

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, SHILONG
ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2022 -2023
SUBJECT - PSYCHOLOGY (Theory)

Class – XI

SET – A

Time – 3 Hours

Maximum Marks - 70

General Instructions:

- i) All questions are compulsory except where internal choice has been given.
- ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- iii) Question Nos. 1 – 18 in Section A carry 1 mark each.
- iv) Question No. 19 – 24 in Section B are Very Short Answer Type – I questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- v) Question No. 25 – 28 in Section C are Short Answer Question Type – II carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- vi) Question No. 29 – 32 in Section D are Long Answer Type I questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vii) Question No. 33 in Section E is a Long Answer Type II question carrying 6 marks. Answer to this question should not exceed 200 words.
- viii) Question No. 34 - 35 in Section E 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

(1 X 18 = 18)

1. Psychology is defined as the scientific study of
 - a. People and things
 - b. Emotions and beliefs
 - c. Perception and religion
 - d. Mind and behaviour

2. The first experimental laboratory of Psychology was established in
 - a. Spain

- b. America
- c. Italy
- d. Germany

3. Matters where one interviewer interviews another person is named as

- a. Individual to Group
- b. Group to Individual
- c. Individual to other
- d. Individual to individual

4. Which of the following methods is used to study a person or situation in depth.

- a. Experiment
- b. Case Study
- c. Observation
- d. Field Study

5. The actual genetic material or a person's genetic heritage is known as :

- a. Genes
- b. DNA
- c. Genotype
- d. Phenotype

6. The last stage of Development is :-

- a. Childhood
- b. Adolescents
- c. Old Age
- d. Death

7. _____ refers to an individual's readiness to deal with stimuli that appear before her/him

- a. Attention
- b. Alertness
- c. Concentration
- d. All the above

8. Classical Conditioning was first investigated by ;

- a. Ivan P Pavlov
- b. D. Roberts
- c. FB Skinner
- d. BF Skinner

9. Recalling the words in any order they can

- a. Paired associate Learning
- b. Serial Learning
- c. Free recall
- d. Serial anticipation

10. Iconic means ;

- a. Sight
- b. Sound
- c. Language
- d. All the above

11. 194719452003 can be best memorised by the method of

- a. Free recall
- b. Chunking
- c. Serial learning
- d. Elaborative Rehearsal

12. A primary reinforcer is biologically important since it determines the

- a. Organism's survival
- b. Organism's experience
- c. Organism's acquired character
- d. Organism's condition

13. The sort of learning during which a replacement behaviour is learned but not demonstrated until reinforcement is provided for displaying it, is understood as

- a. Insightful Learning
- b. Latent Learning
- c. Conditioning
- d. Unconditional

14. The Psychoanalysis was given by

- a. William James
- b. Wilhelm Wundt
- c. John Watson
- d. Sigmund Freud

15. Giving a chocolate to a child after every positive response is called

- a. Positive Reinforcement
- b. Negative Reinforcement
- c. Punishment
- d. All the above

16. Illusion is experienced when some motionless pictures are projected one after another at an appropriate rate is called ;

- a. Geometric Illusions
- b. Apparent Movement Illusions

c. Phi phenomenon

d. Illusion

17. Assertion (A) ; In classical conditioning, conditioned stimulus should be immediately followed by unconditional stimulus; in Operant conditioning the response must be closely followed by reward.

Reason (R) ; Conditioning both classical and Operant , depends on reward.

Choose the correct response ?

- 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 and R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

18. Biographical details of our lives fall under

- a. Declarative
- b. Procedural
- c. Episodic
- d. Semantic

SECTION B

(2 X 5 = 10)

19. What is behaviour ? Give examples of overt and covert behaviour.

20. Differentiate between an interview and a questionnaire.

21. Differentiate between egocentrism and animism.

22. Differentiate between maintenance rehearsal and elaborative rehearsals.

23. Explain two symptoms of learning disorders.

SECTION C

Short Answer Question Type

(3 X 4 = 12)

24. Explain the nature and causes of forgetting.
25. What is memory? Explain the Stage Model of Memory.
26. Explain Operant Conditioning.

Or

Explain Classical Condition.

27. Explain the socio cultural influences on perception.

Or

What is Illusion? Explain the various kinds of illusion.

SECTION D

(4 X 4 = 16)

28. Explain the various types of Observation. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Observation.
29. Explain the Bobo Doll experiment.
30. Explain Sensation. Explain the difference between absolute threshold and difference threshold.

Or

Explain Durganand Sinha's Ecological Model for understanding the development of children in Indian context.

31. Explain the steps in conducting Scientific Research.

SECTION E

32. Explain Mnemonics. Explain various kinds of mnemonics.

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SECTION F

33. This is a theme which has recently surfaced. There are psychologists who believe that most psychological theories and models are Euro- American in nature and therefore do not help us in understanding behaviour in other cultural settings. Psychologists from Asia, Africa and Latin America have been critical of Euro – American approaches which are propagated as universal. As similar critique is made by feminists who argue that psychology offers a male perspective and ignores the perspective of women. They argue in favour of a dialectical approach which will accommodate both male and female perspective in understanding human behaviour.

a . Why do feminists argue for dialectical approach in understanding human behaviour. **2**

b. Explain the difference between overt and covert behaviour. **2**

34. Meera is a 15 year old teenager. Meera is usually concerned about what her classmates think of her. She scores well in her exams but is very conscious about her physical appearance despite being quite fit for her age. Meera goes to the school counsellor from time to time to fight her insecurities . She tends to be concerned about people around her being constantly preoccupied about her as she is about herself.

a. Which developmental stage is Meera in? Explain major concerns of that particular stage. **2**

b. Explain which component of adolescents is Meera going through. **2**