

**STATE SELECTION BOARD
SYLLABUS (PSYCHOLOGY)
2018-19**

- UNIT I Introduction:-** Definition and Goals of Psychology, Key Perspectives in Psychology- Behavioral, Cognitive, Humanistic, Psychodynamic, and Sociocultural; **Biological bases of Behavior:** Structure and functions of Neuron, Communication within and between Neurons, Structure and functions of the Central Nervous System, Structure and functions of the Autonomic Nervous System; **Perception:** Nature of perceptual process, Figure-ground relationship, Laws of Grouping, Perceptual Constancies, Errors in perception, Perception of Depth and Distance; **Learning:** Nature and Principles of Classical Conditioning, Operant Conditioning and Observational Learning; **Remembering & Forgetting:** Sensory, Short Term and Long Term, Types of Memory- Episodic, Semantic, and Procedural; Causes of Forgetting- Interference, Repression and Amnesia.
- UNIT II Thinking & Reasoning:** Nature of Thinking process, Tools of thinking- Concepts, Categories, Prototypes, Schemas and Scripts; Reasoning Process- Inductive and Deductive reasoning; Decision making and Problem Solving; **Intelligence:** Theories of Gardner and Sternberg; Genetic and Environmental influences on Intelligence; Measuring Intelligence and Interpretation of Test scores; **Personality:** Theories of Personality- Psychoanalytic, Humanistic, and Socio-cognitive; Trait and Type approaches to personality; Biological and Socio-cultural determinants of Personality; Psychometric and projective assessment of personality; **Emotion:** Theories of Emotion- James-Lange; Cannon-Bard, Schachter-Singer and Opponent Process; **Motivation:** Theories of Motivation- Drive theory, Arousal theory, Expectancy theory and Need hierarchy theory.
- UNIT III Basics of Development:** Meaning, nature and types of Development; Principles of Development; Factors influencing Development; Perspectives of Development- Psychoanalytic, Mechanistic; and Organismic; **Life in Preparation:** Physical, Motor; Social and Emotional Development during Childhood and Adolescence; Piaget's theory of Cognitive Development; Kohlberg's stages of Moral development; **Self and Identity:** Emergence of Self, Structure of Self, Development of Personal Identity; Development of Self-control; Development of Gender Differences and Gender Roles. **Fundamentals of Abnormality:** Concept of Abnormality, Classification of Maladaptive Behavior- DSM- V; **Assessment Techniques:** Diagnostic tests; Rating Scales, and Projective Tests; **Disorders**

&Diseases: Personality Disorder- Paranoid, Schizoid and Dissociative; Anxiety disorder- Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Phobic Disorder, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder; **Mood disorder-**Major depressions, Bipolar disorder, Schizophrenia; **Therapy & Treatment:** Therapeutic Approaches-Psychodynamic and Cognitive Behavior therapy.

UNIT IV **Health Psychology:** Factors that led to the emergence of Health Psychology; Models of health and illness- Biomedical vs. Bio-psychosocial mode, Cognition model, Health Belief model, and Leventhal's Self-Regulatory model; Behavioral and Psychological correlates of illness; Approaches to promoting wellness; Behavioral Medicine; Children's Health issues- Autism and ADHD; Health issues Elderly- Depression and Dementia; **Counseling Psychology:** Theories of Counseling- Psychoanalytic, Humanistic, and Client Centered; Techniques of Counseling- Cognitive approach, Rational-Emotive approach, Behavioral Approach, Transactional Analysis; Counseling Processes- Counseling Relationship, Transference and Counter Transference; Students' Counseling- Goals, Roles and activities of the school and college counselor; **Positive Psychology:** Meaning and Goals of Positive psychology; Foundations of Positive Psychology- Positive Emotions, Positive Individual Traits and Positive Experiences; Factors that enhance positive functioning- Self-direction, Optimism, gratitude, Purpose, and mindfulness.

UNIT V **Social Psychology:** Attitudes- Nature, Characteristics and Functions of Attitude; Attitude Formation and Change; Attitude Measurement; Prejudices and Stereotypes- Nature and Components of Prejudice; Acquisition of Prejudices; Reduction of Prejudice; Group- Structure and Function; Group processes- Social facilitation, Social Loafing, Social Modeling, Conformity and Obedience; Leadership- Definitions, Types and Functions; Trait, Situational, Interactional and Contingency approaches to Leadership; **Organizational Behavior:** Structure and Functions of Organization; Common Organizational Designs, Management Roles, Functions and Skills; Work Motivation- ERG Theory, McClelland Theory, Cognitive evaluation theory, Goal Setting theory, Reinforcement Theory; **Psychological Statistics:** Measures of Central Tendency and Variability; Hypothesis Testing- Level of Significance, Type I and Type II error; 't' test for independent and Dependent Samples, Mann-Whitney 'U' Test, One way and Two way ANOVA, Kruskal-Wallis H test; Concept of Correlation & linear Regression; Rank order and Product Moment Correlation.

Recommended Books

- Baron, R. A. (2002). Psychology (5th Edition), New Delhi: Pearson Education.
- Baron. R.A., Byrne, D. & Bhardwaj. G (2010). Social Psychology (12th Ed). New Delhi: Pearson
- Berk, L. E. (2010). Child Development (8th Ed.). New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
- Carson R.C., Butcher J.N., Mineka, S., & Hooley J.M. (2007). Abnormal Psychology (13th Ed.). ND: Pearson Education.
- Ferguson, G.A. & Takane, Y. (1989). Statistical Analysis in Psychology & Education, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company, New Delhi
- Garrett, H. E. & Woodworth, R.S. (1985). Psychology in Statistics and Education, Vakils, Feffer & Simons Ltd. Mumbai
- Gibson, R.L & Mitchell M.H. (2003). Introduction to counseling and Guidance. 6th edn. Delhi: Pearson Education
- Gladding, S.T. (2009). Counselling: A comprehensive profession (6th Ed.). New Delhi: Pearson India
- Hilgard & Atkinson- Introduction to Psychology (2003) 14th Edition, Thomson Learning Inc.
- Hurlock, E. Developmental Psychology (1995). IV Edition. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
- Irwin G. Sarason, Barbara Sarason (2005). Abnormal Psychology. New Delhi: Prentice Hall Publication
- Kring, A.M., Johnson, S.L., Davison G.C. & Neale J.M. (2010). Abnormal Psychology (11th Ed.). NY: John Wiley
- Luthans, F. (2009). Organizational behavior. New Delhi: McGraw Hill.
- Mangal, S.K. (2002) Statistics in Psychology and Education. (2nd ed). New Delhi: Prentice – Hall of India.
- Mishra, G. (1990). Applied Social Psychology in India. ND: Sage
- Mishra, H.C. & Varadwaj, K. (2009). Counseling Psychology: Theories, Issues and Applications, Divya Prakashini, Samantapur, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- Morgan, C.T., King, R.A., Weisz, J.R., & Schopler, J. (2008). Introduction to psychology (7th edition) Bombay: Tata-McGraw Hill.
- Myers, David G. (2002). Social Psychology. 7th Edition, McGraw Hill Book Co.
- Papalia, Diane E., Sally Wendos Olds (2006). Human Development. 9th Edition. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill
- Rao, S. (2002). Counselling and Guidance (2nd Ed.). New Delhi: McGraw Hill.
- Robbins, S.P.; Timothy, A.J. & Vohra, N. (2012). Organizational Behavior, 15th Edn. Pearson Education: New Delhi
- Siegal, S. (1994). Nonparametric Statistics. McGraw Hill, New Delhi
- Snyder, C.R. & Shane, J.L. (2005). Handbook of Positive Psychology. .Oxford University Press
- Snyder, C.R., & Lopez, S.J. (2007). Positive psychology : The scientific and practical explorations of human strengths. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Snyder, C.R., & Lopez, S.J. (2007). Positive psychology : The scientific and practical explorations of human strengths. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Taylor, S.E. (2006). Health Psychology (6th Ed.). New York: Tata McGraw Hill
- Zimbardo, P.G. & Weber, A.L. (1997 Ed.)- Psychology- New York, Harper Collins College Publishers

STATE SELECTION BOARD
SAMPLE QUESTIONS IN PSYCHOLOGY
(For recruitment of Lecturers)
2018-19

- 1 The school of psychology that focused on identifying and examining the fundamental components of conscious experience, such as sensations, feelings, and images was
 (A) behaviorism (B) **structuralism** (C) humanism (D) psychoanalysis
- 2 As the spinal cord enters the brain it develops into the
 (A) Ventral Tegmental System (B) Pons (C) Cerebellum (D) **Medulla**
- 3 Sensory transduction is the process by which
 (A) sensory stimuli are analyzed (B) nerve fibers conduct sensory information (C) **physical energy is converted to biochemical energy** (D) information from different sensory modalities are compared
- 4 Social Learning Theory gives prominence to learning that occurs
 (A) by imitation (B) by modeling (C) vicariously (D) **all of the above**
- 5 Things that are heard and held as a brief in the sensory register are called -----
 (A) **echo** (B) icon (C) image (D) engram
- 6 A concept referring to an object having at least one of a number of features is _____ concept.
 (A) Relational (B) conjunctive (C) **disjunctive** (D) categorical
- 7 Having 47 chromosomes in each cell instead of 46 is a characteristic of
 (A) **Down syndrome** (B) Cretinism (C) Hydrocephaly (D) Microcephaly
- 8 Who is the pioneer that proposed the 16 basic dimensions of normal personality and devised a questionnaire (16PF) to measure them?
 (A) Carl Jung (B) **Raymond Cattell** (C) Gordon Allport (D) Julian Rotter
- 9 The first phase of the general adaptation syndrome is
 (A) exhaustion (B) resistance (C) **alarm** (D) adjustment
- 10 An organism's drive to reach a state of equilibrium is known as
 (A) balance production (B) internalization (C) tension reduction (D) **homeostasis**
- 11 The portion of the brain that appears to be the last area to mature fully is the
 (A) Hypothalamus (B) Corpus callosum (C) **Prefrontal cortex** (D) Occipital lobe
- 12 Studies of monkeys raised with artificial mothers suggest that mother-infant emotional bonds result primarily from mother providing infants with
 (A) the opportunity to explore (B) **body contact** (C) appropriate schemas (D) adequate nourishment
- 13 The psychodynamic explanation of depression is
 (A) unconscious motives (B) poor parenting (C) chemical imbalance (D) **anger turned inward**

- 14 In comparison to generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder is characterized by periods of distress that are
- (A) similar intensity but more prolonged (B) more intense and more prolonged (C) less intense and more prolonged (D) more intense and less prolonged
- 15 Because Tamanna has an unconscious sexual attraction to her father, she behaves seductively toward her therapist. Tamanna's behavior is most likely a form of
- (A) resistance (B) transference (C) misinterpretation (D) an unconscious defense mechanism
- 16 The theory of planned behavior is what type of model?
- (A) Social behavioral model (B) Cognitive behavioral model (C) Social cognition model (D) Social learning model
- 17 Which is **not** one dimension of five illness representation domains identified by Leventhal?
- (A) Timeline (B) Transmissibility (C) Control/cure (D) Consequences
- 18 Beck's Cognitive therapy for depression requires the individual to
- (A) Make an objective assessment of their beliefs (B) Keep a dream diary (C) Keep a mood diary (D) Set attainable life goals
- 19 It is generally believed that Cognitive Behavioral therapy changes
- (A) Thought processes (B) Behavior (C) Thoughts and behavior (D) Mood state
- 20 Which of the following is not one of the six main superordinate character strengths identified in positive psychology?
- (A) Humanity (B) Courage (C) Temperance (D) Consideration
- 21 The person who agrees to a small request initially is more likely later to comply with a larger demand. This describes the
- (A) door-in-the-face-effect (B) foot-in-the-door effect (C) low-ball technique (D) high-ball technique
- 22 _____ is called the father of scientific management.
- (A) Elton Mayo (B) Hendry Fayol (C) F.W. Taylor (D) Robert Owen
- 23 In an analysis of variance problem involving 3 treatments and 10 observations per treatment, $SSE = 399.6$. The MSE for this situation is
- (A) 133.2 (B) 13.32 (C) 14.8 (D) 30
- 24 If $r_{xy} = -0.84$ then $r_{yx} = ?$
- (A) 0.84 (B) -0.84 (C) 0.42 (D) -0.42
- 25 The predicted rate of response of the dependent variable to changes in the independent variable in regression is called
- (A) slope (B) intercept (C) residual (D) regression equation