

## **DSE3-L Psychological Testing And Experimental Psychology**

### **UNIT-1: INTRODUCTION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS**

- 1.1: What is psychological test? History
- 1.2: Classification, characteristics
- 1.3: Steps in test construction
- 1.4: Ethical issues in test construction

### **UNIT-2: RELIABILITY OF TESTS**

- 2.1: Reliability: Meaning, true score estimation
- 2.2: Types: Test-retest, Split-half, Parallel-form and Scorer reliability
- 2.3: Standard error of measurement
- 2.4: Reliability- Influencing factors and improvement techniques

### **UNIT-3: VALIDITY OF TESTS**

- 3.1: Validity: Meaning,
- 3.2: Types: Content, criterion and construct
- 3.3: Convergent and discriminant validity
- 3.4: Validity: Statistical calculation method

### **UNIT-4: NORMS**

- 4.1: Meaning of norms, Norm-referencing and Criterion-referencing tests
- 4.2: Types of norms: Age, grade, percentile and standard-score norms
- 4.3: Injunctive norms, descriptive norms, consensus norms, critical norms
- 4.4: Reciprocity norms, social-responsibility norms, situational norms

### **FOR 1 CREDIT: GROUP TESTING:**

- 1. For group testing, a small sample (n=30 at least) should be taken.
- 2. Any one standardized psychological test should be administered to the sample.
- 3. Responses should be scored as per the instructions given in the manual.
- 4. Report for group testing should be structured as follows:
  - a. Purpose of the group testing

- b. Description of the test, e.g. author, psychometric properties, uses of test.
- c. Tabular presentation of scores and results
- d. Qualitative analysis, if applicable
- e. Interpretation at group level
- f. Any other relevant finding
- g. Conclusion
- h. References

#### **UNIT-5: INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY OF EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY**

- 5.1: What is experiment? Characteristics, types
- 5.2: Contribution of eminent psychologists in experimental psychology
- 5.3 Scientific method: definition, nature
- 5.4: Social scientific research

#### **UNIT-6: PROBLEM AND HYPOTHESIS IN RESEARCH**

- 6.1: What is problem? Definitions, origin, sources and selection
- 6.2: Statement of problem
- 6.3: Hypothesis: Definition, formulation, sources
- 6.4: Types of hypotheses

#### **UNIT-7: VARIABLES AND SAMPLING**

- 7.1: What is variable? Definitions, types
- 7.2: Controlling of variables
- 7.3: Sampling: Meaning and types
- 7.4: Sampling distribution and sampling error

#### **UNIT-8: PSYCHOPHYSICS AND HUMAN LEARNING**

- 8.1: What is psychophysics? Methods of psychophysics
- 8.2: Weber's law and Fechner's law, Signal detection theory (SDT)
- 8.3: Definition and nature of Human learning.
- 8.4: Methods of Human learning.

1. Serial Learning,2. Distributed Vs Undistributed,3. Partial Vs Whole 4 Structured

**For 1 Credit: PROJECT:**

1. For project, a sample of at least 30 subjects should be taken

2. Project report should be structured as follows

a. Introduction and definition of basic concepts

b. Rationale/significance of the study

c. Hypothesis / Or Exploratory Study if Qualitative

d. Sample

e. Tools for data collection

f. Statistical analysis / Qualitative Analysis

g. Results, discussion and conclusion

h. Limitations and suggestions

i. References