

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
SECOND TERM EXAMINATION  
STD. XI**

**PSYCHOLOGY ANSWER KEY- SET- B**

**Date:**

**Max Marks: 70**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Instructions:**

- 1). All questions are compulsory.
  - 2). Answers should be brief and to the point.
  - 3). Marks for each question are indicated against it.
  - 4). Part A has 10 learning checks carrying one mark each. You are required to answer them as directed.
  - 5). In Part B Questions 11 to 16 are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
  - 6). In part C Questions 17 to 20 are Short Answer Type I questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
  - 7). In part D Questions 21 to 26 are Short Answer Type II questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
  - 8). In part E Questions 27 and 28 are Long Answer Type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 200 words.
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PART-A		
1.	dyslexia	1
2.	Martin Seligman	1
3.	Cognitive economy	1
4.	Repressed memory	1
5.	Chrono system	1
6.	Limbic system	1
7.	Proximodistal sequency	1
8.	Genotype	1
9.	Psychophysics	1
10.	Visual adaptation	1

PART-B		
11.	Spinal Cord is a part of CNS and it is a long rope like collection of nerve fibers, which run along the full length inside the spine. (To be explained in detail)	2
12.	Attention deficiency and hyperactive disorder is known as ADHD. An individual suffering with ADHD may not be able to concentrate on a task for a long period of time and spontaneously moves from one place to another place makes odd grimaces and gestures.	2
13.	Substance abuse of two types i. substance dependency which refers to showing tolerance and withdrawal symptoms to a particular drug and compulsive drug taking is associated with them. ii. The people who are addicted to a particular drug may spoil their family relations and may not be able to concentrate on work.	2

14.	Enculturation refers to all learning that takes place without direct, deliberate teaching, we learn certain ideas, concepts, and values simply because of their availability in our cultural context information to the CNS from sensory receptors.	2
15.	Storing the information verbally as well as visually is known as dual coding hypothesis. for example an image is a concrete form of representation which directly conveys the perceptual attributes of an object. If you were to come across word school, an image of your own school will get generated.	2
16.	The ability to perform a complex task in a smooth and efficient way is known as skill. Cognitive phase Associative phase Autonomous phase (Explain in detail)	2
PART-C		
17.	Eating disorders are basically of three types Anorexia nervosa Bulimia nervosa Binge eating (To be explained)	3
18.	Teratogens are harmful environmental agents that cause deviations in normal development that can lead to serious abnormalities or death. The common teratogens are drugs, infections, radiations and pollution	3
19.	Growth is the changes which are occurring in the physical aspects of an individual where as development is both the physical as well as psychological aspects. Growth is quantitative and development is qualitative and the development includes growth as well as decline.	3
20.	Forgetting is inability of individuals to recall the learned information and it is due to various reasons, one of the reasons is due to interference or inhibition. There are two types of inhibition i. Proactive inhibition ii. Retroactive inhibition (To be explained)	3
PART-D		
21.	Verbal learning is limited to human beings and it is associated with the development of the language. the various methods of study in verbal learning are i. Paired associations ii. Serial learning iii. Free recall  (To be explained in detail)	4
22.	Long term memory is known as permanent memory and it is divided or classified by many psychologist in different ways i. Declarative vs Procedural memory. ii. Episodic vs Semantic memory another classification Flashbulb memory, Autobiographical memory, Implicit memory (To be explained in detail)	4
23.	Socialization is a process by which individuals acquire knowledge, skills, dispositions which enable them to participate as effective members of groups and society. Parents	4

	School Peer groups Media influences (To be explained in detail)	
24.	Acculturation refers to cultural and psychological changes resulting from contact with other cultures. Contact may be direct or indirect and it may be voluntary or involuntary. The various strategies of acculturation are as follows: i. Integration. ii. Assimilation. iii. Separation. iv. Marginalization. (To be explained )	4
25.	Cognitive development in adolescent's stage includes the two important qualities. i. imaginary audience ii. Personal fable (To be explained)	4
26.	Concentrating on one particular stimuli or stimulus for a long period of time is known as sustained attention. The factors influencing sustained attention are as follows. Sensory modality Temporal uncertainty Clarity of stimuli Spatial uncertainty (To be explained)	4

	<b>PART-E</b>	
27.	The various applications of learning principles are Positive Reinforcement Negative Reinforcement Systematic desensitization Flooding Implosive therapy <b>(OR)</b> The Key learning principles are as follows. i. Reinforcement ii. Law of Generalization iii. Law of Discrimination iv. Law of extinction v. Law of Spontaneous recovery. (To be explained)	6
28.	Selecting one stimulus from a group of particular stimuli or stimulus is known as selective attention. Filter theory Filter attenuation theory Multi mode theory ( To be explained in detail)  <b>(OR)</b> Monocular cues of depth perception are effective when objects are viewed with only one eye. Relative size Interposition or overlapping	6

	Linear perspective Aerial Perspective Light and Shade Relative height Texture gradient Motion Parallax (To be explained in detail)	
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