

Question Bank

CC-10 (Psychological Assessment)

Unit-I

Long Questions (6 marks):

1. What do you understand by Scaling? What are the different methods of Scaling?
2. What is assessment? Discuss the different parameters of assessment.
3. What do you understand by psychological assessment? Discuss the nature and scope of human assessment.
4. Discuss the concept of scaling. Explain how the scaling is used in the psychological assessment.
5. What is psychological assessment? Discuss the historical origin and development of psychological testing and assessment by highlighting the Indian context.

Short Notes (75 words)

1. Meaning and definition of psychological assessment
2. Scope of psychological assessment
3. Psychological testing Vs. Psychological assessment
4. Tests and interview as tools of assessment
5. Parameters of psychological assessment
6. Portfolio and case history data as tools of assessment
7. Psychological scaling
8. Scales of measurement
9. Thurstone scale
10. Likert Scale
11. Guttman Scale
12. Nominal Scale
13. Ordinal Scale
14. Interval Scale
15. Ratio Scale

Short answer type (within one or two sentences)

1. What is portfolio?

2. What is a scaling method?
3. What is an ordinal scale?
4. What is a Nominal scale?
5. What is an Interval Scale?
6. What is a Ratio Scale?
7. What is reliability?
8. What is Validity?
9. What is objectivity of an item?
10. What is the full form of CAPA in terms of tools of assessment?

Objective Type:

1. Uniformity in the testing procedure, administration and scoring is known as _____ .
2. A Psychological assessment test becomes a standardized test when _____ are developed for the test.
1. A test having no or negligible cultural influence is known as _____ test.
2. The Likert scaling is otherwise known as 'Cumulative Scaling' or _____.
3. _____ scale is the simplest form of measurement.
4. Sex, nationality, occupation, religion, marital status are examples of: ----- variables.
5. The Scale, where absolute zero point is known, is popularly known as _____ scale.
6. The scales where the absolute zero point is unknown are termed as _____.
7. Weight, length, time and speed are some variables which can be measured on _____ scale.
8. Centigrade thermometers and scores on intelligence test come under _____ scale.
9. In the _____ scale, numbering or classification is always made according to similarities or difference observed with respect to some characteristic or property.
10. When observation/scores are arranged in ranks, generally they are in _____ scale.
11. In _____ scale, equal differences between numbers reflect equal differences in the property measured.
12. In _____ scale, the measures are expressed in equal units.
13. _____ scale, has absolute zero and all arithmetic operations are possible including multiplication and division.
14. The method of equal appearing interval is developed by _____.
15. The procedure of Thurstone scales is also known as the method of _____.
16. Likert scale is otherwise known as _____ scale.
17. Guttman scale is otherwise known as _____ scale.

Unit-II

Long Questions (500 words):

1. What is a psychological test? Describe the principles of test construction and the procedure of standardization.
2. What do you understand by Item Analysis? Describe different methods of conducting Item Analysis.
3. What is Reliability? Discuss different types of reliability.
4. What is Validity? Discuss different types of Validity.
5. What is a psychological test? Critically discuss how norms are important in the development of test construction.
6. What do you mean by norms? Describe and illustrate different types of norms.
7. What do you understand by psychological test? Describe different types of verbal and non-verbal tests are there in specific to Indian context.
8. Discuss the importance of individual and group test in psychological assessment. Elucidate it with suitable example from Indian context.
9. Discuss the similarities and differences among individual tests and group tests.
10. Discuss the concurrent validity of a test.

Short Notes (75 words)

1. Types of norms
2. Item formats
3. Item difficulty index
4. Item characteristics curve
5. Item discrimination Index
6. Standardization of test
7. Split-half method of reliability
8. Kuder-Richardson method
9. Internal consistency
10. Relationship between Reliability and Validity
11. Content validity
12. Construct validity
13. Individual test Vs Group test

14. Non-verbal test
15. Limitations of Verbal tests
16. Indian tests developed as a group test
17. 16 PF
18. Internal and External Validity

Short answer type (within one or two sentences)

1. What do you mean by reliability?
2. What do you mean by validity?
3. What is a group test?
4. What do you understand by performance test?
5. Is performance test similar to non-verbal test?
6. In split half technique, only odd even formula is been taken into consideration?
7. Name two Indian group tests.
8. Why Bhatia test of intelligence is called a 'battery'?
9. what is ICC in Item Analysis?
10. What is a culture fair test?
11. What is a test manual?
12. What do you understand by standardization?

Objective Type:

1. There is an _____ relationship between the measurement error and reliability.
2. The lesser the error of measurement, the _____ will be the reliability of a test.
3. _____ is the degree to which a measurement instrument gives the same results each time that it used, assuming that the underlying thing being measured doe not change.
4. _____ validity is the extent to which a test is subjectively viewed as covering the concept it purports to measure.
5. _____ validity ask the question "does the test measure the concept that it's intended to measure"?
6. _____ validity ask the question "is the test fully representative of what it aims to measure"?
7. _____ validity ask the question "do the results accurately measure the concrete outcome they are designed to measure"?

8. Item discrimination index is symbolized by the lowercase italicized letter _____.
9. _____ is a graphical display of the relationship between the probabilities of a correct response and the examinee's position on the underlying traits measured by the test.
10. _____ of the test refers to the uniform condition under which the test is administered and scored.

Unit-III

Long Questions (500 words):

1. Define Intelligence. Describe different tests used to measure the intelligence.
2. Define Intelligence. Describe different Indian tests used to measure the intelligence.
3. What is IQ? Discuss the Wechsler's Adult Intelligence Scale to measure the IQ level of a person.
4. Can Interest be measure? If so, describe different tests are used to measure the interest of a person.
5. Describe how we can measure the interpersonal interactions/ relationships by using different tests.
6. Critically discuss different inventories is being used to measure the personality of a person.
7. What do you understand by personality? Discuss different projective tests being used to assess the personality.
8. What are the projective and non-projective tests used to measure the personality? Discuss with its advantage and disadvantages.
9. Describe the Rorschach Ink Blot Test as a measure of personality.
10. Discuss the interview method of assessing the personality.

Short Notes (75 words)

1. FIRO-B
2. Johari Window
3. Projective test
4. WAIS
5. WAPIS
6. Individual tests
7. Group tests
8. Individual Vs. Group test
9. Nonverbal tests of Intelligence

10. Differential Ability Scale
11. Das-Naglieri Cognitive Assessment System
12. Otis-Lennon School ability test
13. Raven's Progressive Matrices
14. Raven's Colour Progressive Matrices
15. Strong Interest Inventories
16. Jackson Vocational Interest Survey
17. Vocational Preference inventory
18. Kuder Occupational Interest survey
19. MMPI
20. California Psychological Inventory
21. Bell's Adjustment Inventory
22. 16PF
23. State-Trait Anxiety Inventory
24. Difference between ordinary conversation and Interview
25. Clinical Interview
26. Word Association Test
27. Draw-a-Person Test
28. Rorschach Ink blot test
29. Thematic Apperception Test
30. Children's Apperception Test
31. Autobiography
32. Non-projective tests of personality
33. Situational tests
34. Observation as a method of personality
35. Constitutive Technique of projective tests
36. Constructive technique of projective tests
37. Interpretative technique of projective tests
38. Refractive technique of projective tests
39. Cathartic technique of projective tests
40. MBTI
41. Describe the index scores of WAIS-III

Short answer type (within one or two sentences)

1. What is the most popular test is being used for measuring the IQ of Children?
2. Name some projective tests being used to measure personality.
3. What are the four quadrants of Johari Window?
4. What is FIRO-B and FIRO-F?
5. What is 16 PF?
6. What is MBTI?
7. Examples of constitutive techniques of projective tests
8. Examples of constructive techniques of projective tests
9. Examples of interpretative technique of projective tests
10. Examples of refractive technique of projective tests
11. What is Draw-a-person test?
12. What are the subtests of WAPIS, developed by P. Ramalingaswami?
13. How many colour cards are being used in Rorschach Ink blot test?
14. How many cards are being used in Indian version of Thematic Apperception Test?
15. Write two limitations of projective tests.
16. Write two advantages of projective tests
17. What is standardized open ended interview?
18. What is closed, fixed response interview?
19. What is emotional intelligence?
20. What is test of assertiveness?
21. What are the three forms of Raven's Progressive Matrices?
22. What is K-ABC?
23. What is VIQ, PIQ and FSIQ?
24. What is formula to find out the IQ?
25. What is the full form of PASS?

Objective Type:

1. _____ developed Ink blot test.
2. _____ developed Thematic Apperception Test.
3. The Indian version of TAT is developed by _____.
4. _____ number of cards are used in Rorschach Ink blot test.
5. _____ number of cards are used in TAT.
6. There are _____ number of achromatic cards in Rorschach Ink blot test.
7. There are _____ bicoloured cards in Rorschach Ink blot test.

8. There are _____ multicoloured cards in Rorschach Ink blot test.
9. The method of Word Association is first clinically applied by _____.
10. _____ coined the term projective techniques.
11. The _____ technique enables subjects to project their internal feelings, attitudes, needs values or wishes to an external object.
12. According to Frank, projective techniques can be classified into five categories; Constitutive, Constructive, Interpretative, Refractive and _____.
13. In children's apperception Test, _____ figures are used in the pictures.
14. A personal and comprehensive document of an individual which can prove very useful in obtaining knowledge about his/her personality is known as _____.
15. MMPI is developed by _____.
16. A version of MMPI designed for adolescents is known as _____.
17. _____ developed 16PF.
18. _____ developed FIRO-B.
19. MMPI-2 has _____ clinical subscales.
20. MBTI is based on _____ typology theory.
21. State-traits Anxiety Inventory is a _____ item scale.
22. The Indian version of WAPIS is developed by _____.

Unit-IV

Long Questions (500 words):

1. What is classroom assessment? Describe and illustrate formative and summative assessment.
2. What is classroom assessment? Describe the characteristics of effective classroom assessment.
3. Describe the functions of classroom assessment with illustrations.
4. Describe the essay type tests as traditional classroom tests. Point out the advantages and limitations of essay type tests.
5. What are the rules for construction of essay tests? Describe the strategies for scoring/grading essays for controlling subjectivity inaccuracy.
6. What is meant by objective testing? Describe different types of objective questions with examples.
7. Describe the guidelines prescribed by Gronlund for the preparation of objective test items.
8. Describe the nature of objective type tests. State its merits and demerits.

9. Describe the similarities and differences between objective and essay tests.
10. Describe portfolio and projects as alternative to traditional classroom assessment procedures.
11. Describe different type of authentic classroom assessment procedures. State their merits and limitations.
12. Describe the process of evaluating portfolio and performance.
13. What do you mean by scoring rubrics? Describe the guidelines for developing a rubric.
14. What do you mean by grading? State the advantages and disadvantages of grades over marks.
15. Describe the effects of grades and grading on students.
16. Distinguish between norm-referenced and criterion-referenced grading as three bases of grading.
17. Describe the guidelines that may be followed by teachers for minimizing the detrimental effects of grades.
18. Examine the advantages of using computers in scoring and storing of information in assessment.
19. Describe the uses of computers for generation and delivery of tests.
20. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of scoring by hand and scoring by computers.

Short Notes (75 words)

1. Formative functions of assessment
2. Summative functions of assessment
3. Demerits of essay type tests
4. Disadvantages of objective tests.
5. Merits of Essay tests.
6. Merits of Essay test.
7. Authentic Assessment
8. Portfolio
9. Exhibitions
10. Bases of Grading
11. Impact of grading on students
12. CBSE grading system
13. Contract system
14. Uses of computers in classroom assessment
15. Electronic delivery of assessment

16. Structured questions
17. Electronic generations of tests.
18. Goals of computer assessment systems.
19. Grades and motivation
20. Marks or grade? Which one is better?

Short answer type (within one or two sentences)

1. What do you mean by grading?
2. Write two demerits of essay type tests.
3. Write two advantages of essay type tests.
4. Write two demerits of objective type tests
5. Write two advantages of objective type tests.
6. What is authentic assessment?
7. What do you mean by exhibitions?
8. What do you understand by norm referenced grading?
9. What are fixed response items?
10. What is free response item?
11. According to Reeves, what are the two major approaches in alternative assessment?
12. What is a project?
13. What do you mean by rubrics?
14. What is item banking?
15. What is an OMR?
16. What is CGPA?
17. What is comprehensive grading system?
18. What are the objectives of computer-based grading system?
19. Name the alternative assessment procedures for evaluating performance.
20. What is electronic delivery of tests?