

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

FIRST PERIODIC TEST

DECEMBER 2018

SET B

CLASS XI

Marking Scheme – PSYCHOLOGY [THEORY]

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
1.	Reflexes	1
2.	Development	1
3.	Teratogens are harmful environmental agents which are affecting the growth and development of the foetus. The common teratogens which are directly affecting the foetus are toxic chemicals and substances, radiation, pollutants. The pregnant lady during the time period is consuming alcohol or smoking cigarettes and using overdose of chemicals and drugs means it may directly harm and damage the foetus.	2
4.	ADHD refers to Attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder, A child suffering with ADHD may not be able to concentrate on any one task or topic for a period of time and not able to sit in one particular place. The child may squirm, climb and fidget.	2
5.	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. 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. 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. Macro system: it is the culture where an individual is living and growing. Chronosystem: It includes major and painful events like divorce of parents, death of the loved ones and parents' economic setback.	4
6.	The psychological dimensions of sound are three and they are Loudness, Pitch, Timbre. Loudness: Loudness of the sound is determined by its amplitude. The sound waves loud or soft is totally determined by amplitude, if the amplitude is higher the sound will be loud and if the amplitude is low means the sound will be soft. Pitch: Pitch refers to the highness or lowness of sound and it is determined by the frequency. If the frequency is higher means the pitch will be higher and if the frequency is lower means the pitch is lower. Timbre: Timbre means the nature and quality of sound. Timbre of the	4

	sound which comes from a old car engine is different and the sound of a melodious song is different.	
7.	<p>Monocular cues of perception are effective when any object is viewed with one eye. These cues are used by artists to induce depth in two dimensional paintings.</p> <p>Relative size: The objects which are far away their retinal image will become smaller and smaller. If the objects comes near and their retinal image will be much bigger.</p> <p>Interposition or Overlapping: If some portion of an object is covered with another object, the overlapped object will be perceived as far away as the object that covers.</p> <p>Linear perspective: This phenomenon stays that the distant objects appear or visible to be closer together than the nearer objects.</p> <p>Aerial perspective: The dust and moisture in the air makes the distant objects as hazy and blurry.</p> <p>Light and shade: In light some objects get highlighted and some parts become darker due to shade. The light and shade provide us with information about the distance of the object.</p> <p>Relative Height: The taller objects are perceived as being close or together than the smaller objects as being far away.</p> <p>Texture Gradient: It represents a phenomenon by which the visual field having more density of elements is seen farther away.</p> <p>Motion Parallax: It is a kinetic monocular cue, The distant object appears to be moving very slow than the near objects.</p>	6