

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

DATE & DAY: WEDNESDAY - FEBRUARY 19, 2025

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

TIME ALLOTTED: 3 HOURS

NAME: _____

ROLL NO: _____

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- All questions are compulsory except where internal choice has been given.
- Question Nos. 1 -15 in Section A carry 1 mark each. You are expected to answer them as directed.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 Sophiya 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. What type of memory is Riya experiencing? (1)**
- A. Implicit Memory
B. Flashbulb Memories
C. Autobiographical Memories
D. Childhood Amnesia
- Q2. Sigmund Freud founded which psychological theory? (1)**
- A. Psychoanalysis
B. Behaviourism
C. Functionalism
D. Gestalt Psychology
- Q3. _____ of the test refers to the extent to which the test measures what it is intended to measure. (1)**

- A. Reliability
- B. Validity
- C. Norms
- D. None of the above

Q4. In Leipzig, what was founded by Wilhelm Wundt in 1879? (1)

- A. The first psychology laboratory
- B. The first psychiatric hospital
- C. The first research institute for behaviorism
- D. The first cognitive psychology center

Q5. _____ is a process by which an individual reaches a state of full functional capability, often influenced by genetic factors. (1)

- A. Growth
- B. Development
- C. Maturation
- D. Genes

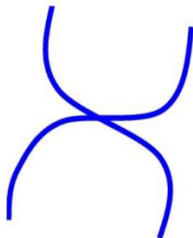
Q6. _____ is the actual genetic material or a person's genetic heritage (1)

- A. genotype
- B. phenotype
- C. Evolution
- D. None of the above

Q7. _____ believed that formal operational thought appears between the age of 11 and 15 (1)

- A. Piaget
- B. William James
- C. Pavlov
- D. Bandura

Q8. (1)



This is the principle of _____

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

Q9. Egocentrism is an aspect of which stage of cognitive development, according to Piaget? (1)

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

Q10. What is encoding in the context of 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 process of converting information into a form that can be stored in memory.
- D. The ability to create new ideas and solve problems.

Q11. Who proposed the Filter Attenuation Theory of attention? (1)

- A. Donald Broadbent
- B. Anne Treisman
- C. Noam Chomsky
- D. William James

Q12. An _____ is a mental representation of a sensory experience (1)

- A. Image
- B. Generalisation
- C. Discrimination
- D. Concept

Q13. Which of the following best defines maintenance rehearsal? (1)

- A. Repeating information over and over to keep it in short-term memory.
- B. Grouping information into meaningful units to enhance memory.
- C. Recalling past experiences with great accuracy.
- D. Forgetting irrelevant details to focus on important information.

Q14. Which of the following best defines short-term memory? (1)

- A. The ability to store information permanently.
- B. The temporary storage of limited information for a short period.
- C. The process of organizing new information for better understanding.
- D. The process of bringing stored information back into awareness.

Q15. The preoperational stage of cognitive development occurs during which age range? (1)

- A. 0-2 years
- B. 2-7 years
- C. 7-11 years
- D. 12 years and above

SECTION B

Q16. Explain Principle of Proximity and principle of Closure. (2)

Q17. Define Divided attention with help of an example (2)

Q18. Explain any 2 monocular cues with help of an example (2)

Q19. Explain the method PQRST given by Thomas and Robinson (2)

Q20. Explain the term 'object permanence' . (2)

Q21. Define Episodic memory and Semantic memory with help of an example . (2)

SECTION C

Q22. Define experimental method and state the difference between field experiments and quasi experiments. (3)

Q23. How do you define 'Adult' and what are the 2 major tasks that they have to face in the adulting period of their life . (3)

Q24. Define 'Learning ' and differentiate between 'Insight and Latent Learning with help of an example ' (3)

SECTION D

Q25. Rita , a psychologist, wanted to study whether listening to music while studying affects students' memory. She selected two groups of 11th-grade students. One group studied with soft instrumental music playing in the background, while the other group studied in complete silence. After one hour, both groups were given the same memory test. Riya then compared their test scores to see if music had an impact on memory. (4)

QUES – Define the term 'Variable'

Ques 2 What is the independent variable (IV) in this study?

Ques 3- What is the dependent variable (DV) in this study?

- Q26.** Define the term psychology and how mental processes, behavior and experiences are a part of it . (4)
- Q27.** Differentiate between Inductive and Deductive reasoning with help of an examples for each. (4)
- Q28.** Explain Clinical and Counselling Psychology with help of examples for each . (4)

SECTION E

- Q29.** A Explain the term ‘Conditioning ‘ (6)
B Who was the pioneer of classical conditioning and Operant Conditioning?
C state the difference between classical conditioning and operant conditioning.
- Q30.** Define the term data and enlist the different types of data or information that is collected in psychology . (6)

SECTION F

- Q31** (6)
Aarav is a student who loves running. One day, he decides to participate in a school marathon. He starts training every day and feels excited as the race day approaches. On the final day, he gives his best effort and successfully completes the marathon. After the race, he feels happy and satisfied.
Question:
Draw the Motivation Cycle based on Aarav’s experience.