



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	Wilhelm Wund't	1
2	True	1
3	C. Enculturation	1
4	Genetics	1
5	A.Rhodopsin	1
6	Learning style	1
7	Edward de Bono	1
8	Dollard and Miller	1
9	True	1
10	B. Thalamus and Hypothalamus	1
11	Psychology is a systematic study of human behavior and mental processes and the popular notions of the psychology are “out of sight is out of mind”, “distance makes the heart grow fonder”. The above two views are commonly used by the people in day to day life and the psychology is different with such views because it studies the human behavioral phenomenon in terms of various causes and consequences.	2
12	Any stimulus or event which varies or differs and takes a significant different value is known as a variable. An object is not considered as a variable but its feature is treated as a variable in the field of study. Examples of variables are Age, Gender, intelligence, time...etc. i. Independent variable	2

	ii. Dependent variable iii. Intervening variable	
13	The axon tip of a preceding neuron make functional connections or synapse with dendrites of the other neuron. A neuron is never physically connected with another neuron and there is a minor gap between the two and this gap is known as synaptic cleft.	2
14	Mid brain is relatively small in size and it connects the hind brain with the fore brain. The mid brain consists of few neural centers related to some special reflexes and auditory, visual sensations are found here. The important part of the mid brain is Reticular activating system and it is responsible for arousal. It makes us active by regulating serious inputs.	2
15	Any stimuli or stimulus event which is used to strengthen the occurrence of a particular behaviour or discourage the unwanted behaviour occurrence in an organism is known as reinforcement. i. Positive reinforcement ii. Negative reinforcement	2
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. i. Mental sets ii. Lack of motivation	2
	PART - C	
17	Adrenal Gland: It is divided in to two parts, Adrenal medulla and Adrenal cortex. The secretion of adrenal cortex is controlled and regulated by ACTH (Adrenocorticotrophic hormone) of anterior pituitary. Adrenal cortex secretes a group of hormones called corticoids and these are utilized in regulation of minerals like potassium, sodium and chlorides. Low secretion will seriously affect the nervous system.	3

	Adrenal medulla secretes two hormones namely epinephrine and nor epinephrine. Sympathetic activation such as increased heart rate, oxygen consumption and metabolic rate and muscle tone take place through the secretion of the two hormones.	
18	Eating disorders are basically of three types and they are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Anorexia nervosa ii. Bulimia nervosa iii. Binge eating 	3
19	Adolescents develop a special kind of egocentrism, According to David Elkind adolescents develop two components of egocentrism: Imaginary audience: Adolescents belief that others are occupied with them as they are about themselves. They imagine that the people are always noticing them and observing each and every aspect of their behavior. Personal fable: It is adolescent's sense of uniqueness. It makes them to think that no one is understanding them and their feelings	3
20	The psychological dimensions of colour are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Hue ii. Saturation iii. Brightness 	3
	PART –D	
21	The evolution of psychology as a separate subject took place due to the efforts and hard work done by the various philosophers and psychologists. These approaches of evolution are formally known as schools of psychology and which are as follows. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Structuralism ii. Functionalism iii. Behaviorism iv. Gestalt v. Psychoanalysis vi. Humanism 	4

22	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Filter theory ii. Filter Attenuation theory iii. Multimode theory 	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>Stage model theory of memory or information processing approach of memory is proposed by Atkinson & Shiffrin during the year 1968. According to them the memory development is a process oriented system of work and it includes the three different types of memory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Information ii. Sensory memory iii. Short term memory iv. Long term memory 	4
25	<p>According to JP.Guilford creativity refers to providing the different kind of solutions to an existing problem. Creativity basically stands on divergent thinking ability of an individual. In view of Wallas and Keegan the creativity process includes four basic steps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. preparation ii. Incubation iii. Illumination iv. Verification 	4
26	<p>Effective emotion management is the key to effective social functioning in modern world. The following tips will be supportive in effective emotion management in day to day life.</p>	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enhance self-awareness ii. Appraise the situation objectively iii. Do some self-monitoring iv. Engage in self-modeling v. Perceptual reorganization and cognitive restructuring vi. Be creative and develop good and nurture good relationships vii. Have empathy and participate in community service 	
	PART – E	
27	<p>The various goals of psychological research or enquiry are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Description ii. Prediction iii. Explanation iv. Control v. Application <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	<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,</p>	6

<p>reading, writing, speaking and reasoning. The various symptoms of learning disabilities are as follows.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Learning disabled children have attention disorders and they get easily distracted and cannot keep attention and focus on any one topic for some time.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>One of the symptom 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.</p> <p>Children with learning disabilities have more difficulties in following oral directions and they misjudge relations and fail to understand the body language.</p> <p>Perceptual disorders are very common with the learning disabled children and they may have visual, auditory, tactual and kinaesthetic misperception.</p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Key learning principles of Pavlov's classical conditioning experiment are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">i. Law of Reinforcementii. Law of Generalizationiii. Law of discriminationiv. Law of extinctionv. Law of Spontaneous recovery	
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