



Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC TEST III (2024-20245)

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)

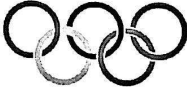
Time Allowed: - 3 Hours

Maximum Marks - 70

General Instructions:

- I. All questions are compulsory except where internal choice has been given.
- II. Question Nos. 1-14 in Section A carry 1 mark each.
- III. Question Nos. 15-19 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. 20-23 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. 24-27 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. 28-29 in Section E is a Long Answer Type II question carrying 6 marks. Answer to this question should not exceed 200 words.
- I. Question Nos. 30-33 in Section F are based on two cases given. The answer to each one-mark question should not exceed 20 words. The answer to each two-mark question should not exceed 30 words.

Q.NO	SECTION A	MARKS
1	Naturalistic observation can be conducted in a. Hospital b. Homes c. Schools d. All of the above	1
2	In which system of Bronfenbrenner's Theory, the child directly contacts with social agents? a. Mesosystem b. Macrosystem c. Microsystem d. Ecosystem	1
3	The famous book 'Principles of Psychology' is written by____. a. Wilhelm Wundt b. J.B. Watson c. Elton Mayo d. William James	1
4	Your ability to focus on a TV show while ignoring the noise of your mother asking you repeatedly to complete your supper illustrates: a. synaesthesia b. selective attention c. sensory attention d. sensory adaptation	1
5	Assertion (A): If your teacher embarrasses you for asking a question in class it is less likely that you will ask a question in future. Reason (R): Negative reinforcement reduces the occurrence of behaviour. a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of	1

	<p>Assertion (A). b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). c. Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is False. d. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is True.</p>	
6	<p>This figure represents which principle of perception?</p>  <p>a. contrast b. proximity c. pragnanz d. familiarity</p>	1
7	<p>Forgetting caused by the prior learning of other material is called ____.</p> <p>a. Interference b. Retroactive interference c. Proactive interference d. Retrograde amnesia</p>	1
8	<p>Which of the following needs indicates trying to make friends?</p> <p>a. Need for achievement trying to make friends b. Need for power c. Need for affiliation d. None of the above</p>	1
9	<p>According to Darwin, which one of the following is not a basic emotion?</p> <p>a. Joy b. Surprise c. Anger d. Contempt</p>	1
10	<p>If one chimpanzee watches a second chimpanzee solve a puzzle for a food reward, the first chimpanzee may thereby learn how to solve the puzzle. This best illustrates -</p> <p>a. Operant conditioning b. Observational learning c. Respondent behaviour d. Spontaneous recovery</p>	1
11	<p>If the lateral hemisphere is activated electrically, even a well-fed animal will immediately begin ____.</p> <p>a. Fasting b. Sleeping c. Eating d. All of the above</p>	
12	<p>Gautam wants to fix a nail in the wall to hang his bag. Although there is a huge iron rod in the room, he is looking out for a hammer and refuses to use the rod. The obstacle he is facing in solving his problem is ____.</p> <p>a. functional fixedness b. lack of motivation c. emotional blocks d. cultural barriers</p>	1
13	<p>Assertion (A): People with a high need for achievement like to perform in situations wherever they have sufficient control. Reason (R): People with a high need for achievement prefer to perform those task wherein success is a certainty.</p> <p>a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of</p>	1

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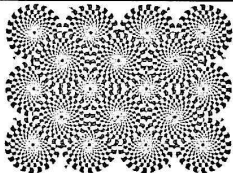
14	Match the combination from list A to list B:	1								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>List A</th> <th>List B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Sensory memory</td> <td>i) 20 seconds</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Short-term memory</td> <td>ii) Lifetime</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Long-term memory</td> <td>iii) Iconic about $\frac{1}{2}$ sec, Echoic about 2-sec</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	List A	List B	1. Sensory memory	i) 20 seconds	2. Short-term memory	ii) Lifetime	3. Long-term memory	iii) Iconic about $\frac{1}{2}$ sec, Echoic about 2-sec	
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	a. 1.i) 2.ii) 3.iii) b. 1.ii) 2.i) 3.iii) c. 1.i) 2.iii) 3.ii) d. 1.iii) 2.i) 3.ii)									

SECTION B

15	State the constructivist view of modern cognitive psychology.	2
16	State one advantage and one limitation of observational research.	2
17	How do teratogens affect the development of an individual?	2
18	Mention two ways of enhancing positive emotions.	2
19	Sekhar and his colleagues are studying the moral behaviour of UG College students. State two ethical guidelines that the psychologists need to follow while conducting any psychological enquiry.	2

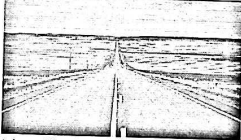
SECTION C

20	A transition from dependence to independence occurs in adulthood. What understanding do you have regarding adulthood? State two areas of concern during this stage of life.	3
	OR	
	Attachment bonds formed in childhood years have long-term effects. Explain taking examples from daily life.	
21	How can you distinguish between generalization and discrimination? Give examples to explain the concepts.	3

22	 <p>Stare for a while at the dots in the centre. What do you observe? Identify and discuss the phenomenon portrayed in the above figure.</p>	3
23	Elucidate the three types of reasoning with the help of appropriate examples.	3

SECTION D

24	"Adolescence is a period of making choices, facing pressure in career building, understanding of self and many uncertainties". Describe the psychological changes and the problems that an adolescent may go through during this period of life.	4
25	Explain the concept of the 'Curve of Forgetting' with the help of a diagram. Name the person who put forth this concept.	4
26	Every creative idea comes with some steps accompanying it before and after. What are those steps? Explain.	4
27	In December 2004 a study was conducted by 'Outlook Saptahik' Magazine to know what makes people of India happy. The study was conducted in big cities namely Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Ahmadabad and Ranchi. Nearly 817 participants in the age	4

	group of 20-55 years participated in the study. The questionnaire used in this research study had different types of questions. The first question (Are you happy?) required the respondents to give their views on a five-point scale (5- extremely happy, 4- more or less happy, 3- neither happy nor unhappy, 2- more or less unhappy, 1- extremely unhappy). Nearly 47 % people reported that they were extremely happy. 28% reported more or less happy, 11% reported they were neither happy nor unhappy & 7% fell in the last two categories. Which type of questionnaire is being used here? In this context write about other methods that could have been used to complete the study.	
SECTION E		
28	Language and thought are integral to the development of the child in understanding the world around them. Explain the above statement from three different viewpoint as stated by Whorf, Piaget and Vygotsky respectively. OR Elaborate the stages of language development. How can you differentiate behaviourist, Skinner's views from Linguist, Chomsky's views regarding language development in humans?	6
29	 Identify the type of perceptual cue depicted in the above picture. In this context, explain five different monocular cues. How do you think these cues are different from binocular cues? OR Human beings are not just mechanical and passive recipients of stimuli from the external world. They are creative beings, and try to understand the external world in their own ways. Explain the factors that aids a perceiver in making meaning out of the external world. Differentiate between bottom-up processing and top-down processing.	6
SECTION F		
Read the case and answer the following questions:		
CASE A Little Albert was 9 months old. Some psychologists exposed him to a series of stimuli including a white rat, a rabbit, a monkey, masks, and burning newspapers and observed the boy's reactions. The boy initially showed no fear of any of the objects he was shown. The next time Albert was exposed to the white rat, the psychologists made a loud noise by hitting a metal pipe with a hammer. Naturally, the child began to cry after hearing the loud noise. After repeatedly pairing the white rat with the loud noise, Albert began to expect a frightening noise whenever he saw the white rat. Soon, Albert began to cry simply after seeing the rat.		
30	What phenomenon does this experiment illustrate?	1
31	What would happen if Little Albert is shown a brown rat? Give reasons to support your answer.	2
CASE B As demonstrated in an experiment in 1960, two groups of participants were given a list of word pairs to remember, so that they could recall the second 'response' word when given the first as a stimulus. A second group was also given a list to learn, but afterwards was asked to memorize a second list of word pairs. When both groups were asked to recall the words from the first list, those who had just learnt that list were able to recall more words than the group that had learnt a second list (Underwood & Postman, 1960).		
32	What type of interference is evident in the above demonstration?	1
33	What is the other type of interference that exists? How is it different from the one mentioned above?	2