



Biyani Group of Colleges

B.A. Part - I Model Paper Psychology Paper-I Basic Psychological Process

Time : 3 Hr.

Max. Marks : 75

Section - A

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 1.5 marks. The answer limit for each question is 20 words.

1. When and where first psychological laboratory established ?
2. What is the meaning of sensation?
3. What is sensory memory?
4. What is the meaning of emotions?
5. What is the meaning of Problem-Solving?
6. Give the definition of Weschler on Intelligence?
7. What is the meaning of Personality?
8. What is the meaning of Perception?
9. What is the meaning of Sensory Receptors?
10. What is Insight?

Section - B

Attempt any 5 questions out of 7 questions. Each question carry 3 marks. The answer limit for each question is of 50 words.

1. What is Observation Method?
2. Describe precisely the functions of Peripheral Nervous System?
3. What is Perceptual Constancy?
4. What is Observational Learning?
5. Explain the process of Memory?
6. What is the Humanistic Approach of Motivation?
7. Discuss the barriers of Problem Solving?

Section - C

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 15 marks. The word limit for this each question is of 300 to 450 words.

1. Describe the historical background of psychology with modern perspective.
Or
Describe the structure and functions of Central Nervous System.
2. What are Gestal Principles? What are the factors that influenced perception?
Or
What is Operant Conditioning of Learning?
3. What is the Canon-Bard Theory of Emotion?
Or
Explain the meaning of intelligence and describe the theory of Intelligence of Superman?



Biyani Group of Colleges

B.A. Part - I Model Paper Psychology, Paper-I Basic Psychological Process

Time : 3 Hr.

Max. Marks : 75

Section - A

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 1.5 marks. The answer limit for each question is 20 words.

1. What is the meaning of Psychology?
2. What is neuron ?
3. What are sensory receptors?
4. What is the meaning of learning?
5. What is the meaning of memory?
6. What is forgetting?
7. What is motivation?
8. What is Intelligence Quotient?
9. What are Projective Tests?
10. What are concepts?

Section - B

Attempt any 5 questions out of 7 questions. Each question carry 3 marks. The answer limit for each question is of 50 words.

1. What are the goals of Psychology?
2. Describe case study method?
3. Describe precisely functions of Central Nervous System?
4. What is sensory habituation and sensory Adaptation?
5. What is trial and error theory of problem-solving?
6. What is Long-term Memory?
7. What are the type theories of Personality?

Section - C

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 15 marks. The word limit for this each question is of 300 to 450 words.

1. What is Experimental Method? Discuss its Merits & Demerits?
Or
Describe the structure and functions of Peripheral Nervous System.
2. What is classical conditioning theory of learning?
Or
Discuss the nature and causes of forgetting?
3. What is the meaning of intelligence test? Discuss various types of intelligence tests.
Or
Describe the James Large theory of Emotion.



Biyani Group of Colleges
B.A. Part - I (Pre-University Exam)
Psychology, Paper-I
Basic Psychological Process

Time : 2½ Hr.

Max. Marks : 75

Section - A

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 2 marks. The answer limit for each question is 20 words.

1. What is the meaning of Psychology?
2. What is sensory adaptation?
3. What is learning?
4. What is memory?
5. What is Motivation
6. What are concepts?
7. Give the definition of intelligence according to Weschler?
8. Give Allport's Peronality Definition.
9. What is Emotion?
10. What is the meaning of Perception?

Section - B

Attempt any 5 questions out of 7 questions. Each question carry 5 marks. The answer limit for each question is of 50 words.

1. Describe case study method.
2. What is Perceptual Constancy?
3. What is the Humanistic Approach of Motivation?
4. What are Sensory Receptors?
5. What is Long Term Memory?
6. What is observational learning?
7. What are the type theories of Personality?

Section - C

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 15 marks. The word limit for this each question is of 300 to 450 words.

1. Describe the historical background of psychology with modern perspective?

Or

Describe the structure and functions of Nervous System.

2. Discuss the nature and causes of forgetting?

Or

What are the elements of emotions? Discuss the difference of James Large and Canon Bard Theory?



Biyani Group of Colleges

B.A. Part - I (Model Paper)

Psychology, Paper-II

Social Psychology

Time : 3 Hr.

Max. Marks : 75

Section - A

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 1.5 marks. The answer limit for each question is 20 words.

1. How many types of experiments in Social Psychology?
2. What is the meaning of Subliminal Perception?
3. What is the meaning of Attitude Change?
4. What is Person Perception?
5. What is Discrimination?
6. What is the meaning of Charmistic Leadership?
7. What is empathy in pro-social behaviour?
8. What is the meaning of attitude measurement?
9. What is Population Exploitation?
10. What is the Perciener's Characteristics?

Section - B

Attempt any 5 questions out of 7 questions. Each question carry 3 marks. The answer limit for each question is of 50 words.

1. What is Perceptual Defense?
2. What is Perceptual Accentuation?
3. What is Perciever's Characteristics in Person Perception?
4. Describe the components of Attitudes?
5. What is the Great Man Theory of Leadership?
6. What is the process of communication?
7. What are the barriers in communication?

Section - C

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 15 marks. The word limit for this each question is of 300 to 450 words.

1. What is the meaning of person-perception? Describe the role of non verbal clues in person-perception?
Or
Can attitudes measured if yes, how, illustrate it?
2. What is Interpersonal Attraction? Discuss its determinants?
Or
What is the meaning of Autocratic & Democratic Leadership. Discuss its difference also.
3. How many types of communication? Describe verbal & non verbal communication?
Or
What is aggression? Describe its theoretical explanations?



Biyani Group of Colleges

B.A. Part - I (Model Paper)

Psychology, Paper-II

Social Psychology

Time : 3 Hr.

Max. Marks : 75

Section - A

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 1.5 marks. The answer limit for each question is 20 words.

1. What is the meaning of Social Psychology?
2. What is Social Perception?
3. Give the definition of Attitude?
4. What is prejudice?
5. What is leadership
6. What is the meaning of communication?
7. What is Interpersonal Attraction?
8. What is the meaning of Social Problems?
9. What is Poverty?
10. What is Deprivation?

Section - B

Attempt any 5 questions out of 7 questions. Each question carry 3 marks. The answer limit for each question is of 50 words.

1. What are the goals of social psychology?
2. What is the difference between laboratory and field experiment?
3. What are the functions of attitudes?
4. Describe the types of leadership?
5. What is By-stander's Effect?
6. What is the meaning of Aggression?
7. What are the solutions to social problems?

Section - C

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 15 marks. The word limit each question is of 300 to 450 words.

1. What is Social Perception? Discuss Perceptual Defense.
Or
How attitudes are formed? Describe these factors thoroughly?
2. How Prejudice Originates and how it will be reduced?
Or
Describe the contingency approaches of leadership?
3. What is pro-social behaviour? Discuss its determinants.
Or
What are determinants of aggression and how it will be reduced?



Biyani Group of Colleges
B.A. Part - I (Pre-University Exams.)
Psychology 2015-16
Social Psychology, Paper - II

Time : 2½ Hr.

Max. Marks : 75

Section - A

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 2 marks. The answer limit for each question is 20 words.

1. What are the goals of psychology?
2. How many types of experiment in social psychology?
3. What is the meaning of attitude?
4. What is prejudice?
5. What is leadership
6. What is Interpersonal Attraction?
7. What is the meaning of Social Problems?
8. What is the meaning of Deprivation?
9. What is Prosocial Behaviour?
10. What is Population Explosion?

Section - B

Attempt any 5 questions out of 7 questions. Each question carry 5 marks. The answer limit for each question is of 50 words.

1. What are the functions of attitudes?
2. What is Perceptual Defense?
3. What is the great man theory of leadership?
4. What is By-stander's effect?
5. What is the process of communication?
6. What is the meaning of Aggression?
7. Discuss the solutions of social problems?

Section - C

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 15 marks. The word limit each question is of 300 to 450 words.

1. What is the meaning of person-perception? Describe the factors that determine person-perception.

Or

Describe the factors that form and change attitude?

2. Discuss the theoretical explanations of aggression and how aggression can be reduced?

Or

What is Interpersonal Attraction? Discuss its determinants.



Biyani Group of Colleges

B.A. Part - II (Model Paper)

Psychology 2015-16

Psychopathology, Paper - I

Time : 3 Hr.

Max. Marks : 75

Section - A

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 1.5 marks. The answer limit for each question is 20 words.

1. Define abnormality.
2. What is the meaning of interview?
3. What is the meaning of symptoms?
4. Define Anxiety disorders.
5. Give the classification of mood-disorders.
6. Give the full form of APA.
7. Give the definition of therapy.
8. Give the classification of Phobia.
9. Who introduced the classification system DSM and when?
10. Give the meaning of Mental Health?

Section - B

Attempt any 5 questions out of 7 questions. Each question carry 3 marks. The answer limit for each question is of 50 words.

1. What are the characteristics of abnormal person?
2. How many types of symptoms in psychopathology?
3. What is obsessive compulsive disorder?
4. What is generalized anxiety disorder?
5. What is somatoform disorder?
6. Describe the types of schizophrenia?
7. What is substance-related disorders?

Section - C

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 15 marks. The word limit each question is of 300 to 450 words.

1. Define the concept of normality & abnormality?
Or
What are the causes of abnormal behaviour?
2. Describe the causes and treatment of mood-disorders.
Or
Describe alcohol related disorder, its causes and treatment?
3. What is the causes & treatment of Schizophrenia?
Or
What is psycho-analytic and Psycho-dynamic therapy?



Biyani Group of Colleges

B.A. Part - II (Model Paper)

Psychology

Psychopathology, Paper - I

Time : 3 Hr.

Max. Marks : 75

Section - A

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 1.5 marks. The answer limit for each question is 20 words.

1. Give the definition of J.F. brown of psychopathology.
2. What is the meaning of diagnostic test?
3. When D.S.M. V classification system introduced?
4. Which classification system is given by WHO?
5. Give the types of Somatoform disorder.
6. Who introduced the client centered therapy?
7. What is the meaning of obsession?
8. What is the meaning of compulsion?
9. What is the meaning of panic disorder?
10. Define schizophrenia?

Section - B

Attempt any 5 questions out of 7 questions. Each question carry 3 marks. The answer limit for each question is of 50 words.

1. Give the definition of psychopathology according to Comer's four D.
2. What are the biological causes of abnormal behaviour.
3. Describe phobia.
4. Describe hypochondriasis.
5. Cognitive therapy.
6. Behaviour therapy.
7. Symptoms of obsessive-compulsive disorder.

Section - C

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 15 marks. The word limit for each question is of 300 to 450 words.

1. What are the psychological assessment technique for abnormal behaviour explain neuropsychological test?

Or

What are symptoms and explain each type of symptoms of abnormal behaviour thoroughly.

2. What are the causes and treatment of phobia?

Or

What are the causes and treatment of obsessive compulsive disorder.

3. Describe the clinical picture and types of schizophrenia.

Or

What are the factors influencing mental health and what measures should be taken for promoting mental health. ?



Biyani Group of Colleges

B.A. Part - II (Model Paper)

Psychology

Psychopathology, Paper - I

Time : 3 Hr.

Max. Marks : 75

Section - A

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 1.5 marks. The answer limit for each question is 20 words.

1. Give the definition of J.F. brown of psychopathology.
2. What is the meaning of diagnostic test?
3. When D.S.M. V classification system introduced?
4. Which classification system is given by WHO?
5. Give the types of Somatoform disorder.
6. Who introduced the client centered therapy?
7. What is the meaning of obsession?
8. What is the meaning of compulsion?
9. What is the meaning of panic disorder?
10. Define schizophrenia?

Section - B

Attempt any 5 questions out of 7 questions. Each question carry 3 marks. The answer limit for each question is of 50 words.

1. Give the definition of psychopathology according to comer's four D.
2. What are the biological causes of abnormal behaviour.
3. Describe phobia.
4. Describe hypochondriasis.
5. Cognitive therapy.
6. Behaviour therapy.
7. Symptoms of obsessive-compulsive disorder.

Section - C

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 15 marks. The word limit for each question is of 300 to 450 words.

1. What are the psychological assessment technique for abnormal behaviour explain neuropsychological test?

Or

What are symptoms and explain each type of symptoms of abnormal behaviour thoroughly.

2. What are the causes and treatment of phobia?

Or

What are the causes and treatment of obsessive compulsive disorder.

3. Describe the clinical picture and types of schizophrenia.

Or

What are the factors influencing mental health and what measures should be taken for promoting mental health. ?



Biyani Group of Colleges
B.A. Part - II (Pre-University Exams)
Psychology
Psychopathology, Paper - I

Time : 2½ Hr.

Max. Marks : 75

Section - A

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 2 marks. The answer limit for each question is 20 words.

1. Define abnormality.
2. What is the meaning of diagnostic test?
3. What is the meaning of symptoms?
4. Which classification was given by APA and when ?
5. Who introduced the client centered therapy.
6. Give the classification of Phobia according to D.S.M. IV TR?
7. What is the meaning of obsession?
8. What is the meaning of compulsion?
9. Give the meaning of Mental Health?
10. Define schizophrenia?

Section - B

Attempt any 5 questions out of 7 questions. Each question carry 5 marks. The answer limit for each question is of 50 words.

1. What are the characteristics of abnormal person?
2. What is the meaning of psychopathology according to comer's point of view?
3. What are the biological causes of abnormal behaviour?
4. Describe Hypochondriasis.
5. What is cognitive behaviour therapy?
6. What is somatoform disorder?
7. What are substance-related disorders?

Section - C

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 15 marks. The word limit for each question is of 300 to 450 words.

1. What are the psychological assessment technique for abnormal behaviour explain neuropsychological test?

Or

What are the causes and treatment of Phobia?

2. What are Mood Disorders? Explain its causes and treatment?

Or

What are the factors influencing mental health and what measures should be taken for promoting mental health?



Biyani Group of Colleges

B.A. Part - II (Model Paper)

Psychology

Psychological Statistics, Paper - II

Time : 3 Hr.

Max. Marks : 75

Section - A

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 1.5 marks. The answer limit for each question is 20 words.

1. Continuous variable.
2. Discrete variable.
3. Characteristics of Mode.
4. Meaning of frequency polygon.
5. How many of types of central tendency, name it?
6. Formula for the calculation of Range.
7. Definition of measurement.
8. Meaning of variability.
9. Meaning of psychological data.
10. Formula for the calculation of mean for ungrouped data.

Section - B

Attempt any 5 questions out of 7 questions. Each question carry 3 marks. The answer limit for each question is 50 words.

1. Calculate mean (mdn) from following scores -
21, 24, 27, 29, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 38, 42, 45
2. What is the difference between Histogram & Frequency Polygon?
54, 59, 64, 67, 70, 72, 73, 75, 78, 83, 90
3. What is the difference between Histogram & Frequency Polygon?
4. Mention the formula for the calculation of quartile deviation.
5. Mention the formula for the Calculation of Standard error of Mean (SEM)
6. What are the assumptions of ANOVA.
7. Describe the types of correlation.

Section - C

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 15 marks.

1. Describe the levels of measurement.

Or

Compute the median from the following data -

C.9	f
90 - 94	2
85 - 89	2
80 - 84	4
75 - 79	8
70 - 74	6
65 - 69	11
60 - 64	9
55 - 59	7
50 - 54	5
45 - 49	0
40 - 44	2

N = 56

2. The scores of 12 students on intelligence test (x) as well as educational test (y). Now calculate spearman rank order CR -

X	Y
47	68
50	60
70	54
72	53
46	60
50	55
42	48
58	30
55	45
36	43
49	59
47	56

Or

Calculate quartile deviation from the following data :

C.9	f
195 - 199	1
190 - 194	2
185 - 189	4
180 - 184	5
175 - 179	8
170 - 174	10
165 - 169	6
160 - 164	4
155 - 159	4
150 - 154	2
145 - 149	3
140 - 144	1

N = 50



Biyani Group of Colleges

B.A. Part - II (Model Paper)

Psychology

Psychological Statistics, Paper - II

Time : 3 Hr.

Max. Marks : 75

Section - A

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 1.5 marks. The answer limit for each question is 20 words.

1. Meaning of statistics.
2. Meaning of frequency distribution.
3. Meaning of central tendency.
4. Meaning of sampling.
5. Formula for Chi-Square.
6. Full form of ANOVA.
7. How many types of measures of variability, name it.
8. What is the meaning of graph?
9. What is OX & OY Axis in graph?
10. What is the meaning of correlation?

Section - B

Attempt any 5 questions out of 7 questions. Each question carry 3 marks. The answer limit for each question is 50 words.

1. What is the application of statistics in psychology.
2. What is the meaning of mental measurement?
3. What is the formula for calculating mode?
4. How many types of sampling?
5. What is the formula for calculating correlation by spearman rank order?
6. What are the characteristics of median?
7. The time by your watch is 10:31 O'clock. In checking with two friends you find that their watches give the time as 10:25 & 10:34. Assuming that the three watches are equally good timepieces, what do you think is probably the correct time?

Section - C

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 15 marks.

1. Tabulate the following 25 scores into frequency distribution.

72	75	77	67	72
81	78	65	86	73
67	82	76	76	70
83	71	63	72	72
61	67	84	69	64

Or

Compute the mean from frequency distribution

C.9	f
90 - 94	2
85 - 89	2
80 - 84	4
75 - 79	8
70 - 74	6
65 - 69	11
60 - 64	9
55 - 59	7
50 - 54	5
45 - 49	0
40 - 44	2
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N = 56	

2. The scores of 12 students on intelligence test (x) as well as educational test (y). Now calculate spearman rank order CR -

X	Y
47	68
50	60
70	54
72	53
46	60
50	55
42	48
58	30
55	45
36	43
49	59
47	56

Or

One group of boys (N=20) and one group of girls (N=22) were administered a mechanical reasoning test. There data are summarized as given below -

$$N_1 = 20$$

$$N_2 = 22$$

$$M_1 = 34.56$$

$$M_2 = 30.56$$

$$SD_1 = 5.68$$

$$SD_2 = 6.98$$

Do the two groups differ on the measurement of mechanical reasoning test?



Biyani Group of Colleges
B.A. Part - II (Pre-University Exams)
Psychology
Psychological Statistics, Paper - II

Time : 2½ Hr.

Max. Marks : 75

Section - A

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 2 marks. The answer limit for each question is 20 words.

1. Meaning of statistics.
2. Meaning of Central Tendency.
3. Meaning of sampling.
4. How many types of measures of variability, name it.
5. What is the meaning of graph?
6. What is OX and OY Axes in graph?
7. Definition of measurement.
8. What is the meaning of correlation?
9. Formula of Chi-Square (χ^2)
10. What is F-Ratio?

Section - B

Attempt any 5 questions out of 7 questions. Each question carry 5 marks. The word limit for each question is 50 words.

1. What is the meaning of mental measurement?
2. Calculate median (mdn) from following scores - 21, 24, 27, 29, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 38, 42, 45.
3. What are the assumptions of ANOVA?
4. Describe the types of correlation?
5. The time by your watch is 10:31 O'clock. In checking with two friends you find that their watches give the time as 10:25 & 10:34. Assuming that the three watches are equally good timepieces, what do you think is probably the correct time?
6. How many types of Sampling?
7. What are the characteristics of median ?

Section - C

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 15 marks.

1. Calculate standard Deviation from following Data -

C-9	f
195 - 199	1
190 - 194	2
185 - 189	4
180 - 184	5
175 - 179	8
170 - 174	10

165 - 169	6
160 - 164	4
155 - 159	4
150 - 154	2
145 - 149	3
140 - 144	1
	N = 50

Or

- Describe the levels of measurement.
- Calculate standard deviation from the following data :

C.9	f
195 - 199	1
190 - 194	2
185 - 189	4
180 - 184	5
175 - 179	8
170 - 174	10
165 - 169	6
160 - 164	4
155 - 159	4
150 - 154	2
145 - 149	3
140 - 144	1
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	N = 56
	<hr/>

Or

Calculate the product moment CR from following ungrouped scores -

X	Y
50	22
54	25
56	34
59	28
60	26
62	30
61	32
65	30
67	28
71	34
71	36
75	40



Biyani Group of Colleges

B.A. Part - III (Model Paper)

Psychology

Psychological Assessment, Paper - I

Time : 2½ Hr.

Max. Marks : 75

Read instructions carefully. All question carry 3/4 of marks. Thus this section contain 15 marks.

Section - A

- Psychological test is -
 - A measure of personality or ability
 - An objective procedure for sampling and quantifying human behaviour
 - A set of questions or items whose answers can be tallied to yield a total score.
 - a method of tapping into someone's unconscious.
- Test used as a sample of behaviour require -
 - an inference form the observed behaviour to the existence of an underlying disposition.
 - the direct performance of the behaviour of interest.
 - a large sample of individual items
 - the use of multiple symbols.
- A psychological test become obsolete when -
 - psychological theory develops to render the basis of the test obsolete.
 - society changes to render the content of items less appropriate.
 - society changes to render the tests norms obsolete
 - all of the above.
- What is psychological assessment primarily used for -
 - legal decision making
 - report writing
 - report writing
 - answering referral questions
- Psychological testing as ____ as part of psychological assessment.
 - rarely used
 - always used
 - over-used
 - used if appropriate
- Which of the following areas of psychology does not use psychological testing in practice?
 - forensic
 - social
 - educational
 - clinical
- Raw scores and linear transformed scores based on them have -
 - the same mean
 - the same standard deviation
 - the same relationship among scores
 - the same range
- Wechsler used the Z score principles on his test -
 - to calculate subtest scores but not full scale scores.
 - to calculate both sub test scores and full scale scores.
 - to calculate full scale but not subtest scores.
 - only to determine special indices
- Norm referencing of test scores.
 - compare scores among test takers
 - requires data gathering with a reasonably large sample
 - has been used since the early history of psychological testing
 - all of the above

10. Which of these following is not usually used in psychological assessment?
(a) psychological testing (b) counseling (c) interviewing (d) observation
11. _____ is a subprocess of _____
(a) psychological testing observation
(b) psychological testing, interviewing
(c) interviewing, psychological assessment
(d) psychological assessment observation.
12. Percentiles -
(a) is another name for scores expressed as percent correct
(b) express the person's score in terms of where it lies in a distribution of scores.
(c) are only used when other transformations are not possible.
(d) provide a normal distribution of scores.
13. Which of these is not a linear transformation -
(a) Stainine Score (b) T score (c) Z score (d) Standard Deviation
14. According to statistically or technical meaning of reliability a test is made up of -
(a) true score variance and non systematic variance
(b) observed score variance and true variance
(c) observed score variance and error variance.
(d) observed score variance and systematic variance.
15. Reliability of the test -
(a) can change if the range of scores on the test is smaller relative to the original sample of scores.
(b) in an unchangeable property of the test.
(c) changes from one administration of a test to another.
(d) will differ depending on the mean score of the sample or the test.
16. Test retest reliability is sometimes referred to as -
(a) stability (b) consistency (c) long term reliability (d) concurrent reliability
17. The validity of a psychological test for a given purpose -
(a) depends on the theory and data available to support its use
(b) it determined at the time the test is developed.
(c) is an immutable characteristic of the test.
(d) depends on the judgment of those who developed the test.
18. The first test developer to be concerned with the issue of test validity was -
(a) Charles Spearman (b) David Weschler (c) Alfred Binet (d) Charles Stanford
19. Examining the validity of test -
(a) helps refine our understanding of the construct operationalised in the test
(b) extends the range of application of the test
(c) provides a better test
(d) all of the above.
20. Test construction -
(a) is a linear process with one stage following the other without variation.
(b) is a relatively inexpensive process.
(c) follows a sequence of steps but these steps may need to be retraced from time to time.
(d) can be done quietly quickly using modern computers.

Section - B

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 1.5 marks. The word limit for each answer is of 20 words.

1. What is the meaning of psychological assessment?
2. What are the problems in psychological measurement?
3. What is the purpose of item analysis?
4. What is the meaning of item discrimination or item validity?
5. What is KR 20 and KR 21 formula and what are their assumptions to calculate reliability?
6. What are standard scores?
7. What is the meaning of power tests?
8. What are the application of psychological tests in guidance and counseling?
9. What are Rating Scales?
10. What are Performance tests?

Section - C

Attempt any three questions. Each question is of 15 marks. The answer limit for each question is of 350 to 500 words.

1. What is the purpose of psychological assessment? How it can be done?
2. What are the theories of measurement?
3. What is the meaning of validity? Describe its types in detail?
4. What is meant by rating scales? Discuss the important types of different rating scales?
5. Describe the different field of applications of psychological testing?
6. What are the steps followed to construct a test illustrate it.



Biyani Group of Colleges

B.A. Part - III (Model Paper)

Psychology

Psychological Assessment, Paper - I

Time : 3 Hr.

Max. Marks : 75

Read instructions carefully. All question carry 3/4 of marks. Thus this section contain 15 marks.

Section - A

- Psychological test is -
 - pertain only to ovest behaviour.
 - always have right or wrong answers
 - do not attempt to measure traits
 - measure characteristics of human behaviour
- Suppose you were trying to estimate the reliability of a whole test on the basis of the correlation between scores on the two halves, you might use the -
 - KR 20
 - the Split Half Method,
 - Spearman Brown formula
 - Alpha Method
- Items are probably measuring the same thing when the correlation between an item and the total score -
 - is high
 - low
 - approaches
 - negative.
- Which type of validity is unique because it is not statistically based?
 - Predictive
 - Content
 - Concurrent
 - Construct
- Psychological assessment refers to -
 - mental testing
 - testing people using psychological test
 - the high level reasoning process involved in the application of psychological procedures.
 - writing reports based on psychological test scores
- Both convergent and discriminant evidence are essential for -
 - content validity
 - predictive validity
 - concurrent validity
 - construct validity
- When distractors are likely to be selected as alternative responses on multiple choice tests -
 - Validity is incresed
 - item reliability is increased
 - item reliability is decreased
 - guessing is reduced
- Transforming scores on psychological test is done primarily to -
 - protect the privacy of test taker
 - aid interpretation of the scores
 - make the scores more manageable
 - make the scores available for research
- Criterion referencing of test scores -
 - provides direct access to their meaning
 - is only the first step in giving them meaning
 - is always done with psychological tests
 - applies property of the normal curve.

10. Non linear transformations of test scores -
 - (a) do not make use of the equation for a straight line
 - (b) are inferior to linear transformation
 - (c) preserve all the features of original scores.
 - (d) are seldom used with modern psychological tests
11. A T score transformation -
 - (a) gives rise to a distribution of scores with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10.
 - (b) has the same mean as the original distribution of raw scores
 - (c) is derived using a non linear transformation
 - (d) is named after Terman, who was the first to use the transformation.
12. Reliability means -
 - (a) relevant when considering the scores a person obtains on a test or other assessment device.
 - (b) relevant only when psychological test results
 - (c) irrelevant for most practical decision making with psychological test.
 - (d) relevant for the tests of intelligence only.
13. The correlation between scores on two variables varies -
 - (a) directly with the product of their reliabilities.
 - (b) directly with the square root of the product of their reliabilities.
 - (c) inversely with the seem of their reliabilities.
 - (d) inversely with the square root of the lower of the two reliabilities.
14. Coefficient alpha can be calculated.
 - (a) when test have only dichotomously scored items.
 - (b) when test items have three or more categories
 - (c) the test have True/False or Yes/No answer options.
 - (d) for all objectively scored tests
15. Inter rated reliability -
 - (a) over comes the problems of test reliability
 - (b) is a special case of test reliability
 - (c) cannot be estimated statistically.
 - (d) use the same formula as that used for equivalent forms reliability.
16. Equivalent forms of a test are usually developed -
 - (a) when the test is first developed
 - (b) when the tests reliability is first questioned.
 - (c) when the test is first readministered
 - (d) when the test is being revised
17. The validity of a psychological test was first considered from the perspective of _____ validity and only subsequently from the perspective of _____ validity -

(a) predictive, construct	(b) construct, predictive
(c) predictive concurrent	(d) concurrent, predictive
18. Content validity -
 - (a) has no role in test development
 - (b) is another name for construct validity
 - (c) is relevant in developing achievement tests
 - (d) was relied on by Binet and Simon in their work in test development.

19. Construct validity -
- (a) can be approached in a number of different ways.
 - (b) is determined by one particular method
 - (c) is an alternative to predictive validity
 - (d) is based on decision theory
20. The item validity is the -
- (a) correlation of the item score with the total score on the tests.
 - (b) correlation of the item with an external criterion measure of the construct being tested.
 - (c) average correlation of the item with all other items.
 - (d) correlation of the item with the average score on the all other items.

Section - B

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 1.5 marks. The word limit for each answer is of 20 words.

1. What are the steps of test construction ?
2. What are the methods of psychological assessment?
3. What is item difficulty?
4. What is reliability?
5. What is validity?
6. What are norms?
7. What are speed tests?
8. What are individual tests?
9. What is the use of psychological testing?
10. What is the clinical application of test?

Section - C

Attempt any three questions. Each question is of 15 marks. The answer limit for each question is 350 to 500 words.

1. What is the nature and scope of psychological assessment?
2. What is the meaning of measurement? What are the problems of measurement?
3. What is reliability? Describe its types?
4. Describe the types of norms?
5. What are the practical and ethical issues in testing?
6. What are tests? Describe the types of tests?



Biyani Group of Colleges
B.A. Part - III (Pre University Exam)
Psychology
Psychological Assessment, Paper - I

Time : 2½ Hr.

Max. Marks : 75

Read instructions carefully. All question are compulsory.

Section - A

All questions are compulsory. Each question is of 2 marks.

1. Suppose you were trying to estimate the reliability of the whole test on the basis of correlation between scores on two halves, you might use -
(a) KR 20 (b) The split half method
(c) Spearman Brown Formula (d) Alpha method
2. Which type of validity is unique because it is not statistically based?
(a) Predictive (b) Content (c) Concurrent (d) Construct
3. Psychological test is -
(a) a measure of personality or ability
(b) an objective procedure for sampling and quantifying human behaviour
(c) a set of questions or items whose answers can be tallied to yield a total score -
(d) a method of tapping into someone's unconscious.
4. What is psychological assessment primarily used for -
(a) legal decision making (b) report writing
(c) resarch (d) answering referral questions.
5. Psychological testing is _____ as part of psychological assessment -
(a) rarely used (b) always used
(c) over used (d) used if appropriate
6. Which of these following is not usually used in psychological assessment -
(a) psychological testing (b) counseling
(c) interviewing (d) observation.
7. _____ is a subprocess of _____.
(a) psycholotical testing, observation
(b) psychological testing, interviewing
(c) interviewing, psychological assessment
(d) psychological assessment, observation
8. Test Retest Reliability is sometimes referred to as -
(a) stability (b) consistency
(c) long term reliability (d) concurrent reliability
9. The item validity is the -
(a) correlation of item scores with the score on the test
(b) correlation of the item with an external criterion measures of the construct being tested.
(c) average correlation of the item with all other items
(d) correlation of the item with the average score on the all other items.

10. Transforming scores on psychological test is done primarily done to -
- (a) protect the privacy of test taker
 - (b) Aid interpretation of the scores
 - (c) make the scores more manageable
 - (d) make the scores available for research

Section - B

Attempt all questions. Each question carry 5 marks. The word limit for each answer is of 30 words.

1. What are the steps of Test-Construction?
2. What are the methods of psychological assessment?
3. What is the clinical application of the testing?
4. What is the purpose of item-Analysis?
5. What is KR 20 and KR 21 formula and its assumptions for calculating reliability?

Section - C

Attempt any three question. Each question is of 10 marks. The answer limit for each question is of 350 to 500 words.

1. What is the purpose of psychological assessment? How it can be done?
2. What is the meaning of measurement? What are the problems of measurement?
3. What is reliability? Describe its type.
4. What is the meaning of validity? Discuss its types.
5. Describe the different field of applications of psychological testing?
6. What are psychological test? Describe its different types?



Biyani Group of Colleges
B.A. Part - III (Model Paper)
Psychology
Developmental Psychology, Paper - II

Time : 2½ Hr.

Max. Marks : 75

Read instructions carefully. All questions are compulsory.

Section - A

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 3/4 of marks. Thus this section total 15 marks.

1. Which of the following is a principle of development -
 - (a) It does not proceed at the same pace for all
 - (b) Development is always linear
 - (c) It is a discontinuous process
 - (d) All processes of development are not interconnected.
2. Cross sectional studies of intelligence are potentially misleading because -
 - (a) They are logically based on a very small and unrepresentative sample of a behaviour.
 - (b) Retesting the same people over a period of years allows test performance to be influenced by practice.
 - (c) They compose people who are not only different in age but of different education levels and affluence.
 - (d) Do all of the above reasons.
3. The end of menstruation is called -
 - (a) menarche (b) menopause (c) the middle crises (d) generativity
4. Which of the following statements concerning the effects of ageing is true?
 - (a) Aging almost inevitably leads to dementia if the individual lives long enough
 - (b) Aging increase susceptibility to short term ailments such as the flu.
 - (c) Significant increases in the life satisfaction are associated with ageing.
 - (d) The aging process can be significantly affected by the individual's activities patterns.
5. A parenting style in which parents are indulgent and make few demands on their children -
 - (a) Authoritative Parenting (b) Authoritarian Parenting
 - (c) Uninvolved Parenting (d) Permissive Parenting
6. The stage of development which Erikson believed that children must gain a greater sense of personal control is known as -
 - (a) Trust Vs. Mistrust (b) Initiative Vs. Guilt
 - (c) Autonomy Vs. Shame and Doubt (d) Industry Vs. Inferiority
7. The process of altering schemas in light of new information or experience known as -
 - (a) Assimilation (b) Equilibration (c) Adaptation (d) Accommodation
8. The first level of Kohlberg's stages of moral development in which children initially view morality in terms of obedience and punishment is known as -
 - (a) Conventional Morality (b) Preconventional Morality
 - (c) Post conventional Morality
9. The theory of development emphasizes the role of unconscious mind -
 - (a) Psychoanalysis (b) Cognitivism (c) Behaviourism.

10. The stage of prenatal development in which the neural tube develops into the brain and spinal cord is the -
 (a) Germinal Stage (b) Embryonic Stage (c) Fetal Stage
11. Babies with Autism often -
 (a) Seem hypersensitive to Pain (b) Fixate on objects
 (c) Resist attention & affection (d) Both B & C
12. Other disorders that may accompany autism include -
 (a) Multiple Sclerosis (b) Cerebral Palsy
 (c) Spina Bifida (D) Mental Retardation
13. _____ is a type of brain damage that is due to severe level of jaundice.
 (a) Kernicterus (b) Cerebral Palsy (c) Autism (d) Down Syndrome
14. Physical characteristics associated with Down Syndrome include -
 (a) Wide, Round eyes
 (b) A single palmar crease on one or both hands
 (c) Large ears, mouth, hands and feet.
 (d) Underdeveloped teeth.
15. In nature vs nurture controversy 'nature' refers to -
 (a) Heridity (b) Plants and animals
 (c) All living things we interact with (d) The environment
16. Which of the following is a similarity between the cognitive developmental theory of Piaget and the moral development theory of Kohlberg?
 (a) Both theories stress the importance of changes in thinking in their stages.
 (b) Both believe personality is formed in the first 5 years.
 (c) Both theories stress the importance of third stage in the developmental process.
 (d) Both believed the libido fixated in childhood cannot be changed.
17. According to the social learning theory, gender identity is -
 (i) A process which occurs when young children unconsciously identify with the same sex parent.
 (ii) A result of being positively reinforced for acting in ways that confirm to male and female roles.
 (iii) Learned through observing and imitating role model like their parents.
 (a) I only (b) II only (c) II & III only (d) All
18. Which of following theories best exemplifies continuity ?
 (a) Erikson Psychosocial Theory
 (b) Vygotsky Sociocultural Theory
 (c) Kohlberg Theory of Moral Development
 (d) Gilligan Theory of moral development.
19. According to Kohlberg Theory postconventional morality requires thinking at Piaget's -
 (a) Sensorimotor level (b) Preoperational Level
 (c) Concrete Operational Level (d) Formal Operation Level
 (e) Universal Principle Level
20. Temperament is best defined as -
 (a) Personality traits inherited from biological parents.
 (b) Learned Behavioural tendencies of a young child.
 (c) Physical and emotional characteristics of a new born child and young infant.
 (d) Psychological and physiological personality traits of a young child models from his or her environment.
 (e) Emotional traits that infants outgrow by the time they turn two years old.

Section - B

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 2 marks. The word limit for each answer is of 20 words.

1. What do you mean domains of human development?
2. What is self esteem?
3. What is Erikson Stages of Psychosocial development?
4. What are the functions of emotions?
5. Discuss temperament and development relationship?
6. What do you mean by aging disabilities?
7. What do you mean by Mental Retardation?
8. What do you mean by conduct disorders?
9. What is the basic difference between the cognitive theories of Piaget & Vygotsky?
10. What is the meaning of Moral Development?

Section - C

Attempt any three questions. Each question carry 15 marks. The word limit for each answer is of 35- - 500 words.

1. What factors determine human development? Describe it?
2. What is self identity? What are the factors that determine Self Identity?
3. What is the psychoanalytic theory of Freud?
4. What is information processing theory of development?
5. What are the theories of Aging. Discuss it.
6. What are nature and types of stress? How we manage stress?



Biyani Group of Colleges
B.A. Part - III (Pre University Exams)
Psychology
Developmental Psychology, Paper - II

Time : 2½ Hr.

Max. Marks : 75

Read instructions carefully. All questions are compulsory.

Section - A

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 2 marks.

1. Which of the following is a principle of development -
 - (a) It does not proceed at the same pace for all
 - (b) Development is always linear
 - (c) It is a discontinuous process.
 - (d) All process of development are not interconnected
2. The end of menstruation is called -
 - (a) mnarche (b) menopause (c) the middle crisis (d) generativity.
3. A parenting style in which parents are indulgent and make few demands on their children -
 - (a) Authonative Parenting (b) Authonation Parenting
 - (c) Uninvolved Parenting (d) Permissive Parenting
4. The process of altering schemas in light of new information or experience known as -
 - (a) Assimilation (b) Equilibration (c) Adaptation (d) Accommodation
5. Babies with Autism often -
 - (a) Seem hypersensitive to Pain (b) Fixate of objects
 - (c) Resist attention and affection (d) Both B & C
6. The theory of development emphasizes the role of unconscious mind -
 - (a) Psychoanalysis (b) Cognitivism (c) Behaviourism
7. _____ is a type of brain damage that is due to severe level of jaundice.
 - (a) Kernicterus (b) Cerebral Plasy (c) Autism (d) Down Syndrome
8. Human development is divided into domains such as -
 - (a) physical, cognitive, emotional & social
 - (b) emotional, social psychological, cognitive & spiritual
 - (c) psychological, cognitive, emotional & physical
 - (d) physical, spiritual, cognitive & social
9. Longitudinal tests : -
 - (a) compare people of different ages
 - (b) study the same people at different times
 - (c) usually involves a large sample than do cross-sectional tests
 - (d) usually involves a small sample than do cross sectional tests.
10. Dr. John Goodman is studying how memory changes as people get older. She is most allkely a (n) psychologist -
 - (a) social (b) cognitive (c) developmental (d) experimental
11. According to Jean Piaget, what type of learning do individuals acquire during the formal operational stage?
 - (a) Abstract thought (b) Symbolism
 - (c) Memorization skills (d) Visual Learning (e) Auditory Learning

Section - B

Attempt all questions. Each question carry 5 marks. The word limit for each answer is of 30 to 50 words.

1. What is the meaning of self concept?
2. How language development takes place?
3. What do you mean by emotional development?
4. What is the basic difference between the cognitive theories of Piaget and Vygotsky?
5. What do you mean by aging disabilities?

Section - C

Attempt any three questions. Each question carry 10 marks. The word limit for each answer is of 350 - 500 words.

1. What factors determine human development? Describe it?
2. What is psychoanalytic theory of Freud?
3. What is the Piaget Cognitive Stage theory of development?
4. What do you mean by Autism? Discuss its causes and treatment?
5. What are the theories of Ageing discuss it.
6. What is stress? Discuss its causes and consequences.



Biyani Group of Colleges
B.A. Part - III (Model Paper)
Psychology
Developmental Psychology, Paper - II

Time : 3 Hr.

Max. Marks : 75

Read instructions carefully. All questions are compulsory.

Section - A

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 3/4 marks. Thus this section contain total 15 marks.

1. Human development is divided into domains such as -
 - (a) physicist, cognitive, emotional and social.
 - (b) emotional, social-psychological, cognitive & spiritual
 - (c) psychological, cognitive, emotional and physical
 - (d) physical, spiritual, cognitive and social
2. Which is the correct order of stages of parental development?
 - (a) Zygote fetus & embryo (b) Zygote, embryo & fetus
 - (c) Embryo, zygote & fetus (d) Embryo, fetus & zygote
3. Longitudinal tests -
 - (a) compare people of different ages.
 - (b) study the same people at different times
 - (c) usually involves a large sample than do cross-sectional tests
 - (d) usually involves a small sample than do cross sectional tests
4. Dr. Joan Goodman is studying how memory changes as people get older. She is most likely a(n) psychologist-
 - (a) Social (b) Cognitive (c) Developmental (d) Experimental
5. The issue in developmental psychology that involves debate over the relative contributions of inheritance and the environment is known as -
 - (a) Nature Vs. Nurture Debate
 - (b) Early experience Vs. Later Experience Debate
 - (c) Continuity Vs. Discontinuity Debate
 - (d) Abnormal Behaviour Vs. Individual Differences Debate
6. Compared to young adults, older people show an increase -
 - (a) Fluid intelligence
 - (b) Mathematical understanding
 - (c) Vocabulare
 - (d) Crystalized intelligence.
7. Which of the following characteristics best described the child in the preoperational stage of cognitive development?
 - (a) The child's knowledge of the world is limited to their sensor perceptions and motor activities.
 - (b) The child is egocentric and cannot take on another person's perspective,.
 - (c) The child is fairly good at using inductive logic.
 - (d) The child can utilize abstract thought when solving problems and planning for future.

8. Stress Reactivity refers to -
 - (a) The initial behavioural or physiological response to a stressful event
 - (b) The time that it takes to return to a calm state following a stressful event.
 - (c) A mother's response to an infant's distress
 - (d) All of the above
9. Temperament is considered -
 - (a) A relatively unchanging style of interacting with environment
 - (b) An important indicator of cognitive potential
 - (c) A dynamic characteristic that develops over time
 - (d) To be determined by interactions with the social environment
10. Temperament is measured using -
 - (a) Parents questionnaire
 - (b) Infant observation
 - (c) Experimental procedures
 - (d) All of the above
11. According to Sigmund Freud, what is the correct order of the five stages of psychosexual development?
 - (a) Oral, Anal, Phallic, Early, Genital
 - (b) Oral, Anal, Phallic, Latency, Genital
 - (c) Anal, Phallic, Latency, Genital, Oral
 - (d) Phallic, Anal, Oral, Latency, Genital
12. An awareness that objects continue to exist when out of sight is called -
 - (a) Mental Images
 - (b) Sensory Motor
 - (c) Object Permanence
 - (d) Object understanding
13. One major difference between assimilation and accommodation is that assimilation -
 - (a) by a process which children use old methods to deal with new situations
 - (b) children change their thought process to meet the needs of their world
 - (c) children gain an understanding of the world around them
 - (d) individuals begin using hypothetical thinking skills
14. Maturity means -
 - (a) It is directly based on social cognitive learning
 - (b) It is the basis of all psychological and physiological development
 - (c) It is an automatic biological development of the body and nervous system that naturally unfolds over time.
 - (d) It is directly associated with genetic links.
15. According to Jean Piaget, what type of learning do individuals acquire during the formal operational stage?
 - (a) Abstract thought
 - (b) Symbolism
 - (c) Memorization Skills
 - (d) Visual Learning
 - (e) Auditory Learning
16. According to Jean Piaget, children understand the concept of symbolism during which stage of development?
 - (a) Sensory Motor
 - (b) Preoperational
 - (c) Concrete operational
 - (d) Formal Operational
 - (e) Operational
17. If individuals successfully solve their problems during each stage of life, they will develop good social skills. If they do not, their problem solving skills will be hindered, causing new problems at the next stage. Which psychologists will agree with this statement.
 - (a) Freud
 - (b) Piaget
 - (c) Erikson
 - (d) A & B
 - (e) A & C

18. According to Erikson teachers, friends and other people outside of the home first become important in shaping attitudes of a child during what psychosocial stage?
 (a) Autonomy Vs. Self Doubt (b) Initiative Vs. Guilt (c) Industry Vs. Inferiority (d) Integrity Vs. Despair (e) Trust Vs. Mistrust
19. I am in my early 50's. If I do not reach out to others especially young people, Erik Erikson say I will experience.
 (a) Shame (b) Depression (c) Isolation (d) Stagnation (e) Despair
20. In late adulthood, individuals experience a decrease in which of the following -
 (a) Sexual Desire (b) Cognitive Abilities (c) Creativity
 (d) Intellect (e) Compassion for others

Section - B

All questions are compulsory. Each question carry 2 marks. The word limit for each answer is of 20 words.

1. What is the meaning of human development ?
2. What is the meaning of self-concept?
3. What is Bandura's Social Learning Theory of development ?
4. How language development takes place?
5. What do you mean by Emotional development?
6. What is the role of Piagets theory in moral development?
7. How development takes place in adulthood?
8. What do you mean by developmental Psychopathologies?
9. What is the physiological basis of stress?
10. What is the meaning of Gerontology?

Section - C

Attempt any three questions. Each question is of 15 marks. The word should not exceed for each answer is not more than 500 words.

1. Describe different stages of human development?
2. What are research methods for studying human development?
3. Describe Bowlby's Ethological theory of Attachment?
4. What is the Piaget Cognitive Stage theory of development?
5. What do you mean by Autism? Discuss it causes and treatment?
6. What is stress? Discuss it causes and consequences.