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SET C



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SECOND TERM EXAMINATION
PSYCHOLOGY (037)**

CLASS: XI

TERM 2

Max.Marks: 20

MARKING SCHEME			
SET	QN.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
	1	C. Psychologists, Neuroscientists	1
	2	C. Survey Method	1
	3	<p>a) Independent variables: Variable which is manipulated or altered or its strength varied by the researcher in the experiment. It is the effect of this change in the variable which the researcher wants to observe or note in the study.</p> <p>b) Dependent variables. It is the variables on which the effect of independent variable is observed</p> <p>(i) Independent variable - amount of time spent studying for a particular class</p> <p>(ii) Dependent variable - grade in the class</p>	2
	4	<p>Basic psychology provides theories and principles that form the basis of application of psychology</p> <p>Applied psychology provides different contexts in which the theories and principles derived from research can be meaningfully applied.</p>	2
	5	In the early 20th century, emerged in Germany as a reaction to the structuralism of Wundt. German psychologist Max Wertheimer was the first to advance the Gestalt viewpoint. According to this perspective Experience is holistic; it is a Gestalt. Instead of looking at the components of the mind, the Gestalt psychologists argued that when we look at the world our perceptual experience is more than the sum of the components of the perception. What we experience is more than the inputs received from our environment	3

	6	<p>a) Selection: Psychologists do not observe all the behaviour that they encounter rather, they select a particular behaviour for observation.</p> <p>b) Recording: While observing, a researcher records the selected behaviour using different means. Tallies, taking notes (short hand or symbols, photographs, video recording, etc.)</p> <p>c) Analysis of Data: After the observations have been made, psychologists analyse whatever they have recorded with a view to derive some meaning out of it.</p>	3
	7	<p>Cognitive Psychology, Biological Psychology, Neuropsychology, Developmental Psychology, Social Psychology, Cross-cultural and Cultural Psychology, Environmental Psychology, Health Psychology, Clinical and Counselling Psychology, Industrial/Organisational Psychology, Educational Psychology, Sports Psychology.</p> <p>(Explain any 4 in detail)</p>	4
	8	<p>a) Voluntary Participation: The persons on whom you want to conduct the study should have the choice to decide whether to participate or not to participate in the study.</p> <p>b) Informed Consent: It is essential that the participants in a study should understand what will happen to them during the study (the nature of the study before its actual commencement).</p> <p>c) Debriefing: Once the study is over, the participants are provided with necessary information to complete their understanding of research.</p> <p>d) Sharing the Results of the Study: after collecting information from the participant's researcher analyse the data and draw conclusions. It is obligatory for the researcher to go back to the participants and share the results of the study with them.</p> <p>e) Confidentiality of Data Source: The participants in a study have the right to privacy. The researcher must safeguard their privacy by keeping the information provided by them in strict confidence.</p>	4