



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
ASSESSMENT -1 2025-26
SUB: PSYCHOLOGY

Date: 28/09/2025
Class: XI

Time Allowed: 3 hours
Maximum Marks: 70

	<p><u>General Instructions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All questions are compulsory except where an internal choice has been given.• Question Nos. 1 -14 in Section A carry 1 mark each. You are expected to answer them as directed.• 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.• 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.• 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.• 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.• Question Nos. 30–31 in Section F are based on 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.	
	Section –A	
Q. No.	Question	Marks
1	Many older people have become wiser with age, yet perform more poorly on cognitive speed tests. This supports that the development is: a. Multidirectional b. Multidimensional c. Unidirectional d. Plastic	(1)
2	_____ occurs at the end of a study when experimenters provide participants with information to complete their understanding of the research.	(1)
3	Behaviour is an association between _____ and response.	(1)
4	An example of a non-verbal test is: a) Multiple-choice quiz b) Puzzles involving images or patterns c) Essay writing d) Oral interview	(1)
5	Socio-emotional development involves changes in: a) Physical growth b) Cognition and learning c) Personality, emotions, and social relationships d) Reflexes and motor skills	(1)
6	Who established the first psychology laboratory in Leipzig, Germany? a) William James b) Wilhelm Wundt c) John Dewey d) John Watson	(1)
7	A test is considered reliable if: a) It gives different results each time b) It measures what it claims to measure c) It gives consistent results d) It is only used once	(1)

8	_____ research focuses on collecting numerical data and applying statistical techniques.	(1)
9	Assertion: Common sense and psychology both seek to predict behaviour. Reason: Common sense relies on hindsight, while psychology aims to explain behaviour after it occurs. a) Both assertion and reason are true and related. b) Both assertion and reason are true but not related. c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false. d) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.	(1)
10	The genetic makeup of an organism is called it's _____.	(1)
11	According to Jean Piaget, the ability to think logically about abstract concepts emerges in the _____ stage.	(1)
12	Assertion (A): Correlational research can establish causal relationships between variables. Reason (R): Correlation only measures the strength and direction of a relationship between two variables. a) Both assertion and reason are true and related. b) Both assertion and reason are true but not related. c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false. d) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.	(1)
13	_____ is a broad field in which psychological knowledge is related to community mental and physical health.	(1)
14	Assertion (A): Attachment formed in early childhood influences later social development. Reason (R): Securely attached children often show higher self-esteem and better peer relationships. a) Both assertion and reason are true and related. b) Both assertion and reason are true but not related. c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false. d) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.	(1)
Section – B		
15	What is meant by a variable? List down the different types of variables.	(2)
16	Provide the definition of psychology.	(2)
17	What is the observational method in psychological research? Describe the various types of observational methods.	(2)
18	What is a teratogen? List down some common teratogens.	(2)
19	Explain the concept of object permanence, providing an example to illustrate your answer.	(2)
Section – C		
20	Psychology is a vast field that deals with the human mind and behaviour. Elaborate on at least three disciplines related to psychology.	(3)
21	Rohit is 32 years old. He works in a private company and has recently got married. State the developmental stage Rohit is in. Mention the major challenges individuals face during this stage.	(3)
22	Differentiate between the experimental group and the control group.	(3)

23	Psychology, being a scientific study of behaviour and mental processes, has certain limitations in its methods of enquiry. State any three limitations of psychological enquiry and explain them briefly.	(3)
Section – D		
24	Adolescence is a crucial stage marked by rapid mental growth and learning abilities. Elaborate on the cognitive development that takes place during adolescence.	(4)
25	Psychology has evolved through different perspectives that explain human thought and behaviour. Discuss at least two major schools of psychology in detail.	(4)
26	In research, various methods are employed to analyze collected data systematically. Explain two methodological approaches commonly used for the analysis of data. OR List the goals of psychological enquiry and explain them.	(4)
27	Scientific knowledge generated by psychology often runs against common sense. Describe and explain the experiment conducted by Dweck (1975) on common sense. OR Riya is a first-year psychology student. In her class, the teacher introduced her to different branches of psychology. Riya is interested in knowing how these branches help in understanding and solving real-life problems. With reference to Riya's curiosity, elaborate on any four branches of psychology and their importance.	(4)
Section – E		
28	Human development is a lifelong process influenced by multiple factors. What is the life span perspective in human development? OR Development can be understood through ecological systems that influence growth. Explain Bronfenbrenner's view of development with a diagram.	(6)
29	Psychologists use systematic methods to gather accurate information about behaviour and mental processes. Describe at least four methods of data collection in psychology. OR Conducting research in psychology requires adherence to moral guidelines to protect participants. Detail the important aspects of ethical principles.	(6)
Section – F		
30	Human development is a lifelong process that begins from conception and continues till death. Each stage has its own unique characteristics and developmental tasks. For example, childhood is marked by rapid language development and socialization, while adolescence is a critical period for identity formation. Development also includes physical, cognitive, emotional, and social changes, which together shape an individual's personality and adjustment. Linguistic, motor, cognitive, and social-behavioural functions of a child are influenced by many factors, such as the home environment, including the parents' mental health. Cultural background and societal expectations also play a significant role in shaping developmental outcomes. Education and peer interactions further contribute to an individual's growth and learning. Overall, human development is a dynamic and continuous process where biological, psychological, and social factors interact throughout life.	

	a) List out the different stages of development. b) Mention how heredity and environment influence human development.	(1) (2)
31	<p>Research in psychology plays a crucial role in advancing our understanding of human behaviour, thoughts, and emotions. It has a significant impact on various fields, including education, counselling, clinical psychology, and neuroscience. It provides insight into human behaviour: research helps us understand why people behave in certain ways, what triggers specific behaviours, and how environments and experiences shape behaviour. It also improves mental health treatments: psychological research has led to the development of evidence-based treatments for mental health disorders, such as cognitive-behavioural therapy and medications. Additionally, it enhances teaching methods: educational psychology research informs teaching practices, helping educators create effective learning environments that cater to individual needs.</p> <p>a) Mention the steps of conducting a psychological enquiry. b) How does psychological enquiry help in improving human life?</p>	(1) (2)

All the Best