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SET	A
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INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION
PSYCHOLOGY (037)

CLASS: XI

19.11.2022

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 70

1. All questions are compulsory except where internal choice has been given.
2. Question Nos. 1 -18 in Section A carry 1 mark each.
3. Question Nos. 19-23 in Section B are Very Short Answer Type-I questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
4. Question Nos. 24-27 in Section C are Short Answer Questions Type-II carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Question Nos. 28 - 31 in Section D are Long Answer Type I questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Question No. 32 in Section E is a Long Answer Type II question carrying 6 marks. Answer to this question should not exceed 200 words.
7. Question Nos. 33 – 36 in Section F are based on two cases given. Each case has two questions carrying two marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.

SECTION – A

1. **Assertion ---** Gestalt psychology emerged in Germany as a reaction to the structuralism of Wundt. 1
Reason -- Mind is holistic, it is a Gestalt
 A. Assertion is right. Reason is wrong.
 B. Assertion is wrong. Reason is right.
 C. Assertion and Reason both are right and Reason is the right explanation of Assertion.
 D. Assertion & Reason both are right but Reason is **NOT** the right explanation of Assertion.
2. _____ is the final goal of the scientific enquiry which brings out positive changes in the 1
 lives of people.
 A. Application
 B. Control
 C. Prediction
 D. Explanation
3. Children because of egocentrism engage in _____, thinking that all things are living like one's 1
 self.

4. The notion that recognition process begins from the whole, which leads to identification of its various components is known as _____. 1
- A. Top down processing
 - B. Motivation
 - C. Bottom up processing
 - D. Perception
5. _____ are mental categories for objects and events, which are similar to each other in one or in more than one way. 1
6. In delayed conditioning, the onset and end of CS precedes the onset of US with some gap between the two.(True / False) 1
7. Almost all concrete objects (and concepts) generate images and the knowledge related to them is encoded both verbally as well as visually. This is known as _____. 1
- A. Retroactive interference
 - B. Proactive interference
 - C. Dual coding hypothesis
 - D. Serial reproduction
8. It is found that delay in the delivery of reinforcement leads to poorer level of performance. (True/False) 1
9. Human beings are actively constructing their minds through the exploration of modern physical and social world and this view is known as _____. 1
- A. Cognitive perspective
 - B. Constructivism
 - C. Behaviorism
 - D. Humanism
10. Ganga formulated a hypothesis for her research, "Increase in the amount of time spent by children in viewing violence on television, higher is the degree of aggression displayed by them." Identify the dependent variable from the hypothesis. 1
- A. The degree of aggression displayed by the children.
 - B. The amount of time spent by the children in viewing violence on television.
 - C. The degree of aggression displayed by the parents.
 - D. The amount of time spent with the parents.
11. _____ are environmental agents that cause deviations in normal development that can lead to serious abnormalities or death. 1

12. The process of organising visual field into meaningful wholes is known as _____. 1
- A. Pragnanz
 - B. Form perception
 - C. Motion parallax
 - D. Constancy
13. _____ is the second stage of memory. 1
- A. Sensory register
 - B. Long term memory
 - C. Storage
 - D. Retrieval
14. The fact that the responses acquired under partial reinforcement are highly resistant to extinction is called _____. 1
15. Misperceptions resulting from misinterpretation of information received by our sensory organs are generally known as _____. 1
- A. Hallucinations
 - B. Delusions
 - C. Illusions
 - D. Overlapping
16. _____ is the pattern of progressive, orderly, and predictable changes that begin at conception and continue throughout life. 1
17. Psychology is defined formally as a science which studies _____, experiences and behaviour in different contexts. 1
- A. Neural activities
 - B. Dreams
 - C. Mental processes
 - D. Overt actions
18. _____ technique is used to minimize the sequence effect in an experiment. 1
- A. Random assignment
 - B. Matching
 - C. Counter-balancing
 - D. Elimination

SECTION - B

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 19 | Define attention. | 2 |
| 20 | How are maintenance rehearsals different from elaborative rehearsals? | 2 |
| 21 | What are developmental tasks? Support with examples. | 2 |
| 22 | Define Learning. | 2 |
| 23 | State the advantages and disadvantages of an interview. | 2 |

(OR)

Define reliability. State the two types of reliability.

SECTION - C

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 24 | Explain forgetting due to trace decay and what are its limitations? | 3 |
| 25 | Explain how the disciplines of Economics, Political Science and Sociology are linked to that of Psychology. | 3 |
| 26 | Explain the role of binocular cues in the perception of depth. | 3 |

(OR)

What are the three types of perceptual constancies?

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 27 | Discuss the study conducted by Harlow and Harlow on emotional attachment. | 3 |
|----|---|---|

SECTION - D

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 28 | Define correlation. State the three types of correlation. | 4 |
| 29 | Differentiate between a) a psychologist and a psychiatrist b) a counselor and a clinical psychologist. | 4 |
| 30 | Explain Bronfenbrenner's contextual view on development. | 4 |

(OR)

Explain the ecological model for understanding children in Indian context.

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 31 | Define selective attention. What are the factors influencing selective attention? | 4 |
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SECTION - E

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|----|--|---|
| 32 | What are the determinants of classical conditioning? | 6 |
|----|--|---|

(OR)

Define Learning Disability. Discuss the symptoms of Learning Disabilities

SECTION - F

Read the case and answer the questions that follow.

A car manufacturer wants to design a new car. They distribute questionnaires to people on what color they'd most like, what features they want or whether they prefer an electric vehicle to a gas-powered one. After the results are analyzed, product planners can design a car that appeals most to customers.

- 33 Determine the research method used by the car manufacturer in the current study and explain it. 2
- 34 What are the different techniques in this method that can be used to collect information from a large number of participants of research? 2

Read the case and answer the questions that follow.

Sarthak's dad drives him to school every day. In this way, Sarthak learns the route from his house to his school, but he's never driven there himself, so he has not had a chance to demonstrate that he's learned the way. One morning Sarthak's dad has to leave early for a meeting, so he can't drive Sarthak to school. Instead, Sarthak follows the same route on his bike that his dad would have taken in the car. Sarthak had learned the route to school but had no need to demonstrate this knowledge earlier.

- 35 Based on the below given statement, identify the type of learning demonstrated by Sarthak and explain its meaning: 2
- 'Sarthak follows the same route on his bike that his dad would have taken in the car.'
- 36 "What is learned is not a specific set of conditioned associations between stimuli and responses but a cognitive relationship between a means and an end". Explain the form of learning related to the statement. 2

End of the Question Paper

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6. Question No. 32 in Section E is a Long Answer Type II question carrying 6 marks. Answer to this question should not exceed 200 words.
7. Question Nos. 33 – 36 in Section F are based on two cases given. Each case has two questions carrying two marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.

SECTION – A

1. The notion that recognition process begins from the whole, which leads to identification of its various components is known as _____. 1
 - A. Top down processing
 - B. Motivation
 - C. Bottom up processing
 - D. Perception
2. **Assertion** --- Gestalt psychology emerged in Germany as a reaction to the structuralism of Wundt. 1
Reason -- Mind is holistic, it is a Gestalt
 - A. Assertion is right. Reason is wrong.
 - B. Assertion is wrong. Reason is right.
 - C. Assertion and Reason both are right and Reason is the right explanation of Assertion.
 - D. Assertion & Reason both are right but Reason is **NOT** the right explanation of Assertion.

3. _____ is the final goal of the scientific enquiry which brings out positive changes in the lives of people. 1
- A. Application
 - B. Control
 - C. Prediction
 - D. Explanation
4. Children because of egocentrism engage in _____, thinking that all things are living like one's self. 1
5. In delayed conditioning, the onset and end of CS precedes the onset of US with some gap between the two.(True / False) 1
6. _____ are mental categories for objects and events, which are similar to each other in one or in more than one way. 1
7. It is found that delay in the delivery of reinforcement leads to poorer level of performance. (True/False) 1
8. Almost all concrete objects (and concepts) generate images and the knowledge related to them is encoded both verbally as well as visually. This is known as _____. 1
- A. Retroactive interference
 - B. Proactive interference
 - C. Dual coding hypothesis
 - D. Serial reproduction
9. The process of organising visual field into meaningful wholes is known as _____. 1
- A. Pragnanz
 - B. Form perception
 - C. Motion parallax
 - D. Constancy
10. Human beings are actively constructing their minds through the exploration of modern physical and social world and this view is known as _____. 1
- A. Cognitive perspective
 - B. Constructivism
 - C. Behaviorism
 - D. Humanism

11. Ganga formulated a hypothesis for her research, "Increase in the amount of time spent by children in viewing violence on television, higher is the degree of aggression displayed by them." Identify the dependent variable from the hypothesis. 1
- A. The degree of aggression displayed by the children.
 - B. The amount of time spent by the children in viewing violence on television.
 - C. The degree of aggression displayed by the parents.
 - D. The amount of time spent with the parents.
12. _____ are environmental agents that cause deviations in normal development that can lead to serious abnormalities or death. 1
13. The fact that the responses acquired under partial reinforcement are highly resistant to extinction is called _____. 1
14. _____ is the second stage of memory. 1
- A. Sensory register
 - B. Long term memory
 - C. Storage
 - D. Retrieval
15. Misperceptions resulting from misinterpretation of information received by our sensory organs are generally known as _____. 1
- A. Illusions
 - B. Hallucinations
 - C. Delusions
 - D. Overlapping
16. _____ technique is used to minimize the sequence effect in an experiment. 1
- A. Random assignment
 - B. Matching
 - C. Counter-balancing
 - D. Elimination
17. _____ is the pattern of progressive, orderly, and predictable changes that begin at conception and continue throughout life. 1

18. Psychology is defined formally as a science which studies _____, experiences and behaviour in different contexts. 1
- A. Neural activities
 - B. Dreams
 - C. Mental processes
 - D. Overt actions

SECTION - B

19. Define Learning. 2
20. Define attention. 2
21. State the advantages and disadvantages of an interview. 2
- (OR)**
- Define reliability. State the two types of reliability.
22. What are developmental tasks? Support with examples. 2
23. How are maintenance rehearsals different from elaborative rehearsals? 2

SECTION - C

24. Explain the role of binocular cues in the perception of depth. 3
- (OR)**
- What are the three types of perceptual constancies?
25. Discuss the study conducted by Harlow and Harlow on emotional attachment. 3
26. Explain how the disciplines of Economics, Political Science and Sociology are linked to that of Psychology. 3
27. Explain forgetting due to trace decay and what are its limitations? 3

SECTION -D

28. Explain Bronfenbrenner's contextual view on development. 4
- (OR)**
- Explain the ecological model for understanding children in Indian context.
29. Describe the various steps involved in conducting a scientific research. 4

30. Define selective attention. Discuss the theories of selective attention. 4
31. Differentiate between a) a psychologist and a psychiatrist b) a counselor and a clinical psychologist. 4

SECTION - E

32. Define operants. Explain the key learning processes associated with classical and operant conditioning. 6

(OR)

Define Learning Disability. Discuss the symptoms of Learning Disabilities.

SECTION - F

Read the case and answer the questions that follow.

Sarthak's dad drives him to school every day. In this way, Sarthak learns the route from his house to his school, but he's never driven there himself, so he has not had a chance to demonstrate that he's learned the way. One morning Sarthak's dad has to leave early for a meeting, so he can't drive Sarthak to school. Instead, Sarthak follows the same route on his bike that his dad would have taken in the car. Sarthak had learned the route to school but had no need to demonstrate this knowledge earlier.

33. Based on the below given statement, identify the type of learning demonstrated by Sarthak and explain its meaning: 2
- 'Sarthak follows the same route on his bike that his dad would have taken in the car.'
34. What is learned is not a specific set of conditioned associations between stimuli and responses but a cognitive relationship between a means and an end. Explain the form of learning related to the statement. 2

Read the case and answer the questions that follow.

A car manufacturer wants to design a new car. They distribute questionnaires to people on what color they'd most like, what features they want or whether they prefer an electric vehicle to a gas-powered one. After the results are analyzed, product planners can design a car that appeals most to customers.

35. Determine the research method used by the car manufacturer in the current study and explain it. 2
36. What are the different techniques in this method that can be used to collect information from a large number of participants of research? 2

End of the Question Paper



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SECTION - B

- 19. How are maintenance rehearsals different from elaborative rehearsals? 2
- 20. What are developmental tasks? Support with examples. 2
- 21. Define attention. 2
- 22. State the advantages and disadvantages of an interview. 2

(OR)

Define reliability. State the two types of reliability.

- 23. Define Learning. 2

SECTION - C

- 24. Discuss the study conducted by Harlow and Harlow on emotional attachment. 3
- 25. Explain the role of binocular cues in the perception of depth. 3

(OR)

What are the three types of perceptual constancies?

- 26. Explain forgetting due to trace decay and what are its limitations? 3
- 27. Explain how the disciplines of Economics, Political Science and Sociology are linked to that of Psychology. 3

SECTION -D

- 28. Differentiate between a) a psychologist and a psychiatrist b) a counselor and a clinical psychologist. 4
- 29. Explain the factors of sustained attention. 4
- 30. Dr. Anjali is interested to observe and record the behaviour of children with Autism in a day care centre. Which method of research is involved? Explain the process. 4
- 31. Explain Bronfenbrenner's contextual view on development. 4

(OR)

Explain the ecological model for understanding children in Indian context.

SECTION - E

32. Define Learning Disability. Discuss the symptoms of Learning Disabilities.

6

(OR)

What is a skill? What are the phases or stages through which skill learning develops? Explain with an example.

SECTION - F

Read the case and answer the questions that follow.

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End of the Question Paper

