about the contributions of Neo and Post Freudians to psychoanalysis.
48. Examine the contributions of C.G. Jung and A. Adler to psychodynamics.
49. State the contributions of Reich, Ferenczi and Otto Rank to psychodynamics and psychoanalysis.
50. Why Karan Horney and Erich Fromm are famous as Neo Freudians?
51. Distinguish between Freudian and Neo Freudian psychodynamic techniques with suitable examples and the logo are registered trademarks
52. What is meant by cognitive approach ? Explain the role of cognitive technique in the treatment of mental illness
53. Explain the meaning of cognition.
54. Describe the characteristics of persons with whom cognitive therapy works successfully
55. Write a note about application of cognitive therapy to depression and other mental disorders.
56. Describe Dolly the ones that have cognitive base Supplement your answer with relevant case examples
57. Who is the founder of cognitive therapy? State the process and implications of cognitive therapy
58. Explaining the process of cognitive therapy, examine its advantages and limitations
59. Critically examine the strategies and techniques of cognitive approach
60. Indicating the components of cognitive therapy, examine its importance in the treatment and counseling of mental illness.
61. Critically examine the success of cognitive technique in the treatment of psychoneurotic disorders
62. State and explain the techniques of cognitive therapy. What improvements would you suggest in the existing techniques?
63. State and explain the techniques associated with cognitive therapy indicated by Gladding

64. What is cognitive behavioural (CHBT) therapy? How it is different from cognitive therapy?
65. Describe the history of CBT and its basic propositions
66. Examine the uses and applications of CBT 16. Write an essay on the effectiveness of CBT for describing its various phases.
67. Describe the Rational Emotive Therapy techniques. What are its basic ideas and goals?
68. How would you describe Reality therapy? How it came into existence?
69. State and explain the techniques of Reality therapy with suitable example and case studies.
70. State and explain the differences between cognitive and behavior approach with examples
71. Examine the importance of behavioural approach in the counseling and treatment of behaviour disorder.
72. What is behaviour modification Examine its goals and purposes.
73. Describe the behavioural approaches to therapy. What are its limitations?
74. Make an impartial evaluation of behaviour therapy.
75. Write a brief essay on the necessity of yoga and mediation for mental health.
76. Write a brief essay on working in counselling relationship with examples.
77. Describe the role of counselling atmosphere and work set up in building counselling relationship
78. Discuss the factors influencing counselling relationship.
79. Why positive counselling relationship is essential for successful outcome of a counselling process? Write your answer with suitable reasons.
80. State and examine the role of optimism and humour in counseling. How humour can be created in a counselling situation?
81. Analyse the personality variables of the counsellor responsible for good counselling relations
82. What is transference? How and why it occurs in a counselling situation ?
83. Discuss the advantages and limitation of transference in counselling.
84. Transference phenomenon was discovered by Sigmund Freud, State and explain Freud's view on the transference phenomena.
85. Is transference inevitable in counselling process? How it arises?
86. Describe Carl Jung and Brainerd's contribution to transference.
87. Transference between the client and the counsellor happens at the unconscious level" Explain the above statement.
88. Examine the perspectives and types of transference.
89. What is counter transference ? Examine the relationship and difference between transference and counter transference.
90. What is counter transference ? Explain with examples how it develops
91. "Counter transference is defined as redirection of a counsellors feelings towards client" Examine the above statement and explain how it influences counselling process
92. Write an essay on the historical roots of counter transference.
93. What are the threats of counter transference? How these can be eliminated
94. Discuss the approaches and symptoms of counter transference.
95. Write a critical essay on termination of counselling relationship.
96. What are the ways to facilitate the end of client counsellor relationship?
97. Briefly explain the factors influencing counselling.
98. What is professional relationship in counselling? How it turns to personal and intimate relationship?

99. Discuss the role of structure, initiative, qualities of the client and counsellor in influencing counselling process.
100. Discuss in detail the client and counsellor qualities in making a counselling process effective
101. What is understood by career planning ? State the need and importance of career planning in everybody's life.
102. Define career planning and discuss the steps required for career planning.
103. Discuss in detail the various ingredients of career planning with suitable examples
104. State and explain the role of parents in the career planning of their children.
105. Critically examine the factors helping in the choice of a career.
106. What is career counseling? Indicate the importance of career counseling.
107. What is the necessity of student counseling? Examine the field of school counseling.
108. Write a critical essay on the roles and activities of a school counsellor
109. Discuss about the appropriate counselling responsibilities of chegar nancillors
110. Discuss the role and importance of elementary school counsellor
111. Distinguish between the roles of elementary and secondary school courses with sutal examples
112. What is middle school counseling? Indicate the importance of middle school counselling
113. Write a brief essay on the history of school counseling.
114. Discuss in detail the roles of high school counselors.
115. Write an essay on the activities of secondary school counselors.
116. Explain the ways and procedures to constant primary prevention programming.
117. Indicate the necessity of counseling programmers for substance abuse and HIV infection.
118. Write a brief essay on the functions of college counsellor.
119. Discuss the roles and services of colleges counselors.
120. Critically examine the various models of college counseling.
121. Examine the role of classmates in the counseling process. Why students take counseling from some of their classmates in place of professional counselors?
122. Examine the necessity of counseling system for non-traditional and first year college students.
123. What is meant by eating disorder? How counselling can remove eating disorder ?
124. Depression is reduced by counselling therapy Examine the above statement and state how depressive patients benefit from counseling.
125. Write short essay on the need of counseling for part time students.
126. What do you understand by minority students? Elaborate with examples.
127. What is family counselling? indicate the similarities and differences between marriage and family counselling
128. Define family and indicate different types of families.
129. Indicate the need for marriage and family counselling with suitable examples.
130. Write an essay on the historical roots of family counselling State and explain the causes of family and marital disturbances with a few case examples.
131. Write an explanatory note on family cycle and family life cycles.
132. State and explain the various stages of family life cycle.
133. Indicate and explain the specific developmental tasks of family life cycle stage wise.
134. Describe in detail the various methods of family therapy.
135. State the processes of family counselling . What precaution would you suggest to be taken before the counseling starts?

136. State and explain the various techniques of family counseling.
137. What do you understand by models of family counselling? Indicate some major and widely used family counselling models
138. What is conjoint family therapy? Explain with case studies.
139. Indicate the basic principles of relationship
140. Explain couple, marriage and relationship counseling.
141. Indicate the basic principles of relationship counselling.
142. State and explain with examples the psychological treatment and counseling of drug addiction.
143. How drug addiction can be prevented? Why it is called a social and personal evil?
144. What is suicide? State and explain what is meant by suicidal tendency and suicidal tendency and suicide proneness.
145. Differentiate between suicide and homicide State the causes of suicide.
146. State the incident of suicide in general and with special reference to India. Cite your answer with findings of relevant studies.
147. “ Suicide prevention programmes should be proactive rather than reactive”. Examining the authenticity of the above programme State how suicide can be prevented.
148. State the relationship between depression, positivism, hope and optimism with suicide.
149. Can Suicide be prevented by social support ? If yes explain in detail how.
150. Write a brief note on various methods of preventing suicide.
151. Explain how suicide is an extension of depression.
152. What are the differences between harassment and violence ? Explain the meaning of harassment.
153. Describe different types of harassment.
154. State the inter relationship among harassment, abuse and violence with examples.
155. Write a brief essay on the prevention and treatment of harassment.
156. State and explain the techniques of counseling violent and aggressive behaviour.
157. What is case study method?
158. How the case study method is different from questionnaire and biographical methods?
159. From which discipline case history method has been borrowed?
160. What is the importance of case study method in clinical psychology?
161. What type of personality problems are studied under case study method?
162. In case study method why interview of parents is necessary along with observation?
163. What are the findings of your study?
164. State various causes of problem behaviour.
165. What role parents play in causing problem behaviour ?
166. What are the limitations of case study method?
167. How have you designed this test?
168. Under what circumstances the use of case history method becomes essential?
169. Speak something about the results of this test.
170. How case study method is different from rating method?

## C.C. 14: Positive Psychology

### Short Type Questions

1. Write short notes on the following:
  - (a) Utilitarianism
  - (b) Humanistic psychology
  - (c) Father and founder of modern positive psychology
  - (d) Negative emotions
  - (e) Buddhism and positive psychology
  - (f) Research on positive psychology
  - (g) Positive psychology and physical health
  - (h) Positive emotions and positive psychology
  - (i) Positive traits
  - (j) Hardiness
  - (k) Self actualization
  - (l) Adjustment
2. Write brief notes on the following:
  - (a) Coherent personality syndrome
  - (b) Self actualization need.
  - (c) Helplessness
  - (d) Optimism
  - (e) Flourish
  - (f) Self efficacy
  - (g) Social learning theory.
  - (h) Observational learning
  - (i) Social cognition theory of Bandura
  - (j) Mind set psychology
  - (k) Dweck's concept of happiness
3. Write short notes on the following:
  - (a) Meaning of flow
  - (b) Utility of flow
  - (c) Disadvantages of flow experience
  - (d) Flow and happiness
  - (e) The zone.
  - (f) Flow and authentic happiness
  - (g) Role of culture on flow experiences
  - (h) Flow questionnaire
  - (i) Experience sampling technique
  - (j) Standardized scales
  - (k) Positive consequences of flow experience
  - (l) Change of negative thoughts
  - (m) Negative self evaluation
  - (n) Experience of personal growth
4. Write brief notes on the following:
  - a. Set point theory
  - b. Goal oriented behavior
  - c. Pleasure and happiness
  - d. Hinduism view of Happiness



- e. Contentment
  - f. Meaningful work
  - g. Self esteem
  - h. Strength of character
  - i. Positive thinking
  - j. Self control
  - k. Attribution style.
  - l. Self actualization
  - m. Hope and optimism
  - n. Positive emotions
  - o. Happiness Training
  - p. Joy and Happiness
  - q. Authentic Happiness
  - r. Pleasure
  - s. Positive thinking
  - t. Self efficacy
  - u. Self control
  - v. Happiness according Buddhism
  - w. Goal and Happiness
  - x. Marriage and Happiness
  - y. Achievement and Happiness
5. Write brief notes on the following:
- (a) Social integration.
  - (b) Positive schooling.
  - (c) Altruism behaviour and helping others.
  - (d) Assessment of Altruism.
  - (e) Collective hope.
  - (f) Measurement of hope.
  - (g) Optimism scale.
  - (h) Program to enhance optimism
  - (i) Development of resiliency
  - (j) Theories of Hope
6. Write brief notes on the following:
- 1. Eudaimonic well being.
  - 2. Well being and happiness.
  - 3. Role of positive emotions in well being.
  - 4. Emotional intelligence.
  - 5. Social integration.
  - 6. Social support.
  - 7. Altruism.
  - 8. Positive relationship.
  - 9. Hope and optimism.
  - 10. Training to improve well being.
  - 11. Measurement of well being.
  - 12. Approaches to well being.
  - 13. Importance of well being in life.
7. Write brief notes on the following:
- (i) Thought stopping technique.
  - (ii) Practicing yoga and meditation.

- (iii) Gratitude and gratefulness.
  - (iv) Negative activities.
  - (v) Pro social activities
  - (vi) Interpersonal relationship
  - (vii) Perceived challenges and skills
  - (viii) Meaningful experience
  - (ix) Tips for positive mind set
  - (x) Negative thinking
  - (xi) Interesting teaching
  - (xii) Life satisfaction experience.
8. Write short notes on the following:
- (a) Effect of culture on yoga.
  - (b) Practice of meditation.
  - (c) Attachment.
  - (d) Relationship.
  - (e) Positive psychology and relationship.
  - (f) Measurement of spiritual intelligence
  - (g) Limitations of meditation.
  - (h) Yoga and longevity.
  - (i) Stretching exercise.
  - (j) Relaxation technique.

### **Long Type Questions**

1. How would you introduce positive psychology to the students of psychology ? state briefly.
2. Describe the why and how of the concept of positive psychology. How it got prominence
3. Critically examine the need and importance of positive psychology.
4. How a person with negative mindset person can be shifted to positive mindset through positive psychology counselling? State and explain in detail.
5. State and explain the meaning and definition of positive psychology. How it is different from negative psychology?
6. Describe Seligman's definition of positive psychology and state the needs of positive psychology.
7. Describing various definitions of positive psychology advanced by different positive psychologists, state its nature.
8. Describe the characteristics of positive psychology in detail with relevant empirical findings in that regard.
9. Critically examine the importance of positive emotions, success, life satisfaction and meaningful life in positive psychology.
10. Describe the purpose and goal of positive psychology.
11. How pain can be reduced and well being including happiness can be experienced through positive psychological characteristics ?
12. "Positive psychology intends to replace the traditional areas of psychology?" Critically examine the above statement and state how it was made possible.
13. "The goal of positive psychology is to induce positive emotions like acts of kindness, helping behavior, virtue and charity, enhancing social relations, and flourishing." Examine the above statement and explain how these are the goals of positive psychology.
14. Describe in detail the scope of positive psychology.
15. State and explain the historical roots of positive psychology. How did it flourish?
16. What is positive psychology ? Describe the development of positive psychology.

17. State and explain your ideas on positive emotions. Why it is necessary for positive Psychology?
18. What is understood by positive individual traits ? State some positive individual traits:
19. Write a short essay on the importance of emotional intelligence positive psychology.
20. Define positive subjective experience; Explain how it is useful in developing positive psychological characteristics.
21. State and explain the importance of self efficacy as a positive individual trait of personality.
22. Describe the contributions of Martin Seligman to Positive Psychology.
23. Who is Seligman? Write an essay on Seligman's contributions to Psychology.
24. Why Martin Seligman is called the father and founder of Positive Psychology? Give reasons.
25. Who is Albert Bandura? Examine Bandura's contributions to Positive Psychology. Explain his self efficacy theory.
26. Why Bandura is famous ? State his contributions to positive psychology.
27. What is social cognitive theory of Bandura? Indicate its importance.
28. Who is Carol S. Dweck? Critically analyse her contributions to positive psychology.
29. It is said that C. Dweck is well known for her "Mindset Psychological Trait". Explain what is Mind set Psychological Trait.
30. Analyse the concept of Mind set Psychological trait of Dweck. How it helps in the development of Positive Psychology?
31. Discuss the specialty of Seligman's contribution to Positive Psychology
32. What is utilitarianism? Discuss Seligman's contribution to the above concept.
33. Discuss the specific contributions of Seligman to positive psychology along with his research contributions.
34. Discuss what Seligman meant by emphasizing on "what can go right in positive psychology.
35. Give a statement of the books written by Seligman including outstanding awards received by him.
36. Throw light on the concept of Fixed Mind set and Growth Mind set advanced by C.S. Dweck.
37. Why A.H. Maslow is famous? Highlight his contributions to positive psychology.
38. It is said that A. Maslow coined the term positive psychology before Seligman. If you support the above view, justify your answer.
39. Discuss briefly about Maslow's self actualization concept, need hierarchy theory and humanistic approach.
40. Martin Seligman was a distinguished teacher, an outstanding researcher, a great psychiatrist". Justify.
41. Write an introductory essay on flow.
42. Examine the characteristics and nature of flow.
43. What is feeling of flow ? state its relation to positive psychology.
44. Describe the characteristics of flow according to Nakamura and Csikszentmihalyi (2009).
45. Define the concept of flow according to Mihalyi M. support your answer with studies and findings.
46. State and explain when flow is experienced and the nature of experience during flow state.
47. Why flow is called 'the zone' in positive psychology? Indicate how positive psychology is influenced by flow.
48. Discuss the various components of flow with examples.
49. How flow brings happiness and wellness? State with suitable examples
50. Critically analyses the conditions of flow with suitable examples.
51. Give a critical note on the mechanisms of flow experience.
52. Describe the various methods used to measure flow.
53. Why is it necessary to measure flow and how?

54. State and explain the positive and negative consequences of flow experience.
55. What is flow? What are the negative consequences of flow?
56. How flow experiences can be applied and utilized?
57. State how flow can be utilized to improve educational standard students,
58. What is happiness according to you? Why it is called a relative term?
59. Define happiness and discuss its main characteristics.
60. State and explain various definitions of happiness advanced by different positive psychologists.
61. Explain in detail the various characteristics of happiness.
62. What is authentic happiness? Who is its proposer? How it is different from well being?
63. Discuss in detail about authentic happiness.
64. How happiness is related to positive psychology? Explain with examples.
65. Describe briefly the various sources of happiness with examples of day to day life.
66. Discuss the sources of happiness from the view points of different religion.
67. Describe and examine critically the various perspectives of happiness
68. Write a critical essay on the development of happiness.
69. Briefly analyse the various determinants of happiness.
70. State the various means of happiness with examples whenever possible.
71. Discuss the factors responsible for improving/promoting happiness.
72. Mention the road to happiness. Examples.
73. Indicate how genuine happiness is different from pleasure . Give examples.
74. Why it is necessary to measure happiness? Discuss about the techniques of measuring of happiness.
75. Discuss in brief the various theories of happiness.
76. Explain life satisfaction and affective theory of happiness.
77. State the methods used to measure happiness..
78. Critically examine the various theories of happiness. Which theory according to you is best and why?
79. Discuss in detail set point theory of happiness.
80. Evaluate the various theories of happiness.
81. What are the determinants of happiness? Explain briefly with examples.
82. Describe the various ways to happiness.
83. State and explain briefly the factors helping in increasing happiness.
84. State and explain briefly the factors positively influencing the development and promotion of positive psychology.
85. What is flourishing? How it promotes positive psychological characteristics?
86. How flourishing helps in personal growth and well being?
87. What are the benefits of a flourishing life?
88. Discuss the PERMA theory of Seligman and state how it is a precursor to positive psychology?
89. What are the diagnostic characteristics of flourishing?
90. What is social support? How it helps the growth of positive psychology?
91. What is mindfulness? What are the benefits of mindfulness?
92. What is the role of child rearing practices in influencing positive personality and positive traits?
93. What is positive schooling? Discuss the components and advantages of positive schooling
94. What is gainful employment? State the benefits of gainful employment.
95. State the importance of gratitude, gratefulness, positive psychological capital in helping the promotion of positive psychology.
96. State the necessity of attachment and commitment with example.

97. What is character strength How it is a precursor to positive psychology?
98. What are this virtutes of character strength? Explain in detail
99. State how character strength is classified
100. How good health is related to character strength? Explain with example.
101. What is Altruism? Is it a virtue? Explain in detail.
102. Write an essay on poverty, poor economy and altruism
103. Discuss the role of gotism motive in altruism .
104. Distinguish between the characteristics positive and negative thinking.
105. How positive thinking can be flourished for the promotion happiness, well being, and positive growth?
106. What are the mechanisms of positive thinking? How it benefits a person?
107. State and explain how positive thinking can be practised"
108. Describe the training method and various tips of positive thinking"
109. What do you understand by hope and optimism Are they related? Dothey influence positive mind set?
110. Define hope and optimism and state their positive influence on positivepsychological development
111. What is hope" Ia it related to exproversion State the positive contributions of hope
112. Explain different types of hope and their role in positive psychology.
113. Optimism is positively correlated with hope Examine and explain.
114. How would you explain resilience? Define resilience.
115. Write a note on the historical roots and development of resilience.
116. State the application of resiliency for the promotion of positive psychology.
117. What do you understand by Precursors to positive psychology? Discus the role of positive social support, mindfulness and strength of charactas precursors to positive psychology.
118. What is understood by well being? Discuss with examples the nature and characteristics of well being.
119. State and explain different definitions of well being advanced by positive psychologists.
120. Analyses Seligman's contributions to the psychology of well being.
121. What is understood by PERMA? Describe in detail.
122. What is eudaimonia and hedonism? How do they differ? Explain with examples.
123. Explain Seligman's concept of well being. Is it correct to say that was being is happiness plus meaning ? Critically examine:
124. Discuss the similarities and differences between happiness.
125. Explain in detail Naci and Ioannidis's definition of well being. What are its limitations?
126. "Well being refers to the positive conditions of a person." Examination and give your personal view on the meaning of well being",
127. Describe the various elements of well being with examples.
128. Describe and differentiate subjective and objective well being with examples.
129. Well being is the central focus of man." Do you agree? If so explain why?
130. Differentiate between happiness and well being. How are they related0.
131. What is understood by physical and mental well being? How are they related to physical and mental condition of a person.
132. "Well being is the life line of human". Critically examine the above statement and give examples in support of your answer.
133. Overall well being consists of physical psychological, social and emotional well being. Why psychological well being is said to be the most important contributor to overall well being ?
134. What is psychological well being? Discuss the elements of psychological and physical wellness.
135. Critically examine the elements of social and emotional well being.

136. Which type of well being contributes most to overall well being of a person and why?
137. "Emotional well being appears to have the strongest effect in determining the overall well being of a person". Examine the above statement and indicate your personal view.
138. State briefly different models of well being..
139. Analyze and explain the six factor model of well being. What are its limitations ?
140. Who developed the multidimensional theoretical model of well being? What are its advantages and limitations?
141. Which model of well being developed so far explains well being most suitably and why?
142. Why social model is otherwise called flourishing ? Examine importance of social model of well being.
143. Discuss briefly the various factors affecting well being..
144. State and explain briefly the factors promoting well being.
145. What is meant by ways to positive psychology? Name the general way to positive psychology
146. What are the factors which promoted positive psychology? Explain with examples.
147. Summarize the various ways to positive psychology.
148. State how the existing positive traits of a person can be promoted.
149. Examine the role of money, wealth and good material conditions for building positive psychology and maintaining good health.
150. Critically examine and state the role of care, trust and supportive atmosphere in the growth of positive psychology. What is meant by a goal?
151. How achievable goal provides work motivation and unachievable goal frustration? Support your answer with objective evidences and examples.
152. Discuss how good parenting, good schooling and interesting teaching encourage the ways to positive psychology,
153. Examine the role of good work, and gainful employment in positive psychology.
154. What is mindfulness? How mindfulness supports positive qualities of a person?
155. How mindfulness can be increased?
156. Explain the concept "discovering strength and the factors coming under strength of character.
157. Discuss the advantages of strength of character. How strength of character can be improved?
158. Write a brief essay on optimism stating the advantages ensured by optimism.
159. Describe the relationship between happiness, optimism and well-being Are they the same?
160. What is optimism ? How it can be raised?
161. Write the need of gratitude and gratefulness in life
162. How would you differentiate between gratitude and altruism? Discuss the approaches to gratitude.
163. Explain the concept of self direction. How it is different from self control?
164. How would you distinguish between activity and experience? Classify various activities.
165. Why every activity should have a purpose. Critically examine purpose of human life and how it varies individually.
166. State how experience and activities are related.
167. Define experience and discuss different types of experience with examples.
168. Discuss the relationship between purpose, goal, aspiration and achievement.
169. How exercise, yoga and meditation are linked? State with examples.
170. Discuss the effect of exercise on physical and mental health.
171. What is meant by yoga? Discuss the historical roots of yoga in detail.
172. Examine the importance of yoga to counter anxiety, stress, depression and agitation of mind and body.

173. State and explain different kinds of yoga. 6. How engagement in daily routined activities help physical exercise?
174. Differentiate between brisk walking and normal walking? Which walking according to you is a type of exercise and why?
175. Examine the development and importance of yoga as a means of wellbeing in eastern and western society.
176. Who is the father of ancient yoga? What are his contributions in familiarizing yoga?
177. Examine and analyses the effects of yoga on the development of positive psychology.
178. State and examine the pillars of yoga according to Patanjali.
179. How friendship as well as relationship is associated with positive psychology? Justify your answer with examples and research findings,
180. Define the concept of meditation and explain its meaning with examples
181. Give an outline of historical roots of meditation.
182. Explain how meditation brings up various improvements in health and happiness.
183. How emotion can be regulated through mindfulness meditation?
184. "Meditation increases calmness, flow and longevity." Justify the abovestatement.
185. "Meditation is the master of all exercises". Do you agree? If so why?
186. Differentiate between spirituality and spiritual intelligence. Are they also related?
187. Some claim that spiritual intelligence in an ability like any other type of intelligence. In this context define spiritual intelligence.
188. Discuss briefly the various components of spiritual intelligence with examples.
189. Spiritual intelligence is different from religiousity State how.
190. What is the role of positive psychology in building relationship?
191. How relationship in extremely important for developing positive qualities?
192. State and explain different types of relationships.
193. Discuss the factors determining good relationship.
194. Distinguish between positive and negative relationship and which relationship is conducive to well-being and why.

## **DSE. 3: Psychology of Disability**

### **Short Type Questions**

1. Define Beliefs.
2. What is an attitude?
3. Define disability support.
4. What is family?
5. Define Care.
6. Define psychological issues.
7. What is employment?
8. Explain unemployment.
9. Define learning disability.
10. What is Education?
11. Define disability.
12. What is Rehabilitation?
13. Define National Trust.
14. Define counseling.
15. What is Diagnosis?
16. Define Indian policy?
17. Define opportunities.
18. What is Indian counseling?
19. Explain disorder.
20. Define attitude.
21. Define charity.
22. Define society.
23. Explain Empowerment.
24. Define women empowerment.
25. What is culture?
26. Define cultural disability.
27. Define Welfare.
28. Explain Social Model.
29. Define Welfare Model
30. Explain medical model.

### **Long Type Questions**

1. Define Disability support. Write down Beliefs towards disability.
2. Explain Disability support. Write down attitudes towards disability.
3. Explain family and its structure.
4. Define care and structure of family.
5. Write down psychological issues of access.
6. Explain built issues of access and disability support.
7. Write down Employment and Education.
8. Write down difference between employment & unemployment.
9. Explain learning disability and its issues.
10. Write about different types of disability and their prevention.



11. Explain various socio-cultural models of disability.
12. Write the meaning types of computalizing disability.
13. Write down types of disability and assessment diagnosis.
14. Explain the Disability policy in India.
15. Define Rehabilitation council of India
16. Explain Theorizing disability. Discus different types of disability.
17. What it charity model. Discuss importance of charity model.
18. Explain welfare model.. Write different types of welfare model.
19. Write down theories of Medical model.
20. Define Social model. Write down it's importance.
21. Explain Social model and culture as disability.
22. Define empowerment model & it's importance.
23. Explain women empowerment in India.
24. Explain women empowerment in foreign country.