



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

Date: 1/10/2024
Class: XI

Time Allowed: 3 hours
Maximum Marks: 70

MARKING SCHEME

	PART A	
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	<u>Infancy</u> 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 Microsystem .	1
4	Causal factors or determinants of behaviour and the conditions where the behaviour does not occur are explored through this goal of enquiry Explanation .	1
5	2 formats used under Survey method are Interview & Telephone survey .	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
7	My daily tasks include motivating employees to work effectively on their projects and ensuring there are no communication issues between the managers and their teams. I must be a _____ psychologist. a) Clinical c) Cognitive b) Health d) Organizational	1
8	The minimum value of a stimulus required to activate a given sensory system is called Absolute threshold .	1
9	Assertion (A): Children's moral thinking is relatively inflexible during the concrete operational stage. Reason (R): At this stage, children can think about alternatives when solving problems. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. (c) A is true, but R is false. (d) A is false, but R is true	1

10	The growth of the brain and head occurs more rapidly than any other part of the body. This describes the Cephalocaudal principle of growth.	1
11	Filter-attenuation theory was developed by Johnston and Heinz. True or False	1
12	Power Tests are type of tests which assesses the underlying ability of the individuals by allowing them sufficient time, i.e. these tests do not have any time limit.	1
13	Case-studies provide a narrative or detailed descriptions of the events that take place in a person's life.	1
14	Objectivity refers to the fact that if two or more persons independently study a particular event, both of them, to a great extent, should arrive at the same conclusion.	1
15	In an experiment, many images were shown to subjects related to kindness and prosocial behavior. After that they were given a task that involved helping a stranger. Identify the dependent and independent variables in this study. Images related to kindness and prosocial behavior- IV Helping Behaviour- DV	1
PART B		
16	Define Cognition Cognition is the process of knowing. It involves thinking, understanding, perceiving, memorising, problem solving and a host of other mental processes by which our knowledge of the world develops, making us able to deal with the environment in specific ways.	2
17	State 2 relevant examples of Non-participant observation. School Inspection Animal Behaviour in their habitat. Answers will vary.	2
18	Name some reflexes which are present in newborn child. Rooting Turning the head and opening the mouth when touched on the cheek Moro If there is a loud noise, the baby will throw her/his arms outward while arching her/his back, and then bring the arms together as if grasping something Grasp When a finger or some other object is pressed against the baby's palm, the baby's fingers close around it Babinski When the bottom of the baby's foot is stroked, the toes fan out and then curl	2
19	Elaborate in brief about Qualitative analysis conducted after the data is collected. Human experiences are very complex. This complexity is lost when one elicits information from a respondent on the basis of a question. If you want to know how a mother feels about the loss of her child, you will need to hear her story to understand how her experience is organised and what meaning she has given to her suffering. Narrative Analysis . When the researcher uses the method of participant observation or unstructured interview, the data are generally in a descriptive form—in participants' own words, field notes taken	2

	by the researchers, photographs, interview responses noted by the researcher or taped/video-recorded, informal talks, etc. These type of data cannot be converted into scores or subjected to statistical analysis. Rather, the researcher uses the technique of content analysis to find out thematic categories and build those categories taking examples from the data. It is more descriptive in nature.	
20	<p>What is Interpretive method of research?</p> <p>The interpretive method emphasises understanding over explanation and prediction. It takes the stand that, in view of complex and variable nature of human behaviour and experience, its method of investigation should be different from the method of investigation of the physical world. This viewpoint emphasises the importance of how human beings give meaning to events and actions and interpret them as they occur in a particular context. Egs- unique contexts, such as persons experiencing suffering due to external factors (for example, people affected by tsunami, earthquake, cyclone) or internal factors (for instance, prolonged illness, etc.). In such types of situations, objective measurement is neither possible nor desirable. Everyone interprets reality in her/his own way based on past experiences and contexts. Therefore, we need to understand the subjective interpretation of the reality. The goal here is to explore the different aspects of human experiences and behavior.</p>	2 1 1
21	<p>Name the 2 components of the Ecological model given by Durganand Sinha with relevant examples.</p> <p>The “upper and the more visible layers” consist of home, school, peer groups, and so on. The most important ecological factors influencing development of the child in the visible upper layer constitute the: (i) home, its conditions in terms of overcrowding, space available to each member, toys, technological devices used, etc., (ii) nature and quality of schooling, facilities to which the child is exposed, and (iii) nature of interactions and activities undertaken with peer groups from childhood onwards.</p> <p>“surrounding layers” of the child’s ecology constantly influence the “upper layer” factors. However, their influences are not always clearly visible. The elements of the surrounding layer of ecology constitute the: (i) general geographical environment. It includes space and facilities for play and other activities available outside the home including general congestion of the locality and density of population, (ii) institutional setting provided by caste, class, and other factors, and (iii) general amenities available to the child like drinking water, electricity.</p>	2
	PART C	
22	<p>Is psychology a natural or social science?</p> <p>Both- Brief points related to both should be explained</p>	3
23	<p>What are the limitations of psychological enquiry?</p> <p>1. Lack of true zero point - Psychological measurements do not have a zero point. The scores that</p>	3

	<p>are assigned to individuals in psychological studies are not absolute in nature but have relative value.</p> <p>2. Relative nature of psychological tools - Psychological tests need to be developed, modified and adapted according to the context of study. For example, test developed for urban children is not suitable and cannot be applied on tribal children.</p> <p>3. Subjective interpretation of qualitative data - The qualitative data are largely subjective and interpretations may vary from one individual to the other.</p>	
24	<p>What are the characteristics of a standardized psychological test?</p> <p>1. Validity - The test has to be devised to measure what it claims to measure in order to be held as valid and usable.</p> <p>2. Reliability - This refers to the consistency of scores obtained by an individual on the same test on two different occasions. Test-retest indicates temporal stability and split-half indicates internal consistency of the test.</p> <p>3. Norms - The test needs to devise norms or the average performance of the group. It helps in comparison and interpretation of an individual's performance in relation to the overall standards of the group.</p>	3
	PART D	
25	<p>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.</p> <p>Experiences are subjective in nature. We cannot directly observe or know someone else's experience. Only the experiencing person can be aware or be conscious of her or his experiences. Thus, experiences are embedded in our awareness or consciousness. Psychologists have focused on experiences of pain being experienced by terminally ill patients or of psychological pain felt in bereavement, besides experiences which lead to positive feelings, such as in romantic encounters. There are some esoteric experiences also which attract the attention of psychologists, such as when a Yogi meditates to enter a different level of consciousness and creates a new kind of experience or when a drug addict takes a particular kind of drug to get a high, even though such drugs are extremely harmful. Experiences are influenced by internal and the external conditions of the experiencer. If you are travelling in a crowded bus during a hot summer day, you may not experience the usual discomfort if you are going for a picnic with some close friends. Thus, the nature of experience can only be understood by analysing a complex set of internal and external conditions.</p>	4

26	<p>Define Field Experiments and Quasi Experiments.</p> <p>If a researcher wants to have high generalisability or to conduct studies which are not possible in laboratory settings, s/he may go to the field or the natural setting where the particular phenomenon actually exists. In other words, s/he may conduct a field experiment. For example, a researcher may want to know which method would lead to better learning among students—lecture or demonstration method.</p> <p>Many variables cannot be manipulated in the laboratory settings. For example, if you want to study the effect of an earthquake on children who lost their parents, you cannot create this condition artificially in the laboratory. In such situations, the researcher adopts the method of Quasi (the Latin word meaning “as if”) experimentation. In such types of experiments, the independent variable is selected rather than varied or manipulated by the experimenter. For example, in the experimental group we can have children who lost their parents in the earthquake and the control group children who experienced the earthquake but did not lose their parents. Thus, a quasi experiment attempts to manipulate an independent variable in a natural setting using naturally occurring groups to form experimental and control groups.</p>	4 2 2
27	<p>What is sustained attention or vigilance? Explain the factors which affect sustained attention.</p> <p>It refers to our ability to maintain attention on an object or event for longer durations. It is also known as “vigilance”.</p> <p>Sensory modality is one of them. Performance is found to be superior when the stimuli (called signals) are auditory than when they are visual.</p> <p>Clarity of stimuli is another factor. Intense and long lasting stimuli facilitate sustained attention and result in better performance.</p> <p>Temporal uncertainty is a third factor. When stimuli appear at regular intervals of time they are attended better than when they appear at irregular intervals.</p> <p>Spatial uncertainty is a fourth factor. Stimuli that appear at a fixed place are readily attended, whereas those that appear at random locations are difficult to attend.</p>	4
28	<p>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.</p> <p>The close emotional bond of affection that develop between infants and their parents (caregivers) is called attachment. In a classic study by Harlow and Harlow, baby monkeys were separated from their mothers approximately 8 hours after birth. The baby monkeys were placed in experimental chambers and reared for 6 months by surrogate (substitute) “mothers”, one made of</p>	4 2

	<p>decisions. However, with an increase in age, one's performance is likely to decrease on tasks requiring speed, such as running.</p> <p>4. Development is highly plastic, i.e. within person, modifiability is found in psychological development.</p> <p>5. Development is influenced by historical conditions. For example, the experiences of 20-year olds who lived through the freedom struggle in India would be very different from the experiences of 20 year olds of today. The career orientation of school students today is very different from those students who were in schools 50 years ago.</p> <p>6. Development is the concern of a number of disciplines. Different disciplines like psychology, anthropology, sociology, and neuro-sciences study human development, each trying to provide answers to development throughout the life-span.</p> <p>7. An individual responds and acts on contexts, which include what was inherited, the physical environment, social, historical, and cultural contexts. Fo</p>	
30	<p>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.</p> <p>1. Structuralism Wilhelm Wundt gave the school of structuralism. He used the method of Introspection to analyze the structure of the mind. As this method didn't satisfy other psychologists, new schools were introduced.</p> <p>2. Functionalism William James gave functionalism to study the human mind. He argued that psychologists should study what the mind does and how behavior functions in making people deal with their environment. He said that consciousness as an ongoing stream of mental processes interacting with the environment formed the core of psychology.</p> <p>3. Gestalt psychology Emerged as a new school in Germany. This shows that what we experience is more than the inputs received from our environment. Experience is holistic; it is a Gestalt.</p> <p>4. Behaviourism John Watson established behaviourism in which he denied the idea of introspection and consciousness. As per him, scientific psychology must focus on what is observable and verifiable.</p> <p>5. Psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud gave Psychoanalysis. He viewed human behavior as a dynamic manifestation of unconscious desires and conflicts. He considered human beings as motivated by an unconscious desire to gratify pleasure seeking.</p> <p>6. Humanistic perspective</p>	6

	<p>The humanistic perspective given by Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow emphasized the free will of human beings and their natural striving to grow and unfold their inner potential.</p> <p>7. Cognitive perspective</p> <p>Aspects of the Gestalt approach and structuralism were combined and led to the development of the cognitive perspective, which focuses on how we know about the world. Cognition is the process of learning.</p> <p>8. Constructivism</p> <p>Modern cognitive psychology views human beings as actively constructing their minds by exploring the physical and the social world.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Law - In the eld of law, psychology plays a crucial role in understanding criminal behavior, jury decision-making, and eyewitness testimony.</p> <p>Medicine - In medicine, psychology is essential for understanding the mental and emotional aspects of physical health and illness.</p> <p>Computer Science - In computer science, psychology is essential for understanding human computer interaction and designing user-friendly interfaces.</p> <p>Philosophy - Psychology and philosophy are closely linked, as both disciplines seek to understand the human mind and behavior. Philosophical questions about the nature of consciousness, free will, and morality inform psychological research, while psychological findings can help inform philosophical debates on these topics.</p> <p>Education - In the eld of education, psychology is essential for understanding how learning and development occur, and for designing effective teaching strategies.</p> <p>Economics - In economics, the sub field of behavioral economics combines insights from psychology and economics to understand how people make decisions and how these decisions impact economic systems.</p>	
	PART F	
	<p>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</p>	

	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	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. What can give Indian psychologists a solid foundation for a new beginning in the field? Ancient Indian scriptures and texts provide immense possibilities of developing psychological theories of self and human development.	2
33	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. 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. ADHD is typically diagnosed in childhood, but the symptoms can continue into adulthood. Some people are not diagnosed with it until later in life. 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.	1
34	What are some of the misconceptions associated with children who have ADHD? 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. List the main symptoms of this disorder. 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.	2