



A Unit of Soundarya Educational Trust (R)
Soundarya Central School
Affiliated to CBSE- New Delhi

Grade XI

Mid Term–2019-2020
Subject: Psychology

Duration:3hr
Marks :70

General Instructions:

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- (iii) Answers should be brief and to the point.
- (iv) PART- A has 10 Learning Checks carrying one mark each. You are required to answer them as directed.
- (v) Questions 11 to 16 in PART- B are Very Short Answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- (vi) Questions 17 to 20 in PART- C are Short Answer Type I questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (vii) Questions 21 to 26 in PART- D are Short Answer Type II questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- (viii) Questions 27 and 28 in PART- E are Long Answer Type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.

PART –A

10 x 1=10

Q1 When a finger or some other object is pressed against baby’s palm, the baby’s fingers close around it. This is the _____ grasp.

Q2 Epinephrine and Norepinephrine hormones are secreted from adrenaline cortex. (True/ False).

Q3 Choose the odd one out

- a) Hypothalamus b)Pons c)Cerebellum d)Medulla Oblongata

Q4 Experimenter has no control over the situations in the observation method (**True/ False**)

Q5.The process by which an individual grows and changes throughout the lifecycle is termed as.....

- a) Growth b) Development c) Evolution d) None of the above

Q6. Name any two reflexes present in the newborn.

Q7. means consistency of tests results

- a) Reliability b) Validity c) Objectivity d)Subjectivity

Q8. Which of the following is the main body of the nerve cell?

- a) Dendrites b)Soma c)Axons d)None of the above

Q9. The experiments in which independent variable is selected rather than varied or manipulated by the experimenter are called

- a) Field Experiment b) Quasi Experiments c)Positive Experiment d)Pure Experiment

Q10.The first psychological laboratory in India was established in..... year.

a) 1916

b) 1849

c) 1949

d) 1953

PART –B

- Q11 Differentiate between basic and applied psychology. **1+1=2**
- Q12 Explain any two types of psychological data **1+1=2**
- Q13 Describe any two agents of socialization. **1+1=2**
- Q14 What is enculturation. State any two features of enculturation. **1+1/2+1/2=2**
- Q15 What kind of egocentrism develops during adolescence as described by Piaget. **2**
- Q16 Explain genotype and phenotype **(1+1=2)**

PART –C

- Q17. Explain three features of lifespan development? **(1x3=3)**
- Q18. Describe three functions of neurons **(1x3=3)**
- Q19. Define case study .State any TWO characteristics of a case study **(1+2=3)**
- Q20. What is development? How is it different from growth and maturation? **(1+2=3)**

PART –D

- Q21. Explain the application of psychology in daily life **(4)**
- Q22. Explain Bronfenbrenner contextual view of development **(4)**
- Q 23. Socialization is a process by which individuals acquire knowledge, skills and dispositions which enable them to participate as effective members of group and society. It is a process that continues over the entire life span and through which one learns develops ways of effective functioning at any stage of development. It forms the basis of social and cultural transmission from one generation to the next. Its failure in any society may endanger the very existence of that society. **(2+1+1=4)**
1. Why socialization is necessary in daily life
2. What is the age criterion of socialization?
3. What is the basis of socialization?
- Q24. Explain any FOUR factors influencing the formation of identity during adolescence. Support your answer with examples. **(4)**
- Q25. Explain any two techniques to control relevant or extraneous variables. **2+2=4**
- Q26. Describe any four areas of everyday life where understanding of psychology can be put to practice. **(4)**

PART –E

Q27. “Adolescence is a period of making choices pressure careers building of self and uncertainties”. Describe the psychological changes and the problems that an adolescent may go through during this period of life. **(3+3=6)**

OR

Explain in detail any THREE endocrine glands and the hormones secreted by them. **(2X3=6)**

Q28. Define correlation method . Explain in detail any two types of correlation. **(2X3=6)**

Answer keys

1. Grasp Reflex
2. False, it secretes corticoids
3. a)Hypothalamus, because it is a part of forebrain
4. False
5. Development
6. Sucking, Sneezing, Knee jerk etc
7. Reliability
8. None of these
9. Quasi experiments
10. 1916

11.Difference between basic and applied psychology

1. Basic psychology is knowledge based on observation and can be replicated and made public whereas applied psychology is the area of psychology which is put to actual use in bettering human behaviour and life in practical solutions.
2. In basic psychology , theories and principles are developed whereas in applied psychology these theories and principles are put in practice.

12.Two types of psychological data are

1. Demographic information
2. Physical information
3. Physiological data

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14.Genotype is the actual genetic material or a person's genetic structure or heritage. Phenotype is the way an individual is expressed in observable and measurable characteristics example height, weight etc

15.Ego centrism is the stage where an adolescent see the world only in terms of their own selves and are not able to appreciate other's point of view. According to David Elkind there are two components of Egocentrism – a) personal Fable b)Imaginary audience.

16. Enculturation refers to all the learning that takes place without direct or deliberate teaching. Features of Enculturation a) Concepts are encultured both directly and indirectly. b) It occurs in human life because of the existence of socio cultural context. c) Key element of enculturation is learning by observation.

17.Three features of lifespan development are.

1. Development is lifelong
2. It is multi directional
3. It is plastic
4. It is a concern of various disciplines. (explain any three in detail)

18.Three functions of neurons are

1. They are specialized cells that possess the unique property of converting various stimuli into electrical impulses.
2. They are also specialized for reception, conduction and transmission of information in the form of electrochemical signals.
3. They receive information from the sense organs or from other adjacent neurons, carry them to central nervous system and bring motor information from central nervous system to the motor organs.

19. Case study provides a narrative or detailed descriptions of events that takes place in person's life. It employs wide variety of methods. Following are the two characteristics of case study 1. An individual is taken as a unit of analysis.

2. Focus is directed to a particular case not on the method of analysis.
3. Uses various methods to get in-depth information.
4. It is a valuable research strategy

20. Development is a pattern of progressive orderly and predictable changes that began at conception and continue throughout life.

Growth

1. It refers to increase in the size of the body parts.
2. It is quantitative.
3. It is confined to limited period.

Development

1. It refers to the changes that follow orderly sequence.
2. It is both quantitative and qualitative.
3. It occurs throughout life.

21. Application of psychology in daily life 1. Help in solving problems related to educational, health, environment etc. 2. Principles and methods of psychology help in reducing or alleviating stress, work etc 3. Help in solving interpersonal skills.

22. Bronfenbrenner on the role of environmental factors in the development of individual by dividing it into five forms

1. Micro system
2. Meso system
3. Exo system
4. Macro system
5. Chrono system

(Detailed explanation of these points are required)

23. 1. Socialization helps individual in acquiring knowledge, skills and aspirations. (2)

2. Age criterion of socialization is life span. (1)

3. Basis of socialization is social and cultural transmission.

24. FOUR factors influencing the formation of identity during adolescence are

1. Cultural background
2. Socio economic background
3. Loneliness
4. Conflicts

25. Two techniques to control extraneous variables are

1. To eliminate them from the experimental setting
2. To hold them constant so that their effect remain same
3. Matching
4. Counterbalancing technique
5. Random assignment

(Explain any two techniques, pgno. 31 NCERT textbook.)

26. Four areas of everyday life where psychology can be put to practice are

1. Psychology is not only a subject that satisfies curiosities of our mind about human nature , but also a subject that offers solution to variety of problems that ranges from personal to family, community to national or international dimensions
2. Psychology enables an individual to understand oneself in a balanced and positive way without being reactionary, in order to deal with everyday challenges and meet with personal expectations
3. It help in rendering social service to others. The principles and methods of psychology helps in analyzing and understanding our self in relation to others
4. It helps in developing good habits of study for improving learning and memory and for personal and interpersonal problem solving.
5. To alleviate or reduce stress of examination

(Pgno. 19 and 20 NCERT textbook)

27. Adolescence is commonly defined as a stage of life that begins at onset of puberty when sexual maturity or ability to produce is attained. Problems or challenges that adolescents face are

1. Delinquency
2. Substance abuse
3. Eating disorder

Psychological changes

1. Imaginary audience and personal fable
2. Formal operational stage
3. Major concerns(Pg 79 NCERT)

THREE endocrine glands and the hormones secreted by them are

1. Pituitary gland
2. Thyroid gland
3. Adrenal gland
4. Pancreas
5. Gonads (Detailed explanation of any three is required)

28. Correlation is a research method in which the researcher attempts to determine whether and to what extent different variables are related to each other. There are three different types of correlation

1. Positive correlation
2. Negative correlation
3. Zero correlation (Explain any two in detail, pgno.32 NCERT)