

**Indian School Wadi Kabir
2024-25**



Chp 1: WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY

WORKSHEET

Fill in the Blanks

Q1: The formal definition of psychology involves the study of _____ processes, experiences, and behavior.

Q2: What are the three terms used in the definition of psychology?
_____, _____, _____.

Q3: Mental processes include activities like _____, _____, and _____.

Q4: Experiences are subjective and dependent on a person's _____ and _____ conditions.

Q5: Behavior can be either _____ or _____.

Q6: According to psychology, behavior is an association between _____ and _____.

Q7: Who established the first psychology lab in Leipzig, Germany, in 1879?

Q8: Psychology is considered both a _____ and a _____ science today.

Q9: The mind relies on the brain for its existence, but it represents our _____, _____, and _____.

Q10: Which school of psychology used introspection to analyze the structure of the mind?

Assertion and Reason Based

Q1: Assertion: Psychology is a scientific study of the mind and behavior.

Reason: It seeks to understand how individuals think, feel, and behave.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and related.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but not related.
- (c) Assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q2: Assertion: Common sense and psychology both seek to predict behavior.

Reason: Common sense relies on hindsight, while psychology aims to explain behavior after it occurs.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and related.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but not related.
- (c) Assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q3: Assertion: Gestalt psychology emphasizes that our experiences are more than the inputs received from the environment.

Reason: Experience is holistic, forming a Gestalt.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and related.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but not related.
- (c) Assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q4: Assertion: Cognitive perspective in psychology focuses on how we know about the world.

Reason: Cognition is the process of learning.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and related.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but not related.
- (c) Assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q5: Assertion: Clinical psychology deals with the assessment and treatment of mental disorders.

Reason: Clinical psychologists work with individuals experiencing physical health problems.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and related.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but not related.
- (c) Assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q1: What are the three terms used in the formal definition of psychology?

Q2: Define "mental processes."

Q3: Explain what "experiences" refer to in the context of psychology.

Q4: Differentiate between overt and covert behavior.

Q5: Who established the first psychology lab and where?

Q6: What is the primary focus of clinical psychology?

Q7: Name one branch of psychology that studies human development across the lifespan.

Q8: What does social psychology examine?

Q9: Briefly describe the role of neuropsychology.

Q10: How does psychology relate to the field of education?

Short Answer Type Questions

Q1: Explain the relationship between the mind and the brain, and provide an analogy.

Q2: Describe the evolution of psychology, including key schools of thought.

Q3: What is the main concept behind Gestalt psychology?

Q4: How does behaviorism differ from other schools of psychology?

Q5: Explain the humanistic perspective in psychology.

Q6: What is the primary focus of health psychology?

Q7: Briefly discuss the role of organizational psychologists in the workplace.

Q8: How does psychology relate to law, and what role does it play in the legal system?

Long Answer Type Questions

Q1: Discuss the development of psychology in India, highlighting its phases and changes over time.

Q2: Explain the main branches of psychology and their respective focuses.

Q3: Explore the interdisciplinary nature of psychology and its relationship with other disciplines,

such as law, medicine, computer science, philosophy, education, and economics.

Q4: How does psychology find practical applications in everyday life, and how can knowledge of psychology enhance personal and social well-being?