

S. No.	Questions	Marks
	EGO	
1	Name the principles governing Id, Ego and super-ego	10
2	Define Id, Ego and Superego.	5
3	Id, ego and superego	5
4	What is meant by "Defence mechanisms of the ego"? Name them. Explain any four defence mechanisms in detail with examples.	10
	LEARNING	
1	brief note on Insight learning.	5
2	Define learning. Explain some of the effective ways to learn.	5
3	Define learning. Describe effective study habits in detail.	15
4	Insight learning	5
5	Define learning and explain the differences and similarities between classical conditioning and operant conditioning.	15
6	What is latent learning?	3
7	Four concepts of learning.	5
8	Kinds of learning.	5
9	List out the effective ways of learning.	5
10	Trial and error learning	5
11	Define learning and list the differences and similarities between classical and operant conditioning.	10
12	Explain Thorndike's trial and error learning and laws of learning	10
13	Define Learning. Explain the various effective ways by which a student can enhance his learning skills.	10
14	The Laws of Learning.	5
15	What is cognitive learning?	3
16	Explain types of learning.	3
17	How learning takes place according to Classical conditioning theory? What are the therapeutic advantages	10
18	Trial and error learning	5
	INTRODUCTION	
1	Describe any three schools of psychology.	5
2	Schools of Psychology	5
3	short notes on Schools of psychology	5
4	Any FIVE schools in psychology	5
5	Describe the organizational principles in psychology.	5
6	Define psychology. Explain the branches of psychology	15
7	Define psychology. Explain the merits and demerits of it.	15
8	Any Five Branches in psychology.	5
9	Write about the importance of the knowledge of Psychology in Physiotherapy profession.	10
10	Define psychology. Explain the branches of psychology	10
11	Use of psychology in physiotherapy.	3
12	Is psychology and applied science? Explain its importance in the practice of physiotherapy.	10
13	Define psychology and various methods and its merits and demerits.	10
14	brief note on Methods in Psychology.	5
15	What is psychology? Write about nature of psychology and any two subfields of psychology.	5
	ADOLESCENCE	
1	Discuss the common causes of family friction during adolescence	3
2	short notes on Adolescence.	5
3	Write about psychophysiological changes during adolescence.	3
	PERCEPTUAL	
1	short note on Perceptual process.	5
2	short notes on Perceptual constancies.	5
3	State Gestalt principle Perceptual organisation.	3
4	Gestalt psychology of perceptual organisation.	3
5	Perceptual constancies.	5
	BHATIA	
1	short notes on Bhatia's performance test.	5
2	Bhatia's battery of performance tests.	5
	ATTENTION	
1	Define Attention and explain the factors determining attention.	5
2	External factors of attention.	5
3	Name the three types of attention.	5
4	Attention.	5
5	Attention.	5
6	Define Attention. Discuss the factors determinants attention	10
7	Types of Attention	5
8	External factors of attention.	5
9	Attention deficit hyperactive disorder.	5
10	External factors of attention	5
	PERSONALITY	
1	brief note on Heredity and Personality.	5
2	short notes on Freud's basic concepts of personality.	5
3	Define personality. Explain various ways to assess Personality.	5
4	Define heredity and environment. Explain their role in relation to physical characteristics, intelligence and personality.	10
5	Define personality. Describe briefly and explain the assessment of personality in projective test.	10

6 Explain how personality is determined with reference to psychoanalytic theory.	10
7 Heredity and Personality	5
8 Borderline personality disorder	3
9 Psycho-sexual development stages of personality	5
10 Define personality Erikson's developmental stages.	15
11 An individual's personality is the product of interaction between heredity and environment. Explain	15
CONFLICT	
1 short note on frustration and conflict.	5
2 Conflicts.	5
3 Types of conflict.	5
4 Conflict and its types.	5
5 Explain different types of conflicts with examples.	5
6 Discuss briefly giving examples, types of conflicts.	10
7 What is a conflict? Write about two types of conflict.	3
8 Conflicts	5
9 Define conflict and explain different types of conflict with examples.	15
MOTIVES	
1 short notes on Primary motives.	5
2 short note on secondary motives.	5
3 Name the four Psycho-social motives	5
4 Secondary Motives	5
EMOTIONS	
1 short notes on Physiological changes during emotions.	5
2 brief note on Physiological changes in emotion.	5
3 Physiological changes of emotions.	5
4 Psychological changes in emotion.	5
5 Difference between Emotion and feeling.	5
6 Physiological changes during emotion.	5
7 Physiological changes of emotion	5
8 How emotions affect the human body? Explain the theories.	5
9 State "Cannon-Brad" theory of emotions.	5
10 What are the sources of emotions?	5
11 What are emotions? Name the basic types of emotions and also the theories of emotions.	5
12 Theories of Emotions.	5
13 Physiological changes of emotion	5
14 Changes during Emotions	5
15 Physiological changes in emotion.	5
PROJECTIVE	
1 short notes on Projective techniques.	5
2 Projective Tests.	5
3 Projective tests	5
4 Projective techniques	3
5 Projective technique	5
PERCEPTION	
1 Principles of perception	5
2 Figure ground perception.	5
3 Define Perception. Name the factors affecting perception. Describe them with the help of examples	5
4 Define perception. Describe principles of perception.	15
OLD AGE	
1 short note on old age.	5
2 Old age.	5
3 Old age.	5
FRUSTRATIONS	
1 brief note on Frustrations.	5
2 Define frustration. Explain sources and solutions for frustrations	10
3 Reactions to Frustration.	5
4 Solutions for frustration	5
5 Sources of frustration.	5
6 Frustration	5
HALLUCINATIONS AND ILLUSION	
1 short notes on Difference between hallucination and illusion.	5
2 Difference between illusion and hallucination.	5
3 Illusion & Hallucination	5
4 Difference Hallucination between Illusion and	5
5 Illusion.	3
6 Hallucinations.	5
7 Hallucinations.	3
MOTIVATION	
1 Define motivation. Explain the role of primary and secondary motives in motivation.	10
2 Define motivation. Explain the physiological and psychological motivation in detail.	10
3 Define motivation. Explain the role of primary and secondary motives in motivation.	10

4 Define motivation. Explain the role of primary and secondary motives in motivation.	10
5 Define motivation. Explain physiological and psychological motivation in detail.	15
INTERVIEW	
1 Interview.	5
2 Interview method	5
3 Interviews.	5
4 Interview method	5
5 Interview	5
INTELLIGENCE	
1 Concept of IQ.	5
2 brief note on Intelligence tests.	5
3 Define Intelligence.	5
4 Intelligence tests	5
LEADER	
1 short notes on Characteristics of a leader.	5
2 List any four qualities of leadership.	5
3 Qualities of leadership.	5
4 Qualities of a good leader.	5
DEVELOPMENT	
1 Psychosexual stages of development	5
2 Psychosexual development	5
3 Psychosexual stages of development.	5
DELUSION	
1 Delusions.	5
2 Delusions.	5
3 Describe types of delusions.	3
4 Delusions.	3
THINKING	
1 Steps in creative thinking.	5
2 Tools of Thinking	5
3 Creative thinking	5
4 Define thinking. Explain the steps of creative thinking of a creative person.	15
MEMORY	
1 Note on long term memory.	3
2 Write about types of memory.	5
3 Theories of memory.	5
SCHIZOPHRENIA	
1 Describe types of Schizophrenia.	3
2 List out different characteristics of schizophrenia.	5
3 What is the difference between normal and abnormal psychology? Describe the condition Schizophrenia.	5
4 Paranoid schizophrenia	5
CONDITIONING	
1 short notes on Difference between classical conditioning and operant conditioning.	10
2 Outline Pavlov's salivary conditioning procedure and explain classical conditioning theory.	10
3 Classical conditioning.	5
4 Explain classical conditioning according to Pavlov's experiment.	5
5 Describe classical conditioning and its effect on human life.	5
6 Classical conditioning.	5
WAIS	
1 Expand: WAIS, WISC, and RPM.	5
2 WAIS	5
DISORDERS	
1 Panic disorder	5
2 Major depressive disorder	5
3 Management of panic disorder	3
4 Clinical features of adjustment disorder	3
5 Dissociative disorders	5
6 Treatment and management of addictive disorders.	5
OCD	
1 OCD	5
2 What is OCD?	3
RAS	
1 Role of RAS.	5
2 Role of RAS.	5
SENSES	
1 List the senses.	5
2 List the senses.	5
3 Sensation.	5
4 Kinesthetic sensation	5
CREATIVITY	
1 Creativity.	5

2 Traits of creative thinker	5
4 brief note on Traits of creative person.	5
5 List four traits of creative people.	5
6 PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS	
1 short notes on Psychological needs.	5
2 Psychological needs.	5
HERIDITY AND ENVIROMENT	
1 Heridity & Environment	5
2 Heridity and environment	5
3 Heridity and environment	5
RATIONALIZATION	
1 Rationalization	5
2 Rationalization, projection.	5
3 Rationalization	5
DEVELOPMENT	
1 Erikson's developmental stage.	5
2 What is development? Mention the stages of development.	5
INFANCY	
1 Discuss the postnatal adjustment of newborns.	3
2 short note on Infancy.	5
3 Infancy.	5
DISPLACEMENT	
1 short notes on Defense mechanism through reaction formation, displacement, projection	5
2 short note on displacement.	5
3 Displacement.	5
CONTROVERSY	
1 short notes on Nature-Nurture Controversy,	5
2 Nature Vs Nurture Controversy.	5
ATTIDUTE	
1 Attitude.	5
2 Change of attitude.	5
DEFENCE	
1 Describe use of defense mechanism.	3
2 What are defence mechanism.? Give 2 examples .	3
3 Defense mechanism	5
4 Write about three different types of defense mechanism.	3
1 brief note on Psychoanalytic theory.	5
2 Distinguish between positive and negative reinforcement.	5
3 Maslow's hierarchy needs	5
4 Counselling.	5
5 Control of Anxiety.	5
6 Expand M.M.P.I and B.A.I.	5
7 Expand WISC and RPM.	5
8 Childhood	5
9 Explain clearly about culture induced symptoms & disease and sub culture of medical workers	10
10 Counselling.	5
11 Name the five Psycho sexual stages.	5
12 Inventory method.	5
13 Hunger.	5
14 Structuralism.	3
15 Biological needs.	3
16 Clinical features of depression.	5
17 Alzimer's dementia.	5
18 Why we forget in day to day life?	3
19 Explain STM in detail.	3
20 Explain adjustment problem in early and late childhood.	3
21 Empty nest syndrome.	5
22 Write a note on effect of stress on our body.	3
23 Discuss the role of interference in forgetting.	3
24 Methods used to study behaviour.	3
25 General adaptation syndrome.	3
26 Levels of mental retardation.	5
27 Discuss the common unfavorable attitudes towrds the unborn child.	5
28 Insominia	3
29 Lithium	3
30 Group therapy	3
31 Alcohol withdrwal	3
32 Anorexia nervosa	5
33 Etiology of ADHD	3
34 Postpartum psychosis	3

35	Premature ejaculation	3
36	Mood stabilizers	5
37	Aetiology of anorexia nervosa.	5
38	Study habits	5
39	Experimental method	5
40	Psychotherapy	5
41	short notes on Concept formation.	5
42	Abnormal psychology	