Class-XI
Annual Examination 2024-25
Subject-Psychology (037)
Set-A1

Time-3 Hrs **Max Marks-70**

General Instructions

- **All questions are compulsory except where internal choice is given.**
- **There are 33 questions in all.**
- **Answer all questions in POINTS.**
- **Part A - Q1 to Q14are objective type questions carrying 1 mark each. You are expected to answer as directed.**
- **Part B - Q 15 to Q 19 carry 2 marks each. Answer in two points. (30 words)**
- **Part-C - Q 20 to Q 23 carry 3 marks each. Answer in three points. (60 words)**
- **Part D – Q 24 to Q 27 carry 4 marks each. Answer in four points. (100 words)**
- **Part E – Q28 and Q29 carries 6 marks. Answer in details with minimum 6 points. (200 words)**
- **Part F – Q 30 – 33, are based on two cases given. Each case has two questions carrying 1 and 2 marks each, (answer in two points-30 words)**

Part-A (1 mark each)

1. What is the primary focus of psychology as a scientific discipline? (1)
a) Study of supernatural phenomena
b) Study of mental processes, experiences, and behavior in different contexts
c) Study of ancient philosophical concepts
d) Study of astrology and its effects on human behavior

2. What is the primary purpose of the experimental method in psychology? (1)
a) To observe behavior in natural settings
b) To establish cause-effect relationships between variables
c) To conduct surveys on large populations
d) To analyze historical data

3. What is the meaning of development as described in the text? (1)
a) Changes occurring randomly in an individual
b) A pattern of progressive, orderly, and predictable changes
c) Physical changes alone
d) The absence of any decline with age

4. Assertion (A): Selective attention helps in filtering out irrelevant information from the environment.
Reason (R): Our perceptual system has a limited capacity to process information. (1)
a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true, but R is false.
d) A is false, but R is true.

5. Which of the following best describes the process of learning? (1)
a) Temporary changes in behavior due to fatigue
b) Relatively permanent changes in behavior due to experience
c) Automatic responses to environmental stimuli
d) Changes caused solely by genetic factors

6. Which of the following is NOT a stage in the memory process as per the Information Processing Approach? (1)
a) Encoding
b) Storage
c) Recall
d) Retrieval

7. If someone believes a person running on a railway platform is late for their train without knowing the full context, they are using: (1)
a) Deductive reasoning
b) Inductive reasoning
c) Divergent thinking
d) Functional fixedness

8. Assertion (A): Hunger is regulated only by physiological factors such as stomach contractions and glucose levels.
Reason (R): The hypothalamus plays a significant role in regulating hunger through internal and external cues. (1)
a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true, but R is false.
d) A is false, but R is true.

9. Which of the following is NOT a field of psychology mentioned in the chapter? (1)
a) Environmental Psychology
b) Sports Psychology
c) Industrial Psychology
d) Astrological Psychology

10. Which of the following is a key characteristic of a standardized psychological test? (1)
a) Subjective scoring
b) Flexible administration procedure
c) Consistency in administration and scoring
d) Unstructured questions

11. What is object permanence according to Piaget's theory? (1)
a) Awareness that objects continue to exist even when not perceived
b) Ability to classify objects into different sets
c) Focusing on only one aspect of an object
d) Belief that inanimate objects are alive

12. In Bandura's observational learning experiment, which factor most influenced the children's aggression levels? (1)
a) The type of toys present in the room
b) The model's behavior being rewarded or punished
c) The duration of the film shown to children
d) The children's prior experiences with aggression

13. (A): Maintenance rehearsals are essential for transferring information to long-term memory.
Reason (R): Elaborative rehearsals link new information with already stored knowledge. (1)
a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true, but R is false.
d) A is false, but R is true.

14. In which stage of language development do children start using two-word combinations? (1)
a) Cooing stage
b) Babbling stage
c) One-word stage
d) Two-word stage

Part-B (2 marks each)

15. What is the main focus of 'cognitive psychology'? (2)

16. Why is it important to control extraneous variables in an experiment? (2)

17. Explain the concept of perceptual constancy with an example. (2)

18. Discuss the concept of insight learning with an example. (2)

OR

Describe any two factors facilitating learning. (2)

19. Compare bottom-up and top-down processing in perception. (2)

Part-C (3 marks each)

20. Explain how mental set can act as an obstacle in problem solving. Which are the other two obstacles? (3)

21. How do external and internal factors influence selective attention? (3)

22. Describe the major challenges faced during adolescence. (3)

OR

Describe the major challenges faced during adulthood. (3)

23. Explain the differences between structuralism and functionalism in psychology. (3)

Part-D (4 marks each)

24. Describe the historical evolution of psychology as a discipline. (4)

25. Describe the key assumptions of the life-span perspective on development. (4)

26. Define skill learning. Explain the key features and phases of skill learning. (4)

OR

Highlight any four symptoms of children suffering from learning disability. (4)

27. What are psychosocial motives, and how do they influence behavior? (4)

Part-E (6 marks each)

28. Describe the steps involved in conducting a scientific enquiry in psychology with examples. (6)

OR

Describe the major goals of psychological enquiry. (6)

29. Explain the different types of long-term memory with examples. (6)

OR

Highlight any two features of LTM. How does information travel from one memory store to another? Elaborate. (6)

Part-F Case Based Questions (3 marks each case)

CASE I

A psychologist is studying how different types of music affect productivity. Participants are divided into three groups: one listens to classical music, another to rock, and a third works in silence. As per the psychologist, the kind of music will surely produce some effect on performance, with will enhance it or depreciate it.

30. Identify the method of research used in this study. (1)

31. Identify the independent and dependent variable. Suggest a suitable hypothesis? (2)

CASE II

McDonald's: The fast food chain has used this form of conditioning by associating its iconic golden arches logo and the famous “I'm Lovin' It” jingle with the anticipation of a delicious and fast meal. This has led consumers to have an automatic response of satisfaction when they see the logo or hear the music. Teachers can apply this form of conditioning in the class by creating a positive classroom environment to help students overcome anxiety or fear. Pairing an anxiety-provoking situation, such as performing in front of a group, with pleasant surroundings helps the student learn new associations. A teacher notices that her students perform better when they receive praise for their correct answers.

32. What type of conditioning is being used in these examples? (1)

33. Differentiate between classical and operant conditioning? (2 points) (2)