

APEEJAY SCHOOL, SHEIKH SARAI
FIRST TERMINAL EXAMINATION, 2019-20

SS-46

CLASS-XI
PSYCHOLOGY

Time allowed : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 70

General Instructions :

1. *All questions are compulsory and answers should be brief and to the point.*
2. *Marks for each questions are indicated against it.*
3. *Question No. 1-13 in Part A carry 1 mark each. You are expected to answer them as directed.*
4. *Questions No. 14-18 in Part B are very short answer questions carrying 2 marks each.*
5. *Answer to each questions should not exceed 30 words.*
6. *Questions No. 19-23 in Part C are short answer type-I questions carrying 3 marks each.*
7. *Answer to each questions should not exceed 60 words.*
8. *Questions No. 24-28 in Part D are short answer type-II questions carrying 4 marks each.*
9. *Answer to each questions should not exceed 100 words.*
10. *Questions No. 29 and 30 in Part E are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each.*
11. *Answer to each questions should not exceed 200 words.*

PART-A

(1×13=13)

1. Identify the correct sequence of the stages of evolution of Psychology.
 - (a) Constructivism, Psychoanalysis, Behaviorism & Introspection
 - (b) Structuralism, Gestalt psychology, Bheaviourism & Psychoanalysis
 - (c) Introspection, Humanistic approach, Functionalism & cognitive perspective
 - (d) Constructivism, Structuralism, Behaviorism & Functionalism

OR

Which one of the following is unconscious part of mind according to Freud?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| (a) Id | (b) Ego |
| (c) Super Ego | (b) Brain |
2. _____ means consistency of tests results.

(a) Reliability	(b) Validity
(c) Objectivity	(d) Subjectivity
 3. A psychologist sits in a corner & observes a class without interfering is called _____

P.T.O.

4. The variables on which the effect of independent variable is observed is called _____.
5. The experiment in which independent variables is selected rather than varied or manipulated by the experimenter are called:
- (a) Field experiment (b) Quasi-experiments
(c) Positive experiments (d) Pure experiments

OR

The method of developing a tentative answer to a problem is called _____.

6. The interview in which the questions in the schedule are written clearly in a particular sequence in called as :
- (a) Standardised interview (b) Non-standardized interview
(c) Personal interview (d) Grop interview

OR

The _____ nerves carry sensory messages.

7. The weight of the brain is about 2.35% of the total body weight. (True/False)
8. The _____ is known as the master gland.
- (a) gonads (b) pituitary
(c) thyroid (d) adrenal

9. RAS stands for _____

10. Genes work in _____

- (a) Groups (b) Traits only
(c) Pairs (d) Autosomes only

OR

The process by which an individual grows and changes throughout the lifecycle is termed as _____

- (a) Growth (b) Development
(c) Evolution (d) None of the above

11. _____ are cues for depth perception that come from the image obtained with one eye only.

12. Muller-Lyer is associated with

- (a) Perceptual illusion (b) Auditory illusion
(c) Conceptual illusion (d) Neural illusion

13. _____ refers to the highness or lowness of a sound.

OR

_____ is the distance between two crests.

PART-B

(2×5=10)

14. Define Cognition.

OR

Where and how community psychologists work?

15. Differentiate between sensory nerve and motor nerve.

16. What is "All-or none law"?

OR

What are Endocrine glands?

17. What are the various functions of the CNS?

18. What are reflexes?

PART-C

(3×5=15)

19. Describe the relationship between mind and behaviour.

20. Define case study. What are the characteristics of case study method?

21. Differentiate between Genes & memes.

OR

Briefly discuss the different parts of the Hindbrain.

22. Discuss the factors influencing development?

OR

What are the major concerns of Adolescence?

23. Define Psychophysics. What AL & DL?

OR

Write about any three theories of Selective Attention.

PART-D

(4×5=20)

24. Discuss Psychology as a Social Science.

25. What are variables? Discuss the different types of variables.

OR

What is Survey Research? What are its techniques?

26. Briefly write about the four lobes of the cortex

OR

What are the four agents of Socialization?

27. Briefly write about Piaget's stages of Cognitive Development.

OR

Write about some of the major reflexes in the Newborn.

28. Distinguish between Figure and Ground with regard to perceptual organization.

PART-E

(6×2=12)

29. What are the ethical guidelines that a psychologist needs to follow while conducting a psychological inquiry?

OR

What are the goals of scientific inquiry?

30. Describe sustained attention with the help an exmple? Explain the factors which affect sustained attention.

OR

What is the difference between sensation and perception? What are the factors that influence perception of the perceiver?

Shilpa Mondal



Roll No.	
Name	
Class & Section	

APEEJAY COMMON ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 2019-20

PSYCHOLOGY

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hrs.

Class – XI

Maximum Marks : 70

General instructions :

- ✦ *All questions are compulsory and answers should be brief and to the point.*
- ✦ *Marks for each question are indicated against it.*
- ✦ *Question Nos. 1-17 in Part A are objective type questions carrying one mark each. You are requested to answer them as directed.*
- ✦ *Question Nos. 18-21 in Part B are very short answer type questions carrying two marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.*
- ✦ *Question Nos. 22-24 in Part C are short answer type I questions carrying three marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.*
- ✦ *Question Nos. 25-30 in Part D are short answer type II questions carrying four marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.*
- ✦ *Question Nos. 31-32 in Part E are long answer type questions carrying six marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.*

PART-A

1. Complete the sequence of conducting a scientific enquiry (1)
 - (a) Conceptualizing a problem
 - (b) Collecting Data
 - (c) Drawing conclusions
 - (d)
2. State any one Binocular cue in depth perception. (1)

3. The body tends to maintain a balance called, in many of its internal physiological processes.
- (a) Symbiosis
 - (b) Hormonal level balance
 - (c) Homeostasis
 - (d) None of these
4. Individuals who do things such as building up the body, have the need for power (T/F) (1)
5. A 7 year old child thinks that stealing is wrong. As per the Kohlberg theory the reason for it is :
- (a) To avoid punishment .
 - (b) Society rules
 - (c) To be virtuous (1)
6. What is 'Prototype'? (1)
7. There is no one cause, when it comes to human behaviour (T/F) (1)
8. The behaviourist school of psychology was founded by
- (a) Max Wertheimer
 - (b) J.B. Watson
 - (c) B.F. Skinner (1)
9. A small child once had an unpleasant experience with a man with long beard wearing black clothes. The child now exhibits the fear response even for a man with moustache and black clothes. This phenomenon can be termed as (1)
10. was a pioneer in creative thinking. (1)
11. The lowest part of the brain in continuation of the spinal cord is (1)
12. Meera, a class XII student has decided to observe and record children's play behaviour at a nursery school for her project without attempting influence or control the behaviour. Which method of research is involved? (1)
13. If being asked how do you ride a bicycle which kind of memory would you reflect upon? (1)
14. is regarded as impelling a person or animal to action.
- (a) Need
 - (b) Drive
 - (c) Stimuli
 - (d) None of these (1)

15. Incubation, a stage in creative thinking involves
- (a) Insight experience (b) New solution
(c) Unconscious thought (1)
(d) New solution
16. Concept that the upper part of the body develops earlier than the lower part is termed as
- (a) proximodistal (b) Cephalocaudal
(c) Cortocodistal (d) general to specific (1)
(d) general to specific
17. Most of the theories of memory have been presented in the form of :
- (a) info- gathering models (b) info- processing models
(c) info-collecting models (d) info- searching models (1)
(d) info- searching models

PART-B

18. What is introspection? (2)
19. Varun gets really anxious at the time of exams. Briefly explain any two Bluting strategies to deal with the situation. (2)
20. Differentiate between declarative and procedural memory. (2)
21. What is concept? (2)

PART-C

22. Explain Cannon- Bard Theory of emotion with the help of the diagram. (3)
23. Describe some of the areas of everyday life where understanding of psychology can be put to practise.

OR

- There are various fields of specialisation within psychology. Explain any 3. (3)
24. Create a plan for dealing with a child with ADHD (Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder). (3)

PART- D

25. Why does forgetting take place as per the theory of interference? (4)

26. Formulate Piaget's theory of cognitive development, explaining the characteristics in a tabular form. (4)
27. Explain any two theories of selective attention.

OR

Write about any four principles of perception given by Gestalt psychologist that help us organise our visual field into meaningful whole objects. (4)

28. Describe the psychological tests classified on the basis of administration and difficulty level. (4)
29. Explain any four strategies to enhance creative thinking.

OR

Write a short note on development of language in human beings. (4)

30. A 10 years old child has not been performing well academically. An IQ assessment needs to be done for the same. Explain the characteristics of a standardised test to be used. (4)

PART-E

31. The principles of learning have great value for enriching human life in all spheres of life. Explain with the help of examples.

OR

How can students with Learning Disability be identified? (6)

32. What is Acculturation? Explain the various acculturative strategies adopted by people.

OR

Briefly explain the key functions of various parts of forebrain. (6)