



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT FIRST TERM EXAMINATION

SUBJECT :

CLASS: XI

Sub. Code:

Time Allotted:

3 Hrs.

17.02.2019

Max. Marks:

EXPECTED VALUE POINTS AND SCHEME OF EVALUATION

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
1	Professor G. Bose	1
2	True	1
3	C. Validity	1
4	Parietal lobe	1
5	C. Perception	1
6	Associative	1
7	Deductive reasoning	1
8	Drive	1
9	True	1
10	B. Thalamus and Hypothalamus	1
11	Psychology is a systematic study of human behavior and various mental processes, Psychology as a social science it studies the human behavior from the point of view of the society and the culture and the various changes which are resulting in society and the culture and its impact on behavior will be studied in a good way.	2
12	Experiments in the field of psychology are conducted with support of two different groups known as control group and experimental group. Experimental group: An experimental group is actually created in order to conduct the experiment while manipulating an independent variable in the study. Control group: Control group is a group which is equal in all the aspects	

	or attributes to the experimental group and the independent variables are not manipulated in it.	
13	Mutation refers to change of gene from one form to another form and the type of mutation which occurs spontaneously in nature is providing variation in genotype and permits the evolution of new species.	
14	Thyroid is located in the neck and it produces thyroxin that influences the body's metabolic rate. The thyroid functioning is affected by anterior pituitary's Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH). The steady secretion of this hormone produces the energy, consumption of oxygen and elimination of wastes in body cells. Low production of TSH leads to physical and psychological lethargy.	
15	The various determinants of verbal learning are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Length of the list ii. Time iii. Meaningfulness of the content 	
16	Problem solving is thinking that is goal-directed. Almost all our daily day-to-day activities are directed towards a goal. Overcoming a challenging situation with the support of various available resources basically known as problem solving. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mental sets ii. Lack of motivation 	
	PART - C	
17	Acculturation refers to the cultural and psychological changes which are resulting due to the interaction of various cultures in one's life. The acculturation process is basically seen in the way how individuals interact with other cultural groups. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Integration ii. Assimilation iii. Separation 	

	iv. Marginalisation	
18	<p>According to Urie Bronfenbrenner, the development will not takes place in a nutshell and its takes place in different systems. The role of environmental factors is well identified by him in his theory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Micro system ii. Meso system iii. Exo system iv. Macro system v. Chrono system 	3
19	<p>Pre-operational stage: It begins from 2-7 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Animism ii. Intuitive thought iii. Centration 	3
20	<p>Sustained attention refers to concentrating on one particular stimuli or stimulus for a longer period of time. The important factors influencing sustained attention are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sensory modality ii. Clarity of stimuli iii. Temporal uncertainty iv. Spatial uncertainty 	3
	PART –D	
21	<p>The five major themes in the field of psychology are</p> <p>Psychology like other sciences attempts to develop principles of behavior and mental processes.</p> <p>$B = f\{P * E\}$</p> <p>Human behavior is caused.</p> <p>Understanding of human behavior is culturally constructed.</p> <p>Human behavior can be controlled, modified through the application of scientific principles and methods of psychology..</p>	4

22	<p>The important cues to depth perception in three dimensional spaces are provided by both the eyes and these cues are known as binocular cues of perception.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Binocular disparity ii. Convergence iii. Accommodation 	4
23	<p>Inability of an individual to reproduce the learned information or the content is known as forgetting. The cause of forgetting are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Forgetting due to trace decay ii. Forgetting due to interference iii. Forgetting due to retrieval failure 	4
24	<p>Mnemonic strategies are the strategies to improve the memory. Some of the mnemonics involve use of images whereas some are mainly focusing on organization of learned information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Chunking ii. First Letter technique iii. Engage in deep level processing iv. Minimise interference v. Give yourself enough retrieval cues vi. PQRS 	4
25	<p>Divergent thinking is an open ended thinking where the individual can think of different answers to the questions or problems in terms of her or his experiences. Such kind of thinking helps in producing novel and original ideas and leads to creativity.</p> <p>The abilities of divergent thinking are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Fluency ii. Flexibility iii. Originality iv. Elaboration 	4
26	<p>This theory was proposed by Abraham Maslow and is based on the</p>	4

	<p>assumption that people are motivated by a series of five universal needs. His viewpoint about motivation is very popular because of its theoretical and applied value which is popularly known as the “Theory of Self-Actualization”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Physiological needs ii. Safety needs iii. Belonging ness needs iv. Self-esteem needs v. Self-actualization need 	
	PART – E	
27	<p>Ethical issues of psychological research or enquiry are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Voluntary participation ii. Informed consent iii. Debriefing iv. Sharing the results of the study v. confidentiality of data: <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Observation is a method of investigation includes an intentional recording of data or the information for the purpose of carrying the research work and it is not seeing or watching something. It will be helpful in describing the behavior in daily life in a scientific way to achieve the goals. The scientific observation is actually follows three steps which are as follows.</p> <p>Steps in observation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Selection ii. Recording iii. Analysis <p>Types of Observation</p> <p>Naturalistic vs controlled observation</p> <p>Participant vs Non Participant observation (To be explained in detail)</p>	6
28	The applications of learning principles are mainly seen in the field of	6

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 with support of the learning principles.

- i. Positive and Negative reinforcement
- ii. Implosive therapy
- iii. Flooding
- iv. Systematic desensitization
- v. Biofeed back
- vi. Assertive learning

(OR)

Key learning principles of Pavlov's classical conditioning experiment are

- i. Law of Reinforcement
- ii. Law of Generalization
- iii. Law of discrimination
- iv. Law of extinction
- v. Law of Spontaneous recovery