

- Q1. What is Psychology? Or Define Psychology.
- Q2. Why it hard to define this discipline?
- Q3. Psychology is derived from two Greek words explain.
- Q4. Define mental processes.
- Q5. Define experiences.
- Q6. Define behaviour .Give example of overt and covert behaviour.
Behaviour is an association between _____ and _____ .
- Q7. Who, where and when was first laboratory of psychology established?
- Q8. Psychology as a natural science and as a Social Science. Explain this statement?
- Q9. Differentiate between mind and behaviour.
- Q10. Give a brief account of evolution of psychology?
- Q11. Write in detail about 7 schools of psychology in detail.
- Q12. What is introspection?
- Q13. Write a short note on Structuralism.
- Q14. Write a short note on Functionalism.
- Q15. Write about Gestalt psychology in detail.
- Q16. Write a short note on Behaviourism.
- Q17. Write in detail about Psychoanalysis.
- Q18. Write a short note about humanistic perspective.
- Q19. What is cognition?
- Q20. Write a short note about constructivism.
- Q21. Write in detail about Cognitive perspective.
- Q22. Write in detail about development of psychology in India.
- Q23. Write in detail about Durganand Sinha in his book in 1986 traces the history of modern psychology as a social science in India in four phases.
- Q24. Make a list of diverse professional areas in which Psychology in India is now being applied.
- Q25. Make a list of various fields of specialisation in Psychology.
- Or
- Make a list of various branches of Psychology.
- Q26. Write a short note on following branches of Psychology:
1. Cognitive Psychology
 2. Biological Psychology
 3. Neuropsychology
 4. Developmental Psychology
 5. Social Psychology.
 6. Cross-cultural and Cultural Psychology.
 7. Environmental Psychology.
 8. Health Psychology.
 9. Clinical and counselling Psychology.
 10. Industrial /Organisational psychology.
 11. Educational Psychology and school psychology.
 12. Sports psychology.

- Q27. Write a short note on some emerging branches of Psychology.
- Q28. In which two kinds of activities psychologists are basically engage in.
- Q29. Write about 5 important themes which provide direction to research and application of psychology?
- Q30. Write in detail explaining all 5 themes of research and application of psychology.
- Q31. Differentiate between Basic and Applied Psychology.

Or

Define and explain basic psychology and applied psychology.

Q32. Mention the eminent psychologist of

1. Functionalism.....
2. Psychoanalysis.....
3. Behaviourism.....
4. Humanistic Psychology.....

Q33. Who is the Father of psychology?

Q34. Differentiate between

1. Psychologists and Psychiatrics.
2. Counsellor and a Clinical Psychologist.

Q35. Write about Psychology and other disciplines and also explain interrelation between Psychology and other disciplines.

Q36. What are the main activities performed by the psychologist in about 60-70 words only.

Or

Write a short note on each of the following:

- Clinical psychologists
- Counselling psychologists
- Community Psychologists
- School Psychologists
- Organisational Psychologists.

Q37. What are the problems for which collaboration of psychologists with other disciplines can be fruitful? Take any two problems to explain.

Q38. Describe some of the areas of everyday life where understanding of psychology can be put to practice.

Q39. How can knowledge of field of environmental psychology be used to promote environment friendly behaviour?

Q40. How can you distinguish scientific psychology from the popular notions about the discipline of psychology?

METHODS OF ENQUIRY IN PSYCHOLOGY

- Q1. Define Psychology.
- Q2. What are the goals of psychological enquiry?
- Q3. Define scientific research method.
- Q4. Define Objectivity.
- Q5. What are the various /3 main characteristics of scientific research?
- Q6. What are the systematic procedures or steps of investigation?
- Q7. Discuss the steps of investigation/various steps in scientific research/enquiry in detail?
- Q8. Write about nature of Psychological data?
- Q9. Write about the different types of data /information collected.
- Q10. What are the various methods of enquiry in Psychology?

Or

List some important methods in Psychology.

- Q11. What is Hypothesis?
- Q12. What is interpretive method?
- Q13. What is the key assumption of human behaviour?
- Q14. What are the two types of measurement?
- Q15. What do you understand by Alternative Paradigms of research?
- Q16. Write in detail about different types of data.
- Q17. Explain some important methods of psychology.
- Q18. Observation Method
 - a. Difference of observation in daily life and Scientific observation
 - b. Types of observation.
 - c. Differentiate between Participation and Non-participation Observation.
 - d. Advantages and Disadvantages of Observation.
- Q19. Experimental Method
 - a. Concept of Variables.
 - b. Types of Variables.
 - c. Types of group
 - d. Other major types of variable.
 - e. Techniques to control extraneous variables.
 - f. Advantages and Disadvantages of Experimental method.
- Q20. Write about Field Experiment and Quasi Experiment?
- Q21. Write in detail about Correlation Research?
- Q22. How to represent the correlation between two variables?
- Q23. Write about 3 types of coefficient of correlation.
 - a. Positive correlation.
 - b. Negative correlation
 - c. Zero correlation

- Q24. Survey Research
- List various survey research techniques for collecting information.
 - Explain in detail various survey research techniques for collecting information.
 - What are the characteristics of good interviewer?
 - Advantages and Disadvantages of interviewer.
 - Differentiate between Structured and Unstructured interview.
- Q25. Questionnaire
- What are types of questions used to make questionnaire.
 - Explain rating scale close ended type questionnaire.
 - Advantages and Disadvantages of questionnaire.
- Q26. Write about telephone Survey.
- Q27. Advantages and disadvantages of telephone survey.
- Q28. Write about Psychological testing.
- Q29. How can Psychological test can become objective?
- Q30. What information is their in the manual of a test?
- Q31. What are the characteristics of a Standardised test?
- Q32. Define Reliability.
- Q33. What are the two methods of checking reliability?
- Test-retest reliability.
 - Split-half reliability.
- Q34. Define Validity.
- Q35. Define Norms.
- Q36. What is the method of making a test standardized?
- Q37. What are various types of psychological test.
- Q38. Write a short note on Case-study? Give examples.
- Q40. Write in detail about analysis of data.
- Quantitative Method
 - Qualitative Method
- Q41. Describe the limitations of Psychological enquiry?
- Q42. What are the ethical guidelines that a psychologists needs to follow while conducting a psychological enquiry?

Statistical methods in Psychology

Study handout 4 and practice Worksheet hand out-5 included in this chapter.

- Q1. Define Evolution.
- Q2. Evolution occurs through the process of _____.
- Q3. a. The uniqueness of individuals results from the interaction of _____ and _____.
- b. We are the interplay product of _____ and _____.
- c. Heredity is _____ and Environment is _____.
- Q4. Explain the term Survival of fittest.
- Q5. Define fitness.
- Q6. What are the three important features that differentiate modern human beings from their ancestors.
- Q7. 'Our behaviours are highly complex and more developed than those of other species.' Write about two facts that support the above statement.
- Q8. What are the two important facts of human brain development?
- Q9. Evolution resulted due to the influence of _____.
- Q10. List various behaviours that play an obvious role in evolution.
- Q11. The environmental demand leads to _____ and _____ changes over a long period of time.
- Q12. What is one of the reasons of Mental Retardation (MR)?
- Q13. Our behaviour is outcome of _____ and _____ bases.
- Q14. Define Neurons.
- Q15. How many neurons are found in the human nervous system?
- Q16. Draw the Structure of Neuron.
- Q17. Write in detail about structure of Neuron.
- Q18. Do we have same type of neurons in our nervous system?
- Q19. Differentiate between sensory and motor nerves.
- Q20. Differentiate between afferent and efferent nerves.
- Q21. Explain how the information travels within nervous system?
- Q22. What is Synapse? Draw the figure to explain its function?
- Q23. The chemical substance secreted by the neuron to communicate with other neuron is known as _____.
- Q24. The _____ and _____ system work together in relationship in shaping human behaviour and experience.
- Q25. Write in detail about two parts of Nervous System.
- Q26. Make a Schematic Representation of the Nervous System.
- Q27. Differentiate between Parasympathetic and Sympathetic nervous system.
- Q28. Central nervous system comprises of _____ and _____.
- Q29. Draw the Structure of the Brain.
- Q30. Describe in detail about the structure of the Brain?
- Q31. Name the four lobes of the cerebral cortex. What functions do they perform?
- Q32. Write a short note on spinal cord and its function?
- Q33. What is Reflex action?
- Q34. How does the autonomic nervous system help in dealing with an emergency situation?

- Q35. Name the various endocrine glands and hormones secreted by them.
- Q36. How does the endocrine system affect our behaviour?
- Q37. Define Genetics.
- Q38. What is zygote?
- Q39. A new generation result from fusion of _____ and _____ cell.
- Q40. What are chromosomes?
- Q41. Chromosomes are composed mainly of a substance called _____.
- Q42. XX is _____ and XY is _____.
- Q43. Total no. of chromosomes in an organism is _____.
and _____ in pairs.
- Q44. What are genes?
- Q45. Differentiate between phenotype and genotype.
- Q46. What is Mutation?
- Q47. Define Culture?
- Q48. Write a short note on culture and society role in shaping our behavior?
- Q50. Explain meaning of culture and describe its important features.
- Q51. Man is a _____ animal.
- Q52. The process of _____ and _____ make us cultural beings.
- Q53. Define Education.
- Q54. Differentiate between Enculturation and Acculturation.
- Q55. Explain the concept of enculturation and acculturation?
- Q56. What is socialisation?
- Q57. Write in detail about various socialisation Agents or Socialising agents?
- Q58. How can we distinguish between enculturation and socialisation? Explain.
- Q59. What is meant by acculturation? Is acculturation a smooth process? Discuss.
- Q60. Discuss the acculturative strategies adopted by individuals during the course of acculturation.
- Q61. Genes write the script of _____ transmissions while memes write the script of _____.

- Q1. What is development?
- Q2. What is a relationship between development, growth and maturation?
- Q3. Define Evolution, growth and maturation.
- Q4. Describe the main features of LSP (Life Span Perspectives) on development?
- Q5. Write in detail about LSP? (3or 4 marks)
- Q6. What are the various factors that influence development?
- Q7. What are developmental stages?
- Q8. What are various stages of development with appropriate age group specifications?
- Q9. What are developmental task?
- Q10. Write about Piaget's stages of cognitive development.
- Q11. Draw and explain figure of Bronfenbrenneis contextual view of development.
- Q12. What are the various environmental factors in the development of an individual?
- Q13. Explain the ecological model for understanding the development children in Indian context according to Durganand Sinha?
- Q14. What is prenatal stage?
- Q15. What are the various factors that can affect pre-natal development?
- Q16. What are Reflexes of inborn baby? Write in detail about each.
- Q17. Explain **Two** Principles of development followed by physical development.
- Q18. Differentiate between Gross motor development and fine-motor development.
Write in detail about various accomplishments with age in gross and fine motor development.
- Q19. Write in detail about various stages of Psycho-social development theory by Erik Erikson.
- Q20. What are the some major concerns during adolescence?
- Q21. Write in detail about the moral development in children according to Lawrence Kohlberg?
- Q22. Attachment bond formed in childhood years have long term effects. Explain taking examples from daily life.
- Q23. Why adolescence is known as period of stress and storm?
- Q24. What is adolescence? Explain the concept of egocentrism.
- Q25. What do you mean by gender role? How parents and peers influence gender socialization?
- Q26. What is Animism?
- Q27. Give an example of centration?
- Q28. What is full form of UNDCP?
- Q29. Write a short note on challenges faced by individual on entry to adulthood.
- Q30. Who is an adult?
- Q31. What are the two major tasks of early adulthood?
- Q32. What are the various physical changes during middle ages caused by maturation?
- Q33. What influences the development of human being?
- Q34. What are teratogens? Naming few teratogens, explain how they are dangerous to the unborn child?
- Q35. Write a short note on various Eating Disorders of adolescent.

Chapter 5 **SENSORY ATTENTIONAL AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES**

- Q1. Write about 5 external senses and 2 internal senses.
 Q2. What is kinesthetic system?
 Q3. What is vestibular system?
 Q4. Define sense organs.
 Q5. Name three basic process on knowledge of the world around us depends upon.
 Q6. What is cognition?
 Q7. What is stimulus?
 Q8. Define sensation.
 Q9. Define Psychophysics.
 Q10. What is Absolute Limen (AL)?
 Q11. Define difference limen(DL).
 Q12. Define Amplitude.
 Q13. Define pitch.
 Q14. Define timbre.
 Q15. Loudness is measured in _____.
 Q16. _____ and _____ are two most widely used senses.
 Q17. Range of hearing is generally _____ to _____ Hertz(Hz).

Our eyes are sensitive to spectrum of light the wavelength of which range from _____ to _____ nm.

nm= _____.

- Q18. What is auditory meatus?
 Q19. What is the main organ of hearing?
 Q20. How does auditory sensation take place?
 Q21. Diagrammatically show the structure of the human eye?
 Q22. Diagrammatically show the structure of the human ear?
 Q23. Define attention. Explain its properties.
 Q24. State determinants or factors of selective attention. How does selective attention differ from sustained attention.
 Q25. What is sustained attention?
 Q26. What are the factors on which sustained attention depends upon?
 Q27. What is automatic processing or divided attention?
 Q28. What are the characteristics of automatic processing?
 Q29. Explain the three important theories of selective attention?
 Q30. Write full form of ADHD.
 Q31. What is ADHD? What are the characteristics of ADHD child?
 Q32. 3 broad category of symptoms of ADHD Child are
 1. _____.
 2. _____.
 3. _____.
- Q33. Write about process of meaning making?

- Q34. What is perception?
- Q35. What is bottom- up processing?
- Q36. What is top- down processing?
- Q37. List and explain various factors on which processes of perception depend upon?
- Q38. What are cognitive styles?
- Q39. Distinguish between field-independent and field-dependent.
- Q40. What are the various principles of perception?
- Q41. What are various characteristics that distinguish figure from the ground.
- Q42. What is depth perception?
- Q43. To change 2D into 3D perception what are the two main sources of information (cues) required.
- Q44. What are the monocular cues of depth perception?
- Q45. Explain the role of Binocular cues in the perception of depth?
- Q46. What is Perceptual constancies?
- Q47. What are the 3 types of perceptual constancies that are commonly experience in our visual domain.
- Q48. What is illusion?
- Q49. Why do illusions occur?
- Q49. Define Apparent –movement illusion?
- Q50. How do socio-cultural factors influence our perception?
- Q51. Define Monocular cues and Binocular Cues.
- Q52. Write about Perceptual constancies.
- Q53. Explain the functional limitations of sense organs.
- Q54. What is meant by light and dark adaptation? How do they take place?
- Q55. What is colour vision and what are the dimensions of colour?
- Q56. How does auditory sensation take place?
- Q57. What is the main proposition of gestalt psychologists with respect to perception of the visual field?
- Q58. How does perception of space take place?

- Q1. Define Learning.
- Q2. What are various features of learning?
- Q3. What is habituation?
- Q4. Define performance.
- Q5. List the various method used in the acquisition of complex responses.
- Q6. Define operant.
- Q7. What is Operant conditioning?
- Q8. What is observation learning?
- Q9. What is latent learning?
- Q10. Define concept.
- Q11. What is rule?
- Q12. What is transfer of learning?
- Q13. What is verbal learning?
- Q14. Define 1. Skill 2. Habits
- Q15. What are various stages of classical conditioning given by Ivan Pavlov?
- Q16. Write full form of these:
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| US _____ | UR _____. |
| CS _____ | CR _____. |
- Q17. Mention some major determinants of classical conditioning that influence learning?
- Q18. How can you distinguish between generalization and discrimination?
- Q19. Define Operant conditioning/instrumental learning.
- Q20. Discuss the experiment carried by B.F.Skinner to demonstrate operant conditioning.
- Q21. Define reinforcer.
- Q22. Define reinforcement.
- Q23. Discuss the factors affecting Operant conditioning.
- Q24. Differentiate between classical and operant conditioning.
- Q25. What are different types of rein- forcers?
- Q26. What are different types of reinforcement?
- Q27. What is the meaning of 'resistant to extinction'?
- Q28. Define modeling / imitation/ observation and social learning.
- Q29. Mention some Personality characteristics that are developed through modeling.
- Q30. Define learning style.
- Q31. Explain the procedures for studying verbal learning.
- Q32. How does transfer of learning takes place?
- Q33. Diagrammatic representation of phenomenon of spontaneous recovery.
- Q34. Explain the different forms of cognitive learning.
- Q35. Discuss different factors that influence learning a conditioned response.
- Q36. Write full form of LD.
- Q37. Three types of LD are:
- Q38. What is LD? Explain how we can identify children with LD.
- Q39. Describe symptoms of learning disabilities in children.
- Q40. Discuss application of learning principles in the treatment of maladjusted-behaviour.
- Q41. What are differences between analytic and relational styles of learning?
- Q42. Define Learning Style.

- Q1. Define memory.
- Q2. What are three interrelated stages of memory?
- Q3. What is the meaning of the term encoding storage and retrieval?
- Q4. Who proposed the first model of memory known as stage model?
- Q5. Explain various approaches related to the memory very briefly.
- Q6. What is chunking?
- Q7. How are maintenance rehearsals different from elaborative rehearsals?
- Q8. Differentiate between declarative and procedural memories?
- Q9. Differentiate between episodic memory and semantic memory.
- Q10. Diagrammatically show the stage model of memory.
- Q11. Explain level of processing model proposed by Craik and Lockhart.
- Q12. Explain how information is processed through sensory, short term and long term memory systems?
- Q13. Explain briefly 'flashbulb memories'.
- Q14. Describe different methods of memory measurement. (BOX & 3 Pg. No. 139)
- Q15. What is cognitive economy?
- Q16. What do mean by 'mental models'?
- Q17. How retrieval is related forgetting different from forgetting due to interference?
- Q18. What are retrieval clues?
- Q19. What is 'forgetting'?
- Q20. Give one difference between proactive interference and retroactive interference
- Q21. Why does forgetting take place?
- Q22. Define Mnemonics? Suggest a plan to improve your own memory.
- Q23. Write the assumption of trace decay theory?
- Q24. Describe the hierarchical organization in long term memory?
- Q25. Discuss Ebbinghaus's Curve of Forgetting.
- Q26. Write a note on implicit memory?
- Q27. How mnemonics using images can improve memory? Explain.
- Q28. Discuss some approaches other than mnemonics to improve memory.
- Q29. Memory is just like a _____.
- Q30. What are factors that affect our memory?
- Q31. What are nodes and connections between nodes?
- Q32. What is priming method?
- Q33. Memory can be induced and implanted through _____.
- Q34. What is 'fugue stage'? Explain briefly.

- Q1. Define thinking. Explain the nature of thinking.
- Q2. What do you mean by manipulation and analysis.
- Q3. Thinking is an internal mental process which can be inferred from _____behaviour.
- Q4. How is knowledge represented?
- Q5. Define image.
- Q6. What is a concept? Explain the role of concept in the thinking process.
- Q7. Our _____, _____ and _____ influence the way we think.
- Q8. Problem solving is thinking that is _____
- Q9. What are the mental operations involved in solving problem?
- Q10. What is mental set?
- Q11. What are two major obstacles to solving a problem?
- Q12. When the functional fixedness in problem solving occurs?
- Q13. Mention some of the hindrances for effective problem solving?
- Q14. Define reasoning. How does reasoning help in solving problems?
- Q15. What do you mean by deductive reasoning?
- Q16. Define inductive reasoning.
- Q17. What is analogy?
- Q18. Define Judgement.
- Q19. Judgements are not independent of our _____ and _____.
- Q20. We change our judgements based on _____ acquired information.
- Q21. Give an example when judgements are automatic and require no conscious effort by the person and occur as a matter of habit.
- Q22.a. Mention problem that lies before us in decision making.
- Q22 b. Are judgment and decision making interrelated processes? Explain.
- Q23. Define creative thinking.
- Q24. Thinking can be said be creative when it is _____, _____, _____ and _____.
- Q25. Creative thinking refers to _____ and _____ of ideas or solutions.
- Q26. Bruner call creative thinking as _____.
- Q27. _____ was a pioneer in creative research.
- Q28. Mention two types of thinking proposed by J.P. Guilford?
- Q29. Define convergent thinking.
- Q30. Define divergent thinking.
- Q31. Divergent thinking abilities generally include _____, _____, _____ and _____.
- Q32. Define fluency.
- Q33. Define flexibility.
- Q34. Define originality.
- Q35. Define elaboration.
- Q36. What are the various steps of creative thinking?
- Q37. Why is divergent thinking important in creative thinking process?

- Q38. What are the various barriers to creative thinking?
- Q40. How can creative thinking be enhanced?
- Q41. Does thinking take place without language? Discuss.
- Q42. How is language acquired in human beings?
- Q43. What is Brainstorming?
- Q44. What is vertical thinking?
- Q45. What is lateral thinking?
- Q46. Explain the term Bilingualism and Multilingualism.
- Q47. What is echolalia?
- Q48. What is holophrase?
- Q49. What is telegraphic speech?
- Q50. Define language. Describe the three characteristics of language.

- Q1. Motivation plays an important role in _____.
- Q2. Define motivation.
- Q3. Mention some of the cluster of motivation?
- Q4. Diagrammatically represent the cycle of motivation events.
- Q5. What is a need?
- Q6. What is a drive?
- Q7. Name two types of motives.
- Q8. What do you mean by biological motives?
- Q9. What are psychosocial motives?
- Q10. Define the word instinct.
- Q11. Mention some common human instincts?
- Q12. Both types of motives are _____ on each other.
- Q13. Mention some example of biological motivation?
- Q14. What regulate our food intake?
- Q15. What would happen to you if you were deprived of water for a long time?
- Q16. What is cellular – dehydration thirst?
- Q17. Mention one of the most powerful drives in both animals and human –beings.
- Q18. What is responsible for sexual motivation?
- Q19. Mention some social groups which contribute a lot in acquiring social motives.
- Q20. Social motives are mostly _____ or _____.
- Q21. Define affiliation.
- Q22. What do you mean by the word ‘need for power’?
- Q23. Mention goals of power motivation?
- Q24. Mention four general ways of expression of power motive according to David Mc Clelland (1975)
- Q25. What do you mean by the words ‘need for achievement’?
- Q26. How do the needs for achievement, affiliation and power influence the behaviour of adolescents? Explain with examples.
- Q27. Explain Maslow’s Hierarchy of needs in detail. (**V. important**)
- Q28. What are the signs of curiosity?
- Q29. When frustration does occur?
- Q30. Mention some results of frustration?
- Q31. When conflicts do occurs?
- Q32. Explain need conflict frustration route? Fig 9.4.
- Q33. What are basic forms of conflicts?
- Q34. Conflicting situation can be resolved after due consideration of the _____ and _____ of each of the choices.
- Q35. What is the ways of motivating your own self as well as others.
- Q36. Write few ways of self –motivation.
- Q37. Mention ten basic emotions as proposed by Izard?
- Q38. Mention types of emotions that are experienced and recognized everywhere.
- Q39. Emotion is a _____ feeling. Mention few basic emotions.
- Q40. Define emotion and anxiety and
- Q41. Explain physiology of emotion.

- Q42. Diagrammatically present
1. Cannon- Bord theory of emotion
 2. James –Lane’s theory of emotion
- Q43. Write in detail about lie-detection.
- Q44. Emotions are influenced by _____.
- Q45. What are the ways of effective emotion management?
- Q46. Write a note on post –traumatic stress disorder? Box9.4
- Q47. What are the ways in which we can manage examination anxiety? Box 9.5
- Q48. Write a note on Emotional Intelligence.
- Q49. What strategies /way can help us in anger management?
- Q50. What are various ways of enhancing positive emotions?

Please also check the questions at the back of the chapter in book.