

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL TERM EXAMINATION – 2018
CLASS - XI
PSYCHOLOGY (037)
ANSWER KEY SET – I

SI NO	PART - A	Marks
1	Constructivism	1
2	Validity	1
3	Positive correlation	1
4	True	1
5	Frontal lobe	1
6	Cones	1
7	True	1
8	C. Albert Bandura	1
9	C. Cognitive economy	1
10	Poly graphs or lie detectors	1
	PART - B	
11	Sports psychology is an applied branch of psychology which is mainly concerned in process of enhancing the level of performance of the sports men and women in goal achievement. Environmental psychology is dealing with the various environmental factors like temperature, humidity change in weather and its impact on human behavior.	2
12	Speed of performance is a dependent variable Presence of audience is an independent variable. Hypothesis –I The performance speed will increase due to the presence of audience. Hypothesis – II The performance speed may decrease due to the presence of audience.	2
13	David Elkind explained the cognitive development in adolescents with two features. Personal fable: An individual thinks that no one is understanding him in the world. Imaginary audience: A teenager will have a feeling that everyone is observing his actions and behavior. For example a child with a pimple mark feels that people are observing it only and will try to cover.	2
14	The eating disorders associated with the teenagers are: Anorexia nervosa Bulimia nervosa Binge eating	2
15	The development proceeds in the initial phase of infancy from head or cephalic region to the toes and it is known as cephalocaudal sequency. Later development proceeds from the center to the peripheries and it is known as proximodistal development.	2
16	Attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder can be understood on base of two of its important features. A child with ADHD may not be able to sit in any one particular place for a period of time and will not be able to concentrate on any one topic for a period. The	2

child spontaneously moves and makes odd grimaces and gestures.

PART - B

- 17 Acculturation refers to the various cultural and psychological changes which are resulting due to interactions with other cultural groups in day to day life. 3
The strategies of acculturation are
Integration
Assimilation
Marginalization
Separation (Should be explained)
- 18 The three important features separating modern human beings are as follows. 3
A bigger and well developed brain with improved cognitive functioning.
The ability to walk up right with support of two legs
Free hand with a workable opposing thumb.
- 19 Individuals in day to day life may don't like to remember certain sad events or experiences such as divorce, death of loved ones, financial loss, breakups...etc. These type of events they will try to forget by force and it is known as repressed memory. If the repression of events are more means it will lead to abnormality in behaviour. 3
- 20 Problem solving is goal directed behavior and it is a way of overcoming obstacles and barriers in day to day life. 3
The two important factors associated with problem solving are
i. Lack of motivation
ii. Mental sets (Should be explained)
- PART - D**
- 21 Scientific psychology can be differentiated from the popular notions of psychology. The two important popular notions which are seen in day to day life are 4
I. Out of sight is out of mind
II. Distance makes the heart grow fonder. (Should be explained)
- 22 Sustained attention refers to concentrating on one particular stimuli or stimulus for a long period of time. The various factors affecting sustained attention are 4
i. Temporal uncertainty
ii. Clarity of stimuli
iii. Spatial uncertainty
iv. Intensity of stimuli (Should be explained)
- 23 Skill refers to the ability to complete a task in a smooth and efficient way. The various phases of skill learning are as follows. 4
i. Cognitive phase
ii. Associative phase
iii. Autonomous phase (Should be explained)
- 24 The factors facilitating learning are mainly three. 4
i. Continuous vs Partial Reinforcement
ii. Motivation
iii. Preparedness for learning (Should be explained)
- 25 Forgetting is the inability to recall or recognize the learned information or the content. The various theories or the causes to explained forgetting are 4
i. Forgetting due to trace decay
ii. Forgetting due to retrieval failure
iii. Forgetting due to interference (Should be explained in detail)
- 26 The various abilities of divergent thinking are 4
i. Fluency
ii. Flexibility
iii. Originality
iv. Elaboration (Should be explained in detail)

PART - E

27	<p>The various limitations in psychological research and enquiry are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lack of true zero point ii. Subjective interpretation of data iii. Relative nature of psychological tools <p>The ethical issues in psychological research are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Voluntary participation ii. Debriefing iii. Confidentiality of data sources iv. Sharing results of the study 	6
28	<p>Observation is a systematic procedure of observing and recording the behavior or the occurrence of a particular response for the purpose of research study.</p> <p>The steps in observation are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Selection ii. Recording data iii. Analysis of data <p>The observation is of two types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Naturalistic vs controlled observation ii. Participant vs Non participant observation (Should be explained in detail) <p>The following tips will be supportive in emotion management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enhance self-awareness ii. Appraise the situation objectively iii. Self-monitoring iv. Self modelling v. Perceptual organization and cognitive restructuring vi. Improvement of creative thoughts vii. Having empathy and good relations 	6

(OR)

Emotional intelligence can be defined as the awareness of one's own emotions as well as others' feelings, emotions while looking into body language, facial expressions, tone and gestures...etc.

Need for power or the power motive is expressed in four different ways.

- i. Reading stories
- ii. Exercise and mastering urges
- iii. Involving in verbal arguments or debates
- iv. Joining in influential groups like political parties (Should be explained in detail)