



**ST. MARGARET SR. SEC. SCHOOL  
MID TERM EXAMINATION 2023-24**

**PSYCHOLOGY  
CLASS XI**

**Time: 3 Hr.**

**SAMPLE PAPER**

**M.M: 70**

**IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:**

The question paper consist of 32 questions

All questions are compulsory

- 1) Part A - Question no 1 to 17 carries 1 mark each.
- 2) Part B - Question no 18 Case based carries 2 marks each
- 3) Part C - Question no 19 is Picture based carries 1 mark each
- 4) Part D - Question no 20 to 23 carries 2 marks each.
- 5) Part E - Question no 24 to 26 carries 3 marks each.
- 6) Part F - Question no 27 to 30 carries 4 marks each
- 7) Part G -Question no 31 & 32 carries 6 marks each

Q 1. In terms of helping solve an important social problem such as discrimination, the branch of psychology which is most suitable is\_\_.

**(a)Educational (b) Clinical (c) Social (d) Industrial**

Q 2. During the British rule in India many individuals and groups adopted several aspects of British lifestyle. This change refers to\_\_.

**(a)Enculturation (b) Acculturation (c) Socialization (d) None of the above**

Q 3. Acculturation refers to cultural and psychological changes resulting from contact with other cultures.

Q 4. When we go to a matinee show, on entering the theatre we find it difficult to see things around. However, after spending about 15-20 minutes there, we are able to see almost everything. What is this phenomenon called?

Q 5. A small girl catches an inflated balloon which bursts in her hands making a loud noise. She gets very scared. The next time she is made to hold a balloon, the fear response returns. Name the kind of learning involved in this situation.

Q 6. .In the experiment on forgetting when the subject is asked to recall words from list 1, s/he can recall words from the list 2. Identify the kind of interference.

Q 7. The variable on which the effect of independent variable is observed is called Dependent variable.

Q 8. Artists mostly use monocular cues to create an impression of depth on a flat surface.

Q 9. Learning stands for a relatively permanent change in a behavioral tendency which occurs as a result of reinforced practice.

Q 10. Ciliary muscles help flattens the lens to focus the distant objects.

Q 11. Thinking is the base of all cognitive activities.

Q 12. Simultaneous existence of multiple wishes and needs characterize conflict.

Q 13. Name the six universal emotions proposed by Darwin.

Q 14. Anxiety is a condition that an individual develops in case of failure to adopt an appropriate ego defense.

Q 15. Psychoneuroimmunology focuses on the links between the mind, the brain and the immune system.

Q 16. Behaviors are responses or reactions we make or activities we engage in.

Q 17. Neuropsychology is a field of research where psychologists and neuroscientists work together.

### **PART - B**

Q 18. Read the case study and answer the questions that follow:

“Vaishali is 4 years old. One day, she was accompanying her father in the kitchen as he made chappatis for lunch. Her father made a ball of dough (*atta*) in his hands and then rolled it out into a chappati. Her father asked her if the ball of dough and the chappati had the same amount of dough.”

**i) What would Vaishali's response be?**

a) **Yes**

b) **No**

c) **Cannot be determined**

**ii) Which stage of cognitive development is Vaishali at?**

a) **Sensorimotor**

b) **Preoperational**

c) **Concrete Operational**

d) **Formal Operational**

### **PART - C**

Q 19. a) What is episodic memory? Explain.

b) Differentiate between declarative and procedural memories.

### **PART - D**

Q 20. Name the three eating disorders of adolescents. Explain any one.

Q 21. Define development. How is it different from evolution?

Q 22. What is a developmental task? Name any one developmental task of the infancy stage.

Q 23. Explain with examples the two principles of physical development in the childhood stage.

### **PART - E**

Q 24. What is a reflex? Why are reflexes important in infancy? Explain any 2 reflexes that occur in the infancy stage.

Q 25. What are the various components and characteristics of the preoperational stage of cognitive development?

Q 26. Describe the structure and functions of a neuron.

### **PART - F**

Q 27. Differentiate between society and culture.

Q 28. What is enculturation? Discuss its main features.

Q 29. What kind of discipline is psychology?

Q 30. What are the challenges faced by individuals on entry to adulthood?

**PART – G**

Q 31. Describe Urie Bronfenbrenner's contextual view of development.

Or

Discuss old age in detail.

Q 32. Adolescence is a period of stress and strain. Explain.

Or

Describe the main features of life-span perspective on development.