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Candidates must write the Set No.
on the title page of the OMR Sheet.**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE –I
PA-II EXAMINATION, 2021-22**

- Check that this question paper contains 12 printed pages.
- Set number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the OMR SHEET by the candidate.
- Check that this question paper contains 60 questions.

CLASS – XI**SUB : PSYCHOLOGY (037)****Time : 90 Minutes****Maximum Marks: 35****General Instruction:**

1. *The Question Paper contains three sections.*
2. *Section A has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.*
3. *Section B has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.*
4. *Section C has 12 questions (Case and Picture based).
Attempt any 5 questions per case and picture-based question.*
5. *All questions carry equal marks.*
6. *There is no negative marking.*

SECTION-A

Section–A consists of 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions from this section. The first attempted 20 questions would be evaluated.

Q1. The first psychological laboratory was established by _____.

- A. Wilhelm Wundt B. Skinner C. J.B. Watson D. William James

Q2. The school of Structuralism was established by _____.

- A. Wilhelm Wundt B. E.B. Titchener C. Kohler D. Rogers

Q3. The term _____ describes the key idea of Psychoanalysis.

- A. Unconscious motivation B. Subconscious Motivation
C. Conscious Motivation D. Collective Unconscious

Q4. According to psychoanalytic theory, the urges and drives are hidden from the awareness of the individual, in other words, they are _____.

- A. Subconscious B. Unconscious C. Conscious D. Spiritual Unconscious

Q5. _____ is concerned with the attempt to understand human behaviour from the biological perspective.

- A. Biopsychology B. Abnormal Psychology
C. Anatomy D. Psychophysics

Q6. The interview in which the questions in the schedule are written clearly in a particular sequence is called as:

- A. Structured Interview B. Non-standardized Interview
C. Personal Interview D. Group Interview

Q7. To study the effect of Kedarnath Tsunami on the emotions of the children who lost their parents, what type of research method will be used by the researcher?

- A. Lab Experiment B. Quasi Experiment
C. Survey D. Correlational Research

Q8. A researcher wants to know whether the frequent use of Praise or Appreciation, etc. have any effect on an employee's performance or not. Which method of enquiry is much likely to be used by the researcher?

- A. Naturalistic Observation B. Field Experiment
C. Quasi Experiment D. Non-Participant Observation

Q9. Human emotions are very complex. They can't be measured simply on the basis of questions. For example: If a mother loses her child, we cannot measure her suffering. Which method should be used in this case for the analysis of data?

- A. Quantitative Method B. Physiological Method
C. Physical Method D. Qualitative Method

Q10. You want to study the relationship between intelligence and adjustment. You cannot create people with high or low levels of intelligence or vary their adjustment level. What method of enquiry will you be using for an effective outcome?

- A. Correlation B. Observation C. Survey D. Quasi Experiment

Q11. Exposure to many conditions may result in experimental fatigue or practice effect e.g., a subject gone through two experiments and then participating in a third experiment. This may influence the results of the study due to _____ variable.

- A. Dependent B. Sequential C. Dependent D. Situational

Q12. Aryam and Sushree are lab partners assigned to research who is friendlier, girls or boys. After conversing with their first 10 participants they find that their friendliness ratings often differ. Which of the following should they be most concerned?

- A. Reliability B. Validity C. Ethics D. Assignment

Q13. Mode of economy, housing conditions, size of rooms, facilities available at home, in the school and neighbourhood are example of _____ data.

- A. Demographic B. Physiological C. Physical D. Halo

Q14. _____ transmits information from sense organs of Central Nervous System to voluntary, skeletal muscles.

- A. Autonomic Nervous System B. Sympathetic Nervous System
C. Somatic Nervous System D. Parasympathetic Nervous System

Q15. Which is a gap between neurons across which they had to communicate?

- A. Synapse B. Axon C. Nodes of Ranvier D. Myelin Sheath

Q16. A physical stimulus is converted into a neural impulse by a process known as _____.

- A. Transposition B. Transaction C. Transduction D. Transition

Q17. The unit of the Brain is _____.

- A. Nephron B. Neuron C. Dendrite D. Golgi Apparatus

Q18. _____ secrete the hormones epinephrine and norepinephrine, which help to arouse the body in times of stress.

- A. Adrenal Glands B. Pituitary Glands
C. Parathyroid Glands D. Thyroid Glands

Q19. There is a rule that a neuron will always respond with its complete strength (action-potential) to a stimulus or will not respond at all regardless of the stimulus magnitude. What is this rule called?

- A. Law of Gravity
B. Some of Little Law
C. Both (a) & (b)
D. All or none law

Q20. What regulates the level of sugar in the blood?

- A. Thalamus
B. Hypothalamus
C. Parathyroids
D. Pancreas

Q21. _____ carry information away from the Central Nervous System.

- A. Sensory Neurons
B. Efferent Neurons
C. Afferent Neurons
D. Ganglionic Neurons

Q22. What makes up the largest part of the brain?

- A. Frontal Lobe
B. Parietal Lobe
C. Temporal lobe
D. Occipital Lobe

Q23. _____ are the junctions of nerve impulses.

- A. Synapse
B. Axon
C. Cerebrum
D. Muscle

Q24. The _____ nerves carry sensory messages.

- A. Efferent
B. Motor
C. Association
D. Afferent

SECTION-B

Section–B consists of 24 questions (25 to 48). Attempt any 20 questions from this section. The first attempted 20 questions would be evaluated.

Q25. Sobha has been facing a lot of adjustment issues in her new workplace. She describes the place as a Toxic Environment where the boss keeps ridiculing all the freshers and commenting filthy on them. Which type of Psychologist should be appointed in order to deal with employer-employee relations, workplace environment, etc?

- A. Clinical Psychologist
B. Neuropsychologist
C. Organizational Psychologist
D. Community Psychologist

Q26. The Gestalt school was founded by _____.

- A. John Dewey
B. Wolfgang Kohler
C. Maslow
D. Max Wertheimer

Q27. Which School of Psychology/Thought was a revolt against Psychoanalysis and Behaviorism?

- A. Gestalt
B. Structuralism
C. Behaviourism
D. Humanistic

Q28. Tanisha, a researcher hypothesizes that boys have fights with finger paints more than girls do. She tests her hypothesis by casually watching the finger-painting table for three days of nursery school. What method is she using?

- A. Field Experiment
- C. Case Study

- B. Informal Survey
- D. Naturalistic Observation

Q29. Sapna went to Canada for her higher studies. It has been noticed that Sapna has been maintaining her own original culture and identity while interacting with her Canadian friends. What strategy do we see here?

- A. Integration
- B. Assimilation
- C. Separation
- D. Marginalization

Q30. Shubham collects survey data that indicates that students who spend more time preparing for the unit tests tend to score better than other students. Shubham can now conclude that:

- A. Studying improves exam grades
- B. A relationship exists between studying and exam grades
- C. Anyone who does not study will do poorly on the exam
- D. Better students tend to study more

Q31. Theoretically random assignment should eliminate _____.

- A. Sampling Error
- B. Many confounding variables
- C. The need to use statistics
- D. Concerns over validity

Q32. The introspective report in an experiment is given by _____.

- A. Experimenter
- B. Subject
- C. Teacher
- D. All of the above

33. Counter-balancing technique is used to minimize the _____ effect.

- A. Organismic
- B. Situational
- C. Sequential
- D. Psychological

Q34. Assertion (A): Structuralists believed that the structure of conscious experience can be studied by the method called - INTROSPECTION.

Reason (R): Through Introspection, the Structuralists will be able to examine one's internal thoughts and feelings which will help them to understand the structure of conscious experiences.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- C. Assertion a is true but Reason (R) is false.
- D. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Q35. Assertion (A): Psychoanalysis is a school of psychology founded by Sigmund Freud.

Reason (R): This school of thought emphasized the influence of the unconscious mind on behaviour.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- C. Assertion a is true but Reason (R) is false.
- D. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Q36. Assertion (A): Shyam, an engineer by profession for 15 years had a great inclination towards studying Human Psychology. But he had no background in the subject in any of his academic years, therefore he has no knowledge of carrying out scientific research. For his book, he interviewed 10 people who belong to LGBTQ community on the effects of discrimination on their mental health and therefore tried publishing the qualitative research in an International journal but failed every time.

Reason (R): Data from qualitative studies are largely subjective to biasness.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- C. Assertion a is true but Reason (R) is false.
- D. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Q37. Divya has a record of being a topper student. These days she is known for her extravagant reels on social media. As a result, she has become a trending Influencer. Which socializing agent plays a major role here?

- A. Peer Groups B. School C. Family D. Media

Q38. Assertion (A): Sailee is pursuing her Master's degree in South Korea and wants to study the major life events of the famous music band BTS.

Reason(R): Sailee can make use of Personal Interviews to collect data required for her research.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- C. Assertion a is true but Reason (R) is false.
- D. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Q39. Assertion (A): Quantitative research involves the process of objectively collecting and analyzing numerical data to describe, predict, or control variables of interest.

Reasoning (R): It is used widely in psychology, sociology, and other social sciences, as a way to provide evidence that a hypothesis is correct.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- C. Assertion a is true but Reason (R) is false.
- D. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Q40. Assertion (A): Rama has been asked by his Research Guide to check the validity and reliability of the test that he has constructed for his upcoming study.

Reason (R): Reliability and validity are concepts used to evaluate the quality of research.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- C. Assertion a is true but Reason (R) is false.
- D. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Q41. Assertion (A): Survey Research method can be used to know about opinions on should there be a dress code for college students.

Reason (R): Survey Research Methods is used to find out the existing reality or baseline.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- C. Assertion a is true but Reason (R) is false.
- D. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Q42. Rashmi is conducting research on the attitude of foreign returning youth who show off with their foreign accents. Their attitude towards their own cultural identity has completely changed. They do not wish to stick to it anymore. Help Rashmi in determining the acculturative strategies that her subjects are using?

- A. Integration B. Assimilation C. Separation D. Marginalization

Q43. Katherine, a native of London, wishes to understand why her new roommate, Bonnie, is so stubborn and arrogant regarding the Western culture. Bonnie avoids interaction with the natives of London. Help Katherine in understanding which type of acculturative strategy is being used by her roommate?

- A. Integration B. Assimilation C. Separation D. Marginalization

Q44. The weight of the brain is about _____ of the total body weight.

- A. 2.35% B. 3.35% C. 4.35% D. 1.25%

Q45. During British rule in India many individuals and groups adopted several aspects of British lifestyle. This change refers to _____.

- A. Assimilation B. Integration C. Enculturation D. Acculturation

Q46. Assertion (A): Aditya has been behaving very rudely to his parents. He was caught stealing quite many times. There is a drastic change in his behavior both academically and in his personal life. His father is worried and goes to the School Counselor for help.

Reason (R): The School Counselor hears out all the Chief Complaints that Aditya's father has shared with her and after understanding everything and collecting information from Aditya's class mates, she concludes that there is a problem in the Socialization process of Aditya. It's his peer groups that are responsible for his irrational behaviour.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
C. Assertion a is true but Reason (R) is false.
D. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Q47. Assertion (A): Sharmilee was rescued from the kidnappers. The doctor reports that since the day of rescue Sharmilee heart rate has slowed down. Or else she was in a panic state most of the time.

Reasoning (R): When Sharmilee was captivated by the kidnapper the body was mostly in the mode of Flight-or-Fight Response. As she was rescued her Parasympathetic Nervous System helped her body in maintaining the Homeostasis and permits the body to Rest and Digest process.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

- C. Assertion a is true but Reason (R) is false.
- D. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Q48. Assertion (A): Chromosomes are composed mainly of a substance called DNA which helps in recognizing the Biological parents of the victim in the crime scene. Reason (R): Chromosomes are the hereditary elements of the body.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- C. Assertion a is true but Reason (R) is false.
- D. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

SECTION-C

Section–C consists of 12 questions (49 to 60). Attempt any 10 questions from this section. The first attempted 10 questions would be evaluated.

- **Question no 49-54 are case based questions. Attempt any 5 of these 6 questions.**
- **Question no 55-60 are based on the picture provided. Attempt any 5 of these 6 questions.**

Read the case given below and answer any 5 of the 6 questions that follow:

Psychology as a modern discipline, which is influenced to a large extent by Western developments, has a short history. It grew out of ancient philosophy concerned with questions of psychological significance. We mentioned earlier that the formal beginning of modern psychology is traced back to 1879 when the first experimental laboratory was established in Leipzig, Germany by Wilhelm Wundt. Wundt was interested in the study of conscious experience and wanted to analyse the constituents or the building blocks of the mind. Psychologists during Wundt's time analysed the structure of the mind through introspection and therefore were called structuralists. Introspection was a procedure in which individuals or subjects in psychological experiments were asked to describe in detail their own mental processes or experiences. An American psychologist, William James, who had set up a psychological laboratory in Cambridge, Massachusetts soon after the setting up of the Leipzig laboratory, developed what was called a functionalist approach to the study of the human mind. William James believed that instead of focusing on the structure of the mind, psychology should instead study what the mind does and how behaviour functions in making people deal with their environment. For example, functionalists focused on how behaviour enabled people to satisfy their needs. According to William James, consciousness as an ongoing stream of mental processes interacting with the environment formed the core of psychology. A very influential educational

thinker of the time, John Dewey, used functionalism to argue that human beings seek to function effectively by adapting to their environment.

In the early 20th century, a new perspective called Gestalt psychology emerged in Germany as a reaction to the structuralism of Wundt. It focused on the organisation of perceptual experiences. Instead of looking at the components of the mind, the Gestalt psychologists argued that when we look at the world our perceptual experience is more than the sum of the components of the perception. Yet another reaction to structuralism came in the form of behaviourism. Around 1910, John Watson rejected the ideas of mind and consciousness as subject matters of psychology. He was greatly influenced by the work of physiologists like Ivan Pavlov on classical conditioning. For Watson, mind is not observable and introspection is subjective because it cannot be verified by another observer. According to him, scientific psychology must focus on what is observable and verifiable. Although behaviourists dominated the field of psychology for several decades after Watson, a number of other approaches and views about psychology and its subject matter were developing around the same time. One person who shook the world with his radical view of human nature was Sigmund Freud. Freud viewed human behaviour as a dynamic manifestation of unconscious desires and conflicts. He founded psychoanalysis as a system to understand and cure psychological disorders. While Freudian psychoanalysis viewed human beings as motivated by unconscious desire for gratification of pleasure seeking (and often, sexual) desires, the humanistic perspective in psychology took a more positive view of human nature. Humanists, such as Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow, emphasised the free will of human beings and their natural striving to grow and unfold their inner potential.

Q49. Introspection was:

- A. One of the key techniques developed and used by Wundt and his colleagues
- B. Believed to be the process of reflecting on yourself reporting your conscious experience
- C. Thinking about others predominantly
- D. Trained his participants very carefully

Q50. Who pioneered the Psychoanalytic School of Thought?

- A. Sigmund Freud
- B. Galton
- C. Plato
- D. Modi

Q51. Wundt's student Titchener, further developed introspection, and liking particularly the structure of consciousness, developed a new school of thought:

- A. Functionalism
- B. Introspection
- C. Structuralism
- D. Rationalism

Q52. Assertion (A): A Psychotherapist while dealing with her client who is a victim of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder strategizes her therapy to enhance the client's lost self-esteem and believes that she can unfold the client's inner potential.

Reason (R): The Psychotherapist is using the Humanistic Perspective in order to deal with her client where she shows a more positive view of Human Nature. This school of thought believes that by unfolding the inner potential the client's issues can be solved.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- C. Assertion a is true but Reason (R) is false.
- D. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Q53. Who is credited with creating functionalism?

- A. William James B. Bacon C. Titchener D. Galton

Q54. Who started the first lab for the study of psychology establishing modern psychology as a separate formal field of study?

- A. Wilhelm Wundt B. William James C. Wilhelm James D. Freud

Refer the picture given below and answer any 5 of the 6 questions that follow:



Q55. What method of enquiry is being used to collect data in the given picture?

- A. Correlational Research B. Unstructured or Non-standardized Interview
- C. Structured and Standardized Interview D. Quasi Experimental Method

Q56. How will you describe the combination of participants in the above given situation?

- A. Individual to Individual B. Individual to Group
- C. Group to Individuals D. Group to Group

Q57.Had the woman in the picture would be collecting data from 10 more people in the same given scenario. What variant of combination of participation, it would be?

- A. Focus Group Discussion
- B. Panel Discussion
- C. Quantitative Data Collection
- D. Qualitative Data Collection

Q58. A method of data collection includes questions that are open ended and may not be asked in exactly the same way or in exactly the same order to each and every respondent. What do you call that method/type of question?

- A. Unstructured Interview
- B. Structured Interview
- C. Semi-Structured Interview
- D. All of the above

Q59.What is a "probing question"?

- A. One that enquires about a sensitive or deeply personal issue
- B. One that encourages the interviewee to say more about a topic
- C. One that asks indirectly about people's opinions
- D. One that moves the conversation on to another topic

Q60.To which group of people is the method which is used in the given scenario can be used?

- A. Only Literates
- B. Only Illiterates
- C. Both Literates as well as Illiterates
- D. None of the above

******* ALL THE BEST *******