



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
POST MIDTERM EXAM 2023-24
PSYCHOLOGY

Date: 30/11/2023
Class: XI

Time Allowed: 3 hours
Maximum Marks: 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 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.
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PART A		
1	Juvenile Delinquency refers to a variety of behaviours, ranging from socially unacceptable behaviour, legal offences, to criminal acts.	1
2	A child sees a dog attack a person. It's a very frightening experience. Dogs are generally a neutral stimuli (US) that many people find adorable. But after this incident this child is scared, whenever he sees a dog. This is an example of Classical Conditioning .	1
3	State 2 examples related to decline that are part of Development. Agility; Memory	1
4	In concept learning the set of features that are connected by some rule are called Relevant features .	1
5	Anorexia nervosa and bulimia are primarily found in _____. i) Females in rural settings. ii) Older people in cities iii) Middle aged adults iv) Females in urban settings.	1
6	Norms is the average performance of the group on a test.	1

7	The interpretive method emphasizes on _____. a) Understanding over explanation b) Understanding over explanation and prediction c) Understanding over prediction. d) None of those	1
8	In terms of helping solve an important social problem such as discrimination, the branch of psychology which is most suitable is _____. (a) Educational (b) Clinical (c) Social (d) Industrial	1
9	Even when our friend is away from us, our perception of his height remains the same. This is known as a. Shape constancy b. Size constancy c. Form constancy d. None of the above	1
10	Assertion: Psychology is a scientific study of the mind and behavior. Reason: It seeks to understand how individuals think, feel, and behave. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and related. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but not related. (c) Assertion is true, but the reason is false. (d) Assertion is false, but the reason is true.	1
11	Assertion: Episodic memory consists of personal life events and experiences. Reason: Semantic memory is emotional in nature. (a) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. (b) The assertion is true, but the reason is false. (c) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. (d) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.	1
12	Craik & Lockhart proposed the Levels of Processing model.	1
13	According to Urie Bronfenbrenner, the culture in which an individual lives is part of the Macrosystem .	1
14	Experiences are subjective and dependent on a person's internal & external conditions .	1
15	Cognitive Style are the consistent ways in which we deal with our environment and have a crucial effect on how we perceive it.	1

PART B		
16	Give details about any 2 branches of Psychology. Any 2- Social, Educational, Organizational Egs of topics studied	2 1 1
17	Compare the interviews taken by a journalist for a celebrity with those of an inspector interrogating a criminal . What are the types of interviews they are both likely to use? structured or standardised, and unstructured or non-standardised. are written clearly in a particular sequence. The interviewer has little or no liberty to make changes in the wordings of the questions or the order in which they are to be asked. The responses to these questions are also, in some cases, specified in advance. These are called close-ended questions. In contrast, in an unstructured interview the interviewer has the flexibility to take decisions about the questions to be asked, the wording of the questions, and the sequence in which questions are to be asked. Since responses are not specified in such type of interviews, the respondent can answer the questions in the way s/he chooses to	2 1 1
18	Dimple and Danny are a married couple, both in their mid-thirties who are facing a lot of issues. What could be some of their concerns? Marriage can be successful if young adults make adjustments, they try to cope with each other's likes ,dislikes ,tastes and choices. Willingness of sharing and performing roles and responsibilities. (Answers can vary) Pg. 80	2 1 1
19	How do motivational factors influence attention? Motivational factors relate to our biological or social needs. When we are hungry, we notice even a faint smell of food. A student taking an examination is likely to focus on a teacher's instructions more than other students.	2 1 1
20	Enlist any 4 symptoms of Learning Disabilities. (i) They have difficulty in reading and writing letters, words, phrases and speaking. They suffer from hearing problems without any auditory defect. (ii) They have disorders of attention and get distracted easily leading to hyperactivity.(iii) They have poor space orientation and inadequate sense of time. They also have difficulty in getting oriented to new surroundings and feel lost. They get confused in following directions and misjudge right, left, up and down.(iv) These children have poor motor coordination and manual dexterity.	2 0.5 mk/ each
21	Explain the term Illusion. Our perceptions are not always veridical. Sometime we fail to interpret the sensory information correctly. This results in a mismatch between the physical stimuli and its perception. These misperceptions resulting from misinterpretation of information received by our sensory organs are generally known as illusions. egs	2
PART C		
22	Elaborate on the Stage Model of Memory by Atkinson and Shiffrin.	3

	<p>According to the stage model- 3 memory systems proposed by Atkinson and shiffrin 1</p> <p>Sensory memory incoming information enters sensory memory has a large capacity of short duration less than 1 second iconic and a quick sensory registers . ½+ ½</p> <p>short term memory which holds small amount of information for a brief period of time usually for 30 seconds or less information is encoded acoustically in terms of sound ½+ ½</p> <p>Material revised continuously survives the capacity and duration of stm, and enters the long term memory which has capacity like permanent storage of all information. ½</p> <p>once information enters long term memory store it is never forgotten because it gets encoded semantically what one experiences is forgetting because of retrieval failure information enters from one storage of memory to another through control processes of maintenance rehearsal elaborate rehearsals. ½ Pg 133</p>	
23	<p>Explain the relationship of Psychology with Music and Fine arts.</p> <p>Music and psychology have converged in many areas.</p> <p>Scientists have made use of music in raising work performance.</p> <p>Music and emotions is another area in which a number of studies have been carried out.</p> <p>Musicians in India have recently started experimenting 'Music Therapy'. In this they use different 'Ragas' for curing certain physical ailments.</p> <p>The efficacy of music therapy still remains to be proven.</p>	3 0.5/point
24	<p>Sarah is a 3-year-old girl. She is very curious about everything that is happening around her. Discuss the cognitive changes taking place in a developing child.</p> <p>Preoperational 2-7 years Symbolic thought develops; object permanence is established; the child cannot coordinate different physical attributes of an object.</p> <p>Ego centrism, Animism, Centration.</p>	3
PART D		
25	<p>After 7 years of his retirement Mr. Bafna was really feeling quite empty and demotivated. What are the other features associated with this phase? What can be some suggestions to keep the senior citizens engaged happily?</p> <p>Old age and its characteristics Traditionally age of retirement was linked to old age, now people are living longer or just retiring from work is changing, cut off point for definition of old age moving upward.</p> <p>They may need financial support and may face loneliness, loss of energy, failing Health insecurity, dependency. (2)</p> <p>Socio economic conditions, availability of health care attitude of people expectations of society (2)</p> <p>Successful aging depends on how effective they are at work how loving relationships in family how good are our friendships</p>	4

	<p>Cognitive Fitness</p> <p>Older adults need to adjust to changes in family structure, new roles</p>	
26	<p>Explain how common sense runs against scientific knowledge by referring to Carol Dweck's experiment. What Dweck found goes against common belief.</p> <p>Those who had always succeeded because they were given easy problems, gave up much faster when they faced failure than those who had experience of both success and failure and were taught to attribute failure to their lack of effort.</p> <p>Summary Of Dweck's Study: 2 Groups of students. 2 Rounds. 1st round: Grp 1- Only Easy sums; Grp 2- Mix of Easy & Difficult Motivated when they wanted to give up. 2nd round: Grp1- Diff sums- Gave up easily. Grp 2- Diff sums- Persisted better</p>	<p>4</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>
27	<p>Describe the various control processes which function to monitor the flow of information through various stores of memory. Control processes which monitor the flow of information from various memory stores are:-</p> <p>Maintenance rehearsal- to retain the information for as much time- simply maintain information through repetition. When the repetition discontinues the information is lost. 1</p> <p>Chunking- it is possible to expand the capacity of STM of 7 + or - 2. By creating chunks of information. Eg. 1</p> <p>Elaborative rehearsals include relating ' to be retained material' to existing information in the long term memory. for example the task of remembering the meaning of humanity will be easier if compassion and truth are already in place. ½</p> <p>Number of associations that one can create will determine its permanence. It involves organisation of incoming information in as many ways as possible. ½ Pg 134</p>	4
28	<p>On what bases do we distinguish Figure from Ground? List some characteristics.</p> <p>1. Figure has a definite form, while the background is relatively formless. 2. Figure is more organised as compared to its background. 3. Figure has a clear contour (outline), while the background is contourless. 4. Figure stands out from the background, while the background stays behind the figure. 5. Figure appears more clear, limited, and relatively nearer, while the background appears relatively unclear, unlimited, and away from us.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Enumerate the principles of Gestalt Organization. #The Gestalt psychologists have given several laws to explain how and why different stimuli in a visual field are organised into meaningful whole objects. Principle of proximity</p>	4

	Principle of similarity Principle of continuity Principle of smallness Principle of symmetry Principle of surroundedness Principle of closure Each principle with figure. 1/2 mark	pg.100
PART E		
29	<p>While working on a math problem, Sana suddenly arrived at a method to find the solution. What type of learning is reflected here? Describe the 2 types it has been associated with and the initial studies carried out in this field.</p> <p>Types of Cognitive learning are insight learning and latent learning in cognitive learning the processes that occur during learning do not depend on SS or SR connections like in classical and operant conditioning .There is a change in what the learner knows rather than what he or she does.</p> <p>√Insight learning Kohlers experimentThe process by which a solution to problem suddenly becomes clear, a problem is presented a period of time with no apparent progress and finally a solution suddenly emergency. It can be generalized to other similar problem situations</p> <p>√Latent learning: Tolman's experiment with the maze.Rats that are now reinforced show that they had learnt the layout of the maze early in their explorations but did not display the latent learning until reinforcement was provided.They developed the cognitive maps that is mental representation of the spatial locations and directions which they needed to reach their goal. Pg.117</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What is Verbal learning? Which are the various methods are used by psychologists to study it? Explain the various forms of cognitive learning.</p> <p>√Verbal Learning is different from conditioning and it's limited to human beings. Human beings acquire knowledge about objects, events and other features largely in terms of words. Words come to be associated with one another. Psychologists have the studied number of ways to study learning.. each method is used to investigate specific questions about learning . material such as nonsense syllables, unfamiliar words and familiar words, sentences, paragraphs.</p> <p>√methods of studying –Paired associate Learning -that associate learning first list is prepared first word of the list is used as stimulus and second</p>	6

	<p>word as a response. Serial learning method - learning is used to find out about how particular learning items are related. Serial anticipation method-learning trials continue on till the participant currently anticipates all items in the given order. Free recall- in this method participants listen to list of words ,then they can recall in any order. Studies indicate that items placed in the beginning or end of the series than those in the middle, which are more difficult to recall.</p> <p>√Determinants include meaningfulness of material, length of the list to be learned. Fixed amount of time is necessary to learn a fixed amount of material regardless of the number of Trials(1) more time it takes to learn the stronger it becomes. Category clustering. Learning is intentional but sometimes it can be incidental. Pg. 117-118</p>	
30	<p>The Experimental method helps to establish Psychology as a scientific discipline. Elaborate on the various aspects of this method along with its types.</p> <p>To establish Cause effect relationship –</p> <p>Variables : Independent/ Dependent 1 –</p> <p>Experimental/ Control groups:</p> <p>control techniques 3 –</p> <p>Field n Quasi experiment. 1 –</p> <p>Limitations</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What are the goals of Scientific enquiry?</p> <p>Description, Prediction , Explanation, Control, Application with elaboration and intro. 1 mark each</p>	<p>6</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
PART F		
	<p>Psychological Assessment (PA) appears as an important work field for psychologists, which not only relates to the creation of evaluating instruments and techniques but, above all, the development of Psychology itself as a science, allowing psychological theories to be objectified and operationalized (Anastasi & Urbina, 2000; Cross & Alchieri, 2003; Primi, 2010). It is a process aimed at understanding the psychological functioning of individuals with or without the use of psychological tests, in order to build a knowledge that can serve as basis for making decisions that benefit the individual and, if necessary, direct the beginning of treatment (Noronha & Alchieri, 2004; Urbina, 2007).</p> <p>Although there were investments for test building, there was a lack in concern in checking scientifically whether such instruments complied with the parameters necessary for use in the national context. Many psychological instruments were therefore used for over thirty years in an abusive manner, without studies to prove their technical and scientific quality.</p>	
31	<p>What are the different methods used in psychological assessment?</p> <p>Observation, Interview, Psychological Test etc</p>	1
32	<p>Mention the limitations of Psychological enquiry.</p>	2

	3- No Zero point, Relative nature of tools, subjective interpretation	
	<p>Operant behavior is behavior “controlled” by its consequences. In practice, operant conditioning is the study of reversible behavior maintained by reinforcement schedules. Any well-trained “operant” is in effect a habit. What was truly new was Skinner’s method of automated training with intermittent reinforcement and the subject matter of reinforcement schedules to which it led. Skinner and his colleagues and students discovered in the ensuing decades a completely unsuspected range of powerful and orderly schedule effects that provided new tools for understanding learning processes and new phenomena to challenge theory. A reinforcement schedule is any procedure that delivers a reinforcer to an organism according to some well-defined rule. The usual reinforcer is food for a hungry rat or pigeon; the usual schedule is one that delivers the reinforcer for a switch closure caused by a peck or lever press. Reinforcement schedules have also been used with human subjects, and the results are broadly similar to the results with animals.</p>	
33	What are reinforcement schedules in Operant Conditioning? Continuous Vs Partial	1
34	Elaborate on different types of reinforcements? Positive , Negative egs	2