



## Important Pointers

### 1. Emergence of psychology & personality concepts

- Eastern psychological systems basics: Bhagavad gita, Buddhism, Sufism, Vidya and Avidya in spirituality, Yogic system:
- 6 schools of Indian philosophy- vaisheshika, nyaya, samkhya, yoga, purva mimamsa, vedanta/uttara mimamsa (teach basic logic of it, founder of the school. Questions come on directly who is the founder, a specific term like above or what's the belief of this school)

### 2. Research Methodology

- Operational definition, hypothesis & types, types of variables
- Paradigms of research (qualitative vs quantitative, simulated, basic vs applied, mixed method), grounded theory, focus groups, Field studies and field experiments
- Survey and types of survey
- Observational/correlational research designs
- Experimental research designs (within group & between group)
- Quasi-experimental research designs
- Different research biases and effects (very frequently asked eg: hawthorne effect)
- Factor analysis, types of rotation (important to understand and remember basic logic of which rotation is for what and names of few important methods) , psychological scaling (4 basic methods logic in short) and notes of psychophysical scaling.

### 3. Statistics

- No solving of questions, ONLY concept clarity. Questions will come on the connection between RM and Stats, so focus will be on that while teaching. For eg, which anova works with matched pair design?
- Simply take up a glossary of all stats concepts and explain the difference in them and what is applied when, no need for details
- -calculation of sd, z score, percentile and percentile ranks as they might be asked in relation to testing.
- -Descriptive stats: mean, median, mode, sd, range, qd, skewness, kurtosis
- -ndc doesn't come directly but important to understand sem concepts in short
- -standard error of mean & its measurement
- -correlation and its types (conceptual difference and when they are used: biserial, pt. biserial, Tetrachoric, phi coefficient, etc), regression

- -t tests and t statistics
- -f statistics: types of anova
- -advanced stats: manova, mancova, canonical crr, pathway analysis, structural equation modelling, etc
- -non parametric tests conceptual understanding

#### **4. Testing**

- -types of tests
- -item construction, item analysis concepts: paragraphs can come on this like factor analysis, so proper understanding of the entire concept is important for net jrf.
- -reliability and types with examples of famous tests
- -validity and types with examples of popular tests
- -norms and types with examples of proper tests
- -Wechsler, binet, mmpi, 16pf, any other popular test: Basic understanding of concepts involved, their mean, sd (sometimes we are asked to calculate z score, iq for wechsler and if we know the formula, and mean and sd, its quick, sure shot marks)
- -projective test concept, basics of rorschach interpretation, tat concepts which can be asked
- -trait theory logic, concept of neo ffi, 16pf, allport theory.
- -clinical tests like msmi, scid basics, only exam based

#### **5. Biological basis of behavior**

- -just simply take up cicarelli ka chapter on biology
- If that's done like a bible, we are good to go.
- -basic of neuropsychological techniques (very basic understanding)

#### **6. Attention, perception, memory, learning and forgetting**

- -models and types of attention in short
- -Gestalt principles of perception, illusions and concepts of it (cicarelli content on perception)
- -signal detection theory concept
- -learning theories and concepts of thordike, guthrie and hull
- -who used which animal and w' name of the experiment (important for match the pairs)

- -cc, different types of conditioning: delayed,trace,forward,backward,etc only explanation and understanding.
- -Oc, positive and negative reinforcement and punishment, schedules of reinforcement (variable and fixed,interval and \_\_\_)
- -latent learning, observational, insight learning theorist, experiment ,animal or toll used.
- -memory: sensory, STM, LTM, episodic, semantic, trace model & network model, procedural, declarative ,non declarative, (complete glossary explanation) - atkinson and shiffrin model of memory
- -models of memory: craik & lokhart, tulving
- -mnemonics (memory improving strategies basics)
- -theories of forgetting (Ebbinghaus important)

### **7. Thinking,intelligence and creativity**

- (ciccarelli chapter of thinking and intelligence)
- -theories on thinking,concept formation,types of reasoning
- -language & thought
- -problem solving types (strategies and obstacles can be read by students)
- -decision making in short intro
- -just concept of metacognition
- -intelligence theories properly:spearman, thrustone, cattell, gardner, sternberg
- -inshort jensen, goleman and any other eq model
- -guilford theory of creativity and in short torrance

### **8. Personality, motivation, emotions, stress, therapy**

- Simply glossary of these theories is enough - freud: components of mind, components of personality, defence mechanisms (important ones),stages of development,Understanding the terms of: cathexis and anticathexis, transference & countertransference
- -jung: collective unconscious, important archetypes: anima and animus, shadow persona(small activity to read up about other archetypes online), 3 energy principles by jung, stages of development
- -adler: birth order, inferiority & superiority complex, etc
- -horney: 10 neurotic needs and 3 components (away, towards, against)
- -erikson- table of stages of development with strength and challenge of each stage, the virtue and problem in each stage (important to remember sequence of which stage happens when)
- -ort intro melanie klein
- -glossary of concepts by kohut, winnicott, etc in object relations theory (not in detail)



- -cc/oc/bandura already covered in learning
- -beck & eil is concepts
- -intro to trait theory concepts of allport, eysenck and cattell
- -rogers intro (rarely asked, so no direct concept teaching required)
- -maslow's hierarchy, peak experiences
- -rollo may anxiety
- -frankl: meaning in life, neogenic neurosis, vacuum, optimistic trait, logotherapy basic :paradoxical intention, hyper reflection and hyper attention understanding.
- -basic motivational concepts of instinct, needs, drives, etc
- -biological component of hunger, sex, thirst, sleep (very important)
- -theories of emotions: james lange, cannon bard, schachter and singer, lazarus, lindsley
- -intro to therapies, jpmr, understanding, biofeedback, mindfulness concepts, family systems theory basic concepts.

### **9. Social psychology**

- -Ciccarelli chapter
- -theories and important concepts

### **10. Developmental & pathology**

- -development stages in piaget & vygotsky (both theories achese)
- - baki covered in personality (freud, erikson, etc)
- -pathology: The point is to just explain or give a glossary of different clinical terms as any term can be asked. schizophrenia and important dsm/icd terms, mood disorders and important terms, dissociation spectrum important terms, personality disorders important terms, eating & sleeping important terms, sexual desire important terms, basic distinction of different substances (which is stimulant/which is depressants, etc)
- Only glossary of key terms that's it

### **11. Emerging areas**

- Simply find key concepts in \_\_\_\_\_ field and explain them
- -gender psychology
- -health psychology
- -positive psychology: broaden & build theory
- -industrial psychology
- -technology and psychology