



**Grade XI**

**Pre-2019-2020**  
**Subject: Psychology**

**Duration:3 hr**

**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.

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**PART-A**

- Q1. Which of the following comes is an example of biological motive?  
a) Hunger b) Affiliation c) Power d) Curiosity
- Q2. Which of the following is a barrier to creative thinking?  
A) Habit b) Emotion c) Culture d) All of the above
- Q3. Which of the following is a stage in the memory process?  
a) Encoding b) Storage c) Retrieval d) All of the above
- Q4 which of the following can be learned by the method of observational learning? 1  
a) Aggressiveness b) Courtesy c) Pro-social behaviour d) All of the above
- Q5 The process by which an individual grows and changes throughout the life cycle is termed as..... a) Growth b)Development c)Maturation d)None of the above
- Q6 which of the following is the main body of the nerve cell?  
a) Dendrites b) Soma c) Axons d) None of the above
- Q7 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
- Q8 which of the following information is collected as psychological information?  
a) Emotions b) Delusions c) Consciousness d) All of the above
- Q9The first psychological laboratory in India was established in..... year.  
a) 1916 b) 1849 c) 1949 d) 1953
- Q10 which of the following comes under the cluster of motivation?  
a) Instincts b) Drives c) Needs d) All of the these

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. Differentiate between episodic and semantic memory. 1+1=2
- Q15. Differentiate between power test and speed test. 1+1=2
- Q16. State any four characteristics of lifespan development. 2

PART-C

- Q17. Explain in detail any three types of conflicts. 1X3=3
- Q18. Discuss the stage model by Atkinson and Shiffrin. 3
- Q19. Differentiate between infancy and childhood. 1.5+1.5=3
- Q20. Differentiate between interview and questionnaire. 1.5+1.5=3

PART-D

- Q21. Discuss in detail any four Maslow's needs of hierarchy. 1x 4=4
- Q22. Explain any two factors affecting selective attention. 2+2=4
- Q23. Explain in detail any two methods for studying verbal learning. 2+2=4
- Q24. Discuss any four steps that are involved in conducting scientific research. 1x4=4
- Q25. Explain in detail any two major problems that are faced by adolescents. 1x4=4
- Q26. Explain in detail any two theories of forgetting. 2+2=4

PART-E

- Q27 Explain in detail any three principles of perceptual organization. 2x3=6
- Q28 Explain in detail any three learning principles that are used in the treatment of maladaptive behaviour. 2x3=6

a)Hunger

d) All of these

d) All of these

d) All of these

b)Development

d)None of these

b)Quasi experiments

d) All of these

a)1916

d)All of these

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.

Q12 Two types of psychological data are

1. Demographic information
2. Physical information
3. Physiological data (Any two)

Q13 Two agents of socialization are:-

1. Parents
2. School
3. Peer groups
4. Media influences (Any two)

Q14 Difference between episodic and semantic memory

Episodic memory

1. It contains biographical details of our life
2. It includes memories relating to our personal life experience

Semantic memory

1. It is the memory of general awareness and knowledge.
2. All concepts, ideals and rules of logic are stored in semantic memory.

Q15 Difference between inductive and deductive reasoning Inductive reasoning

1. It is based on specific facts and observations.
2. In this reasoning people analyze other possible reasons and observe what the man is actually doing and then draw a conclusion.

Deductive reasoning

1. It begins with making general assumption.
2. In this reasoning people make such mistakes in the sense that they assume but do not always know if the basic assumption is true.

Q16 Four characteristics of lifespan development are:-

1. Development is life long
2. It is multi- dimensional
3. It is highly plastic
4. Influenced by historical conditions
5. It is concern of a number of disciplines.

Q17 Three types of conflicts are

1. Approach Approach conflict
2. Approach –Avoidance Conflict
3. Avoidance – Avoidance conflict
4. Double Approach Avoidance conflict (Explain any three in detail)

Q18 Atkinson and Shiffrin model is also known as stage model memory which proposes the existence of three separate but sequentially linked memory system

1. Sensory memory- contains fleeting impression of a sensory stimulus. It has a large capacity. It is of short duration that is less than a second.

2. Short Term memory- a limited recollection of recently perceived stimuli . It hold small amount of information over brief period of time i.e. less than 30 seconds.

3. Long Term memory- is a permanent store of memories for latter retrieval.

Q19 Difference between Convergent and Divergent Thinking

Convergent Thinking

1. It has one correct answer.
2. It does not include fluency, flexibility and originality.
3. It leads to organization of new ideas

DIVERGENT THINKING

1. It has many answers.
2. It includes fluency, flexibility and originality
3. It does not help in organization of ideas.

Q20 Difference between interview and questionnaire Interview Questionnaire

INTERVIEW

1. It is face to face interaction between two people.
2. They can be structured or unstructured
3. It required highly skilled person as a interviewer.
4. They are subjective on nature.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. It consists of a form consisting of questions where the respondents themselves fill the answers.
2. They are always structured.
3. Comparatively less skilled person can do the interpretation.
4. They are objective in nature.

Q21 Four Maslow's needs of hierarchy are

1. Physiological needs
2. Safety needs
3. Belongingness needs
4. Esteem needs
5. Self-actualization needs (Explain any four in detail)(pgno. 174-175NCERT)

Q22Two factors affecting selective attention are

1. External factors
2. Internal factors
3. Motivational factors
4. Cognitive factors (explain any two in detail)(pgno. 94 NCERT)

Q23 Two procedures for studying verbal learning are

1. Paired- Associate learning
2. Serial learning
3. Free recall (explain any two in detail)

Q24 Four steps in conducting scientific research are

1. Conceptualizing aproblem
2. Collecting data

3. Drawing conclusions

4. Revising research conclusions (Detailed explanation of four steps are required)(pgno. 24-25NCERT)

Q25 Two major problems faced by adolescents are

1. Search for identity
2. Egocentrism
3. Delinquency
4. Substance abuse
5. Threshold of adulthood (Explain any two in detail, pgno. 78-79 NCERT)

Q26 Two theories of forgetting are

1. Forgetting due to Trace decay
2. Forgetting due to Interference
3. Forgetting due to retrieval failure (Explain any two in detail, pgno 142-144NCERT)

Q27 Three principles of perceptual organization are

1. Principle of Proximity
2. Principle of Similarity
3. Principle of Continuity
4. Principle of smallness
5. Principle of Symmetry
6. Principle of closure
7. Principle of surroundedness (Explain any three in detail, pgno 99-100 NCERT)

Q28 Three learning principles that are used in the treatment of maladaptive behavior.

1. Rewards
2. Systematic Desensitization
3. Flooding
4. Aversion therapy
5. Modeling
6. Assertive learning
7. Biofeedback (explain any three in detail, pgno 128 NCERT)