

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
CLASS:11
FIRST PERIODIC ASSESSMENT
Psychology (037)
SET - A

QP.NO.	VALUE POINTS	SPLIT UP MARKS
1.	Rhodopsin	1
2.	Autonomous	1
3.	Illusions	1
4.	False	1
5.	ADHD refers to Attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder, A child suffering with ADHD may not be able to concentrate on any one task or topic for a period of time and not able to sit in one particular place. The child may squirm, climb and fidget.	2
6.	Verbal learning is a type of learning limited to the human beings and it is basically a process of language learning. It is the process of responding verbally to the verbal stimuli, which may include symbols, nonsense syllables and lists of words.	2
7.	Latent learning refers to a new behaviour can be learned but it will not be demonstrated clearly until the reinforcement is given. It is a form of cognitive learning and to prove the above statement Tolman conducted the experiments on two group of rats. Two groups of Rats were placed in a maze and their behaviour was observed and one group is given food and water in order to motivate them to explore the maze. The second group was not given the food and water for some time and both the two groups were able to explore the maze successfully and the group which is given food and water were able to successfully come out from the maze. The other group which is denied with food and water was also given the food and water and immediately they were able to come out from the maze.	3
8.	Attention refers to concentrating one particular stimuli or stimulus from a group of stimuli. It is of three types for the sake of our understanding. a)Selective attention: It is concerned with selection of one particular stimuli or stimulus from a group of available stimuli or stimulus for the purpose of focusing and attending. b)Sustained attention: It is a kind of attention associated with the long duration and the amount of time spend and focused is very important in it. Concentrating a stimuli for a long period of time is known as sustained attention. c)Divided attention: concentrating two stimuli or stimulus at one particular point of time is known as divided attention. The best example for it is listening the music and driving the car.	3
9.	The applications of learning principles are mainly seen in the field of psychotherapy and behavior modification. A number of therapeutic procedures have been developed to modify and correct the behavior of the people in the process of treatment	6

	<p>with support of the learning principles.</p> <p>Positive Reinforcement: Positive reinforcement is a way of appreciating or rewarding an individual for the better performance and behavior. It will increase the probability of occurrence of the same behavior and will enable the person to perform or behave in a much better way.</p> <p>Negative Reinforcement: Negative reinforcement is not the punishment or physical abuse. It is a way to prevent the occurrence of undesired and unwanted behavior and it can be used as a corrective mechanism to prevent the occurrence of the behavior.</p> <p>Implosive therapy: it starts with the person imagining their most feared form of contact with the feared object, accompanied by vivid verbal descriptions by the therapist and the therapist functions as a coach or trainer.</p> <p>Flooding: It will be helpful to those who are suffering with excessive anxieties and tensions. Flooding takes place with the actual feared object and is considered to be most effective method in fear treatment.</p> <p>Systematic desensitization: it is a technique developed by wolpe in treatment of phobias, in this technique the therapist will first list out the phobias of the client while conducting an interview. The therapist will arrange all these phobias in an orderly manner from the least to high depth of fear and will motivate the client to start thinking one by one. The rational in this method is while thinking about the phobias an individual can easily come out from it. In the process of systematic thinking if the client gets tense and the therapist role is to distract the client from thinking and provide relaxation for some time and again motivating to think of those phobias one by one as usually.</p> <p>Aversion therapy: using an aversive or painful stimuli with the unwanted behavior is known as aversion therapy. For example an alcoholic might be asked to smell the alcohol or a painful electric shock can be given to the individuals with certain problems.</p> <p>Modeling: Learning while observing the selected role models behavior is known as modeling. It is a way of imitating and in many situations the therapist will act as a role model for the clients.</p> <p>Assertive learning: it is a way of training individuals to develop the assertiveness, Assertiveness refers to expressing your ideas and wishes clearly with confidence.</p> <p>Biofeedback : It is a technique based on classical and operant conditioning principles, in this method an individual will be aware of his/her body functions such as heart rate or blood pressure and will take the precautions.</p>	
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	<p>Or</p> <p>Learning disability is a general term, it refers to a heterogeneous group of disorders manifested in terms of difficulty in the acquisition of learning, reading, writing, speaking and reasoning. The various symptoms of learning disabilities are as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Difficulties in writing letters, words and phrases, reading out text, and speaking appear quite frequently. They have listening problems, although they may not have any auditory defects. ii. Learning disabled children have attention disorders and they get easily distracted and cannot keep attention and focus on any one topic for some time. iii. Poor space orientation and inadequate sense of time are very common with them. They get confused and not able to get adjust with the environment. They fail to understand right, left, up and down. iv. One of the symptoms of the children with learning disability is motor coordination and poor dexterity. They fail to maintain the balance in performing motor tasks like sharpening of a pencil and have difficulty in riding a bicycle. v. Children with learning disabilities have more difficulties in following oral directions and they misjudge relations and fail to understand the body language. vi. Perceptual disorders are very common with the learning disabled children and they may have visual, auditory, tactual and kinaesthetic misperception. vii. A large number of children with learning disabilities was found with dyslexia. Children suffering with dyslexia fail to copy letters and words. For example they fail to distinguish b and d, p and q, p and 9, was and saw, unclear and nuclear. 	
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