



# 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)**

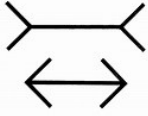
**Time Allowed: - 3 Hours**

**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	In an experiment, the group that does not receive the treatment is called the: a. Experimental group b. Control group c. Placebo group d. Sample group	1
2	Which of the following is NOT a stage of prenatal development? a. Germinal stage b. Foetal stage c. Infancy stage d. Embryonic stage	1
3	Which perspective in psychology emphasizes the importance of unconscious processes and early childhood experiences? a. Behavioural b. Psychodynamic c. Humanistic d. Cognitive	1
4	The ability to focus on one stimulus while filtering out others is called: a. Divided attention b. Selective attention c. Sustained attention d. Automatic processing	1

5	<p><b>Assertion (A):</b> Reinforcement increases the likelihood of a behavior.  <b>Reason (R):</b> Punishment decreases the likelihood of a behavior.</p> <p>a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of 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>	1
6	<p>The Müller-Lyer illusion is an example of:</p>  <p>a. A perceptual constancy  b. A perceptual set  c. A size-distance relationship  d. A perceptual distortion</p>	1
7	<p>What is the process of repeating information to keep it in short-term memory?</p> <p>a. Encoding  b. Storage  c. Elaborative rehearsal  d. Maintenance rehearsal</p>	1
8	<p>Which of the following is an example of extrinsic motivation?</p> <p>a. Painting for the joy of creating art.  b. Studying to get good grades.  c. Playing a sport for the love of the game.  d. Helping others without expecting anything in return.</p>	1
9	<p>Identify the component(s) of emotion.</p> <p>a. physiological arousal  b. Subjective experience  c. Behavioural expression  d. All of the above</p>	1
10	<p>Which of the following is an example of latent learning?</p> <p>a. A rat learning to run a maze more quickly with each trial.  b. A child learning to speak a foreign language by listening to their parents.  c. A person suddenly remembering the solution to a problem after taking a break.  d. A dog learning to sit by being rewarded with a treat.</p>	1
11	<p>Which of the following is a common motivational technique used in the workplace?</p> <p>a. Goal setting  b. Incentive programs  c. Job enrichment  d. All of the above</p>	
12	<p>Which of the following is NOT a key component of the thinking process?</p> <p>a. Perception  b. Reasoning  c. Problem-solving  d. Motivation</p>	1
13	<p><b>Assertion (A):</b> Fear is a primary emotion that plays a crucial role in survival.  <b>Reason (R):</b> Fear triggers the "fight-or-flight" response, preparing the body for immediate action to escape danger.</p> <p>a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of</p>	1

	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.	
14	Which of the following is NOT a type of long-term memory? a. Explicit memory b. Implicit memory c. Sensory memory d. Declarative memory	1
<b>SECTION B</b>		
15	How is a psychologist different from a psychiatrist?	2
16	Kanchan is assigned a task to collect demographic information. What attributes do you think she needs to collect?	2
17	The method of observation is one of the most primitive methods of enquiry, but there are few precautions that must be taken while engaging in the process of observation. What precautions would you take as an observer who has knowledge in the field of psychology? State any two.	2
18	Mansi is doing a research work with old age people. She finds that there are many challenges at this stage but the most common is dependency. Briefly explain why dependency mostly affects the people in their old age?	2
19	Due to some family and personal issues, Rishi was not able to concentrate on his studies as a result of which he decided not to sit for his examinations. Assume you are Rishi's friend, how can you motivate him to take the exam?	2
<b>SECTION C</b>		
20	Sometimes stimuli simultaneously enter receptors and create a kind of "bottleneck" situation. Which theory propounds this concept? Explain the theory.	3
21	Neeraj wants to crack NEET entrance exam in his first attempt. For this he asked for tips from his seniors and teachers. Most of them have suggested him to emphasize on developing creative thinking which can help in increasing the probability of cracking the exam. In this context, define creative thinking and also elaborate the process of creative thinking.	3
22	Explain how B. F. Skinner's principle of operant conditioning is being used in classroom inclusive programs to encourage appropriate behaviour in students.	3
23	Explain any three factors influencing the formation of identity during adolescence. OR Differentiate between proximodistal and cephalocaudal developments in human.	3
<b>SECTION D</b>		
24	Elucidate the different stages of cognitive development as put forth by Piaget.	4
25	Raghav has been given a list of word translations of a foreign language that he is supposed to memorize. He realized that it is much easier to memorize the list if he just creates the image of the word and relate its meaning in the mind. What method do you think Raghav is using here to enhance his memory? Explain any three methods besides the one mentioned above.	4
26	"Thought is basic and necessary if language is to be understood." Justify.	4
27	Raju is going to study the relationship between poverty and unemployment in her locality after the pandemic. She has decided to use an experimental method for it. Clarify the concept of experimental method and elaborate the different types of variables that she will be using.	4
<b>SECTION E</b>		
28	Describe the process of problem-solving and how mental sets and lack of motivation can hinder it.  OR Explain the barriers to creative thinking, including habitual, perceptual, motivational,	6

	emotional and cultural barriers. Provide examples for each.	
29	<p>How can we form a stable preception of an object seen from any position and any intensity of light? Justify.</p> <p><b>Size constancy, shape constancy, brightness constancy.</b></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>Is perception subjective or objective? Give reasons to justify your response. Differentiate between top-down and bottom-up approaches to perceiving the world around you. Give specific instances from your life to give a better understanding of the two approaches.</p>	6
<b>SECTION F</b>		
	<p><b><u>Read the case and answer the following questions:</u></b></p> <p><b>CASE A</b> Fashion designers employ tall, pretty and gracious young girls and tall, smart and well-bulit young boys for popularizing</p>	
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
	<p><b>CASE B</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 &amp; Postman, 1960).</p>	
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