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A



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION

PSYCHOLOGY

CLASS: XI

Sub. Code: 037

Time Allotted: 3 hours

29.09.19

Max. Marks: 70

General Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Answers should be brief and to the point.
- Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- Questions No.1-17 in Part – A, are learning check type question carrying 1 mark each. You are required to answer them as directed.
- Questions No. 18-21 in Part—B, are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- Questions No. 22-24 in Part— C are short answer Type I questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- Questions No.25-30 in Part—D are Short answer Type II questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- Questions No. 31-32 in Part-E are long type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.

Part - A

- The discipline which emphasizes the roles played by the mind in strengthening the immune system is called _____. 1
- Questionnaire survey is very costly and a hard method of collecting information.(True/False) 1
- This gland is situated within the cranium just below the hypothalamus. 1
 - Thyroid Gland
 - Adrenal Gland
 - Pituitary Gland
 - Pancreas
- The actual material or a person's genetic heritage is known as _____. 1
- _____ was a psychologist who was concerned with children who gave up too easily when faced with a difficult problem or failure. 1
- _____ is a method that ensures that each person has an equal chance of being included in any of the groups. 1

- This refers to an attitude in which people seem to place a value on holding on to their original culture 1
7. a) Marginalisation b) Separation c) Assimilation d) Integration
8. Development from the cephalic or head region to the caudal or tail region is called cephalocaudally. (True/False) 1
9. The first psychology laboratory in India was set up in 1
- a) 1938, Calcutta b) 1915, Indore c) 1915, Calcutta d) 1922, Mysore
10. After identification of the problem the researcher proceeds by developing a tentative answer to the problem, which is called _____. 1
11. The Nervous system can be divided into 1
- a) Somatic Nervous System and Autonomic Nervous System
b) Central Nervous System and Peripheral nervous system
c) Brain and Spinal Cord
d) Sympathetic division and parasympathetic division
12. _____ refers to the changes that follow an orderly sequence and are largely dictated by genetic blueprint. 1
13. _____ Psychology provides us with different contexts where theories and principles derived from research can be meaningfully applied. 1
14. _____ is the basic unit of our nervous system. 1
- a) Nucleus b) Soma c) Neurons d) Dendrites
15. Development is influenced by an interplay of 1
- a) biological b) socio-emotional c) cognitive d) all of the above
16. Environmental agents that cause deviations in normal development that can lead to serial abnormalities or death is known as 1
- a) learning disability b) teratogens c) pre natal d) none of the above
17. Sigmund Freud founder of _____ viewed human behavior as a dynamic manifestation of unconscious and conflicts. 1

Part - B

18. What is psychology? Define the term. 2
19. What is survey research? 2
20. What is mutation and what is its impact on human development? 2
21. Explain the concept of delinquency. 2

Part - C

22. What is observation method and what are the steps in observation method? 3
23. Explain the structure of hind brain. 3
24. Explain various eating disorders. 3

Part - D

25. Explain the historical development of psychology in India. 4

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| 26. | What is variable and what are the types of variables? | 4 |
| 27. | Explain case study method of investigation in detail. | 4 |
| 28. | What is the difference between basic and applied psychology? | 4 |
| 29. | Define correlation and what are the types of correlation? | 4 |
| 30. | Explain the context of development of Urie Bronfenbrenner. | 4 |

Part - E

	Explain the structure of fore brain and various lobes of brain.	6
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| 31. | OR | |
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What is socialization and what are the various agents of socialization?

	Explain the various observable features in old age.	6
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| 32. | OR | |
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What are the various characteristics of pre operational development?

End of the question paper