

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
CLASS: 11
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION
PSYCHOLOGY (037)
SET - A

| QP.NO. | VALUE POINTS | SPLIT UP MARKS |
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| 1. | Psychoneuroimmunology | 1 |
| 2. | False | 1 |
| 3. | Pituitary gland | 1 |
| 4. | Genotype | 1 |
| 5. | Dweck | 1 |
| 6. | Randomly | 1 |
| 7. | Separation | 1 |
| 8. | true | 1 |
| 9. | 1915,calcutta | 1 |
| 10. | Hypothesis | 1 |
| 11. | Central nervous system and peripheral nervous system | 1 |
| 12. | Maturation | 1 |
| 13. | Applied | 1 |
| 14. | Neurons | 1 |
| 15. | All of the above | 1 |
| 16. | teratogens | 1 |
| 17. | Psychoanalysis | 1 |
| 18. | Psychology the word is derived from two Greek words Psyche and Logos, Psyche means soul and Logos means a meaningful study or the subject of study. Thus psychology means a systematic study of human behavior. In early 1910's John Watson of America defined the term psychology as systematic study of human behavior and later the term mental processes got added. | 2 |
| 19. | Survey research is intended to collect the views and opinions of the people on different issues with support of questionnaire, interviews, rating scales and checklist and also it uses a large number of sample to come to a conclusion. The success of survey depends upon the selection of unbiased sample for the study. | 2 |
| 20. | Change of a gene from one form to another form is known as mutation. The type of mutation that occurs spontaneously in nature provides variations in genotypes and permits evolution of new species in the world. | 2 |
| 21. | Delinquency is a term closely connected or associated with the deviant behaviour of the adolescents. The adolescents mainly involve in different type of deviant behaviour and activities such as violating the norms and breaking the rules. Juvenile delinquency is one of the well-known concept which is explaining the criminal acts of the adolescents. | 2 |
| 22. | 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. | 3 |

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| | <p>Selection: The behavior whatever occurs will not be observed by the psychologist and they select a particular behaviour which is required for the purpose of completion of the research work or the research study in a scientific way.</p> <p>Recording: The second important step in the scientific research is recording of information or the data while using different electronic devices to improve the authenticity of the information.</p> <p>Analysis of data: Once the data is recorded in a right way it is necessary analyse the information in a balanced way. The analysis need to be carried in a scientific way to draw the conclusions in the field of research.</p> | |
| 23. | <p>Medulla Oblongata: It is the lowest part of the brain and it exists in continuation with the spinal cord. It contains neural centres which regulate basic life supporting activities like breathing, heart rate, and blood pressure.</p> <p>Pons: It is connected with medulla on one side and with the midbrain on the other. A nucleus of pons receives auditory signals relayed by our ears. It is believed that pons is involved in sleep mechanism, particularly the sleep characterized by dreaming.</p> <p>Cerebellum: A highly developed part of the brain and it can be easily recognized by its wrinkled surface. It maintains and controls posture and equilibrium of the body. Its main function is coordination of muscular movements. It also stores memory of movement patterns so that we do not have concentrate on how to walk, dance, or ride a bicycle.</p> | 3 |
| 24. | <p>Eating disorders are basically of three types and they are -</p> <p>Anorexia nervosa: The people suffering with this disorder they fell that their body weight is increasing and in order to reduce it they starve themselves and stop eating or they refuse to eat.</p> <p>Bulimia nervosa: In this disorder an individual will eat a large quantity of food and afterwards due to lack of digestion they may go for vomiting, in some situations they may use laxatives or diuretics to reduce body weight.</p> <p>Binge eating: It a kind of eating disorder where we can notice the people eating frequently.</p> | 3 |
| 25. | <p>The modern era of Indian psychology began with the establishment of first psychology laboratory in 1915 at Calcutta University and the first department of psychology in the year 1916. The department of applied psychology in the year 1938 is the beginning of modern experimental psychology in India. In the year 1922 Indian Psychoanalytic association was formed and the early development of psychology in India was influenced by Dr. N.N. Sengupta received training in USA in Experimental tradition of Wund't. Professor G. Bose was trained in psychoanalytical method affected the early development of psychology in India.</p> | 4 |
| 26. | <p>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.</p> <p>Independent variable: An independent variable is a variable which is manipulated or altered to carry an experiment and</p> | 4 |

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| | <p>these variables are under the control of the experimenter in the field of study.</p> <p>Dependent variable: The dependent variable is the actual outcome or the result which we want to study in the field of psychological research or experimentation. The dependent variable changes are associated with the variations occur in independent variables.</p> <p>For example studying the relationship between hours of study and performance, the hours of study is an independent variable and the level of performance is a dependent variable.</p> <p>Intervening variable: Intervening or extraneous variables are another type of variables which will occur in the field of research suddenly and disturbs the performance of the subjects, these intervening variables need to be controlled and managed in a good way to get accurate results. The common intervening variables like restlessness, fatigue...etc.</p> | |
| 27. | <p>Case study is an in-depth study or analysis of a particular topic, an individual or an organization to achieve the goals. Case study is a source of development of various concepts in the field of psychology. Case study as a method of investigation was first used by Herbert Spencer in his ethnographical studies and later William Healy adopted the above method in the field of psychology for studying the juvenile behavior.</p> <p>Case study will be used to diagnosis purpose and treatment purpose and as a method of investigation it is having importance in the development of various psychological approaches and concepts. A case study employs multiple methods for collecting information, such as interview, observation and psychological tests from variety of respondents associated with the chosen case.</p> | 4 |
| 28. | <p>Basic vs applied psychology are actually the two different broader terms used to classify the subject knowledge of psychology.</p> <p>Basic psychology is actually the knowledge and the information which is developed through continuous and constant research work. The principles or the theories which are emerged in the field of psychology are known as the basic psychology.</p> <p>Applied Psychology is the term associated with the usage or application of the basic psychology to the different other subjects or the other fields for the purpose of providing solutions to various problems in life. Education psychology, sports psychology, cultural and cross cultural psychology, environmental psychology.....etc.</p> | 4 |
| 29. | <p>Establishment of relationship between two variables is known as correlation and it is classified in to three ways. The correlation value lies in between +1 to -1.</p> <p>Positive correlation: Positive correlation indicates the relationship between two variables in a positive way. It can be understood as increase or decrease in any one variable will lead to the same amount of change in another variable is known as positive correlation.</p> <p>Negative correlation: It indicates the negative relationship between two variables in a relation. The negative correlation can be seen as increase in any one variable may lead to decrease in another variable or vice versa.</p> | 4 |

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| | Zero correlation: Any change in one variable is not going to affect or impact another variable value means it is known as zero correlation. | |
| 30. | <p>Micro system: it is the immediate environment of the child and the various elements in this system are the parents, teachers and friends with whom the child is directly dealing and interacting.</p> <p>Mesosystem: It is the perception of the existing relations between the various micro system units or elements. For example how the parents of a child will think about his/her teachers.</p> <p>Exosystem: It includes the different events which are taking place in the lives of those associated with the child. For example transfer of parents will make the child to move to a different place and study in a different school and make new friendship.</p> <p>Macro system: it is the culture where an individual is living and growing.</p> <p>Chronosystem: It includes major and painful events like divorce of parents, death of the loved ones and parents' economic setback.</p> | 4 |
| 31. | <p>Fore brain is considered as an important part of the brain due to its functions and it performs various cognitive, emotional and motor activities.</p> <p>Hypothalamus: It is the smallest structure in the brain, but plays a vital role in our behavior. It supports and regulates physiological processes involved in emotional and motivational behavior, such as eating, drinking, sleeping, temperature regulation and sexual arousal.</p> <p>Thalamus: It consists of an egg – shaped cluster of neurons situated on the ventral side of the hypothalamus. It is like a relay station that receives all incoming sensory signals from sense organs and sends them to appropriate parts of the cortex for processing it.</p> <p>Limbic system: It is composed of a group of structures that form part of the old mammalian brain. It helps in maintaining internal homeostasis by regulating body temperature, blood pressure, and blood sugar level. It is closely connected with hypothalamus and the limbic system comprises the hippocampus and amygdala. Hippocampus plays an important role in long term memory and amygdala plays an important role in emotional behavior.</p> <p>The Cerebrum: It makes two third of the total mass of the human brain. Its thickness varies from 1.5mm to 4 mm and it covers the entire surface of the brain and it contains neurons and neural nets, and bundles of axons. The various cognitive functions such as attention, learning, memory, language behavior, reasoning and problem solving.</p> <p>Frontal lobe is mainly concerned with cognitive functions, such as attention, thinking, memory, learning and reasoning.</p> <p>Parietal lobe is totally concerned with cutaneous sensations and their coordination with visual and auditory sensations. The temporal lobe is concerned with processing of auditory information and Occipital lobe is mainly concerned with visual information.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> | 6 |

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| | <p>Socialization is a process by which people acquire knowledge, skills and dispositions which enable them to participate as effective members of the groups and society. Socialization forms the ground or the base for the transmission of culture from one generation to another generation.</p> <p>Agents of socialization</p> <p>Parents: The first and most important agent in the process of socialization is the parent and the way how the parents will provide information regarding various matters makes the child familiar. The role of mother is very significant in the process of socialization and encouraging the child to learn and understand about the society.</p> <p>School: School is an important agent of socialization and the amount of socialization takes place in school is much more than in family. The child will learn and understand various things in school while having interactions with different socializing agents like Teachers, friends and peer group. The interactions of the children with multi religions and multi cultures will make them to understand the world in a much better way.</p> <p>Peer groups: The children will learn various good qualities while working along with the friends. The various qualities like sharing, trust, mutual understanding, role acceptance and working for collective or common tasks will be improved.</p> <p>Media: in the modern world the print, digital media is playing major role in the process of socialization. The children are learning good qualities while accessing to the information available to them and the potential threat with this media is the amount of violence on television is increasing aggressive behavior among the children.</p> | |
| 32. | <p>The image of old age is changing in the modern world, there are people crossed seventy years of age or so and are quite active, energetic and creative. They are competent and valued by society in many walks of life. We have aged people in politics, literature, business and science. The experience of old age also depends on the socio-economic conditions, availability of health care, attitude of people, expectations of society and the available support system.</p> <p>Issues related to adjustment: Older adults need to adjust to changes in the family structure and new roles that have to be learnt. They may depend on their children for financial support and to overcome their loneliness.</p> <p>Problem of insecurity and dependence: In old age feeling of loss of energy and dwindling of health and financial assets lead to insecurity and dependency. Indian cultures favors dependency of elderly on their children, for old age needs caring.</p> <p>Fear of death: in old age death is more likely to occur because of chronic diseases. The death of a spouse is usually seen as the most difficult loss. Support from children, grandchildren and friends can help the individual to cope with the loss of spouse.</p> <p>Problem of loneliness: Due to rigidity of thoughts, obsession of old memories and generation gap, old people find themselves alone – “nobody wants to talk to me”.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> | 6 |

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| | <p>In view of Jean Piaget the pre-operational development is an age period of 2-7 years of age, The Pre operational cognitive development is seen in early childhood period (2-5 years), and later childhood (6-7) years of age. The salient features of preoperational development are:</p> <p>Egocentrism: A child in this stage will try to understand the world from his or her own point of view. It can be understood in terms of a simple questioning to the children in this age group. For example if we asks a child who is your brother/sister means the child is able to show or tell the name. if we ask the question who is the younger brother or sister of so and so they may not be able to respond.</p> <p>Animism: Animism refers to the perception of all the existing things as living and giving the life to all. In the mind of the child whatever is existing is a living one and the child starts giving the life to each and every thing.</p> <p>Intuitive thought: Children in this age will try to ask different questions to know and understand about the world.</p> <p>Centration: Focusing on a single characteristic or the feature is known as centration. The child will try to perceive and evaluate the objects not in terms of different dimensions and they just look into any of one feature and they will judge.</p> | |
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