

DhairyaDa Center for Psychological Well-Being

Priority Topics

General Psychology

- Learning
 - o Trial and Error by Thorndike and the cat experiment
 - Law of exercise, effect and readiness given by Thorndike
 - Classical Conditioning
 - Applications of Classical conditioning: extinction, spontaneous recovery, generalization and discrimination (Questions typically focus more on applying concepts through examples rather than asking direct questions.)
 - Operant Conditioning
 - Reinforcement and Punishment (Most important)
 - Schedules of Reinforcement (Questions focus on applying concepts and are not direct)
 - Shaping and Chaining
 - Observational learning and bobo doll experiment
 - Latent and insight learning
- Memory
 - Models of memory
 - Types of memory



- Chunking, Elaborative rehearsal, Maintenance rehearsal,
 Selective attention
- Forgetting Curve by Ebbinghaus
- Theories of Forgetting (Proactive and Retroactive Interference)
- Amnesia and its types
- Elizabeth Loftus Experiment (memory can be manipulated by information)

Motivation

- Types of motivation (Intrinsic and Extrinsic)
- Theories of Motivation
- Maslow's needs Hierarchy
- o McClelland's Three Needs Theory

Emotions

Theories of emotions

Perception

- Transduction
- Absolute and differential threshold (Questions have been asked using examples)
- Structure of Eye (Not very important)
- Structure of Ear (Not very important)
- Gestalt principles of perceptual organization
- Perceptual Constancies
- Depth Perception



- Visual Cliff experiment
- Illusions
- Autokinetic effect, Stroboscopic motion and Phi Phenomenon
- Subliminal Perception
- States of Consciousness
 - Circadian Rhythms
 - Stages of sleep
- Intelligence
 - Theories of Intelligence
 - What is IQ, MA, CA, EQ
 - Different scales to measuring IQ
 - Intellectual Deficiency and Giftedness
 - Flynn Effect
 - Raven's Progressive Matrices
 - Creativity and the steps involved in creativity
- Thinking and Language
 - Types of reasoning (Inductive and Deductive)
 - Different types of Heuristics
 - Linguistic Hierarchy (Phonemes, Morphemes, Syntax,
 Semantics, Pragmatics and Discourse)
 - Language Acquisition Device
 - Linguistic Relativity Hypothesis
- Personality



- Type and Trait Approach (Also do theories under these approaches)
- Allport and Cattell theory (Important)
- Five Factor Model
- Psychoanalytic Approach (Structure of Personality, Levels of Consciousness, Anxiety and Defense mechanisms; and Psychosexual Stages of Development)
- Oedipus and Electra Complex
- Humanistic Approach (Rogers and Maslow)
- Different Methods of measuring personality (Self Report tests- MMPI, 16PF; Projective - Rorschach test, TAT)
- Social Learning Theory by Bandura
- Behavioral Approach
- Archetypes by Carl Jung

Stress

- Hans Selye General Adaptation Syndrome Model
- Lazarus Cognitive Appraisal Model
- Health-Belief Model
- Personality
- Hardiness

REFERENCES

- → Ciccarelli, S. & White, J.H. (2012). Psychology. N.Y.: Prentice Hall
- → Baron R.A. (2001). Introduction to psychology. (5th ed.). Pearson education
- → Passer, Smith (2007). Psychology: the Science of Mind and behaviour.



Research Methodology

- What is Research
- Types of Research
 - Quantitative and Qualitative
 - Descriptive and Analytical
 - Applied and Basic
- Hypothesis
 - Null and Alternate
- Variables
 - Independent and Dependent Variables
 - o Extraneous, Confounding and Controlled Variables
 - Ways of controlling Extraneous Variables
- Single Blind and Double Blind Studies
- Types of Reliability and Validity
- Norms
- Types of Sampling
- Research Designs
 - Experimental (Between: Random Group design, Matched Group Design & Factorial Design; Within Group Design)



- Nonexperimental (Ethnography, Case study,
 Phenomenology, Survey, Focus Group Discussion,
 Observational Method, Survey Method,
 Correlational Method)
- Quasi Experiment
- Difference between laboratory and field experiments
- Primacy and Recency Effect
- Ethics in Research

- → Singh, A.K. (2009). Tests, Measurements and Research Methods in Behavioural Sciences. New Delhi: Bharati Bhawan.
- → Kerlinger, F. N. (1993). Foundations of Behavioural Research. New Delhi: Surject Publications.
- → Broota K. D. (1992). Experimental Designs in psychological research. New Age Intl Publication.
- → Christensen, L., Johnson, R. B., & Turner, L. A. (2010). Research Methods, Design, and Analysis. http://ci.nii.ac.jp/ncid/BB0607124X

Statistics

- Measures of Central Tendency
 - Calculations will be rarely asked
 - Uses of mean, median & mode is important (Principles or in which situations they are used)



- Mode= 3 Median 2 Mean (Questions are often asked wherein you just have to put in values into this formula)
- Scale of Measurement
- Measures of Dispersion
 - Uses of each of them
- Normal Probability Curve
 - Characteristics
 - Kurtosis and Skewness
- One tailed and two tailed test (Important
- Type I and Type II errors (Very Important)
- Effect size
- Standard Scores

$$Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$
Mean

- Parametric and Non- Parametric Testing
 - o Usually questions are asked around when is a particular test used
 - For example: Which test can be used when there are multiple
 DVs: MANOVA or which test can be used with nominal
 variables: Chi Square
 - o Nonparametric alternative for a particular parametric test



- o At times it is also asked to calculate df
- Correlation
 - Types of correlation
 - When is Pearson's correlation and Spearman's Correlation used
 - o Partial Correlation
- Regression
 - Types: Linear & Simple
 - Meaning and use

- → King, Bruce. M., Minium, E.W. et al. (2018). Statistical Reasoning in the Behavioral Sciences (7th Edition). Wiley Publications.
- → Field, A. (2009). *Discovering Statistics Using SPSS*. SAGE Publications.
- → Mayers, A. (2013). *Introduction to Statistics and SPSS in Psychology*.
- → Mangal, S. K. (2002). STATISTICS IN PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION.

Biopsychology

- Neuron
 - Structure and Function
 - Types
- Action Potential



- Glial cells and types
- Neurotransmitters
 - Types and Functions (Serotonin, Dopamine, GABA, Acetylcholine)
- Central Nervous System and Peripheral Nervous System
 - Functions of Autonomic and Somatic Nervous System
 - Parasympathetic and Sympathetic Nervous System
 - Cranial and spinal Nerves
 - Parts of Brain and their Functions
- Spinal Cord
- Major endocrine glands and their functions
- Agnosia, Aphasia, Parkinson's, Alzheimer's and Dementia

- → Kalat, J. W. (2015). *Biological Psychology*. Cengage Learning.
- → Pinel, J. P. J. (2014). *Biopsychology*.
- → https://youtu.be/rsMjUvMXxpE neuron structure and function
- → https://youtu.be/AwES6R1_9PM glial cells
- → https://youtu.be/oa6rvUJlg70 action potential

Testing

- Reliability and Validity
- Item analysis
- Inter-item Correlation
- Item total correlation



- Scree plot
- Factor analysis
- Likert, Thurstone & Bogardus Scale
- Correlation Coefficient

- → Leslie A. M., Robert L. L., and Sandra A. M.(2013). Psychological Testing A practical Approach(4th edition). New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- → Gregory, R. J., (2008)Psychological Testing History, Principles and Applications (6th edition). New Delhi: Pearson Education
- → Anastasi, A., & Urbina, S., (2003). Psychological testing(7th edition). New Delhi: Pearson Education.
- → Kaplan, R.M., & Saccuzzo, D. (2007). Psychological Testing: Principles, Applications, and issues(6th edition).

Social Psychology

- Cognitive Dissonance theory
- Heuristics
- Schemas
- Self concept, Self esteem & Self Monitoring
- Priming
- Biases (Optimistic bias, Overconfidence barriers, Planning Fallacy and Counterfactual thinking)
- Prosocial Behavior
 - o Diffusion of responsibility



- Bystander Effect
- Pluralistic Ignorance
- Just world belief
- Facial Feedback Hypothesis
- Attribution
 - Theories (Fritz Heider Jones and Davis Kelley's Attribution theory)
 - Errors: Self-serving bias, actor observer bias and correspondence bias
- Prejudice, discrimination and stereotypes
 - Sources of prejudices (Learning, Kernel of Truth, Scapegoating,
 Self-fulfilling Prophecy and Strong social identity) Best given in
 NCERT CLASS 12
- Attitude
- Social Loafing and Social Facilitation
- Social Influence
 - Conformity
 - Soloman Asch's Experiment
 - Autokinetic Effect
 - Compliance
 - Techniques of Compliance
 - Obedience
 - Milgram's Experiment
- Persuasion
- Sternberg's Love theory
- Stages of Group Development (Forming, Storming, Norming,



Performing and Adjourning)

- Aggression
 - Types
 - Frustration-Aggression Hypothesis
 - Bullying (Not Very Important)
- Deindividuation
- Group Polarisation and Groupthink
- Types of Coping (Emotion & problem focussed)
- Theory of Planned Behavior

REFERENCES

- → Baron R.A. (2006). Social psychology. (5th ed.). Pearson/Allyn & Bacon.
- → Deaux and Wrightsman (2008). Social psychology. (5 th ed.). Brooks/Cole Publishing.
- → Feldman, R.S. (2001). Social psychology. (3rd ed.). Pearson Education.
- → Taylor, S.E., Peplau, L.A. & Sears, D.O. (2006). *Social Psychology* (12th Ed.). New Delhi: Pearson.

Developmental Psychology

- Difference between genotype and phenotype
- Urie Bronfenbrenner's Model
- Harry Harlow's experiment
- Cephalocaudal and Proximodistal development
- Newborn Reflexes
- Teratogens



- Piaget's theory of Cognitive Development
- Vygotsky's Sociocultural Model
- Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Development
- Bowlby's Attachment theory
- Piaget's theory of moral Development
- Erik Erikson's Theory

- → Berk, L. E. (2004). Development through the lifespan (3rd ed.) N.D.: Pearson
- → Santrock, J. W. (2007). Adolescence (11th ed.) N.D.: Tata M.C. GrawHill.

History of Psychology

- Understanding some important terms: free will, determinism, Empiricism and reductionism
- Reading about different schools of psychology: Structuralism, functionalism,
 - gestalt psychology, Behaviorism, Psychoanalysis, humanism, existentialism and cognitive psychology
- "Penis Envy"- Concept given by Karen Horney
- Carl Jung
 - Three levels of Consciousness
 - Archetypes
 - Anima and Animus



- o Persona
- Behaviorism
 - Little Albert experiment of Fear conditioning
 - Mary Cover Jones Experiment
- Neobehaviorism
 - Edward Tolman experiment of latent learning
 - Cognitive Maps
 - Skinner's Experiment
- Humanism
 - o Maslow's theory of need Hierarchy
 - Carl Rogers Theory
- Cognitive Psychology
 - Language Acquisition Device by Noam Chomsky
 - George Miller- magic number 7
- Psychoanalysis
 - Transference and Countertransference
 - Free Association
 - Hysteria
 - Dream Analysis condensation and displacement
 - Resistance and Repression
 - o Types of Anxiety-Objective, Neurotic and Moral
 - Castration anxiety
- Existentialism
 - Victor Frankl- Logotherapy
- Object Relations Theory



Clinical Psychology

- DSM and ICD
- Anxiety disorders
- Obsessive- Compulsive Disorders
- Mood Disorders
- Somatoform Disorders
- Dissociative Disorders
- Neurodevelopmental Disorders
- Schizophrenia
- Personality Disorders
- Therapeutic Approaches
 - Psychodynamic Therapy
 - Behavioral Therapy
 - Exposure Therapy
 - Modeling
 - Aversive therapy
 - Token Economy
 - Systematic Desensitization
 - o Principle of Reciprocal Inhibition
 - Cognitive- Behavioral Therapy
 - REBT by Albert Ellis
 - o Cognitive Therapy by Aaron Beck
 - Humanistic Therapy
 - Client Centered Therapy
- Diathesis Stress Model
- Causes of Depression



- Depressive Attributional Style
- Negative Cognitive Style by Beck
- Learned Helplessness Model

- → Durand, V. M., & Barlow, D. H. (2000). Abnormal psychology: An introduction. Wadsworth/Thomson Learning.
- → Butcher, J. N., Mineka, S., & Hooley, J. M. (2017). Abnormal psychology. Pearson Education India.

Organizational Psychology

- Hawthorne Studies
- Mcgregor's Theory
- Herzberg's Theory
- Job Characteristics Model
- Equity Theory
- Expectancy Theory
- Goal Setting Theory
- MBO
- Types of Organizational Commitment (affective, continuance and normative)
- Hofstede's Model
- Leadership Studies
 - Ohio studies
 - o University of Michigan Studies



- Contingency and Path goal model
- Job Analysis
- Laissez-faire Leadership
- Training Methods
 - On site: On the job training, vestibule training, Job rotation,
 Apprenticeship
 - o Off site: Lectures, Conferences, Simulations
- Charismatic, Transactional and Transformational Leadership

- → Greenberg, J. & Baron, R.A. (2007). Behaviour in organizations (10th Ed.).
- → DeNisi, A.S. Griffin, R.W. & Sarkar, A. (2016). HR A South Asian Perspective. New Delhi: Cengage Learning.

Positive Psychology

- Hedonic and Eudaimonic Happiness
- Broaden Build Theory of Positive Emotions
- Flourishing
- Flow State
 - Autotelic Personality
- Savoring
- Resilience
 - Sources of Resilience
 - Socioemotional selectivity theory



- Post traumatic growth
- Optimism
 - Optimistic Attributional Style
 - Learned Optimism
- Self Efficacy and Self esteem
- Ryff's model of psychological well being

- → Snyder, C. R., Lopez, S. J., & Pedrotti, J. T. (2011). *Positive psychology:*The scientific and practical explorations of human strengths (2nd ed.).

 Thousand Oaks, Calif.: SAGE.
- → Baumgardner, S. R., & Crothers, M. K. (2009). *Positive psychology*. Prentice Hall/Pearson Education.
- → Carr, A. (2011). Positive psychology: The science of happiness and human strengths (2nd ed.). Routledge/Taylor & Francis Group.

Health Psychology

- Arthritis
- Types of pain (Asked last year)
- Hypertension
- Coronary Heart Disease
- Diabetes
- Psychoneuroimmunology and Cancer
- Stroke
- Biopsychosocial Model



• Transtheoretical Model of Health Behaviour Change

REFERENCES

- → Taylor, S. (2006). Health Psychology (6th ed). New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
- → Marks, D. F., Murray, M., Evans, B., Willing, C., Woodall, C., Sykes, C. M. (2005). Health Psychology Theory, Research & Practice. New Delhi: Sage.

Cognitive Psychology

- Attention
- Memory
- Perception
- Language
- Learning
- Consciousness & its states
- Cognitive Development
- Social Cognition
- Artificial Intelligence and Cognitive Modeling

REFERENCES

→ Cognitive Psychology by Solso, MacLin, MacLin (Eighth Edition)

DISCLAIMER:

This list comprises essential topics that should be thoroughly studied for the Master's entrance exam.



However, it is important to note that this list solely consists of topics that have been previously asked. Merely covering these topics may not guarantee admission into a Master's program; additional preparation may be necessary.

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