



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

ASSESSMENT-1

Subject: Psychology

Class: XI
Date: 22/09/26

Max. Marks: 70
Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory except where an internal choice has been given.
- Question Nos. 1 -14 in Section A carry 1 mark each. You are expected to answer them as directed.
- Question Nos. 15-19 in Section B are very short-answer type-I questions, each carrying 2 marks. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- Question Nos. 20-23 in Section C are short-answer type-II questions, each carrying 3 marks. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- Question Nos. 24 - 27 in Section D are long-answer type questions, each carrying 4 marks. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- Question Nos. 28-29 in Section E are long-answer type questions, each carrying 6 marks. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.
- Question Nos. 30–31 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.

Section - A		
Q.no	Questions	Marks
1	_____ school reject the idea of mind and consciousness as the subject matter of psychology a) Behaviourism b) Structuralism c) Functionalism d) Psychodynamic	(1)
2	The minimum value of a stimulus required to activate a given sensory system is called _____. a) Stimulation b) Difference threshold c) sensation d) Absolute threshold	(1)
3	Assertion (A): Data from the qualitative studies are largely subjective Reason (R): They involve interpretation on the part of the researcher as well as the person providing data. a) Both assertion and reason are true and related. b) Both assertion and reason are true but not related. c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false. d) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.	(1)
4	Who wrote the book Psychology in a Third World Country: The Indian Experience?	(1)
5	The process of viewing the world in three dimensions are called _____ perception.	(1)
6	After identification of the problem the researcher proceeds by developing a tentative answer of the problem which is called _____.	(1)

	a) Objectivity b) Hypothesis c) Systematic d) prediction	
7	Assertion (A): Selective attention is concerned mainly with the selection of a limited number of stimuli from a large number of stimuli. Reason (R): Stimuli, which are novel and moderately complex, easily get into our focus. a) Both assertion and reason are true and related. b) Both assertion and reason are true but not related. c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false. d) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.	(1)
8	Name the second step in scientific research _____.	(1)
9	Assertion (A): Indian psychology was initially dominated by Western psychological tradition. Reason (R): Indian psychologist were significantly influenced by western theories, particularly in experimental psychology and psychoanalysis. a) Both assertion and reason are true and related. b) Both assertion and reason are true but not related. c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false. d) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.	(1)
10	In psychological information, the data collected relates to _____. a) Height b) Occupation c) Emotions d) Weight	(1)
11	The term psychology derived from two Greek words _____ and _____.	(1)
12	_____ is an example of teratogen.	(1)
13	Which branch of psychology discusses workplace behaviour including both workers and employers?	(1)
14	Which factors influence the development of a human being? a) Environment b) Heredity c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of the above	(1)
Section B		
15	Describe the different types of interviews used in psychological enquiry.	(2)
16	Distinguish between experience and behaviour.	(2)
17	Explain the meaning and concept of 'Development'.	(2)
18	State any two limitations of psychological enquiry.	(2)
19	Explain how the expectations of a perceiver can influence perception, with the help of an example.	(2)
Section C		
20	"The myth of old age as incapacitating is changing." Discuss the challenges faced by elderly people.	(3)
21	Mention any three disciplines that are closely related to the field of psychology.	(3)
22	A student is able to focus on completing his homework for a long period without getting distracted. Identify the type of attention demonstrated in the case and explain the factors affecting it.	(3)
23	A psychologist observes a child's behaviour in a classroom without directly interacting with the child. What is the observation method? Explain the different types of observation methods.	(3)
Section – D		
24	A student sees a stationary object as moving and another student perceives two equal lines as different in length. What is an illusion? Explain the different types of illusions	(4)

	with suitable diagrams. OR What is perceptual constancy and explain the three types of it that people commonly experience in their visual domain.	
25	A person's development continues from infancy through childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age, with each stage bringing different changes and challenges. Explain the life-span perspective of human development.	(4)
26	Different psychologists have explained human behaviour and mental processes from different viewpoints, leading to the development of various schools of psychology. Give a brief account of any four schools of psychology.	(4)
27	While conducting a psychological study, a researcher must ensure that participants are treated with respect and their personal information is protected. Describe any four ethical issues associated with psychological enquiry. OR What is psychological testing? Explain the different types of psychological tests.	(4)
	Section – E	
28	A student looks at a distant tree with both eyes and is able to judge how far it is. Another student uses the relative size and overlap of objects to judge their distance. Differentiate between monocular cues and binocular cues. OR A student looks at a picture and naturally groups objects that are close together, similar, or arranged in a particular pattern. Explain the principles of perceptual organisation with suitable examples.	(6)
29	A 15-year-old student has started thinking about future career choices and considering different possibilities before making decisions. Identify the stage of development and explain the cognitive development taking place during this stage. OR A child's development is influenced by the family, school, community, and wider society in which they grow up. Explain Bronfenbrenner's view of development with a diagram.	(6)
	Section – F	
30		
31		