

KOTHARI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, NOIDA
ANNUAL EXAMINATION, SESSION: 2024-25
GRADE: 11 SUBJECT: PSYCHOLOGY (037)
SET B

DATE & DAY: WEDNESDAY-FEBRUARY 12, 2025

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

TIME ALLOTTED: 3 HOURS

NAME: _____

ROLL NO: _____

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- i. *All questions are compulsory except where internal choice has been given.*
- ii. *Question Nos. 1 -15 in Section A carry 1 mark each. You are expected to answer them as directed.*
- iii. *Question Nos. 16-21 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. 22-24 in Section C are short answer type-II questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.*
- v. *Question Nos. 25 - 28 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. 29-30 in Section E are long answer type - II questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.*
- vii. *Question Nos. 31 in Section F is based on case given carrying 6 marks . Answer to the question as asked not exceeding 200 words*

SECTION A

- Q1.** When Riya looked at her childhood photos, she clearly remembered her first day at school and how excited she was. However, she couldn't recall many ordinary days from that time. (1)

Question: What type of memory is Riya experiencing?

- A. Implicit Memory
- B. Flashbulb Memories
- C. Autobiographical Memories
- D. Childhood Amnesia

- Q2.** Name the psychologist who founded psychoanalysis. (1)

- A. Sigmund Freud
- B. William James
- C. John Watson
- D. William Watson

- Q3.** _____ of the test refers to the consistency of scores obtained by an individual on the same test on 2 different occasions. (1)

- A. Reliability
- B. validity
- C. Norms
- D. Judgement

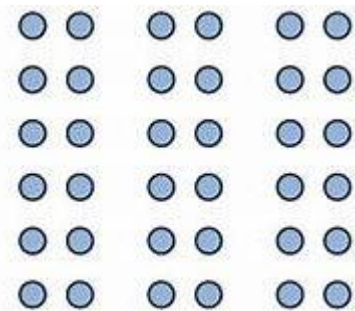
Q4. Where was the first laboratory established? (1)
A. Canada
B. Leipzig
C. New York
D. Calcutta

Q5. _____ is a process by which an individual grows and changes throughout life cycle . (1)
A. Growth
B. Development
C. Maturation
D. Nutrition

Q6. _____ refers to species specific changes. (1)
A. Evolution
B. Development
C. Growth
D. Maturation

Q7. Which of the following is known as delinquency? (1)
A. Engaging in voluntary community service
B. Participating in illegal or antisocial behavior
C. Achieving academic excellence
D. Practicing good moral values

Q8. (1)



This is the principle of _____

A. Principle of Proximity
B. Principle of similarity
C. Principle of continuity
D. Principle of closure

Q9. Maya, a 5-year-old, is playing a game with her friend and says, "I know you're mad because I am mad," assuming her friend feels the same way she does, even though her friend hasn't shown any signs of being upset. (1)

Question:

Maya's behaviour is an example of which aspect of preoperational thought?

- A. Conservation
- B. Egocentrism
- C. Animism
- D. Seriation

Q10. Which of the following best defines memory? (1)

- A. The process of thinking about past events and imagining future ones.
- B. The ability to learn new information and perform tasks.
- C. The mental process of encoding, storing, and retrieving information.
- D. The ability to create new ideas and solve problems.

Q11. What does ADHD stand for? (1)

- A. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
- B. Advanced Developmental Hyper Disorder
- C. Active Deficit Hyper Dysfunction
- D. Attention Disorder with High Distraction

Q12. In the process of **creative thinking**, after the **incubation** stage, which stage follows? (1)

- A. Preparation
- B. Verification
- C. Illumination
- D. Evaluation

Q13. Which of the following best defines chunking in memory? (1)

- A. The process of storing memories for a long period of time.
- B. The technique of grouping information into meaningful units to enhance memory.
- C. The ability to recall past experiences with great accuracy.
- D. The process of forgetting irrelevant details to focus on important information.

Q14. Which of the following best defines retrieval in memory? (1)

- A. The process of storing information in long-term memory.
- B. The process of bringing stored information back into awareness.
- C. The process of organizing new information for better understanding.
- D. The process of encoding sensory information into memory.

Q15. The age of 0-2 years is known as which stage of cognitive development? (1)

- A. Sensorimotor
- B. Preoperational
- C. Concrete operational
- D. Formal operational

SECTION B

- Q16.** Explain Principle of Continuity and principle of closure (2)
- Q17.** Define Sustained attention with help of an example (2)
- Q18.** Riya was reading a book when her friend called her from a distance. As she shifted her focus from the book to her friend, her eyes adjusted to see clearly. (2)
Questions:
1. What is accommodation in binocular cues?
2. What is convergence in binocular cues?
- Q19.** State any 2 types of mnemonics using organisation with help of an example. (2)
- Q20.** Explain Career and Work as challenges of adulthood . (2)
- Q21.** Define sensory memory and short term memory with help of an example . (2)

SECTION C

- Q22.** Enlist any 3 Limitations of psychological enquiry with help of an example for each. (3)
- Q23.** Case Study: Understanding Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory (3)
Rohan is a 16-year-old student preparing for his final school exams. He lives with his parents in a busy city and attends a school with a diverse group of students. Rohan has frequent interactions with his family, who provide emotional support and guidance. He also participates in regular parent-teacher meetings, where his parents and teachers discuss his academic progress. Rohan is influenced by societal pressures to perform well academically, as the community around him values academic success. Additionally, he spends time with his friends, who offer emotional support, but also face peer pressure regarding grades.
- Question - Identify from the case study:
- Which examples fall under the microsystem?
 - Which examples fall under the mesosystem?
 - Which examples fall under the macrosystem?
- Q24.** Differentiate between Paired Associate ,Free Recall and serial Learning with help of an example for each. (3)

SECTION D

- Q25.** Case Study: Correlation in Educational Performance (4)
- Background:
A school is analysing the relationship between the number of hours students spend studying and their exam scores. The school collects data from 100 students and finds that as the number of hours spent studying increases, so do the students' exam scores. The school also wants to explore the relationship between the amount of time students spend on social media and their exam scores.

Question -

1. Define "correlation" and types of Correlation.
2. What is positive correlation? Provide an example from the case study.
3. What is negative correlation? Give an example based on the case study.

Q26. Explain any 4 other disciplines of psychology with examples for each (4)

Q27. Case Study: Different Ways of Thinking (4)

Sara saw that every time she drank warm water in the morning, she felt more energetic throughout the day. So, she thought, "If I keep drinking warm water every morning, I will always feel energetic."

On the other hand, her brother, Aryan, read in a health book that "Drinking warm water in the morning helps improve digestion and energy levels." So, he decided to start drinking warm water daily.

Questions:

1. What type of reasoning is Sara using in the case study?
2. What type of reasoning is Aryan using?
3. Explain both types of reasoning with one example each.

Q28. Explain Social and Educational Psychology with help of examples for each. (4)

SECTION E

Q29. Explain the term 'Learning and Free call with help of an example '. Also, State 3 symptoms of learning disability (6)

Q30. State the difference between the following with help of an example for each – (6)

A. Naturalistic Observation vs Controlled Observation

B. non-participant vs Participant Observation

SECTION F

Q31 Case Study (6)

Aryan was a high school student who often felt overwhelmed with studies and daily responsibilities. One day, he scored the highest in his psychology exam, which made him extremely happy and proud. However, he noticed that his happiness was short-lived as he quickly became anxious about maintaining his grades in the next test. His teacher, Ms. Meera, observed this and encouraged him to manage his positive emotions effectively. She advised Aryan to express gratitude for his achievement, celebrate his success in a healthy way, and engage in activities that bring long-term joy, like spending time with loved ones. She also suggested practicing mindfulness, setting realistic goals, and helping others, as these could enhance his emotional well-being.

Question:

Based on Aryan's case, enlist six ways to manage positive emotions effectively.