



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Final Examination 2025-26

SUB: PSYCHOLOGY

Date: 17/02/2026

Class: XI

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 70

	<p><u>General Instructions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>All questions are compulsory except where an internal choice has been given.</li><li>Question Nos. 1 -14 in Section A carry 1 mark each. You are expected to answer them as directed.</li><li>Question Nos. 15-19 in Section B are very short-answer type-I questions, each carrying 2 marks. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.</li><li>Question Nos. 20-23 in Section C are short-answer type-II questions, each carrying 3 marks. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.</li><li>Question Nos. 24 - 27 in Section D are long-answer type questions, each carrying 4 marks. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.</li><li>Question Nos. 28-29 in Section E are long-answer type questions, each carrying 6 marks. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.</li><li>Question Nos. 30–33 in Section F are based on the two cases given. Answer to each one-mark question should not exceed 20 words. Answer to each two-mark question should not exceed 30 words.</li></ul>	
<b>Section –A</b>		
<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1	The initial experience of a stimulus as registered by sense organs is called _____.  a. Sensation b. Perception c. Attention d. Illusion	(1)
2	<b>Assertion:</b> Control in psychological inquiry refers to making a particular behaviour happen, reducing it, or enhancing it. <b>Reason:</b> Control is an important step in psychological research. a. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion. b. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion. c. The assertion is true, but the reason is false. d. The assertion is false, but the reason is true.	(1)
3	Which stage of human development is primarily concerned with identity formation? a. Adolescents b. Adulthood c. Childhood d. Infancy	(1)
4	The levels of processing in memory is proposed by _____.  a. Craik and Lockhart b. Atkinson and Shiffrin c. Tulving d. Ebbinghaus	(1)

5	<p>What is the term for the growth pattern where development starts from the centre of the body and moves outward?</p> <p>a. Cephalocaudal trend    b. Proximodistal trend c. Maturation                      d. Cognitive development</p>	(1)
6	<p>Which of the following is a key characteristic of a standardized psychological test?</p> <p>a. Subjective scoring b. Flexible administration procedure c. Consistency in administration and scoring d. Unstructured questions</p>	(1)
7	<p>Which of the following is a state of tension or arousal produced by a need?</p> <p>a. Instinct    b. Drive    c. Emotion    d. Motive</p>	(1)
8	<p><b>Assertion (A):</b> Retirement can lead to adjustment problems in old age. <b>Reason (R):</b> Loss of work role may affect their self-esteem. Choose the correct option: 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 but R is false d) A is false but R is true</p>	(1)
9	<p>Memory for skills like cycling or typing is called:</p> <p>a. Semantic memory    b. Procedural memory c. Episodic memory    d. Declarative memory</p>	(1)
10	<p>A child watches their older sibling get praised for cleaning their room and subsequently cleans their own room. This is an example of:</p> <p>a. Classical conditioning    b. Insight learning c. Observational learning    d. Skill learning</p>	(1)
11	<p>_____ is defined as the overlapping or disturbance of different memory traces on each other.</p> <p>a. Forgetting    b. Conditioning    c. Interference    d. Recall</p>	(1)
12	<p>What is the primary purpose of the experimental method in psychology?</p> <p>a. To observe behaviour in natural settings b. To establish cause-effect relationships between variables c. To conduct surveys on large populations d. To analyze historical data</p>	(1)
13	<p>Parents' workplace affecting a child's development is an example of:</p> <p>a. Microsystem    b. Mesosystem    c. Exosystem    d. Chronosystem</p>	(1)
14	<p>What is the process of arriving at a general conclusion from a specific examples?</p> <p>a. Inductive reasoning    b. Deductive reasoning c. Problem-solving.    d. Decision-making</p>	(1)

<b>Section – B</b>		
15	Briefly describe any two schools of psychology.	(2)
16	Describe the prenatal stage of human development.	(2)
17	Explain the term skill with an example	(2)
18	Discuss the relationship between psychology and any two related disciplines.	(2)
19	Explain the secondary sexual characteristics that emerge during adolescence.	(2)
<b>Section – C</b>		
20	John is reading about psychology and finds that it studies both the biological basis of behaviour and human interactions in society. He wonders how psychology can be considered both a natural and a social science. Differentiate between psychology as a natural science and as a social science.	(3)
21	Describe the key limitations of a psychological enquiry experienced by the researchers.	(3)
22	Anita is studying how humans develop from birth to old age. She learns that development is continuous and occurs in multiple domains, such as physical, cognitive, and social-emotional. Describe the main features of the life span perspective on development.	(3)
23	Amar is studying for his exams, but he finds it difficult to focus for long periods. His teacher explains that attention depends on several factors such as interest in the task, motivation, and level of fatigue. a) Define sustained attention. b) Mention the factors affecting sustained attention in this case.	(3)
<b>Section – D</b>		
24	Explain the survey research method and the techniques used for collecting data in this method.	(4)
25	If a milkman delivers milk daily at about 5:30 a.m., a knock at the door at that time is likely to be perceived as the milkman. Explain the factors affecting a perceiver in giving meaning to the external world.	(4)
26	Define thinking and the two building blocks of thought. <b>OR</b> Samual wants to design a new app to help students revise faster. He first identifies the problem, then generates multiple ideas, and finally selects the best solution. With reference to this, explain the process of creative thinking.	(4)
27	Simran often feels angry and stressed during exams. Her counsellor teaches her ways to handle negative emotions like anger and anxiety. Name the strategies to manage negative emotions. <b>OR</b> Briefly explain the hierarchy of needs according to Abraham Maslow with a diagram	(4)
<b>Section – E</b>		
28	Every day, when the school bell rings, Rohan feels alert and ready to attend class. Earlier, he paid attention only after the teacher entered the classroom. Over time, the bell itself began producing the same alert response. The phenomenon illustrated here is classical conditioning. Explain classical conditioning in detail.  <b>Or</b>	(6)

	Highlight what a learning disability is and the symptoms of children with a learning disability.	
29	<p>Amit finds it difficult to remember answers during exams. His teacher advises him to revise regularly, organise information meaningfully, and practise retrieval to improve his memory. Suggest some strategies to enhance human memory.</p> <p><b>Or</b> While studying, Neha first sees the information in her textbook, then repeats it mentally, and finally stores it for long-term use during exams. Elaborate on Atkinson &amp; Shiffrin’s memory model and how information travels from one store to another?</p>	(6)
<b>Section – F</b>		
30. 31.	<p>Psychology has evolved as a discipline that examines human functioning using systematic and scientific methods. An article published in the <i>Annual Review of Psychology</i> by Miller and Keller (2016) discusses how psychologists attempt to study human actions alongside internal processes that influence those actions. The article points out that some aspects of human functioning are visible in everyday life, while others operate internally and can only be understood through careful analysis and interpretation. It also emphasizes that individual experiences and environmental factors play a significant role in shaping how people respond to similar situations. Such discussions highlight the broad scope of psychology as a discipline concerned with understanding different dimensions of human functioning. (Source: Miller, G. A., &amp; Keller, J. (2016). <i>Annual Review of Psychology</i>)</p> <p>Define psychology</p> <p>Differentiate between the two types of behaviour with an example.</p>	(1) (2)
32. 33.	<p>A research article published in the <i>British Journal of Psychology</i> by Altmann and Rogoff (2014) examined how children interact with peers in natural school settings. The researchers focused on recording behaviours as they occurred in real-life situations without manipulating the environment or instructing participants to act in a particular way. Detailed notes were maintained over a period of time to capture patterns of interaction, communication, and social responses. The article emphasizes that such an approach allows psychologists to understand behaviour in its natural context, though it also notes certain practical and ethical challenges involved in collecting data in this manner. (Source: Altmann, E. M., &amp; Rogoff, B. (2014). <i>British Journal of Psychology</i>)</p> <p>What is the method of enquiry used in the above research?</p> <p>Mention any two advantages and disadvantages of this method.</p>	(1) (2)

*All the Best*