

## DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE

NAME OF THE EXAM : HALF YEARLY EXAM- 2023-24

SUBJECT : PSYCHOLOGY

CLASS : XI

## BLUE PRINT OF QUESTION PAPER

Sl No.	Chapters / units	Marks Allotted in Syllabus	LA II 02	LA-I 04	SAII 03	SA I 06	VSA (MC Q+ AR) 15	CBQ 04	Total Questions
1	CHAPTER 1: WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY ?	19	-	01	-	03	06	1+2	12
2	CHAPTER 2: METHODS OF ENQUIRY IN PSYCHOLOGY	21	01	01	01	01	06	-	10
3	CHAPTER 4: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	19	01	01	01	01	01	1+2	07
4	CHAPTER 5: SENSORY, ATTENTIONAL & PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES	11	-	01	01	01	02	-	05
		Internal choices	02	01	01	01			
<b>MARKS</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>34</b>

**Remembering:35% (25 marks)**

**Applying: 45% (31 marks)**

**Analysing, evaluating, creating : 20% ( 14 marks)**

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## QUESTIONWISE ANALYSIS

Sl No	Chapters / units	Forms of Question- ( LA-I, LA II, CBQ, SA-II, SA-I,VSA)	Marks Allotted	(R), (U), (A), (H), (E)
1	CHAPTER 1: WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY ?	VSA	1	R
2	CHAPTER 1: WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY ?	VSA	1	R
3	CHAPTER 1: WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY ?	VSA	1	A
4	CHAPTER 1: WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY ?	VSA	1	R
5	CHAPTER 2: METHODS OF ENQUIRY IN PSYCHOLOGY	VSA	1	U
6	CHAPTER 1: WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY ?	VSA	1	H
7	CHAPTER 2: METHODS OF ENQUIRY IN PSYCHOLOGY	VSA	1	AN
8	CHAPTER 2: METHODS OF ENQUIRY IN PSYCHOLOGY	VSA	1	R
9	CHAPTER 2: METHODS OF ENQUIRY IN PSYCHOLOGY	VSA	1	U
10	CHAPTER 2: METHODS OF ENQUIRY IN PSYCHOLOGY	VSA	1	R
11	CHAPTER 2: METHODS OF ENQUIRY IN PSYCHOLOGY	VSA	1	R
12	CHAPTER 5: SENSORY, ATTENTIONAL & PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES	VSA	1	AN
13	CHAPTER 4: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	VSA	1	H
14	CHAPTER 1: WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY ?	VSA	1	AN

15	CHAPTER 5: SENSORY, ATTENTIONAL & PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES	VSA	1	AN
16	CHAPTER 1: WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY ?	SA I	2	R
17	CHAPTER 1: WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY ?	SA I	2	U
18	CHAPTER 1: WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY ?	SA I	2	A
19	CHAPTER 2: METHODS OF ENQUIRY IN PSYCHOLOGY	SA I	2	A
20	CHAPTER 4: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	SA I	2	A
21	CHAPTER 5: SENSORY, ATTENTIONAL & PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES	SA I	2	A
22	CHAPTER 2: METHODS OF ENQUIRY IN PSYCHOLOGY	SA II	3	H
23	CHAPTER 4: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	SA II	3	R
24	CHAPTER 5: SENSORY, ATTENTIONAL & PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES	SA II	3	A
25	CHAPTER 1: WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY ?	LA I	4	U
26	CHAPTER 2: METHODS OF ENQUIRY IN PSYCHOLOGY	LA I	4	A
27	CHAPTER 4: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	LA I	4	A
28	CHAPTER 5: SENSORY, ATTENTIONAL & PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES	LA I	4	U
29	CHAPTER 2: METHODS OF ENQUIRY IN PSYCHOLOGY	LA II	6	A
30	CHAPTER 4: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	LA II	6	A
31	CHAPTER 1: WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY ?	CBQ	1	R
32	CHAPTER 1: WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY ?	CBQ	2	A

33	CHAPTER 4: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	CBQ	1	R
34	CHAPTER 4: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	CBQ	2	U

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SUB- PSYCHOLOGY

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## MARKING SCHEME

QSTN NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS ALLOTTED	PAGE NO. OF NCERT TEXT BOOK
1.	A) Functionalist Approach	1	08
2.	C) I, IV	1	12
3.	A) Neuropsychology	1	11
4.	D) Economics	1	16
5.	A) Non Participant Observation Method	1	28
6.	B) Both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A	1	10
7.	B) Correlational	1	32
8.	A) Help her map uncharted wilderness and record detailed descriptions	1	38
9.	B) II, III		33
10.	B) Physical Data	1	27
11.	D) consistency of scores obtained by an individual on the same test on two different occasions	1	36
12.	D) Kinesthetic System	1	88
13.	A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A	1	96
14.	C) 1916	1	10
15.	A) Binocular Disparity	1	102
16.	Points which shows the connection between mind and behavior- Positive visualization techniques and positive emotions help to generate significant changes in bodily process. Use of mental imagery generated by a person in his mind, can help to cure various kinds of phobias. (2 points should be given with one suitable example)  OR i) The ecological approach of cognitive psychology focuses on environmental factors that influence our behaviour and mental processes. ii) It aims to study cognitive processes in a natural setting	1 +1	6  OR 11
17.	i) Educational psychologists primarily help develop instructional methods and materials used to train people in both educational and work settings. ii) They are also concerned with research on issues of relevance for education, counselling and learning problems.	1+1	13

18.	<p>i) Common sensical explanations of human behaviour are based on hindsight and explain very little. Psychology as a science looks for patterns of behaviour which can be predicted and not explained after the behaviour occurs.</p> <p>ii) For example, if a friend you love goes away to a distant place, you might either say “out of sight, out of mind”. Or “Distance makes the heart grow fonder”. The explanation of behaviour you choose depends on what happens after your friend leaves. If you are unable to make a new friend, you might go for the first explanation, while if you make new friends, you’ll go for the second. In both cases, the explanation follows the occurrence of behaviour.</p>	1+1	07
19.	<p>The method of enquiry here is- “Naturalistic Observation”</p> <p>i) Naturalistic observations are done in a natural or real life setting.</p> <p>ii) Here, the observer makes no effort to control or manipulate the situation for making an observation.</p>	1+1	28
20.	<p>i) Imaginary Audience:-</p> <p>ii) Personal Fable:- (Explain)</p>	1+1	78
21.	<p>i) There are studies that correlate cultural influence with susceptibility to illusions. ii) Westerners (Europeans) who live in an environment characterised by right angles usually develop a tendency to underestimate the length of lines characterised by enclosure (e.g. arrowhead).</p>	1+1	104/105
22.	<p>The above method of enquiry is “Case Study”.</p> <p>i) In a case study, emphasis is given on in depth study of a particular case</p> <p>ii) A case study usually employs multiple methods</p> <p>iii) A case study is a valuable research tool in the field of clinical psychology and human development (e.g. Piaget’s study)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i) Individual to Individual: it is a situation where one interviewer interviews another person.</p> <p>ii) Individual to Group: One interviewer interviews a group of persons e.g. Focus Group Discussion (FGD).</p> <p>iii) Group to Individuals: One group of interviewers interview one person e.g. job interview.</p> <p>iv) Group to Group: One group of interviewers interview another group of interviewees.</p>	1+1+1	37/38  OR  34
23.	<p>The early development follows two principles –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cephalocaudally</li> <li>2. Proximodistal</li> </ol> <p>(Each principle should be explained with suitable examples)</p>	1.5 +1.5	73

24.	<p>i) Principle of Similarity:-</p> <p>ii) Principle of Proximity:-</p> <p>iii) Principle of Continuity:-</p> <p>or any other relevant principle</p>	1+1+1	99
25.	<p>i) Deals with causes, treatment, and prevention of different types of psychological disorders such as anxiety, depression, eating disorders and chronic substance abuse.</p> <p>ii) Counselling aims to improve everyday functioning by helping people solve problems in daily living and cope more effectively with challenging situations.</p> <p>Difference between psychology and psychiatry</p> <p>i) A clinical psychologist has a degree in psychology, whereas a psychiatrist has a medical degree.</p> <p>ii) Psychiatrists can prescribe medications and give Electro shock treatments whereas clinical psychologists cannot.</p> <p>iii) Clinical psychologists receive intensive training in treating people with psychological disorders whereas psychiatrists receive years of specialised training in the treatment of psychological disorders.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point...</p>	1+1+1+1	12
26.	<p>Correlation method is suitable one.</p> <p>Types are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Positive correlation</li> <li>• Negative correlation</li> <li>• Zero correlation</li> </ul> <p>(Definition of correlation 1 mark.)</p> <p>(Detailed explanation of types of correlation 1 mark each).</p>	4 (1+1+1+1)	32-33
27.	<p>Durganand sinha has presented an ecological model for understanding the development of children in Indian context.</p> <p>Ecology of the child can be viewed in terms of two concentric layers and these are-</p> <p><u>Upper layer</u> – include home condition, nature and quality of schooling and availability of facilities, relation with peer groups.</p> <p><u>Surrounding layer</u>- include general geographical condition, activities available outside the home, locality and density of population, institution setting provided by caste, class etc, availabilities of basic amenities like drinking water, electricity, means of entertainment etc.</p> <p>{2 mark of each part}</p>	4 (2+2)	69
28	<p>The type of attention here is “Selective Attention”.</p> <p>Influential factors:-</p> <p>i) External Factors:</p> <p>ii) Internal Factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Motivational factors</li> <li>- Cognitive Factors</li> </ul>	1+1+1+1	94/95





	<p>OR</p> <p>The various assumptions are-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development is lifelong</li> <li>2. The various processes of human being</li> <li>3. Development is multidirectional</li> <li>4. Development is highly plastic</li> <li>5. Development is influenced by historical condition</li> <li>6. Development is concern of other disciplines.</li> </ol> <p>(All the points need to be explain in detail)</p>	1+1+1+1+1+1	<p>OR</p> <p>65/66</p>
31.	<p>i) Psychology can be used to develop good habits of study for improving learning and memory, and for solving personal and interpersonal problems by using appropriate decision-making strategies.</p> <p>ii) Psychology can also be used to reduce or alleviate the stress of examination.</p> <p>Any other relevant point...</p>	1	19/20
32.	<p>i) Personal: Psychological principles may affect us personally. For example, understanding the lack of communication and interaction among family members and finding ways to resolve it.</p> <p>ii) Group/ Community setting: These may affect us in terms of groups or communities or may even have national or international dimensions. For example, understanding the activity of terrorist groups or socially isolated communities and finding ways to resolve such issues.</p>	1+1	19
33.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Root cause of his behavior is substance abuse.</li> <li>• Affects are- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. anxious</li> <li>2. depressive</li> <li>3. low self- esteem</li> <li>4. low expectation for achievement</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p>(Explanation to justify affects and ½ mark of each point. Any 3 point)</p>	2 (1/2+1&1/2)	79-80
34.	<p>According to Jean Piaget, it is formal operational thought. (Explanation of formal operational thought to support answer.) (1 marks of identifying and of explanation)</p>	1	77-78