



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.

PART A		
1	_____ 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 stimulus (US) that many people find adorable. But after this incident this child is scared, whenever he sees a dog. This is an example of _____	1
3	State 2 examples related to decline that are part of Development. _____;	1
4	In concept learning the set of features that are connected by some rule are called _____.	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	_____ 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	_____ proposed the Levels of Processing model.	1
13	According to Urie Bronfenbrenner, the culture in which an individual lives is part of the _____.	1
14	Experiences are subjective and dependent on a person's _____ and _____ conditions.	1
15	_____ 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.	2
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?	2
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?	2
19	How do motivational factors influence attention?	2
20	Enlist any 4 symptoms of Learning Disabilities.	2
21	Explain the term Illusion.	2
PART C		
22	Elaborate on the Stage Model of Memory by Atkinson and Shiffrin.	3
23	Explain the relationship of Psychology with Music and Fine arts.	3
24	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.	3
PART D		
25	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?	4
26	Explain how common sense runs against scientific knowledge by referring to Carol Dweck's experiment.	4
27	Describe the various control processes which function to monitor the flow of information through various stores of memory.	4
28	On which basis do we distinguish Figure from Ground? List some characteristics. OR Enumerate the principles of Gestalt Organization.	4
PART E		
29	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. OR What is Verbal learning? Which are the various methods used by psychologists to study it?	6
30	The Experimental method helps to establish Psychology as a scientific discipline. Elaborate on the various aspects of this method along with its types. OR What are the goals of Scientific enquiry?	6
PART F		
	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 & Alchiei, 2003; Primi,	

	<p>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	What are the different methods used in psychological assessment?	1
32	Mention the limitations of Psychological enquiry.	2
	<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.</p> <p>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?	1
34	Elaborate on different types of reinforcements?	2