

Question Bank
CC-1 (Introductory Psychology)
Unit-1

Objective questions

1. The first laboratory of experimental psychology was established at _____.
2. Psychology as a science is studied _____.
3. Psychology is the science of _____.
4. Behaviour means _____.
5. The science which studies the behaviour of the organism is called _____.
6. Watson define psychology as the science of _____.
7. _____ is the father of experimental psychology.
8. First psychological laboratory established in _____.
9. Wundt established the first psychological laboratory at _____.
10. _____ developed the behavioristic school of psychology.
11. Wundt published his book fundamental of psychological psychology in _____.
12. The role of unconscious in mental illness was advanced for the first time by _____.
13. Psychology is a _____ science.
14. Psychology as a science studies the experience and behaviour of _____.
15. The functional school of psychology advanced by _____.
16. Thinking is a branch of _____.
17. Functional school of psychology was advanced by _____.
18. Psychometry is a branch of _____.
19. Weber was a _____.
20. The term psychology is derived from two Greek words _____ and _____, which means soul and respectively.
21. Psychology has a _____ Past, but short history.
22. The S-O-R mechanism was made famous by _____.
23. From the day of Plato and Aristotle psychology had an intimate relationship with _____.
24. Clinical psychology is the branch of _____.
25. Psychology and _____ are sister discipline both coming under social science.
26. Science uses _____ method for the purpose of investigation.

27. The term organism includes all _____ beings.
28. C.G Jung developed the school of _____ psychology.
29. Educational Psychology is an applied branch of _____.
30. According to Darwin's theory of evolution man has descended from _____.
31. _____ psychology applies its principles and therapies to deviants and mentally disordered persons.
32. Educational psychology is primarily a psychology of the _____ and the thought.
33. _____ held that "Dream is the royal road to unconscious".

Short questions

1. S-O-R connection
2. Scientific Psychology
3. Psychology as mind
4. Structuralism
5. Functionalism
6. Behaviourism
7. R.S woodworth
8. Prescientific psychology
9. Definition of psychology according to Freud
10. J.B Watson concept
11. Scope of Psychology
12. Science of behaviour
13. Psychology is a science of soul

Long questions

1. Critically examine the historical background of modern psychology beginning from 1879.
2. Explain psychology as a science of consciousness.
3. What are the limitation of psychology as the science of soul? Give with illustrations as acceptable definition of Psychology.
4. Discuss the roots of psychology.
5. Discuss different perspectives of psychology.
6. Explain biological perspectives of psychology.
7. Explain Psychodynamic perspectives of psychology.
8. Explain behavioural perspectives of psychology.
9. Explain humanistic perspectives of psychology.

10. Discuss relationship of psychology with its different branches of psychology.

Unit-2

Objective type questions

1. The best method to analyse personal experiences is _____.
2. _____method is most suitable to study the migration of birds.
3. The data collected through _____method is most likely to suffer from researcher's bias.
4. Introspection is also called _____.
5. In the experimental method, psychologist manipulates _____variable.
6. All of the following are involved in the experimental method except _____.
7. _____ is a statement of the expected result.
8. The covert activities can be studied through _____observation.
9. In _____a person provides a verbal report after the mental activity cases.
10. _____method helps in establishing cause-and effect relationship.
11. _____experiences cannot be accessed through introspection.
12. An experimental situation always requires _____.
13. _____method is most scientific method in psychology.
14. In the experimental method, the psychologist keeps, _____ variables constant.
15. Crowd behaviour can be observed through the method of _____.
16. By _____ method, the overt activities are observed.
17. While using _____ method in psychology, one has to divide his attention between two mental activities.
18. Teacher's observation of students' behaviour in the classroom is an example of _____observation.
19. By randomly assigning subjects into different groups, the experimenter controls the effects of _____ variables.
20. Hypothesis is stated before deciding the_____.

Short-Type Questions

1. What are the limitations of the experimental method?
2. Write a note on subjective observation.
3. What is naturalistic observation?
4. What are the advantages of observational methods?
5. What is independent variable?
6. Examine the concept of dependent variable

7. Write a note on observation method.
8. Give an example of dependent variable.
9. What are the limitations of observational methods?
10. What is the purpose of correlational method?
11. Explain the concept of controlled variable
12. What are the merits of the experimental method?
13. Point out the limitations of the introspective method.
14. What are the limitations of the case-history method?
15. How is participant observation different from non-participant observation?
16. How can extraneous variables be controlled?
17. Briefly state the steps in the experimental method?
18. What is a control-group design?

Long Questions

1. What is observational method? Discuss the merits and limitations of different types of Observations.
2. Discuss the important features of the experimental method. What are the merits and limitations of this method?
3. What is subjective observation? Discuss its merits and demerits.
4. What is experimental method? Discuss how extraneous variables can be controlled?
5. Discuss the utility of and steps involved in the experimental method.
6. Explain the case-study method using a suitable example, and point out its merits and limitations.
7. Explain the utility of the correlational method with the help of an example.

Unit-3

1. The fatty substance that provides a protective coating to axons is called ____.
2. ____ contain neurotransmitters.
3. The autonomic nervous system is controlled by _____.
4. A sensory neuron is also called _____.
5. The primary cortical area for some thesis is located in the ____ lobe.
6. Motor neurons are also called _____ neurons.
7. _____ is a part of the autonomic nervous system.

8. The dendrites are at _____ of neurons.
9. _____ discovered the speech area in the brain.
10. _____ plays a significant role in emotional behaviour.
11. The receiving end of a neuron is called _____ .
12. Action potentials are recorded from _____.
13. Corpus callosum connects _____.
14. Unit of nervous system is _____.
15. The biological clock is located in the _____.
16. _____ is called the relay station of the brain.
17. _____ plays a key role in maintaining bodily homeostasis.
18. _____ receive stimulations from the internal body organs.
19. _____ coordinates reflex actions.
20. _____ is a part of the hindbrain.
21. Damage to _____ lead to coma
22. _____ controls the activities of the endocrine system.
23. Damage to the _____ increases exploratory behavior.
24. The _____ lobe contains the primary visual cortex.
25. _____ is not a method for studying brain functions.
26. The endocrine glands secrete chemicals known as _____.
27. _____ gland is located just below the hypothalamus.
28. Insulin is secreted by _____.
29. Kamallesh did not grow to be very tall. The doctor told his parents that _____ gland did not function properly.
30. If pancreas secretes too little insulin, it results in _____.
31. _____ is not a part of the endocrine system.
32. _____ regulates the functioning of other endocrine glands.
33. The sleep-wake cycle is regulated by the gland.
34. The corticoids are secreted by the _____.
35. Hormones secreted by the _____ controls body growth.
36. Thyroid plays an important role in regulating _____.
37. The gonads secrete chemical to regulate _____.

Short-Type Questions

1. What are the functions of the receptors?
2. What is reflex arc?

3. Briefly state the structures of a neuron.
4. What is reflex action?
5. What is the function of parasympathetic division?
6. How are dendrites different from terminal buttons?
7. Differentiate between receptors and effectors?
8. Explain all-or-none law.
9. What are the functions of hypothalamus?
10. What is the difference between afferent and efferent neurons?
11. What is the role of autonomic nervous system during emotion?
12. Discuss the functions of the spinal cord.
13. Briefly state the functions of a neuron.
14. State the divisions of the cerebrum.
15. What are the major divisions of the hindbrain?
16. Does the human brain act as a whole?
17. Explain the law of equipotentiality.
18. Explain the principle of mass action.
19. What is neuron?
20. Explain synapse.
21. Briefly state the major functions of the autonomic nervous system.
22. What is the function of the cerebellum?
23. Which part of the human brain is responsible for temperature regulation?
24. What is neural transmission?
25. What are the functions of the sympathetic division?
26. Why the pituitary is called the master gland?
27. Briefly state the functions of adrenal glands.
28. What important functions gonads serve in the endocrine system?
29. What happens when thyroid gland functions abnormally?
30. What are the functions of the pancreas?

Long Questions

1. Describe the structure and functions of a typical neuron with the help of a diagram.
2. Describe the structure and functions of the human brain.
3. Explain the structure and functions of the central nervous system.
4. Describe the structure and functions of the autonomic nervous system.

5. Describe the structure of a neuron and explain the process of neural transmission.
6. Discuss the different methods used for studying brain functions.
7. Describe the endocrine system along with the functions of its different parts.

Unit-4

Objective questions

1. The body's biological clock is located in the _____
2. _____ occurs when there is a chronic deficiency in sleep.
3. _____ cycles occur roughly once every 24 hours
4. _____ is one way in which people can help reset their biological clocks.
5. Growth hormone is secreted by the _____ while we sleep.
6. The _____ plays a role in controlling slow-wave sleep.
7. _____ is a hormone secreted by the pineal gland that plays a role in regulating biological rhythms and immune function.
8. _____ appears to be especially important for enhanced performance on recently learned tasks.
9. _____ is (are) described as slow-wave sleep.
10. Sleep spindles and K-complexes are most often associated with _____ sleep.
11. The _____ content of a dream refers to the true meaning of the dream.
12. _____ is loss of muscle tone or control that is often associated with narcolepsy.
13. An individual may suffer from _____ if there is a disruption in the brain signals that are sent to the muscles that regulate breathing.
14. _____ is another word for sleepwalking.
15. _____ occurs when a drug user requires more and more of a given drug in order to experience the same effects of the drug.
16. Cocaine blocks the reuptake of _____.
17. _____ refers to drug craving.
18. LSD affects _____ neurotransmission.
19. _____ is most effective in individuals that are very open to the power of suggestion.
20. _____ has its roots in religious practice.
21. Meditation may be helpful in _____.

22. Research suggests that cognitive processes, such as learning, may be affected by _____.
23. A dualist believes in _____.
24. Prolonged sleep deprivation can result in _____.
25. How long does a circadian rhythm last?
26. From birth to adulthood, the amount of sleep we need per night _____.
27. _____ waves are to wakefulness as _____ waves are to deep sleep.
28. What is another name for N3 stage sleep?
29. Caffeine is to _____ as alcohol is to _____.
30. If you were looking at an EEG recording of a sleeping person and noticed theta waves, which stage of sleep would that indicate?
31. I am watching my friend sleep. If I want them to be able to tell me about their dreams I should wake them during _____.
32. _____ increase activity in the CNS while _____ reduce it.
33. _____ behaviour is to unconscious as _____ behaviour is to conscious.
34. When it comes to a drug's "safety ratio" the bigger the ratio the, _____ drug.
35. Taking a stimulant will probably cause _____.
36. Hallucinogens typically mimic which neurotransmitter?
37. _____ is defined as persistent difficulty falling or staying asleep.
38. When our mental activity undergoes a change in quality or pattern, this is called a(n) _____.
39. The sleep-wake cycle is a(n) _____ rhythm, normally occurring every 24 hours.

Short questions

1. Why do people need to sleep, and how does sleep work?
2. What are the different stages of sleep, including the stage of dreaming and its importance?
3. How do sleep disorders interfere with normal sleep?
4. 5 Why do people dream, and what do they dream about?
5. How does hypnosis affect consciousness?
6. What is the difference between a physical dependence and a psychological dependence on a drug?
7. 8 How do stimulants and depressants affect consciousness and what are the dangers associated with taking them, particularly alcohol?
8. What are some of the effects and dangers of using narcotics and hallucinogens, including marijuana?
9. What are hypnagogic and hypnopompic hallucinations?

Long Questions

1. How do sleep disorders interfere with normal sleep?
2. Why do people dream, and what do they dream about?
3. How does hypnosis affect consciousness?
4. What is the difference between a physical dependence and a psychological dependence on a drug?
5. How do stimulants and depressants affect consciousness and what are the dangers associated with taking them, particularly alcohol?
6. What are some of the effects and dangers of using narcotics and hallucinogens, including marijuana?
7. What are hypnagogic and hypnopompic hallucinations?