



Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC TEST I (2024-2025)

Class-XI

Care must be taken not to write anything on the question paper. All the questions must be attempted in the correct sequence.

SUBJECT: PSYCHOLOGY (037)

Time Allowed: - 3 Hours

Maximum Marks - 70

General Instructions:

- I. All questions are compulsory except where internal choice has been given.
- II. Question Nos. **1 -15** in Section A carry 1 mark each. You are expected to answer them as directed.
- III. 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.
- IV. 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.
- V. Question Nos. **25 - 28** in Section D are long answer type - I questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- VI. Question Nos. **29-30** in Section E are long answer type - II questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.
- VII. Question Nos. **31 – 34** in Section F are based on two cases given. Answer to each 1 mark question should not exceed 20 words. Answer to each 2 marks question should not exceed 30 words.

Q.NO	SECTION A	MARKS
1	Freud emphasized the role of internal sites in shaping people’s personality. This internal site is known as- I. Discretion II. Hormones III. Unconscious desire IV. Group influence	1
2	Which research method involves in depth study of an individual or small group over a period of time? I. Experiment II. Survey III. Case study IV. Observation	1
3	Siddhant needs help as he cannot manage with his day-to-day pressure and feels less motivated. He should visit to a _____ for his problem, related to emotional instability. I. Clinical psychologist II. Counselling psychologist III. Psychiatrist IV. Neuropsychologist	1
4	If two or more researchers are trying to check a phenomenon independently should reach to the identical conclusion is termed as to- I. Objectivity II. Prediction III. Hypothesis IV. None of the above	1
5	East Asian cultures tend to be more oriented toward _____ whereas Western cultures tend to be more oriented toward _____. I. Individualism/ Collectivism	1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> II. Collectivism/ Individualism III. Cultural norms/ Social norms IV. Social norms/ Cultural norms 	
6	<p>Assertion (A): It is essential that the participants in a study should understand what will happen to them during the study.</p> <p>Reason (R): The principle of informed consent states that potential participants must receive this information before data from them are collected, so that they make an informed decision about participation in the study.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). ii. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A) iii. Assertion(A) is true but Reason (R) is False iv. Assertion(A) is false but Reason (R) is True 	1
7	<p>Which of the subsequent information isn't collected as demographic information?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Galvanic Skin Response II. Occupation III. Legal status IV. All of the above 	1
8	<p>The perspective that is concerned with the characteristic changes that occur in people as they mature is known as-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Biological perspective II. Humanistic perspective III. Developmental perspective IV. Psychoanalytic perspective 	1
9	<p>A group of researchers are studying depression in a sample of patients. Each researcher independently assesses the level of depression in each patient but find that their assessment results are not the same. This suggests that-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Depression can not be studied scientifically II. The researchers are not using a reliable measurement III. The results are generalizable IV. The patients likely do not have depression 	1
10	<p>What does the term 'random sample' refer to in research?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. A sample that is heterogenous II. A sample that is selected based on personal reference III. A sample in which every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected IV. A sample that is not representative of the population 	1
11	<p>Issues related to discrimination is best dealt by-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Educational psychologist II. Industrial psychologist III. Clinical psychologist IV. Social psychologist 	1
12	<p>Which of the following branch studies the role played by the mind in strengthening the immune system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Neuropsychology II. Psychoneuroimmunology III. Parapsychology IV. Bio neuropsychology 	1
13	<p>A researcher measures participant's blood pressure while they are shown violent or relaxing videos. The blood pressure measurement in this study is an example of-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. A sample II. A variable III. Self- reporting IV. A demand characteristic 	1

14	Which of the following refers to any covert or overt reaction of an organism that can be observed/ measured in some ways? I. A behaviour II. A response III. Learning IV. None of these	1
15	Which ethical principal requires researchers to provide participants with the option to withdraw from a study at any time? I. Informed consent II. Debriefing III. Respect for autonomy IV. Confidentiality	1
SECTION B		
16	State any two differences between clinical and counselling psychologist.	2
17	Define the terms- Validity & Reliability. OR Explain prediction and control as a primary goal of psychological enquiry.	2
18	Sonam is asked to collect psychological data for her recent research on "Attitude Towards Dowry". What kind of data she will gather?	2
19	"Psychologists also study experiences of people" - Justify the statement with the help of an example.	2
20	"A scientific observation differs from day-to-day observation"-elucidate the parameters based on which it differs.	2
21	While helping to solve an important social problem such as crime, which branch of psychology do you think is most suitable? Identify the field and discuss the concerns of the psychologists working in this field.	2
SECTION C		
22	Research problem: "To understand the temporal association between social media use and depression among young adults". Identify and explain the IV and DV in the above-mentioned research problem and formulate necessary hypotheses.	3
23	Seema has conducted many psychological enquiries in context with diverse subjects. Identify some of the common limitations of her enquiries. OR Elucidate with the help of an example the significance of having a control group in an experimental setting.	3
24	In a research, Anna saw that as the hours of study time increases, the number of hours spent in other activities decrease. What will be Anna's conclusion? In this context write about the other possible relations that exist with example.	3
SECTION D		
25	Describe some of the areas of everyday life where understanding of psychology can be put to practice.	4
26	"Scientific research follows systematic procedure or steps of investigation"- enumerate the procedures with the help of a diagram.	4
27	Explain how architecture and engineering is significantly associated with psychology?	4
28	Differentiate between Naturalistic V/S Non naturalistic and Participant V/S Non participant observation method. OR State some differences between Field experiment and Quasi experiment with the help of an example.	4
SECTION E		
29	Discuss the evolution of psychology with the help of the development of different schools. OR "Psychological tests are classified on the basis of their language, mode of administration, and	6

	difficulty level” - Explain about the various types of psychological tests with suitable examples.	
30	Write in brief about different kinds of interview with example. OR ‘Psychology like other sciences attempt to develop principles of behaviour and mental processes’ - discuss.	6
SECTION F		
	<u>Read the case and answer the following questions:</u> CASE A In December 2004, a survey was conducted by “Outlook Saptahik” magazine (10 January, 2005) to know what makes the people of India happy. The survey was conducted in eight big cities, namely Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, and Ranchi. 817 persons in the age group of 25-55 years participated in the study. The questionnaire used in the survey contained different types of questions. The first question (Are you happy?) required respondents to give their views on a scale range from strongly agree to strongly disagree.	
31	In reference to the above case, identify the type of questionnaire that has been used.	1
32	Apart from questionnaire survey suggest any two other methods that could have been used for the above research?	2
	CASE B Ravi is a health psychologist and researcher who desires to study the effect of positive counselling on the recovery of cancer patients. For his study, he selects the patients undergoing cancer treatment at Tata Memorial Cancer Hospital. He divides the participants into two groups. In the experimental group, he provides positive counselling to patients for 3 months during their hospital visits. In the control group, he doesn’t provide any counselling support to the participants. Finally, he compares their rate of recovery in coordination with doctors.	
33	Identify the type of study that is depicted through this example?	1
34	State any two advantages of this study.	2