

QUESTION BANK
BSC PSYCHOLOGY
SEMESTER -1
FOUNDATIONS AND METHODS OF PSYCHOLOGY

PART – A

Module 1: Perspectives in Psychology

1. What is Psychology?
2. Explain the Philosophical origin of Psychology?
3. Explain early Indian and Greek thoughts in Psychology?
4. Write Major ideas of a. Descartes b. Locke.
5. Explain Biological Origin of a. Darwin b. Genetics.
6. Schools of Psychology.
7. Different perspectives in psychology.
8. Branches of Psychology.
9. Pseudo-psychology.

Module 2: The Science of Psychology

10. Recall the Scientific approaches in psychology.
11. Goals of scientific enterprise.
12. Steps in scientific investigation.
13. What are the methods used in Psychology?
14. What are the factors and characteristics of experimental method?
15. What is placebo effect?
16. What do you mean by experimental effect?
17. Explain double blind procedure?
18. Differentiate between lab and field experiment.

Module 3: Sensation, Attention and Perception

19. What is meant by Sensation and Perception?
20. Define Psychophysics
21. Absolute threshold.
22. What is JND?
23. Perceptual defense.
24. Subliminal perception.
25. Define Attention.
26. What are the factors affecting attention?
27. Determine the phenomena associated with attention?
28. Differentiate between Top-down Vs. Bottom-up processes,
29. Perceptual organization
30. Depth perception
31. What are perceptual constancies and illusions of different types?
32. What is Colour perception?

33. What are the Perceptual styles used in psychology?
34. What is Habituation?
35. Explain the concept of Extra-sensory perception?
36. How can you enhance perceptual accuracy?

Module 4: Consciousness

37. Define Consciousness
38. What are the States of mind?
39. Why do people need to sleep, and how does sleep work?
40. Changes in consciousness: dream and sleep.
41. Stages of sleep.
42. Explain Altered states of consciousness.
43. Define meditation
44. Drug induced states.
45. Hypnosis.

Module 5: Personality Concept of personality.

46. Determinants of personality.
47. Early approaches in personality.
48. Modern theories of personality
49. Determine the psychoanalytic approach in personality.
50. Explain Freud's theory of personality.
51. Neo Freudian Approaches in personality.
52. Humanistic theories of personality.
53. Name and explain self and its concepts in personality.
54. What are the advantages and disadvantages of various measures of personality?

PART B

Module 1: Perspectives in Psychology

1. What is the definition of psychology as it exists today?
2. Explain the Philosophical origin of Psychology?
3. Explain early Indian and Greek thoughts in Psychology?
4. Write Major ideas of a. Descartes b. Locke.
5. Explain Biological Origin of: a. Darwin b. Genetics.
6. What ideas in philosophy and findings in natural science contributed to the establishment of psychology as an independent field?
7. According to structuralism, functionalism, and behaviorism, what should psychology study?
8. What are the major perspectives adopted by psychologists, and how do they differ?
9. Different fields of psychology?
10. Schools of Psychology.
11. Different perspectives in psychology.
12. Who were some of the earlier pioneers in psychology, and how did structuralism and functionalism differ?
13. What were the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism?

14. What are the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives, and what were the important contributions of Skinner, Maslow, and Rogers?

Module 2: The Science of Psychology

15. Why can psychology be viewed as a branch of science?
16. What values are central to the scientific method?
17. What defines psychology as a field of study, and what are psychology's four primary goals?
18. Why is psychology considered a science, and what are the steps in using the scientific method?
19. Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behaviour.
20. What is naturalistic observation?
21. How are naturalistic and laboratory settings used to describe behavior, and what are some of the advantages and disadvantages associated with these settings?
22. How are case studies and surveys used to describe behavior, and what are some drawbacks to each of these methods?
23. What is the correlational technique, and what does it tell researchers about relationships?
24. What are the steps involved in designing an experiment?
25. Explain the experimental hazards and ways to control these effects.
26. Why is random assignment of participants to conditions required in experiments?
27. What are experimenter effects and the double-blind procedure?
28. How do the placebo and experimenter effects cause problems in an experiment, and what are some ways to control for these effects?
29. What are some basic elements of a real-world experiment?
30. What are some ethical concerns that can occur when conducting research with people and animals?

Module 3: Sensation, Attention and Perception

31. What is the primary function of our sensory receptors?
32. What does the term absolute threshold refer to, and why is signal detection theory important?
33. What is a difference threshold?
34. Describe the difference and absolute thresholds.
35. Describe how light travels through the various parts of the eye.
36. Compare and contrast two major theories of color vision, and explain how color-deficient vision occurs.
37. Can subliminal messages affect our behavior?
38. What is the role of sensory adaptation in sensation?
39. What are the basic structures of the eye, and what is the physical stimulus for vision?
40. What are the basic functions of the visual system?
41. How do psychologists explain color perception?
42. Why is visual perception a hierarchical process?
43. What are the basic building blocks of visual perception?
44. What is the physical stimulus for hearing?
45. How do psychologists explain pitch perception?

46. How do we localize sound?
47. What is the physical stimulus for touch?
48. Where does the sensation of pain originate?
49. What is the basis for cultural differences in pain perception?
50. What role do cognitive processes play in the perception of pain?
51. What is the physical stimulus for smell?
52. Where are the sensory receptors for taste located?
53. What are the practical benefits of using ambient pleasant fragrance to solve real-world problems?
54. What information does our kinesthetic sense provide to the brain?
55. What information does the vestibular sense provide to the brain?
56. Why is selective attention important?
57. Why is it important to consider sensation and perception in the development of warnings?
58. Describe how we experience the sensations of touch, pressure, temperature, and pain.
59. Explain how we perceive depth using both monocular and binocular cues.
60. What role do Gestalt principles play in perceptual processes?
61. Explain Sensation and Perception?
62. Define: Psychophysics, Absolute threshold, JND, Perceptual defense, Subliminal perception.
63. Define Attention and what are the factors affecting attention?
64. Determine the phenomena associated with attention?
65. Differentiate between Top-down Vs. Bottom-up processes,
66. Explain Perceptual organization.
67. Explain Depth perception.
68. What are perceptual constancies and illusions of different types?
69. Explain Colour perception?
70. What are the Perceptual styles used in psychology?
71. Explain the concept of Extra-sensory perception?
72. How can you enhance perceptual accuracy?

Module 4: Consciousness

73. Explain Consciousness.
74. What are the States of mind?
75. Differentiate between the different levels of consciousness.
76. Why do people need to sleep, and how does sleep work?
77. Changes in consciousness: dream and sleep.
78. Identify the different stages of sleep.
79. Explain Altered states of consciousness.
80. Define meditation, Drug induced states.
81. Distinguish between physical dependence and psychological dependence upon drugs
82. Explain how hypnosis affects consciousness.

Module 5: Personality Concept of personality.

83. Explain determinants of personality.
84. Explain early approaches in personality.

85. State the modern theories of personality
86. Explain how the mind and personality are structured, according to Freud.
87. Distinguish among the five psychosexual stages of personality development.
88. Compare and contrast the learning theories of Bandura and Rotter.
89. Evaluate the strengths and limitations of the behavioral and social cognitive learning views of personality.
90. Name and explain self and its concepts in personality.
91. Identify the advantages and disadvantages of using projective personality tests.
92. Explain approaches in personality by Neo Freudians.
93. According to Jung, what is the collective unconscious?
94. To what aspects of Freud's theory did Horney object?
95. According to Adler, what is the role of feelings of inferiority in personality?
96. Explain the Humanistic theories of personality.
97. Evaluate the strengths and limitations of the humanistic view of personality.
98. Evaluate the strengths and limitations of the trait view of personality.
99. Identify the advantages and disadvantages of using interviews, behavioral assessments, and personality inventories to measure personality

PART C

Module 1: Perspectives in Psychology

1. What is Psychology? Explain the Philosophical origin of Psychology? Explain early Indian and Greek thoughts in Psychology?
2. Explain Biological Origin of: a. Darwin b. Genetics. Write Major ideas of a. Descartes b. Locke
3. Explain the different schools of Psychology.
4. Different perspectives in psychology.
5. Branches of Psychology.
6. Analyse the modern perspectives in psychology? a. Biological b. Psychodynamic c. Behaviouristic d. Humanistic e. Cognitive f. Evolutionary

Module 2: The Science of Psychology

7. Explain the Scientific approaches in psychology.
8. Goals of scientific enterprise.
9. Steps in scientific investigation.
10. Compare and Contrast between: Naturalistic observation, case study, survey, correlational studies.
11. Explain the importance of experimental method in the field of psychology?
12. What is a. placebo effect b. experimental effect?
13. Explain double blind procedure?
14. Differentiate between lab and field experiments.
15. Explain the research methods used in psychology.

Module 3: Sensation, Attention and Perception

16. Explain the concepts of Sensation and Perception?
17. Define a. Psychophysics b. Absolute threshold c. JND d. Perceptual defense e. Subliminal perception.

18. Define Attention, factors affecting attention and phenomena associated with attention?
19. Differentiate between Top-down Vs. Bottom-up processes,
20. Explain different Perceptual organization and define depth perception.
21. Explain perceptual constancies and illusions of different types?
22. What is Colour perception and explain the perceptual styles used in psychology?
23. Explain the concept of Extra-sensory perception? How can you enhance perceptual accuracy?

Module 4: Consciousness

24. Explain Consciousness and different States of mind?
25. Differentiate between the different levels of consciousness.
26. Explain the necessity of sleep.
27. Changes in consciousness: dream and sleep.
28. Explain different stages of sleep.
29. What happens during REM sleep?
30. How do the psychodynamic, physiological, and cognitive views of dreams differ?
31. Explain altered states of consciousness.
32. What is the difference between automatic processing and controlled processing? Explain.
33. How meditation works?
34. Explain the concept of Drug induced states.
35. Distinguish between physical dependence and psychological dependence upon drugs
36. Explain how hypnosis affects consciousness.

Module 5: Personality Concept of personality.

37. Explain the Concept of personality and its Determinants.
38. What role do personality traits and situational factors play in influencing human behavior?
39. Explain the psychoanalytic approach in personality.
40. Explain the Trait theories of personality.
41. Explain the humanistic approach in personality.
42. Explain the following: self concept, self efficacy, self control, self regulation.
43. Explain the different assessment of Personality.
44. Differentiate between objective tests and projective tests of personality?