



**ST. MARGARET SR. SEC. SCHOOL  
FINAL TERM EXAMINATION 2023-24  
SUBJECT: PSYCHOLOGY**

**CLASS: XI**

**Time: 3 Hrs.**

**SAMPLE PAPER**

**M.M: 70**

- (i) *All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Marks for each question are indicated against it.*
- (iii) *Answers should be brief and to the point.*
- (iv) *PART- A has 10 Learning Checks carrying one mark each. You are required to answer them as directed.*
- (v) *Questions 11 to 16 in PART- B are Very Short Answer type questions carrying 2 mark each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.*
- (vi) *Questions 17 to 20 in PART- C are Short Answer Type I questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.*
- (vii) *Questions 21 to 26 in PART- D are Short Answer Type II questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.*
- (viii) *Questions 27 and 28 in PART- E are Long Answer Type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.*

**PART – A**

1. Identify the correct sequence of the stages of evolution of Psychology. (1)
- (a) Constructivism, Psychoanalysis, Behaviourism & Introspection
- (b) Structuralism, Behaviourism, Gestalt psychology & Psychoanalysis
- (c) Introspection, Humanistic approach, Functionalism & Cognitive perspective
- (d) Constructivism, Structuralism, Behaviourism & Functionalism
2. The gap between two neurons is called ----- (1)

3. A scientist observes a worth of a statement on the basis of..... (1)
- a) Data collection b) Evidence c) Reliability d) Both a and b
4. The brain and spinal cord comprise the following nervous system (1)
- a. Peripheral b.Somatic  
c.Central d.Autonomic
- 5..... means consistency of tests results
- a) Reliability b) Validity  
c) Objectivity d)Subjectivity (1)
6. .... refers to the extent to which the test measure what it claims to measure. (1)
- 7.The process by which an individual grows and changes throughout the lifecycle is termed as.....
- a) Growth b) Development  
c) Evolution d ) None of the above (1)
8. Name reflexes present in the newborn. (any two) (1/2 + 1/2=1)
9. .... and .... are the receptors for vision (1)
10. The situation where one interviewer interviews another person is called.....(1)
- a) Individual to group b) Group to individual  
c) Individual to individual d) Group to group

### **PART - B**

11. Mention any two functions of educational psychologist? (1+1=2)
12. Explain experimental method with the help of an example (1+1=2)
13. Explain genotype and phenotype (1+1=2)
14. What is `` All – or none law ``? (2)
15. Describe any two perceptual constancies (1+1=2)
16. What are variables? State any two variables (1+1=2)

**PART – C**

- 17 Define case study .State any two characteristics of a case study (1+2=3)
18. Differentiate between counselor and clinical psychologist. (1.5+1.5=3)
19. Explain three features of lifespan development? (1X3=3)
- 20.Describe three functions of neurons (1X3=3)

**PART – D**

21. Explain the application of psychology in daily life. (Any four) (1X4=4)
- 22 Explain Bronfenbrenner contextual view of development. (Any four forms) (1X4=4)
23. Socialization is a process by which individuals acquire knowledge , skills and dispositions which enable them to participate as effective members of group and society. It is a process that continues over the entire life span and through which one learns develops ways of effective functioning at any stage of development. It forms the basis of social and cultural transmission from one generation to the next. Its failure in any society may endanger the very existence of that society. (2+1+1=4)
1. Why socialization is necessary in daily life
  2. What is the age criteria of socialization
  3. What is the basis of socialization?
24. Explain in detail any two branches of psychology. (2+2=4)
25. Explain in detail any four goals of psychological enquiry? (1X4=4)
26. Explain any four (4) factors influencing the formation of identity during adolescence. Support your answer with examples. (4)

**PART – E**

- 27 Differentiate between classical and operant conditioning (1X6=6)
28. Human behavior can be controlled and modified through the application of psychological principles. In this regard explain the relation of psychology with 3 other disciplines? (2X3=6)