

## Question Bank

### CC-4 (Processes of Human Empowerment)

1. Answer **all** the questions. Fill in the blanks. (4 X 1)

1. The other name of Sternberg theory is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. First scale of intelligence is developed by \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Lateral hypothalamus \_\_\_\_\_ hunger.
4. Second stage of motivational cycle is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Kohs Block Design is a \_\_\_\_\_ Test.
6. In WAIS verbal part have \_\_\_\_\_ subtests.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ internal state that activates, guide and maintain behavior over time.
8. eating disorder is characterized by eating large amount of foods.
9. Intelligence primarily consists of..... (motivational disposition, cognitive skills, emotional expressions, feelings).
- 10..... is regarded as the father of mental tests. (Stern, Binet, Gallon, Cattell).
11. When CA is equal to MA, the IQ is ..:..... (100, 90, 120, none of these).
- 12..... introduced the concept of mental age (Binet, Wechsler, Stern, Galton).
13. The average IQ of the population is ..... (80, 90, 100, 110).
- 14..... is not an important characteristic of a psychological test (reliability, validity, length, standardization).
- 15..... regarded intelligence as an innate general cognitive capacity (Galton, Spearman, Wechsler, Gardner).
- 16..... devised the concept of IQ (Binet, Stern, Galton, Guilford).
17. Those below an IQ of..... are considered mentally retarded (85, 70, 95, 110).
18. The theory of multiple intelligence was proposed by..... (Gardner, Spearman, Jensen, Das).

19. Architects have high..... intelligence (interpersonal, musical, spatial, linguistic).
20. The structure of intellect model was proposed by ..... (Jensen, Sternberg, Guilford, Gardner).
21. Two-factor theory of intelligence was given by ..... (Spearman, Sternberg, Thurstone, Cattell).
22. Person's acquired knowledge base refers to ..... (Level II ability, divergent thinking, fluid intelligence, crystallized intelligence).
23. The PASS model was given by..... (Sternberg, Gardner, Das, Jensen).
- 24..... developed triarchic theory of intelligence (Sternberg, Das, Piaget, Cattell).
25. Coding of information is associated with ..... (brain stem, lower part of cerebral cortex, frontal-temporal lobes, spinal cord).
- 26..... intelligence is known as practical intelligence (componential, contextual, experiential, crystallized).
27. Analyzing information to solve problems is ..... intelligence (componential, contextual, experiential, practical).
- 28..... refers to focusing one's consciousness on a stimulus (coding, attention, planning, successive processing).
- 29..... intelligence does not constitute a major component of Sternberg's theory on intelligence (componential, practical, fluid, experiential). Successful adaptation to one's environment reflects..... intelligence (contextual, experiential, spatial, intrapersonal).
30. Integrating stimuli into meaningful patterns involves ..... processes (successive, attentional, planning, simultaneous).
- 31..... developed Cognitive Assessment System (Piaget, Sternberg, Gardner, Das).

- 32.If a test yields the same results consistently, it can be called as ..... (reliable, valid, standardized, norm-referenced).
- 33.The cognitive-developmental approach to the study of intelligence owes its origin to ..... (Sternberg, Piaget, Guilford, Das).
- 34.What changes with age, according to Piaget, is called ..... (scheme, principle, conservation, adaptation).
- 35.Interpreting the external world through existing cognitive structures is called..... (assimilation, accommodation, organization, equilibration).
36. .... refers to the balancing process between assimilation and accommodation (adaptation, organization, conservation, equilibration).
- 37..... stage comes just before the formal operational stage (preoperational, concrete operational, sensorimotor, none of these).
38. .... is a characteristic of concrete operational child's thinking (propositional thinking, hypothetico-deductive reasoning, decentration, irreversibility).
39. Egocentric thinking is a characteristic of a ..... child (sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational).
- 40.Focusing attention on a single aspect of stimulus situation is called ..... (centration, deceleration, reversibility, seriation).
- 41.Class-inclusion problems are mastered during the .... stage (sensorimotor, concrete operational, preoperational, formal operational).
- 42.Retracing steps in thinking shows ..... (decentration, conservation, seriation, reversibility).
- 43.Child acquires the concept of conservation during the ..... stage (formal operational, sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational).
- 44.The correlation between the IQs of the identical twins reared together is ..... (.72, .86 .65, .76).

45. .... favors a strong genetic influence on intelligence (Jensen, Skeels, Scarr, Locke)
46. Person's genetic heritage is called ..... (phenotype, genotype, intelligence, prenatal).
47. .... believed that intelligence runs in families (Jensen, Locke, Freud, Galton).
48. Child's intellectual skills are facilitated if the parents are..... (supportive, disciplined, authoritarian, restrictive).
49. According to ..... 80 percent of intelligence is inherited (Guilford, Galton, Jensen, Binet).
50. .... was a pioneer of intelligence testing in India (Bhatia, Sharma, Das, Mohsin).
51. .... is regarded as a culture-fair test of intelligence (WAIS-R, Stanford-Binet, Raven's Progressive Matrices, WISC-R).
52. The term self can be classified under three categories like the real, the possible and the \_\_\_\_\_. (thymself, myself, ideal self)
53. The Indian concept of self focuses more on the concept of \_\_\_\_\_. (Soul, body, mind).
54. Indian conceptualization of 'Jiva' or 'Prana' consists of \_\_\_\_\_ layers. (three, four, five).
55. The 'outer self' is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_ self. (real, external, ideal).
56. The first approach to study human personality is called as the \_\_\_\_\_ approach. (Type, trait, psychodynamic).
57. Kretschmer's classification of personality consists of Asthenic, Pkynic and (Phlegmatic, Atheletic, Sanguine) type.
58. Jung's classification of personality type includes Extroverts, Introverts and \_\_\_\_\_. (Experts, Genius, Ambiverts).

- 59.G. Allport talked about three types of personality traits like the secondary, cardinal and \_\_\_\_\_ traits. (functional, autonomous and central).
60. According to Freud, the dynamic aspects of human mind consists of the Ego, the super Ego and \_\_\_\_\_. (Conscious, sub-conscious, the Id).
61. Freud believed that the unconscious state of mind constitute about (70%, 80%, 90%) of our mind.
62. The Ego is guided by \_\_\_\_\_ principle. (Pleasure, reality, morality)
63. The first three stages of psychosexual development of Freud consists of the oral, anal and \_\_\_\_\_. (Latent, Phallic, genital).
64. The Book named 'Interpretation of Dreams' was written by \_\_\_\_\_. (Carl Jung, Freud, Adler).
65. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a Neo-Freudian. (Allport, Erik Erickson, Erich Fromm).
66. According to Freud, dreams are connected with our \_\_\_\_\_. (past, present, future).
67. Client-centered therapy was developed by \_\_\_\_\_. (Freud, Watson, Rogers).
68. The term projection literally means \_\_\_\_\_. (Throwing in, throwing out, being neutral).
69. Word Association Test (WAT) was developed by \_\_\_\_\_. (Jung, Cattell, Galton).
70. The Rorschach Ink-Blot test consists of \_\_\_\_\_ standard symmetrical inkblots. (10,15,20).
71. The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) was developed by \_\_\_\_\_. (Eysenck, Jung, Murray and Morgan).
72. In Sentence Completion Test (SCT), the \_\_\_\_\_ method is used to collect information from the subject. (controlled, Experimental, Free Association).

73. The Rosenzweig Picture Frustration Test (RPFT) consists of \_\_\_\_\_ cartoons. (14,24,34).
74. The Draw-a-person test was developed by \_\_\_\_\_ (Horney, Morton Prince, Machover).
75. Projective tests measure \_\_\_\_\_ traits of personality. (surface, source, bodily).
76. \_\_\_\_\_ used the term Projection. (Freud, Frank, Federer).
77. Rating scale can be relative or \_\_\_\_\_. (ordinal, central, relative).
78. Today more than \_\_\_\_\_ personality tests are available. (250, 550, 650).
79. Personality is a \_\_\_\_\_ concept. (subjective, objective, dynamic).

**2. Answer any Two questions within 2 to 3 sentences.**

1. Individual test
2. Non-verbal test
3. Intrinsic motivation
4. What is performance-reward relationship?
5. What is approach-approach conflict?
6. WAIS
7. What is intelligence?
8. State some basic characteristics of intelligent persons.
9. What is reliability?
10. State the basic requirements of a psychological test.
11. Explain the concept of mental age.
12. What was the contribution of Wechsler to intelligence testing?
13. What is psychometric approach?
14. Name the seven primary mental abilities, according to Thurstone.
15. What is interpersonal intelligence?

16. What is the structure of intellect model?
17. Name Gardner's eight types of intelligence.
18. What is intra-personal intelligence?
19. What is Spearman's contribution to the field of intelligence?
20. Distinguish fluid from crystallized intelligence.
21. Distinguish Level I from Level II ability.
22. What is information-processing approach?
23. State the three major components of intelligence according to Sternberg.
24. What is practical intelligence?
25. What is planning?
26. Distinguish simultaneous from successive processing.
27. What is experiential intelligence?
28. What is componential intelligence?
29. Who is an intelligent person according to Sternberg?
30. What is tacit knowledge?
31. State the PASS processes.
32. What is contextual intelligence?
33. Is coding required for planning?
34. What are the four stages of development, according to Piaget?
35. Explain the concept of scheme.
36. Explain the process of adaptation.
37. What is equilibration?
38. What are called functional invariants? 3. Distinguish between assimilation and accommodation.
39. Why is cognitive organization important?
40. State two major accomplishments of sensorimotor children.
41. What is conservation?

- 42.State two important characteristics of preoperational thinking.
- 43.Explain the concept of centration.
- 44.Explain the concept of irreversibility.
- 45.What is formal operational thinking?
- 46.Mention two major criticisms against Piaget's theory.
- 47.What is propositional thinking?
- 48.Distinguish phenotype from genotype.
- 49.What is nature-nurture debate?
- 50.What are Jensen's views regarding determinants of intelligence?
- 51.What are prenatal influences on child's intellectual development?
- 52.Mention four important environmental determinants of intelligence.
- 53.Do boys differ from girls in intelligence?
- 54.Are personality dispositions related to intelligence?
- 55.What is emotional intelligence?
- 56.Who are intellectually gifted?
- 57.Who are mentally retarded children?
- 58.How many categories of mentally retarded children are there?
- 59.Mention two limitations of IQ tests.
- 60.Is Raven's Progressive Matrices Test a culture-fair test of intelligence?
- 61.Practical intelligence
- 62.Self-actualization
- 63.Musical Intelligence
- 64.Motivational cycle
- 65.Interpretation of IQ
- 66.Motivation Cycle
- 67.Arousal Theory of Motivation
- 68.Practical Intelligence



69. Cross cultural issues in testing intelligence.
70. Difference between feeling and emotion.
71. Explain the term self.
72. Define personality.
73. What do you mean by the term self-esteem ?
74. What is self-awareness?
75. Mention about the Panchakoshas.
76. What are the different approaches to study personality ? Mention their names.
77. Explain the meaning of the term 'type' and 'trait'.
78. Mention the characteristics of Extroverts.
79. Write the general characteristics of Introverts.
80. How could you explain the term "Ambiverts" ?
81. Differentiate between source traits and surface traits.
82. Write about the central traits as explained by G. Allport.
83. What do you know about cardinal traits ?
84. Explain the concept of 'psychotism' as described by Eysenck.
85. Mention the 'Big Five Dimensions' of personality.
86. Write about the dynamic and topographical classification of personality as described by Freud.
87. What are the different stages of psychosexual development ?
88. What do you mean by defense mechanisms ?
89. Mention about any two defense mechanisms.
90. Write the names of the Eight psychosocial stages of development as stated by Erik Erickson.
91. What do you mean by the term reinforcement and punishment ?
92. State the concept of 'heirarchy of needs' according to Maslow.

93. What are the characteristics of Type 'A' personality ?
94. Mention the characteristics of Type 'B' personality ?
95. What are the characteristics of Type 'C' personality ?
96. What do you mean by assessment of personality ?
97. What are the difference between the psychometric and projective tests of personality?
98. Mentions the names of some psychometric tests used for measuring personality.
99. What are the different types of projective tests of evaluating personality ?
100. Write about the advantages of Interview technique of assessing personality.

**4. Answer the following question within 500 words.**

1. Discuss Sternberg theory of Intelligence.
2. Define Intelligence. Critically explain the theory of Sternberg with suitable examples.
3. Define Intelligence. Describe Gardner's theory of Intelligence.
4. What is Motivation? Write briefly about Drive theory and Expectancy theory of motivation.
5. What is emotion? Explain James-Lange and Cannon-bard theory of emotion.
6. Discuss Gardner theory of Intelligence.
7. Discuss the expectancy theory of Motivation.
8. Discuss Maslow's theory of motivation.
9. What are the basic assumptions that Freud makes about the human mind?
10. Describe three defence mechanisms.
11. What is the Oedipal conflict?
12. How did the neo-Freudians' theories differ from Freud's theory?

13. Define intelligence and briefly discuss different approaches to the study of intelligence.
14. What is intelligence? Discuss Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences.
15. Critically examine Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence.
16. Explain in detail Das's PASS theory of intelligence.
17. What is intelligence? Discuss the factors affecting intelligence.
18. Discuss Piagetian conception and theory of intelligence.
19. Critically examine whether or not intelligence is determined by hereditary or environmental factors.
20. Elucidate different theoretical positions regarding whether intelligence is unitary or multifaceted.
21. Discuss the nature-nurture controversy in intelligence.
22. Explain the concept of self. Discuss about different types of self.
23. Define personality. Describe the 'trait' approach to study personality.
24. What are the different approaches to study personality ? Briefly discuss the psychodynamic approach.
25. Discuss Jung's classification of personality.
26. State the contributions of G. Allport to explaining human personality.
27. Briefly discuss 'Big Five Dimensions' of personality.
28. Explain Freud's theory of psychosexual development.
29. What do you mean by defense mechanisms ? Discuss any three such mechanisms.
30. What do you mean personality types ? Mention the characteristics of Type A, Type B and Type C personality.
31. What do you mean by assessment of personality? Briefly discuss any three psychometric tests of assessing personality.
32. What do you mean by projective techniques ? Discuss the administration of the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) for assessment of one's personality.

33. What are the different types of projective techniques ? Briefly discuss about the Rorschach Ink-Blot Test.
34. Explain the concept of motivation.
35. What are the biological bases of hunger and thirst needs?
36. How do the needs for achievement, affiliation, and power influence the behaviour of adolescents? Explain with examples.
37. What is the basic idea behind Maslow's hierarchy of needs? Explain with suitable examples.
38. Does physiological arousal precede or follow an emotional experience? Explain.
39. Is it important to consciously interpret and label emotions in order to explain them? Discuss giving suitable examples.
40. How does culture influence the expression of emotions?
41. Why is it important to manage negative emotions? Suggest ways to manage negative emotions.
42. How do you define personality? What are the main approaches to the study of personality?
43. What is trait approach to personality? How does it differ from type approach?
44. How does Freud explain the structure of personality?
45. How would Horney's explanation of depression be different from that of Alfred Adler?
46. What is the main proposition of humanistic approach to personality? What did Maslow mean by self-actualisation?
47. Discuss the main observational methods used in personality assessment. What problems do we face in using these methods?
48. What is meant by structured personality tests? Which are the two most widely used structured personality tests?

49. Explain how projective techniques assess personality. Which projective tests of personality are widely used by psychologists?
50. Arihant wants to become a singer even though he belongs to a family of doctors. Though his family members claim to love him but strongly disapprove his choice of career.
51. Using Carl Rogers' terminology, describe the attitudes shown by Arihant's family.