

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

FIRST PERIODIC TEST

DECEMBER 2018

SET A

CLASS XI

Marking Scheme – PSYCHOLOGY [THEORY]

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
1.	Egocentrism	1
2.	Delinquency	1
3.	The actual genetic material or genetic heritage acquired by an individual from his or her ancestors is known as genotype. The phenotype refers to the observable form of genotype which can be understood in terms of various features like eye color, skin color, hair...etc.	2
4.	Absolute Limen or Absolute threshold is the term describing about the minimum amount of value required to recognize a particular stimuli as separate entity. Difference threshold or Different Limen means the minimum or minor difference in between two stimulus to be recognized as two separate ones.	2
5.	The various factors affecting sustained attention are as follows: Sensory modality: it is an important factor and it illustrates that the performance is found to be superior when the stimuli is visual than auditory. Clarity of stimuli: If the stimuli is clear and it is long lasting means it will facilitate sustained attention. Temporal uncertainty: It is a third factor. If the stimuli appears at regular intervals of time it will be attended in a much better way than the stimuli appears at irregular intervals. Spatial uncertainty: If the stimuli appears at fixed place is readily attended, whereas those that appear at random locations are difficult to attend.	4
6.	Eating disorders are basically of three types and they are Anorexia nervosa: The people suffering with this disorder they feel that their body weight is increasing and in order to reduce it they starve themselves and stop eating or they refuse to eat. 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. Binge eating: It is a kind of eating disorder where we can notice the people eating frequently.	4
7.	Selective attention: It is concerned with selection of one particular stimuli	6

	<p>or stimulus from a group of available stimuli or stimulus for the purpose of focusing and attending.</p> <p>Filter theory: it was proposed by Braodbent during the year 1956. According to this view many stimuli or stimulus will enter in our mind and creates a bottle neck situation. These stimuli's moving through the sensory and short term memory system they reach to the selective filter. The selective filter allows only one stronger stimuli for further processing and remaining all the stimuli's will disappear from our mind.</p> <p>Filter attenuation theory: It was proposed by Triesman during the year 1962, it is a modification of Braodbent's filter theory. Tiesman described that the stimuli which is not getting access through the selective filter will not disappear and it stays there only and the filter attenuates or weakens their strength. The stimuli will cross the selective filter one by one in an orderly manner according to their strength.</p> <p>Multimode theory: It is a theory proposed by Johnston and Heinz (1978), They believed that the attention is a flexible system and it allows selection of a stimulus in three phases. Sensory representation (audition, vision...etc)of stimuli is constructed in first stage and in second stage the semantic representation of the stimuli is constructed(name of the object), in third stage both the sensory and semantic together enter the consciousness and selective attention will proceeds.</p>	
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