



Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC TEST II (2025-2026)

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:

- All questions are mandatory unless specified otherwise.
- Section A (Q1-14): Each question carries 1 mark. Answer as directed.
- Section B (Q15-19): Very Short Answer Type-I questions, 2 marks each. Word limit for each question is 30 words.
- Section C (Q20-23): Short Answer Type-II questions, 3 marks each. Word limit for each question is 60 words.
- Section D (Q24-27): Long Answer Type-I questions, 4 marks each. Word limit for each question is 120 words.
- Section E (Q28-29): Long Answer Type-II questions, 6 marks each. Word limit for each question is 200 words.
- Section F (Q30-33): Case-based questions. One-mark questions: Word limit for each question is 20 words; Two-mark questions: Word limit for each question is 30 words.
- There is no overall choice. However, internal choices have been provided in some questions. A student has to attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.

SECTION A

1. No matter from what angle we see a saucer lying on the table, we will always perceive it as a saucer. Which phenomenon of perceptual constancy helps explain this? 1



- (A) Colour
(B) Shape
(C) Location
(D) Size
2. Which of the following suitably explains a learning disability where the individual has difficulty dealing with numerical calculations and relationships? 1
- (A) Dysgraphia
(B) Dyscalculia
(C) Dementia
(D) Dyslexia
3. Sid needs help as he cannot manage with his day-to-day pressure and feels less motivated. He should visit a _____ for his problems related to emotional instability. 1
- (A) Clinical psychologist
(B) Counselling psychologist
(C) Organizational psychologist
(D) Community psychologist

4. Growth is understood as a: 1
(A) Quantitative change
(B) Qualitative change
(C) Directly immeasurable change
(D) Psychological change
5. _____ type of unconditional stimuli automatically elicits approach responses such as eating, drinking, caressing etc. 1
(A) Delayed
(B) Aversive
(C) Appetitive
(D) Backward
6. Your ability to focus on a TV show while ignoring the noise of your roommate nagging constantly about ordering some food online illustrates: 1
(A) Selective attention
(B) Synaesthesia
(C) Sensory attention
(D) Sensory adaptation
7. The recording of the behaviour of people or animals in their natural environments, with little or no intervention by the researcher is known as _____. 1
(A) Descriptive research
(B) Participant observation
(C) Naturalistic observation
(D) Pseudo-experiment
8. If object A overlaps object B, we perceive object A as being closer. Which of the following depth cues are we using? 1
(A) Relative size
(B) Linear perspective
(C) Proximity
(D) Interposition
9. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. 1
Assertion (A) - Adolescent years are especially vulnerable to smoking alcohol and drug abuse.
Reason (R) - Positive relationship of an adolescent with parents, peers, siblings and adults play an important role in developing this vulnerability.
(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
10. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. 1
Assertion (A) – Cognitive psychology emphasizes the role of mental processes in behaviour.
Reason (R) – Cognitive psychologists study how people perceive, think, remember, and solve problems.
(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

11. Which field of psychology would be most suited to study the influence of over-crowding on conformity? 1
(A) Personality
(B) Cognitive
(C) Clinical
(D) Social
12. The study of relationship between the physical characteristics of a stimuli and the conscious psychological experiences they produce is known as _____. 1
(A) Psychophysics
(B) Perception
(C) Sensation
(D) Threshold
13. Two identical glasses M and N were placed in front of Hari, filled with orange juice. One of the glasses, M was emptied and poured into another taller and narrower glass P. Hari is 5 years old. On being asked which glass has more juice in it, his response was P. Identify the kind of egocentrism portrayed here. 1
(A) Animism
(B) Personal fable
(C) Centration
(D) Object permanence
14. What eating disorder would one have if one skips meals and greatly reduces calorie intake? 1
(A) Bulimia
(B) Overeating
(C) Anorexia
(D) Orthorexia

SECTION B

15. In S-S learning, one stimulus becomes a signal for another stimulus. Identify the theory that explains this type of phenomenon. Who propounded this theory? 2
16. (a) Differentiate between top-down and bottom-up processing in our perceptual system. 2
OR
(b) Imagine that researchers are conducting an experiment on light detection. In such an experiment, researchers may place participants in a dark room and then ask them to say when they can detect a light stimulus. Identify and explain the phenomenon described above.
17. Psychological research is concerned with human behaviour. The researcher is expected to follow certain ethics (or moral principles) while conducting the studies. State any two such ethical principles. 2
18. Doctors have realised that the maxim, "A healthy body requires a healthy mind", is actually true. Justify this statement in relation to the field of psychology. 2
19. This school of thought focused on the organisation of perceptual experiences. Instead of looking at the components of the mind, they even argued that when we look at the world our perceptual experience is more than the sum of the components of the perception. Identify this school and name its proponents. 2

SECTION C

20. State how a positive and a negative reinforcer can regulate one's behaviour? Give examples to elaborate your answer. 3

21. (a) How is the filter theory of attention different from the filter attenuation theory of attention?

OR

(b) In day-to-day life we attend to several things at the same time. You must have seen people driving a car and talking to a friend, or attending to phone calls on a mobile set, or putting on sunglasses, or listening to music. If we watch them closely, we will notice that they are still allocating more effort to driving than to other activities, even though some attention is given to other activities. What phenomenon is demonstrated in the above instances? State any two factors that affects selective attention.

22. What is a skill? Discuss the phases of skill learning. 3

23. In a classic study by Harlow and Harlow (1962), baby monkeys were separated from their mothers approximately 8 hours after birth. The baby monkeys were placed in experimental chambers and reared for 6 months by surrogate (substitute) "mothers", one made of wire and the other of cloth. Half the baby monkeys were fed by the wire mother, half by the cloth mother. Regardless of whether they were fed by the wire or the cloth mother the baby monkeys showed a preference for the cloth mother and spent a lot more time with her. What did this experiment demonstrate? Discuss. 3



SECTION D

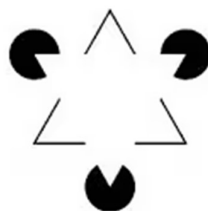
24. Prenatal development is considered to be a critical period. How do teratogens affect the development of an individual? 4

25. Sikha is a talented girl but is usually afraid while doing any science project as she is not motivated by elders. What happens when people are not motivated? Explain in detail any two factors that facilitates learning. 4

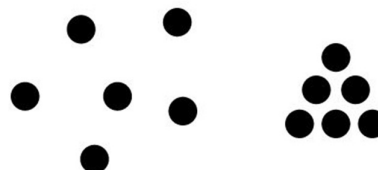
26. 4



(i)



(ii)



(iii)

Study the figures (i), (ii) and (iii) given above and discuss the principles of perceptual organization illustrated here.

27. (a) Various fields of specialisation in psychology have emerged over the years. Discuss any four such fields in details and state their relevance in today's world. 4

OR

(b) Psychology is not only a subject that satisfies some of the curiosities of our mind about human

nature, but it is also a subject that can offer solutions to a variety of problems. These may range from purely personal to those that may be rooted within the family set up or in a larger group or community setting or may have national or international dimensions. State any four areas in your everyday life where concepts of psychology can be implemented.

SECTION E

28. (a) A good role model is very important for a growing up child. Discuss the kind of learning with the help of an experiment. 6

OR

- (b) Learning disabilities may be observed as a distinct handicapping condition in children of average to superior intelligence, adequate sensory motor systems, and adequate learning opportunities. If it is not remedied, it may continue throughout life and affect self-esteem, vocation, social relations, and daily living activities. State six symptoms of learning disabilities.

29. (a) Explain Bronfenbrenner's contextual view of development with the help of a diagram. 6

OR

- (b) Who stressed on the fact that children actively construct their understanding of the world and that a child's mind passes through a series of stages of thought from infancy to adolescence? Elucidate the four stages of cognitive development according to him?

SECTION F

Case 1

Read the following passage and answer questions number 30 and 31.

Two groups of rats were put in a maze and was given an opportunity to explore. In one group, rats found food at the end of the maze and soon learned to make their way rapidly through the maze. On the other hand, rats in the second group were not rewarded and showed no apparent signs of learning. But later, when these rats were reinforced, they ran through the maze as efficiently as the rewarded group.

30. What phenomenon is explained in the experiment mentioned above? 1
31. Who put forth the concept mentioned above? Give an example from your life that will explain this concept. 2

Case 2

Read the following passage and answer question number 32 and 33.

Lovleen is a 3 years old girl. She kept her doll on the window side and went to 'play school'. Due to direct exposure to sunlight, the doll turned extremely hot. After returning from her school, Lovleen started crying saying that her doll was suffering from high fever and needs to be taken to the family doctor. On the basis of your understanding of the above case, please answer the following questions:

32. What is the stage of cognitive development depicted in the case? 1
33. Which phenomenon is manifested in this case? Discuss. 2