

**BUDHA DAE PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA**  
**First Term Examination (23 September 2023)**  
**CLASS - XI**  
**PAPER- PSYCHOLOGY (SET-A)**

Time:3 hr.

M.M. 70

**General instructions**

- All questions are compulsory except where internal choice has been given.
- Question Nos. 1 -15 in Section A carry 1 mark each. You are expected to answer them as directed.
- Question Nos. 16-21 in Section B are very short answer type-I questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- Question Nos. 22-24 in Section C are short answer type-II questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- Question Nos. 25 - 28 in Section D are long answer type - I questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- Question Nos. 29-30 in Section E are long answer type - II questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.
- Question Nos. 31 – 34 in Section F are based on two cases given. Answer to each 1 mark question should not exceed 20 words. Answer to each 2 marks question should not exceed 30 words.

**SECTION A**

1. The first psychological laboratory was set up in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1949      b) 1953      c) 1916      d) 1879
2. One of the main characteristics of pre-operational thought according to Jean Piaget is \_\_\_\_ which refers to the tendency to focus on one aspect of a situation and neglect others.  
a) Decentration      b) Transduction      c) Causation      d) Centration
3. Watson and Skinner both contributed to which school of psychology?  
a) Functionalism      b) Cognitive      c) Humanistic      d) Behavioural
4. ASSERTION [A]: The researcher in the field experiment prefers naturalistic observation  
REASON [R]: Naturalistic observation is not free from observer's bias  
(a) Both A & R are true, R is correct explanation of A  
(b) Both A & R are true, R is not correct explanation of A  
(c) A is true, but R is false  
(d) A is false, but R is true
5. To create an impression of depth in two dimensional Paintings. Shweta, who is an artist uses .....  
a) Monocular cues      b) Binocular cues      c) Pragnanz      d) Nominal cues

A-1

6. To be able to fit a jigsaw puzzle precisely is a \_\_\_\_\_ skill for the children of 4 years old.  
a) Gross motor    b) Major motor    c) Fine motor    d) Development motor
7. Which of the following statements describe the bottom-up processing
- a) The idea that recognition process begins from the parts, which serve as the basis for the recognition of the whole.
  - b) The idea that recognition process begins from the whole, which leads to identification of its various components.
  - c) The Idea that recognition process begins from the middle, which serve as the basis for the recognition of the parts.
  - d) The idea that recognition process begins from the parts, which serve as the basis for the recognition of symmetry.
8. Two or more persons trying to study an event independently in depth should reach the same conclusion is called as
- a) Objectivity    b) Prediction    c) Hypothesis    d) None of the above
9. Visual cues from one eye only are called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Finding solutions about the increase in the crime rate in the society, is the job of a .....  
a) School counsellor    b) Psychologist    c) Cultural psychologist    d) Social psychologist
11. Which of the following is true about Introspection?
- a) Individuals are asked to describe in detail their own physical experiences.
  - b) It is a method of collecting data through survey.
  - c) Individuals are asked to describe in detail their own mental processes or experiences
  - d) None of the above.
12. "Vigilance" is another word for
- a) Divided attention    b) Selective attention    c) Sustained attention    d) Span of attention
13. \_\_\_\_\_ work with persons who suffer from motivational and emotional problems?"
- (a) Counseling Psychologist    (b) Clinical Psychologist.
  - (c) Organisational Psychologist    (d) community Psychologist.
14. In early childhood, growth \_\_\_\_\_ and thinking is \_\_\_\_\_, while in middle childhood, growth \_\_\_\_\_ and thinking is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) is steady, logical; slows, egocentric
  - (2) slows, logical; is steady, egocentric
  - (3) slows, somewhat egocentric; is steady, logical
  - (4) is steady, somewhat egocentric; slows, logical

15. Cognitive perspective was a combination of which two psychological schools
- (a) Behaviourism & Structuralism
  - (b) Gestalt & humanistic
  - (c) Gestalt & Structuralism
  - (d) Functionalism & Humanistic.

#### SECTION B

16. Differentiate between a clinical psychologist and a counsellor?
17. What do you understand by the term 'focus' and 'fringe' of the attention?
18. Name any four areas where a psychologist can work.
19. What are quasi experiments?
20. What is reliability?
21. How can we remove delinquency?

#### SECTION C

22. Hypothesis: Daily exposure to the sun leads to increase level of happiness.  
In the above-mentioned hypothesis identify independent, dependent and extraneous variables.
23. Describe the relationship between mind and behaviour?
24. What is selective attention? Name theories of selective attention with the name of their developers.

#### SECTION D

25. Explain three types of perceptual constancies.
26. Discuss cognitive changes taking place in a developing child .
27. Explain the steps briefly that are used to conduct scientific research.
28. Give a brief account of evolution of psychology?

#### SECTION E

29. What are the different types of observation?
30. Describe in detail how the various abilities occur in the stage of infancy.

OR

Discuss the Bronfenbrenner's contextual view of development.

## SECTION F

**(31-32) Answer the following questions by reading the given case properly.**

In a school, a study was conducted on different group of students. One who has suffered from some kind of loss from natural calamities and others who have just given such experiences but has never gone under such issues in reality. It was shown that the group who was actually part of such calamities in reality had adverse effect than those who merely gone through such issues.

31. Which type of experiment is conducted in above study? (1)

- (a) Correlation method      (b) Experimental method  
(c) Observational method      (d) Quasi-experiment

32. If in a research the value of one variable increases and other decreases that method is called \_\_\_\_\_. Explain with an example. (2)

- (a) Interview Method      (b) Experimental method  
(c) Zero Correlation method.      (d) Negative Correlation method.

**(33-34) Answer the following questions by reading the given case properly.**

Amrita is a 14 year old girl who has suddenly lost her appetite for all things she loved to eat. She constantly checks her weight on the weighing scale that ends in crying and banging of doors. Though she is a tall and thin girl her sunken eyes and pale face makes her look unhealthy. Her doctor has advised her to improve her diet but she does not follow his advice. Her interest in academics has diminished as she is always tired.

33. What is Amrita suffering from? (1)

34. Name the other disorders in this category and explain (2)