

PT4/ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 2022-23

PSYCHOLOGY

Time - 3 hrs.

Class – XI (Set-A)

M.M. – 70

Name of the student _____ Section _____ Date - 09.02.2023 (Thursday)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- The Question Paper contains **6 sections** A, B, C, D, E & F.
- **Section A (Q 1-18)** are Objective type Multiple Choice Questions each carrying **1 mark**. You are requested to answer those as directed.
- **Section B (Q 19-23)** are Very Short Answer Type Questions each carrying **2 marks**. Answer to these questions should **not exceed 30 words**.
- **Section C (Q 24-27)** are Short Answer Type Questions each carrying **3 marks**. Answer to these questions should **not exceed 60 words**.
- **Section D (Q 28-31)** are **Long Answer Type I Questions** each carrying **4 marks**. Answer to these questions should **not exceed 120 words**.
- **Section E** contains (Q-32) is a **Long Answer Type II Question** carrying **6 marks**. Answer to these questions should **not exceed 200 words**.
- Question (Q 33–36) in Section F are based on two cases given. Each case has two questions carrying two marks each. Answer to each question should **not exceed 30 words**.

SECTION - A

- Q1. The word 'psychology' had been derived from two _____ words; 'psyche' meaning soul and 'logos' meaning science or study of a subject.
- a) Latin b) Spanish c) Greek d) Italian
- Q2. The first psychological laboratory was established in India at _____.
- a) Delhi University b) Bombay University
c) Calcutta University d) Banaras Hindu University
- Q3. _____ refers to the fact that if two or more persons independently study a particular event/phenomena, both of them should arrive at the same conclusion with minor variation.
- a) Testability b) Objectivity c) Systematic procedure d) Paradigm
- Q4. _____ is not an ethical /moral principle of psychological research
- a) Respect for privacy of participants
b) Protecting the participants from any harm during the study
c) Sharing the research findings with the participants
d) Establishing good rapport with the participants
- Q5. Which method of psychological research /enquiry has been used in the studies given below?
- i) S. Anandlakshmi studied aspects of childhood in a weavers community in Varanasi.
ii) Minturn & Hitchcock conducted a study on socialization of children among the Rajputs of Khalapur
- a) Survey Method b) Field Experiment c) Case Study Method d) Lab experiment
- Q6. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option
- Assertion (A) :** In the 'quasi' experimentation method , the researcher attempts to manipulate an independent variable in a natural setting using naturally occurring groups to form experimental and control group .
- Reason (R) :** Researcher wants to study the behaviour of the participants without making them aware that they are a part of any research study .

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 c) A is true, R is false
 d) A is false, R is true
- Q7. Anubhav is a 3 months old infant. Whenever he hears a loud noise, he throws his arm outward while arching his back and then brings the arms together as if grasping something. Identify the appropriate reflex action described in this example .
 a) Babinski b) Rooting c) Grasp d) Moro
- Q8. Snigdha is a 5 years old girl. She kept her doll on the window side and went to school. Due to direct exposure to sunlight , the doll became very hot .After returning from school Snigdha started crying saying that her doll was suffering from high fever and needs to be taken to the family doctor . Which phenomenon is manifested in this case?
 a) Centration b) Concrete Operation c) Animism d) None of the above
- Q9. Neeta is a fifteen year old girl .She is excessively concerned about gaining weight and relentlessly tries to become thin .She keeps herself starved and eats very limited food ignoring the serious health consequences of her actions .She might be suffering from _____
 a) Anorexia Nervosa b) Bulimia Nervosa c) Pica d) Restrictive Eating Disorder
- Q10 The smallest difference between the values of two stimuli for perceiving them as different is known as _____
 a) Absolute Limen b) Absolute Threshold c) Differential Threshold d) None of these
- Q11 Retinal disparity occurs because
 a) The two eyes have different locations in our brain
 B) The two eyes have different perceptions
 c) Both eyes have same locations in our head
 d) None of these
- Q 12. Multimode theory to explain attention was proposed by
 a) Johnston and Triesman b) Johnston and Broadbent
 c) Johnston and Heinz d) Johnston and Bose
- Q13. In novel situations, individuals often do not know how to behave. They observe others and emulate their behaviour. This form of learning is known as_____
 a) Verbal Learning b) Operant Conditioning c) Modeling d) Skill Learning
- Q14. In a verbal learning experiment using free recall method participants are given list of words belonging to four semantic categories (names /animals /professions/vegetables). These were given to participants one by one in random order. Observations revealed that participants recalled the words belonging to each category together. Name the phenomenon depicted above
 a) Discrimination b) Generalization c) Category Clustering d) Spontaneous Response
- Q.15 Craik and Lockhart (1972) proposed that it is possible to analyze the incoming information at more than one level .According to them which type of processing is essential to ensure that information is retained for a longer time period ?
 a) Structural Processing b) Phonetic Processing
 c) Authentic Processing d) Semantic Procession
- Q.16. The memories of certain events are very arousing , surprising , detailed like a photo taken with an advanced model camera It seems like we can have a look at the photograph whenever we want by pushing the button and after a minute having a recreation of the scene . Identify the type of LTM depicted above .
 a) Implicit Memory b) Autobiographic Memory c) Flashbulb Memory d) Eye-Witness Memory

Q.17. In a study conducted on American and Asian subjects, pictures of underwater scene was used. Subjects were asked to look at the scene for a brief period and describe what they saw. While describing, American subjects focused upon the biggest, brightest and most outstanding features of the picture. The Japanese subjects focused upon the background of the picture. Which of the given statement /s correctly explain the above research findings?

- i) Our beliefs values and social practices influence the way we think
- ii) American subjects are restricted in their thinking ability than Asian subjects
- iii) Asian subjects are better in interpreting pictures compared to Americans.
- iv) American subjects are usually oriented towards 'analytical thinking' and Asian subjects are usually oriented towards 'holistic thinking'.

Options

- a) Only ii
- b) Only iii
- c) ii and iii
- d) i and iv

Q18. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option

Assertion (A) : If a rat is put into a maze and allowed to explore without providing any food at the other end, the rat will not show any sign of learning the correct path of maze. In a later occasion, if the same rat is exposed to the maze along with another rat and food is provided at the end, it will make its way through the maze very rapidly compared to the new rat.

Reason (R) : During earlier exposure, the rat had developed a cognitive map while exploring the maze but displayed its learning only when the reinforcement was provided in the later trial.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, R is false
- d) A is false, R is true

SECTION - B

Q19. Psychology is defined formally as science which studies mental processes, experiences and behaviour in different contexts. Define the terms Behavior and Mental Processes ?

Q20. Define the terms 'Reliability' and 'Validity' in the context of standardization of psychological test?

OR

State the difference between participant and non participant observation with examples?

Q21. Explain in brief the 'bottom up' and 'top down' processing approaches in perception.

Q22. According to Piaget, children at the stage of infancy lack object permanence. Explain the term 'object permanence' along with an example ?

Q 23. Explain the motivation cycle with a labelled diagram ?

SECTION - C

Q24. 'These are complex forms of motives mainly resulting from the individual's interaction with her/his social environment'. Identify the type of motives being stated above and explain any three of those motives in detail?

Q 25. Atkinson and Shiffrin has proposed the notion of 'control processes' which monitors the flow of information across memory stores. Name and explain the control processes in detail ?

OR

Explain the Working Memory Model proposed by Baddeley ?

Q26. How can you distinguish scientific psychology from the popular notions about the subject ?

Q27. 'The process of learning has certain distinctive characteristics'. State and explain with examples three characteristics of learning.

SECTION - D

Q28 'Problem solving is thinking that is goal-directed.' Explain the mental operations that we perform in problem solving with an example. Identify and explain the two obstacles in problem solving .

OR

'The starting point in creative process is the need to think or bring out something new which initiates the effort.' Explain the stages in the process of creative thinking ? Identify the barriers in creative thinking.

Q 29. Explain the internal and external factors that influence selective attention ?

Q.30. Durganand Sinha in his book Psychology in a Third World Country: The Indian Experience published in 1986 traces the history of modern psychology as a social science in India in four phases. Describe the four phases focusing upon their typical characteristics?

Q.31 Scientific study in the field of Psychology follows systematic procedure or steps of investigation. Name and explain those steps in detail along with a labeled flow diagram ?

OR

Psychologists collect a variety of information from different sources employing diverse methods? Describe the different types of data / information collected in a psychological research ?

SECTION - E

Q32. What is illusion and why it happens ? Explain in detail about the different type of illusions with examples?

OR

Explain in detail Durganand Sinha's Ecological Model for understanding human development along with appropriate examples and a schematic diagram.

Read the case and answer the questions that follow.

Case Study 1

While entering the examination room on Monday, Anubhuti realized that she had come prepared for English examination but Science exam was scheduled on that day. Actually English exam was scheduled for the next day (Tuesday). Somehow she got confused with the date and did not check the routine properly. She had properly revised the Science chapters on Friday but Saturday on-words she dedicatedly studied English due to her confusion. While writing her Science paper, she could not properly recall many answers which she had properly studied on Friday.

Q33. Identify the theory of forgetting that appropriately explains why Anubhuti could not perform well in her Science paper? Explain any one theory of forgetting.

Q34. Elaborate upon how Ebbinghaus explained forgetting?

SECTION - F

Case study 2

Ronita studied in a residential school near Bilaspur. She had always been a well behaved child but her teachers were not able to help her much academically due to her marked inability to learn. They would make her learn but next moment she would be totally blank. The situation was becoming very frustrating for the teachers, parents as well as the child since all their efforts were going into vain. Finally, the school counsellor observed the child, assessed her performance record and suggested the parents that they must meet a clinical psychologist to get Ronita assessed. Psychometric assessment revealed that Ronita is affected with learning disability.

Q 35 What is Learning Disability? Name any two types of learning disability ?

Q 36 Explain any four symptoms of Learning Disability.

