SEMESTER- IV

Core - VIII

INTRODUCTION TO EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Fill in the blanks. (1 mark)

1. Educational psychology is the branch of psychology that focuses on how people _____ and _____ in educational settings.
2. The primary concern of educational psychology is to understand the _____ process and its outcomes.
3. The teaching-learning process is a two-way interaction where _____ and _____ play active roles.
4. Effective teaching requires understanding the learners' _____ and _____.
5. The primary goal of teaching is to facilitate _____ and encourage the development of _____ skills.
6. Learning objectives should be _____, _____, and measurable to guide instruction effectively.
7. Transfer of training refers to applying skills and knowledge learned in one context to a _____ context.
8. Positive transfer occurs when prior learning _____ new learning, while negative transfer occurs when it _____ new learning.
9. According to Skinner, positive reinforcement _____ the likelihood of a behaviour being repeated.
10. Negative reinforcement involves the removal of an _____ stimulus to strengthen a behaviour.
11. Bruner proposed that learning occurs in three modes: _____, _____, and _____ representation.
12. According to Bruner, the spiral curriculum allows learners to revisit topics at increasing levels of _____ and _____.
13. Vygotsky emphasized the role of _____ interaction and _____ in cognitive development.
14. The _____ Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) is the range of tasks a learner can perform with assistance but not independently.
15. Educational psychology bridges the gap between _____ theories and classroom practices.
16. The teaching-learning process is influenced by the teacher's _____ style and the learner's _____ strategy.
17. The ultimate aim of teaching is to create _____ learners who can apply knowledge independently.
18. _____ transfer occurs when learning in one subject improves performance in another subject.
19. The use of _____ reinforcement helps reduce unwanted behaviours by removing negative outcomes.

20. Bruner's theory emphasizes the importance of _____ discovery and constructing knowledge through exploration.
21. The three stages of representation in Bruner's theory are: enactive, _____, and _____.
22. Vygotsky argued that _____ precedes development and plays a critical role in learning.
23. The concept of _____ tools, such as language and symbols, is central to Vygotsky's theory.
24. According to Vygotsky, scaffolding provides _____ support to learners until they can perform a task independently.
25. The principle of _____ states that the more similar two situations are, the easier it is to transfer learning.

Answer within 2-3 sentences. (1.5 marks)

1. What is the role of educational psychology in understanding learner behaviour?
2. How does educational psychology contribute to effective teaching strategies?
3. Mention two key principles of educational psychology.
4. How does motivation influence learning in educational psychology?
5. Define the teaching-learning process in your own words.
6. What are the two main roles of a teacher in the teaching-learning process?
7. List two factors that can disrupt the teaching-learning process.
8. Differentiate between short-term and long-term learning objectives.
9. Why should learning objectives align with students' needs?
10. Provide an example of a psychomotor domain objective.
11. Give one example of negative transfer in learning.
12. Mention one way to encourage effective transfer of training.
13. What is the significance of transfer of training in real-life situations?
14. Define reinforcement in the context of the learning process.
15. What is the difference between reinforcement and punishment?
16. How does intermittent reinforcement impact behaviour?
17. Why is immediate reinforcement often more effective?
18. What does Bruner mean by "discovery learning"?
19. Name the three stages of representation in Bruner's theory.
20. How does Bruner's spiral curriculum enhance learning?
21. Why is readiness important in Bruner's theory of learning?
22. Define the concept of scaffolding in learning.
23. How does the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) benefit learners?
24. What is the importance of cultural tools in Vygotsky's theory?
25. What is the role of language in Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development?

Answer within 75 words. (2 marks)

1. Define educational psychology.
2. What is the primary objective of educational psychology?
3. How does educational psychology help in classroom management?
4. Mention two areas where educational psychology is applied.

5. What is the teaching-learning process?
6. Name two factors that influence the teaching-learning process.
7. Differentiate between teacher-cantered and learner-cantered teaching.
8. What is the difference between goals of teaching and objectives for learning?
9. State two characteristics of a well-defined learning objective.
10. What are the three domains of learning objectives?
11. Define transfer of training.
12. What is positive transfer? Give an example.
13. What is positive reinforcement?
14. Differentiate between positive and negative reinforcement.
15. How does reinforcement influence behaviour in learning?
16. State the three modes of representation proposed by Bruner.
17. What is the spiral curriculum in Bruner's theory?
18. What is the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)?
19. Define scaffolding in Vygotsky's theory.
20. What is the role of cultural tools in cognitive development, as per Vygotsky?

Answer within 500 words. (6 marks)

1. Explain the concept of educational psychology and discuss its scope. How does it help teachers understand and address the needs of students?
2. Define educational psychology and describe its role in shaping effective teaching strategies. Illustrate with examples how it supports classroom management.
3. Discuss the key components of the teaching-learning process. How do factors like teacher competency, student readiness, and the environment contribute to effective learning?
4. Explain how educational psychology enhances the teaching-learning process. Use examples to demonstrate how understanding student behaviour can improve learning outcomes.
5. Distinguish between the goals of teaching and the objectives of learning. How can clearly defined objectives influence teaching effectiveness and student achievement?
6. Describe the importance of setting SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound) objectives in the teaching-learning process. How do these contribute to achieving the broader goals of teaching?
7. What is the concept of transfer of training? Explain the types of transfer (positive, negative, and zero) with examples from classroom learning.
8. Discuss the factors influencing the transfer of training. How can teachers design activities that encourage positive transfer of knowledge and skills?
9. Explain the concept of reinforcement in the learning process. Differentiate between positive and negative reinforcement with examples.
10. Discuss how reinforcement theories, such as Skinner's operant conditioning, can be applied in classroom settings to improve student behaviour and learning outcomes.
11. Analyse the role of Bloom's Taxonomy in defining the goals of teaching and objectives for learning. Provide examples of how it can be applied in lesson planning.

12. How can reinforcement schedules (fixed, variable, interval, and ratio) be used to enhance learning and behaviour modification? Explain with classroom examples.
13. Explain the significance of language in Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development. How does language contribute to the development of higher mental functions, and why does Vygotsky consider it a fundamental tool for thought and social interaction?
14. Discuss the concept of "inner speech" in Vygotsky's theory. How does it develop from external, social speech, and what role does it play in a child's ability to regulate their behaviour and solve problems?
15. How does Vygotsky explain the connection between social interaction and language in cognitive development? Illustrate with examples how children use language during collaborative learning or scaffolding processes.
16. Compare Vygotsky's view on the role of language in cognitive development to Piaget's perspective. How do their views differ regarding the relationship between thought and language?
17. In Vygotsky's theory, how does language act as a mediator in the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)? Provide examples of how caregivers or teachers use language to scaffold learning within a child's ZPD
18. Analyse the role of culture and social context in shaping language development according to Vygotsky. How do cultural tools and symbols influence a child's ability to think and communicate?
19. What are the implications of Vygotsky's emphasis on language for educational practices? How can teachers use language-based strategies to enhance cognitive development in children?
20. Describe the developmental transition from private speech to inner speech in Vygotsky's theory. Why is this transition significant for understanding self-regulation and independent problem-solving in children?

Core- IX

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY – I

Fill in the blanks. (1 mark)

1. The concept of _____ refers to the lack of resources or opportunities compared to others in society, while _____ deprivation refers to the complete absence of basic necessities.
2. _____ deprivation occurs over an extended period and can lead to severe developmental issues in children.
3. The debate around whether deprivation is due to inherent biological factors or environmental influences is often referred to as the _____ debate.
4. _____ disadvantage includes barriers related to societal norms and prejudices that impact opportunities for specific groups.
5. Educating and _____ disadvantaged individuals can empower them to overcome barriers and achieve personal growth.

6. Economic disadvantage can result in limited access to _____, healthcare, and basic living standards.
7. Prolonged deprivation during childhood often affects _____ development, leading to difficulties in forming relationships later in life.
8. Absolute deprivation can be measured through lack of access to basic needs like food, clean water, and _____.
9. The _____ consequences of deprivation may include poor health and increased susceptibility to diseases.
10. Programs aimed at reducing disadvantage often focus on providing _____ and skills training to marginalized groups.
11. _____ discrimination refers to openly unfair treatment, while _____ discrimination is hidden or indirect.
12. _____ discrimination occurs when individuals face barriers from society, whereas _____ discrimination involves self-imposed limitations due to internalized biases.
13. Majority-Minority discrimination often involves the _____ group marginalizing or dominating the _____ group.
14. The _____ _____ effect refers to an invisible barrier that prevents women from advancing to leadership roles despite their qualifications.
15. Violence against women in India includes issues like domestic violence, _____ marriage, and honour killings.
16. A _____ _____ occurs when individuals behave in ways that align with societal expectations, reinforcing stereotypes.
17. The _____ gender in India faces significant challenges, including legal recognition, social stigma, and access to resources.
18. The _____ of diversity involves creating an inclusive environment that values difference and promotes equality.
19. Subtle discrimination can manifest as microaggressions or _____ comments in the workplace.
20. Addressing violence against women in India requires enforcing strict laws, promoting gender equality, and creating _____ programs for survivors.
21. _____ psychology studies the interaction between humans and media, focusing on how media influences behaviour and emotions.
22. The rapid growth of _____ and mass media has created new opportunities and challenges for psychologists in understanding user behaviour.
23. Psychological _____ of mass media include increased screen time, reduced attention spans, and altered social interactions.
24. Psychologists play a crucial role in designing _____ interfaces that are user-friendly and promote mental well-being.
25. Learning through IT and mass media often uses _____ learning platforms to enhance accessibility and engagement.
26. Multilevel _____ refers to a marketing strategy where individuals earn by promoting products and recruiting others to join the network.

27. Television has a profound impact on behaviour, especially in children, by shaping attitudes, values, and _____ .
28. Fostering values through IT and mass media can involve promoting positive messages, encouraging _____ thinking, and reducing misinformation.
29. The _____ boom has created vast opportunities for psychologists to study the effects of digital content on mental health and productivity.
30. One of the psychological challenges of mass media consumption is the development of _____ dependency, leading to reduced offline interactions.

Answer within 2-3 sentences. (1.5 marks)

1. Define disadvantage and deprivation.
2. Discuss the concepts of relative and absolute deprivation. Provide examples.
3. Explain the concept of prolonged deprivation. Describe its effects on individuals.
4. Discuss the debate on whether deprivation is caused by nature (genetics) or nurture (environment).
5. Explain the role of genetics in deprivation. Provide evidence.
6. Describe the environmental factors contributing to deprivation. Provide examples.
7. Discuss the social consequences of disadvantage and deprivation. (1.5 marks)
8. Explain the physical health consequences of prolonged deprivation.
9. Describe the cultural consequences of disadvantage and deprivation.
10. Discuss the economic consequences of disadvantage and deprivation.
11. Explain the importance of education in empowering disadvantaged groups.
12. Discuss the role of motivation in promoting development among disadvantaged groups.
13. Describe the strategies for educating and motivating disadvantaged groups towards development.
14. Describe the impact of social media dependency on offline relationships.
15. What are the effects of excessive social media use on mental health?
16. Define overt and subtle discrimination. Provide examples.
17. Explain the difference between external and internal discrimination.
18. Discuss the concept of majority-minority discrimination.
19. What is the glass ceiling effect? Explain its impact on women's careers.
20. Define self-fulfilling prophecy. Explain how it relates to gender discrimination.
21. Discuss the importance of managing diversity in the workplace.
22. What are the common forms of violence against women in India?
23. Explain the psychological impact of domestic violence on women.
24. Discuss the role of societal norms in perpetuating violence against women.
25. Define third gender. Explain the challenges faced by third-gender individuals in India.
26. Discuss the importance of inclusivity and acceptance of third-gender individuals.
27. Explain the role of education in promoting awareness and understanding of third-gender issues.
28. Define media psychology and explain its significance.
29. Discuss the role of media in shaping public opinion.

30. Explain the concept of media literacy and its importance.
31. Discuss the psychological impact of excessive social media use.
32. Explain the concept of cyberbullying and its effects.
33. Describe the relationship between media consumption and aggression.
34. Discuss the role of psychologists in designing user-friendly IT interfaces.
35. Explain the importance of psychologists in media research and development.
36. Describe the contribution of psychologists to the development of educational media.
37. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of online learning.
38. Explain the concept of edutainment and its effectiveness.
39. Describe the role of multimedia in enhancing learning outcomes.
40. Discuss the impact of TV on children's social and emotional development.
41. Explain the role of TV in shaping cultural values and norms.
42. Describe the importance of TV in promoting prosocial values and behaviours.

Answer within 75 words. (2 marks)

1. Define overt and subtle discrimination. Provide one example each.
2. Explain the difference between external and internal discrimination.
3. Discuss the concept of majority-minority discrimination.
4. What is the glass ceiling effect? Explain its impact on women's careers.
5. Define self-fulfilling prophecy. Explain how it relates to gender discrimination.
6. Discuss the importance of managing diversity in the workplace.
7. What are the common forms of violence against women in India?
8. Explain the psychological impact of domestic violence on women.
9. Discuss the role of societal norms in perpetuating violence against women.
10. Define third gender. Explain the challenges faced by third-gender individuals in India.
11. Discuss the importance of inclusivity and acceptance of third-gender individuals.
12. Explain the role of education in promoting awareness and understanding of third-gender issues.
13. Define media psychology and explain its significance.
14. Discuss the role of media in shaping public opinion.
15. Explain the psychological impact of excessive social media use.
16. Describe the relationship between media consumption and aggression.
17. Discuss the role of psychologists in designing user-friendly IT interfaces.
18. Explain the importance of psychologists in media research and development.
19. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of online learning.
20. Explain the concept of edutainment and its effectiveness.
21. Discuss the impact of TV on children's social and emotional development.
22. Explain the role of TV in shaping cultural values and norms.
23. Define multilevel marketing and explain its psychological basis.
24. Discuss the role of IT in facilitating multilevel marketing.
25. Define disadvantage and deprivation. Explain the differences between them.
26. Discuss the concepts of relative and absolute deprivation. Provide examples.
27. Explain the role of genetics in deprivation. Provide evidence.

28. Describe the environmental factors contributing to deprivation. Provide examples.
29. Discuss the social consequences of disadvantage and deprivation.
30. Explain the physical health consequences of prolonged deprivation.
31. Describe the cultural consequences of disadvantage and deprivation.
32. Discuss the economic consequences of disadvantage and deprivation.
33. Explain the importance of education in empowering disadvantaged groups.
34. Discuss the role of motivation in promoting development among disadvantaged groups.
35. Describe the strategies for educating and motivating disadvantaged groups towards development.

Answer within 500 words. (6 marks)

1. Describe the differences between external and internal discrimination. Provide examples of how these forms of discrimination impact gender relations.
2. Explain the concept of the glass ceiling effect. Discuss the psychological and social factors that contribute to this phenomenon.
3. Describe the role of societal norms and cultural values in perpetuating violence against women in India.
4. Define third gender and explain the challenges faced by third-gender individuals in India. Discuss the importance of inclusivity and acceptance. (6 marks)
5. Describe the role of education and awareness in promoting understanding and acceptance of third-gender individuals in India.
6. Describe the ways in which gender intersects with other social categories (e.g., race, class, sexuality) to produce unique experiences of discrimination.
7. Explain the role of media psychology in shaping public opinion and behaviour.
8. Discuss the psychological consequences of excessive social media use, including its impact on mental health.
9. Explain the importance of psychologists in media research and development, including their role in understanding audience behaviour.
10. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of online learning, including its impact on cognitive and social development.
11. Explain the concept of edutainment and its effectiveness in promoting learning through IT and mass media.
12. Discuss the role of IT in facilitating multilevel marketing, including the use of social media and online platforms.
13. Discuss the impact of TV on children's social and emotional development, including its influence on values and attitudes.
14. Explain the role of TV in shaping cultural values and norms, including its impact on socialization and identity formation.
15. Discuss the concepts of disadvantage and deprivation, highlighting their differences and similarities.
16. Explain the concepts of relative and absolute deprivation, providing examples of each.

17. Explain the role of environmental factors in contributing to deprivation, discussing the impact of socioeconomic status.
18. Discuss the social consequences of disadvantage and deprivation, including their impact on mental health and well-being.
19. Explain the physical health consequences of prolonged deprivation, highlighting the role of nutrition and healthcare.
20. Explain the importance of education in empowering disadvantaged groups, discussing the role of psychology in promoting motivation.

Core - X

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Fill in the blanks. (1 mark)

1. The primary purpose of human assessment is to _____ an individual's knowledge, skills, and abilities.
2. Parameters of assessment include _____, such as cognitive abilities, personality traits, and behavioural patterns.
3. Scaling is used to _____ data, allowing for the comparison and analysis of results.
4. Nominal scaling is used to categorize data into _____ groups or categories.
5. Ordinal scaling is used to rank data in order of _____ or magnitude.
6. Interval scaling is used to measure data with equal _____ between consecutive levels.
7. Ratio scaling is used to measure data with a true _____ point or zero point.
8. The principle of test construction emphasizes the importance of _____ and fairness in assessment.
9. Item analysis involves examining the _____ and difficulty of individual test items.
10. Reliability refers to the _____ of test scores over time and across different administrators.
11. Validity refers to the extent to which a test measures what it is intended to _____ .
12. Norms are established through the process of _____, which involves administering a test to a large, representative sample.
13. Standardization ensures that a test is administered and scored in a _____ manner.
14. The classroom can serve as a valuable assessment context, providing opportunities for _____ and authentic assessment.
15. Traditional tests often rely on _____ items, such as multiple-choice questions.
16. Alternative assessment methods include _____, such as project-based evaluations and portfolio assessments.
17. Grading and reporting of performance should be based on _____ and transparent criteria.
18. Computer-based assessments can provide _____ and efficient scoring, as well as immediate feedback.
19. The process of determining the accuracy of a test is known as _____.
20. A test that measures what it is intended to measure is said to have high _____.
21. The consistency of test scores over time is known as _____.

22. A test that is free from bias and accurately measures the abilities of all test-takers is said to have high _____.
23. The process of establishing norms for a test involves administering the test to a large, representative sample of _____.
24. The standardization of a test ensures that it is administered and scored in a consistent and _____ manner.
25. Alternative assessment methods, such as project-based evaluations and portfolio assessments, provide a more _____ picture of a student's abilities.
26. Computer-based assessments can provide immediate _____ and feedback to students.
27. Grading and reporting of performance should be based on clear and _____ criteria.
28. The classroom can serve as a valuable assessment context, providing opportunities for _____ and authentic assessment.
29. Traditional tests often rely on selected-response items, such as _____ questions.
30. The principle of test construction emphasizes the importance of objectivity and _____ in assessment.

Answer within 2-3 sentences. (1.5 marks)

1. What is the definition of assessment?
2. What do the parameters of assessment refer to?
3. What is Norm-referenced assessment?
4. What is GPA?
5. What is CGPA?
6. What is Individual test?
7. What is the disadvantage of Individual test?
8. Why are Performance tests developed?
9. What is Reliability?
10. What is test-retest reliability?
11. What is split-half reliability?
12. What is Validity?
13. What is Criterion validity?
14. Give an example of Criterion validity.
15. Give an example of Construct validity.
16. What is Self-Report Inventory?
17. What is Non-Projective Test?
18. What is TAT?
19. What is Formative Assessment?
20. What is Relative Grading?

Answer within 75 words. (2 marks)

1. What is the primary purpose of assessment?
2. What do you mean by difficulty level?
3. What is discrimination function of an assessment?
4. What is Norm-referenced assessment?

5. What is True-score?
6. What is Informal assessment?
7. Why Group test is constructed in Psychology?
8. What is the advantage of Individual test over Group test?
9. What is the advantage of Individual test?
10. What is Formative Assessment?
11. What is Diagnostic Assessment and write the purpose of it.
12. What is Summative Assessment? Give the common examples.
13. What is Projective Test? Give some examples of Projective Test.
14. What are Verbal psychological tests?
15. What is inter-rater reliability?
16. What is the method of Kudar Richardson reliability?
17. What is Content validity? Give some examples.
18. What is WAT?
19. What is Placement assessment?
20. What is Absolute Grading?

Answer within 500 words. (6 marks)

1. Explain in detail the different methods of scaling.
2. What is Psychological Assessment? Explain the difference between criterion referenced and norm referenced assessment.
3. Why different types of tests are constructed in Psychology?
4. Write the major principles of test construction.
5. Explain the nature and scope of Human Assessment.
6. What do you mean by Psychological Assessment? Explain the Parameters of assessment.
7. Who developed Sixteen Personality Factor(16PF) Inventory? Explain this method briefly.
8. Which test was developed by H.J. Eysenck? Briefly explain about it.
9. What is Reliability? Discuss the different methods of reliability.
10. What is Validity? Explain different types of validity.
11. Differentiate between Reliability and validity.
12. How is face validity related to content validity?
13. What do you mean by Self report Inventories?
14. What is the Grading and Reporting performance? Explain different types of grading and reporting.
15. Explain the guidelines for developing a multiple Grading and Reporting system
16. Briefly explain about TAT and Rorschach Inkblot Test (RIT).
17. 19. How do Sentence Completion Tests help for assessing the personality of individuals?
18. What is Personality assessment? What is the utility of assessment of Personality?
19. How is Interview useful for assessment of Personality? Discuss its limitations.
20. Explain the use of computers in different psychological testing.