



**INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR**  
**ASSESSMENT-1 2024-25**  
**PSYCHOLOGY**

Date: 1/10/2024  
Class: XI

Time Allowed: 3 hours  
Maximum Marks: 70

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**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 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 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 one-mark question should not exceed 20 words. Answer to each two-mark question should not exceed 30 words.

	<b>PART A</b>	
1	Development due to genes inherited from parents, such as in height and weight, brain, heart, and lungs development, etc. all point towards the role of _____ processes in development. i) Physical ii) Physiological iii) Biological iv) Genetic	1
2	_____ is the stage of developing trust or mistrust, according to Erik Erikson.	1
3	The immediate environment in which an individual lives is known as the _____.	1
4	Causal factors or determinants of behaviour and the conditions where the behaviour does not occur are explored through this goal of enquiry. _____	1
5	2 formats used under Survey method are _____ & _____.	1
6	How is psychology defined from historical point of view? a) Neuro science                      c) Science of mind b) Science of brain                      d) Science of body	1



23	What are the limitations of psychological enquiry?	3
24	What are the characteristics of a standardized psychological test?	3
<b>PART D</b>		
25	Each of us experiences the world around us in a unique manner. With relevant examples elucidate on the topic with reference to the definition of Psychology.	4
26	Define Field Experiments and Quasi Experiments.	4
27	What is sustained attention or vigilance? Explain the factors which affect sustained attention.	4
28	Heena always clung to her favourite soft toy and could not sleep without it. With reference to this example discuss attachment in the context of socioemotional development.	4
<b>PART E</b>		
29	Madhu had to move to a new city due to her father's transfer when she was in Grade 10. She had to make many adjustments in her new school and found it difficult to make friends. Which model of development explains the impact this would have on her overall development? <b>OR</b> Elaborate the Assumptions of the Life Span Perspective	6
30	Introspection of what is happening within one's mind to constructing a unique view about the world, Psychology has come a long way. Explain the phases of Evolution of the discipline with all the major milestones. <b>OR</b> An architect needs to understand the clients' preferences and perspective just as well as he needs to understand structure and design. There are many fields that are allied with Psychology which need to focus on human experiences. Describe some such fields in detail.	6
<b>PART F</b>		
	Psychology as an academic discipline made a new beginning in India in the first decade of this century. Review of research shows that Western theories and concepts still constitute the core of research and teaching programmes in most of the Indian universities. Indian psychologists live in two parallel worlds: one of west-oriented academic psychology to advance professional growth; and another of less formalized scholarship to satisfy their creative urges. As a result, academic psychology did not get enriched from diverse expertise and life experiences of Indian psychologists. Though psychology has traversed a long distance in India, lack of direction has cast doubts about the application of psychology in the context of a rapidly changing socio-economic scenario. Psychology in India has remained dissociated from its own vast storehouse of knowledge inherent in the Indian philosophical texts. These scriptures and texts provide immense possibilities of developing	

	psychological theories of self and human development. At the turn of the Millennium, psychology in India is returning to its roots and a new beginning seems to be in the offing.	
31	What are the main challenges for the development of Psychology as a discipline in India?	1
32	What can give Indian psychologists a solid foundation for a new beginning in the field?	2
	<p>One of the earliest accounts of hyperactivity was from 1798, when a Scottish physician observed a condition of “mental restlessness” and “the fidgets” in children that closely resembles what we now call ADHD. The condition was later referred to as “minimal brain dysfunction” in the 1950s, “hyperkinetic reaction of childhood” in the 1970s, and finally “attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder” in the 1980s.</p> <p>ADHD is a neurodevelopmental disorder, which means it shapes how the brain develops and functions. It affects the parts of the brain responsible for executive function: the ability to plan, organize, and carry out tasks. This includes being able to maintain focus and attention and being able to manage impulses and emotions.</p> <p>ADHD is typically diagnosed in childhood, but the symptoms can continue into adulthood. Some people are not diagnosed with it until later in life.</p> <p>ADHD is a medical condition that impacts work, school, relationships, and beyond. It is not caused by laziness or a lack of discipline or intelligence. People who have ADHD can (and do!) lead successful, fulfilling lives—but they may need support to manage their symptoms.</p>	
33	What are some of the misconceptions associated with children who have ADHD?	1
34	List the main symptoms of this disorder.	2