



Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC TEST II (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.
- 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 Questions Type-II 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 No. **29-30** in Section E is a Long Answer Type II question carrying 6 marks. Answer to this question should not exceed 200 words.
- VII. Question Nos. **31 – 34** in Section F are based on two cases given. Each case has two questions carrying two marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.

Q.NO	SECTION A	MARKS
1	Objects that are approximate in space or time are perceived as belonging together or as a gaggle, explains- I. The principle of similarity II. The principle of continuity III. The principle of proximity IV. The principle of breaking	1
2	The relationship between stimuli and the sensation they evoke has been studied in a discipline called _____. I. Psychophysics II. Psychodynamic III. Psycho-analytics IV. Psycho-informatics	1
3	According to Jean Piaget, during which stage do children develop the ability to think logically and solve problems? I. Sensorimotor stage II. Preoperational stage III. Concrete operational stage IV. Formal operational stage	1
4	Identify the stimulus that results in an involuntary and unlearned response- I. Stimulant II. Unconditioned stimulus III. Neutral stimulus IV. Acquired reflex	1
5	Which of the subsequent statement isn't true? I. During a speed test there's a point in time within which the test taker is required to answer all the things as accurately as possible	1

	<p>II. In a power test, the things are generally arranged in a very decreasing order of difficulty</p> <p>III. Reliability of the test refers to the consistency of scores obtained by a person on the identical test on two different occasions</p> <p>IV. None of those</p>	
6	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): In classical conditioning, conditioned stimulus should be immediately followed by unconditional stimulus.</p> <p>Reason (R): Classical conditioning depends on reward.</p> <p>i. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>ii. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>iii. Assertion(A) is true but Reason (R) is False</p> <p>iv. Assertion(A) is false but Reason (R) is True</p>	1
7	<p>Distinctly observable characteristics are called-</p> <p>I. Genotype</p> <p>II. Phenotype</p> <p>III. Genetics</p> <p>IV. DNA</p>	1
8	<p>In a famous study by Simons and Chabris (1999), the researchers made participants watch a short video of six people (three wearing black and three wearing white) passing basketball amongst themselves. The participants were tasked with counting how many times the people in white shirts made passes. The researcher found that half of the participants who watched the video and counted the passes, completely missed the gorilla, shown in between the video. Using your understanding of the above case, identify the activity that the participants were engaged in-</p> <p>I. Sustained Attention Task</p> <p>II. Selective Attention Task</p> <p>III. Divided Attention Task</p> <p>IV. None of the above</p>	1
9	<p>The environment where the child directly interacts with social agents (such as family, peers, teachers, and neighbourhood, is termed as-</p> <p>I. Mesosystem</p> <p>II. Microsystem</p> <p>III. Macrosystem</p> <p>IV. Exosystem</p>	1
10	<p>To show that objects are in different distances, an artist draws far away objects more densely than the nearer ones. The monocular cue he is applying here is-</p> <p>I. Relative size</p> <p>II. Texture gradient</p> <p>III. Aerial Perspective</p> <p>IV. Linear Perspective</p>	1
11	<p>Two identical glasses X and Y were placed in front of Anshu filled with orange juice. One of the glasses, Y were emptied and poured into another taller and narrower glass Z. Anshu is 5 years old. He is then asked which glass has more juice; his response was Z. Identify the kind of egocentrism that is portrayed here?</p> <p>I. Animism</p> <p>II. Personal fable</p> <p>III. Centration</p> <p>IV. Object permanence</p>	1
12	<p>Sara has created a test to assess mathematical ability. The test consists of 50 items which are in increasing order of difficulty. There is no time limit set for the test, but importance is given</p>	1

	to the accuracy of the answers. What kind of test has she created? I. Group test II. Speed test III. Power test IV. Individual test	
13	Which branch of psychology will help us to deal with issues like discrimination? I. Social II. Educational III. Industrial IV. Industrial	1
14	Which model suggests that scientific progress can occur if there is theory to explain a phenomenon? I. The deductive- inductive model II. The empirical-experimental model III. The hypothetico-deductive model IV. The observational- analytical model	1
15	Positive reinforcement involves- I. Adding a pleasant stimulus to increase a behaviour II. Adding an unpleasant stimulus to decrease a behaviour III. Removing a pleasant stimulus to decrease a behaviour IV. Removing an unpleasant stimulus to increase a behaviour	1
SECTION B		
16	Differentiate between absolute limen (AL) and difference limen (DL) with the help of a suitable example.	2
17	Describe the motor development during the stage 'Infancy'. OR Write about any two characteristics of development which determines that it follows a life span perspective.	2
18	Why do we close one of our eyes when we aim at something?	2
19	Differentiate between primary and secondary sexual characteristics.	2
20	For addictive behaviours such as gambling and alcoholism, an unpleasant stimulus is presented to the subject which later on gets associated with the addictive behaviour. Identify and explain the kind of stimulus that has been mentioned here.	2
21	How can we form a stable perception of an object seen from any position and in intensity of light? Justify your answer with suitable reasons.	2
SECTION C		
22	A 25-year-old lady is brought into an outpatient clinic by her mother, who complains that her daughter has been demonstrating unusual eating patterns since she moved back home 6 months ago. Her mother observes her eating large amounts of food, such as desserts, when she is alone, often finding food wrappers hidden in her daughter's room. She is worried that her daughter may be engaging in vomiting after these episodes of heavy eating. She often isolates herself in the bathroom for 10-20 minutes after a large meal. When the patient was asked about her eating habits, she admitted to a "loss of control." She described feeling deep remorse when she eats more than she would like. Furthermore, she described feeling so laden with guilt about her eating binges that she purposefully induces vomiting at least once every other day. This act gives her tremendous relief. Identify and explain the eating disorder that this woman is suffering from. In this context write about the other type of eating disorder that can be seen.	3
23	What are the ethical guidelines that a psychologist needs to follow while conducting a psychological enquiry? OR Explain the characteristics of a standardised test.	3
24	Describe the factors that influence sustained attention?	3

SECTION D		
25	 <p>Identify the type of monocular cue that is depicted in the picture. In this context explain about the other monocular cues that we use in depth perception.</p>	4
26	Explain how classical conditioning demonstrates learning by association.	4
27	Sushila thinks that none can sense the hurt that she feels because of being betrayed by a friend. What kind of egocentrism is portrayed in this case? Explain the other egocentrism with the help of an example.	4
28	 <p>In reference to the above picture, describe the primitive organization that take place in the form of figure- ground segregation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Differentiate between the top-down and bottom-up processing approach of perception.</p>	4
SECTION E		
29	<p>“Human beings perceive the world in organized whole that are in discrete parts”- justify the statement with the help of the laws of perceptual organization.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Discuss some major concerns of adolescence.</p>	6
30	<p>Give a contrasting view of filter theory and filter attenuation theory of selective attention.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A good role model is very important for a growing up child. Discuss the kind of learning that supports it with the help of the famous Bobo Doll experiment.</p>	6
SECTION F		
Read the case and answer the following questions:		
CASE A: A researcher notices that each time she makes a loud noise her research subject jumps. The researcher then shines a bright light before making a loud noise. After a few pairings she notices that her research subject jumps even when only the light is flashed.		
31	In this case identify the kind of stimulus light is.	1
32	With reference to the above case, explain the most effective time relations in classical conditioning.	2
CASE B: Supriya is one of your classmates. You have often noticed that in majority of the class she plays Sudoku or doodles instead. However, her performance is beyond average. She tops the class. When asked about this, she answered that it helps her to focus. Although it seems paradoxical, she tells that doing puzzle or doodle helps her to distract from the unnecessary things and focus on classwork.		
33	In reference to the above case, which attentional method Supriya is exhibiting?	1
34	Discuss the process of this attentional method.	2