

Time - 3 hrs.

Subject - Psychology (Set - A)

General Instructions-

1. All questions are compulsory except where internal choice has been given.
2. Answers should be brief and to the point.
3. Question, No. 1-14 in Section A are objective type questions carrying 1 mark each. You are expected to answer them as directed.
4. Question No. 15-19 in Section B are very short answer type-I questions carrying 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Question No. 20-23 in Section C are very short answer type-II questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Question No. 24-27 in Section D are long answer type-I questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. Question No. 28-29 in Section E are long answer type-II questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.
8. Question No. 30-33 in Section F are based on two cases given. Answer to each 1 mark question should not exceed 20 words. Answer to each 2 marks question should not exceed 30 words.

Section - A

1. The term of psychoanalysis describes the key idea of
 - (a) unconscious motivation
 - (b) subconscious motivation
 - (c) conscious motivation
 - (d) collective unconscious
2. Piaget called the period of infancy as the
 - (a) Formal operational stage
 - (b) Preoperational stage
 - (c) Concrete operational stage
 - (d) Sensorimotor stage
3. Assertion (A): According to Urie Bronfenbrenner's contextual model, the microsystem is the immediate environment / setting in which the individual lives.
Reason (R): It is in these settings where the child directly interacts with social agents.
Options:
 - (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true, R is false.
 - (d) A is false, R is true.
4. Assertion (A): Sustained attention pertains to the capacity to sustain focus on a particular stimulus over an extended period.
Reason (R): It is a branch of physics that studies the behaviour of subatomic particles.
Options:
 - (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true, R is false.
 - (d) A is false, R is true.
5. Nimisha is day dreaming during her psychology class and has not been listening to the teacher at all. She is suddenly aware that her teacher has just called her name and is waiting for her to respond to a question that has been asked. Which theory is explaining Nimisha's state of attention?
 - (a) Filter theory
 - (b) Filter attenuation theory
 - (c) Level of processing theory
 - (d) Proactive model of attention

A-1

6. The ability to perceive depth and judge distance is known as-
(a) Size constancy (b) Colour constancy (c) Depth perception (d) Form perception
7. _____ refers to the process by which a child learns social and cognitive behaviours by imitating others.
(a) Classical conditioning (b) Operant conditioning (c) Modeling (d) None of these
8. Preparation is a stage in
(a) Creative thinking (b) Critical thinking (c) Reasoning (d) None of these
9. Language consists of a series of
(a) Images (b) Evaluations (c) Meaningful symbols (d) None of these
10. Detecting a person's characteristics and personality through a visual representation is an example of:
(a) Deductive thinking (b) Inductive thinking (c) Convergent thinking (d) Creative thinking
11. The process of systematically weakening a conditioned response by repeatedly presenting the conditioned stimulus without the unconditioned stimulus is called.
(a) Extinction (b) Spontaneous recovery (c) Generalisation (d) Discrimination
12. Proactive inhibition literally means
(a) Something works forward to block something else
(b) Something works backward to block something else
(c) Present disturbs previous learning
(d) None of these
13. The small difference between two stimuli that can be detected 50% of the time is called-
(a) Absolute threshold (b) Difference threshold (c) Signal detection (d) Sensory adaptation
14. Learning is modification of behaviour through experience. (True/False)

Section B

15. Dr. Krishnan is going to observe when record children's play behaviour at a nursery school without attempting to influence or control the behaviour. Which method of research is involved? Explain the process
16. What do you understand by the term focus and fringe of the attention?
17. What are the stages through which skill learning develops?
18. Differentiate between inductive reasoning and deductive reasoning
19. Suggest any two ways to manage negative emotions

Section C

20. What is behaviour? Give examples of overt and covert behaviour?
21. Discuss the determiners that influence the course of verbal learning.
22. Discuss the types of long-term memory.
23. How does reasoning help in solving problems?

Section D

24. How is information processed through sensory, short-term and long-term memory systems?
25. Discuss any 2 areas where psychologists are employed to help.
26. Describe some major reflexes in the newborn baby.
27. Define attention. Explain its properties.

Section E

28. Describe limitations of psychological enquiry.

OR

Describe the various steps involved in conducting a scientific enquiry.

29. What are the main biological needs? Discuss its main features.

OR

What is the basic idea behind Maslow's hierarchy of needs explain with suitable examples.

Section F

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Christine is a sixteen-year-old girl who has severely restricted her dietary intake. She is currently forty-nine kilograms and height 163 cm. Her mother says she was 60 kg six months ago.

In form three, at age fifteen, Christine was removed from the public school she was attending and put into a private school, where she was awarded the dux prize. She did not have any friends during this year as she spent all recesses in the library, reporting that ate alone as she had no friends to eat with anyway'.

Her mother says that she attends roller skating sessions up to five nights a week and believes she does this to lose weight. She does not sit down with the family to eat, saying that she has eaten enough while cooking. An argument with her parents precipitated the diet as she decided that there was 'one area of her life that she could control and that was what she ate'.

30. What is the problem discussed in the first paragraph?

31. Which problem does the repeated episode of binge eating reflect and how?

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Rohan, a long-distance runner, has been preparing for a marathon for six months. He adheres to a strict training regimen and a specialized diet to ensure his body is in peak condition. During the race, as he reaches the 30-kilometer mark, he feels a significant drop in energy, extreme muscle fatigue, and intense thirst. Despite the physical discomfort, his mental drive to complete the race and achieve a personal best time keeps him moving forward. He knows that crossing the finish line will provide a sense of accomplishment (intrinsic reward) and a medal (extrinsic reward).

32. Analyze Rohan's situation using the stages of the motivational cycle (Need, Drive, Instrument/Behaviour, Goal).

33. Explain the role of physiological (thirst/fatigue) versus psychological (desire for achievement) factors in motivating Rohan to finish the race