



Brief of Psychological Test

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Abstract

This article indicates the various kinds of testing. As we know that psychology is the study about human behaviour. This subject has various types of schools like behaviourism, structuralism, functionalism, psycho logistics etc, and study the behaviour pattern of the human classified behaviour pattern of the human classified under these schools. We need different kinds of tools and test in short we can call the psychological test. Which are very benefiting for the entire person with psychology and research.

Introduction

Before moving ahead on this article we must know what a test is. A test or examination (informally, exam) is an assessment intended to measure a test-taker's knowledge, skill, aptitude, physical fitness, or classification in many other topics. A test may be administered verbally, on paper, on a computer, or in a confined area that requires a test taker to physically perform a set of skills. Tests vary in style, rigor and requirements. A procedure intended to establish the quality, performance, or reliability of something, especially before it is taken into widespread use. Very interesting example as quoted in book "Psychological testing" by **Anne Anastasi** is that after taking birth doctor patting at newborn baby touching his feet, listening his crying all are also the test

Testing and its relation with education

When we relate it to education we can say that With the start of documented education and even much before that testing of what had been taught, criteria for evaluation, criteria for being judged to be promoted, and what not was there PRESENT like an important part not to be missed out either by teachers, or by students after all testing of what all had been learned needs to be signature d by the authority, yes that's true



Testing can be done as we all know written method or orally or performance based and all these test becomes the basis of the learner's progress

Testing and its relation to behavioural sciences (psychology)

Psychology as we all know is a science of behaviour and various domains of psychology which makes the complex set known as behaviour are intelligence, creativity, personality, constructivism, sympathy, anger memory forgetting, sleep, dreams, sexual desires, id ego and superego, stress, self actualization, motivation etc so all these elements and many more which contributes towards making behaviour of a person specific one needs some special tools to test these domains also.

Why not simply giving test of subjects like English, maths hindi etc cannot tell about the behaviour of a person so what can we do?

We definably need psychological test to look into in and out of person

Psychological assessments are instruments used to measure how much of a specific psychological construct an individual has. Psychological tests are used to assess many areas, including:

- Traits: i.e., introversion and extroversion
- Certain conditions: i.e., depression and anxiety
- Intelligence, aptitude, and achievement: i.e., verbal intelligence and reading achievement
- Attitudes and feelings: i.e., how individuals feel about the treatment that they received from their therapists
- Interest: i.e., the careers and activities that a person is interested in
- Specific abilities, knowledge, or skills: i.e., cognitive ability, memory, and problem-solving skills

It is important to note that not anyone can administer a psychological test. Each test has its own requirements or qualifications that a person must meet in order for a person to purchase and administer the test to someone else. Or we can say that Psychological testing is one of them psychological testing refers to the administration of psychological tests. A psychological test is "an objective and standardized measure of a sample of behavior".

The term sample of behavior refers to an individual's performance on tasks that have usually been prescribed beforehand. The samples of behavior that make up a paper-and-pencil test, the most common type of test, are a series of items. Performance on these items produce a test score. A score on a well-constructed test is believed to reflect a psychological construct such as achievement in a school subject, cognitive ability, aptitude, emotional functioning, personality, etc. Differences in test scores are thought to reflect individual differences in the construct the test is supposed to measure. The technical term for the science behind psychological testing is psychometrics.



A psychological test is an instrument designed to measure unobserved constructs, also known as latent variables.

And a method is a way of doing things , doing something, system or procedure, orderliness, conscious regularity etc method is greater than technique.

List of methods of psychology

1. Introspection
2. Objective observation
3. Experimental method
4. Case-History Method
5. Psychoanalytical Method
6. Genetic or Developmental Method
7. Comparative method
8. Pathological method
9. Statistical Method
10. Questionnaire
11. Interview
12. Checklist
13. Clinical Methods
14. Psychological test like
 - A. Intelligence test
 - B. Personality Test
 - C. Creativity Test
 - D. Aptitude Test
 - E. Achievement Test
 - F. Rating Scales
 - G. Anecdotal Records
 - H. Biographical Records
 - I. Autobiographic Records
 - j. Socio-metric Methods

Introspection

Introspection is the examination of one's own conscious thoughts and feelings. In psychology the process of introspection relies exclusively on observation of one's mental state, while in a spiritual context it may refer to the examination of one's soul



Objective Observation

This means that you need to describe exactly what is happening without making assumptions about why they are occurring

Experimental Method

The prime method of enquiry in science is the experiment. The key features are control over variables, careful measurement, and establishing cause and effect relationships.

Case History Method

Case studies are in-depth investigations of a single person, group, event or community. Typically data are gathered from a variety of sources and by using several different methods (e.g. observations & interviews). Research may also continue for an extended period of time so processes and developments can be studied as they happen.

Psychoanalysis Method

Psycho-analysis is interested in exploration of the unconscious mind in order to cure.

- Anamnesis
- Free Associations Method
- Dream Analysis
- Symbol Analysis

Interpretation of Freudian Slips and Mistake

Genetic or Developmental Method

Recognition of genetic influence on developmental changes as well as continuity it helps in bringing the fields of developmental and behavioural genetics closer

Comparative Method

The comparative method involves comparing the similarities and differences among species to gain and understanding of evolutionary relationships

Psychopathology

Psychopathology^[a] is the scientific study of mental disorders, including efforts to understand their genetic, biological, psychological, and social causes; effective classification schemes (nosology); course across all stages of development; manifestations; and treatment.



Statistical Method

Statistics is the study of the collection, analysis, interpretation, presentation, and organization of data. Two main statistical methodologies are used in data analysis: descriptive statistics. Standard statistical procedure involve the development of a null hypothesis, a general statement or default position that there is no relationship between two quantities.

Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents. Although they are often designed for statistical analysis of the responses, this is not always the case. The questionnaire was invented by Sir Francis Galton.¹

Interview

An interview is a conversation between two or more people where questions are asked by the interviewer to elicit facts or statements from the interviewee.

Checklist

The Psychopathy Checklist or Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised, now the Psychopathy Checklist—revised (PCL-R), is a psychological assessment tool most commonly used to assess the presence of psychopathy in individuals. It is a 20-item inventory of perceived personality traits and recorded behaviors, intended to be completed on the basis of a semi-structured interview along with a review of 'collateral information' such as official records.

Clinical Method

Clinical psychologists provide psychotherapy, psychological testing, and diagnosis of mental illness. They generally train within four primary theoretical orientations—psychodynamic, humanistic, cognitive-behavioral (CBT), and systems or family therapy.

Clinical psychologists can offer a range of professional services, including:^[11]

- Administer and interpret psychological assessment and testing
- Conduct psychological research
- Consultation (especially for multi-disciplinary teams in mental health settings, such as psychiatric wards and increasingly other healthcare settings, schools and businesses)
- Development of prevention and treatment programs
- Program administration



- Provide expert testimony (forensic psychology)
- Provide psychological/ mental treatment (psychotherapy, or/and psychopharmacology "prescribing psychologists")
- Teach

Series of psychological test

Intelligence Test

IQ tests are ideal for measuring differences in abilities for tasks that are analytical in nature, and that is why scores show significant correlations with academic achievement. However intelligence is a broad concept and includes skills or behaviors that cover a much wider variety of tasks. The goal of intelligence tests is to obtain an idea of the person's intellectual potential. The tests centre around a set of stimuli designed to yield a score based on the test maker's model of what makes up intelligence. Intelligence tests are often given as a part of a battery of tests.

Personality Test

A personality test is a questionnaire or other standardized instrument designed to reveal aspects of an individual's character or psychological makeup. an instrument, as a questionnaire or series of standardized tasks, used to measure personality characteristics or to discover personality disorders.

Creativity Test

Creativity is a phenomenon whereby something new and somehow valuable is formed, such as an idea, a scientific theory, an invention, a literary work, a painting, a musical composition, a joke, etc. Creativity tests, mostly devised during the past 30 years, are aimed at assessing the qualities and abilities that constitute creativity. These tests evaluate mental abilities in ways that are different from—and even diametrically opposed to—conventional intelligence tests. Because the kinds of abilities measured by creativity tests differ from those measured by intelligence

Aptitude Test

An aptitude is a component of a competency to do a certain kind of work at a certain level, which can also be considered "talent". Aptitudes may be physical or mental. Aptitude is not developed knowledge, understanding, learned or acquired abilities (skills) or attitude. The innate nature of aptitude is in contrast to achievement, which represents knowledge or ability that is gained through learning . Aptitude = interest + ability Like intelligence tests, aptitude tests measure a student's overall performance across a broad range of mental



capabilities. But aptitude tests also often include items which measure more specialized abilities--such as verbal and numerical skills--that predict scholastic performance in educational programs.

Achievement Test

An achievement test is a test of developed skill or knowledge. The most common type of achievement test is a standardized test developed to measure skills and knowledge learned in a given grade level, usually through planned instruction, such as training or classroom instruction. Achievement tests are often contrasted with tests that measure aptitude, a more general and stable cognitive trait.

Achievement test scores are often used in an educational system to determine what level of instruction for which a student is prepared. High achievement scores usually indicate a mastery of grade-level material, and the readiness for advanced instruction. Low achievement scores can indicate the need for remediation or repeating a course grade.

Rating Scale

A rating scale is a set of categories designed to elicit information about a quantitative or a qualitative attribute.

Anecdotal Record

An anecdote is an account of an event in a child's day. The record of this event can be detailed or brief. These short reports describe, in a factual way, the incident, its context, and what was said or done by the participant(s). In most cases, anecdotes focus on very simple, everyday interactions among children, children and adults as well as children and materials in the environment

Biography

A biography or simply bio is a detailed description or account of a person's life. It entails more than basic facts like education, work, relationships, and death—a biography also portrays a subject's experience of these events. Unlike a profile or curriculum vitae (résumé), a biography presents a subject's life story, highlighting various aspects of his or her life, including intimate details of experience, and may include an analysis of the subject's personality.

Autobiography

An autobiography is a written account of the life of a person written by that person. In other words, it is the story that a person wrote about themselves.



Sociometry

Socio-metry is a quantitative method for measuring social relationships. It was developed by psychotherapist Jacob L. Moreno in his studies of the relationship between social structures and psychological well-being. One of Moreno's innovations in sociometry was the development of the sociogram, a systematic method for graphically representing individuals as points/nodes and the relationships between them as lines/arcs. Moreno, who wrote extensively of his thinking, applications and findings, also founded a journal entitled Sociometry.

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