Code No. 1515

CLASS : 11th (Eleventh)    Series : 11-April/2021

Roll No. 

पश्चिम निविज्ञान

PSYCHOLOGY

[ हिंदी एवं अंग्रेजी माध्यम ]

[ Hindi and English Medium ]

(Only for Fresh/School Candidates)

समय : 2½ घण्टे ]

Time allowed : 2½ hours ]

[ पूर्णांक : 60 ]

[ Maximum Marks : 60 ]

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित प्रश्न १६ तथा प्रश्न ४० हैं।

Please make sure that the printed pages in this question paper are 16 in number and it contains 40 questions.

- प्रश्न-पत्र में सबसे ऊपर लिखे गए कोड नंबर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख्य-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।

The Code No. on the top of the question paper should be written by the candidate on the front page of the answer-book.

- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।

Before beginning to answer a question, its Serial Number must be written.

- उत्तर-पुस्तिका के बीच में फाली पन्ना/पन्ने न छोड़ें।

Don’t leave blank page/pages in your answer-book.

- उत्तर-पुस्तिका के अंतर्गत कोई अन्य शीट नहीं मिलेगी। अतः आवश्यकतानुसार ही लिखें और लिखा उत्तर न करें।

Except answer-book, no extra sheet will be given. Write to the point and do not strike the written answer.

- परीक्षार्थी अपना रोल नं. प्रश्न-पत्र पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write their Roll Number on the question paper.

- कृपया प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने से पूर्व यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि प्रश्न-पत्र पूर्ण व सही है, परीक्षा के उपरान्त इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी गलत स्वीकार नहीं किया जाएगा।

Before answering the question, ensure that you have been supplied the correct and complete question paper, no claim in this regard, will be entertained after examination.
सामान्य निर्देश:

(i) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उनके सामने दर्शाए गए हैं।

(ii) प्रश्न क्रमांक 1 से 30 तक वर्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।

(iii) प्रश्न क्रमांक 31 से 34 तक अति लघुतरामक प्रश्न है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 30 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

(iv) प्रश्न क्रमांक 35 से 38 तक लघुतरामक प्रश्न है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 50 से 60 शब्दों में होना चाहिए।

(v) प्रश्न क्रमांक 39 व 40 तक निबन्धात्मक प्रश्न है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में होना चाहिए।

(vi) सभी निबन्धात्मक प्रश्नों में आंतरिक छूट उपलब्ध है। ऐसे प्रश्नों में से आपको केवल एक ही प्रश्न करना है।

General Instructions:

(i) All questions are compulsory. Marks for each question are indicated against it.

(ii) Question No. 1 to 30 is of Objective Type Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

(iii) Question No. 31 to 34 is of Very Short Answer Type Questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.

(iv) Question No. 35 to 38 is of Short Answer Type Questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to each question should not exceed 50 to 60 words.

(v) Question No. 39 and 40 is of Essay Type Questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to each question should not exceed 150 words.

(vi) Internal choice is available in all essay type questions. You have to attempt only one of the given choice in such questions.
1. Those specialized cells which possess the unique property of converting various forms of stimuli into electrical impulses are called …………. .

2. Which statement is true?
   (A) Neuron is not the basic unit of our nervous system.
   (B) Autonomic nervous system governs activities which are normally not under direct control of individuals.
   (C) Central nervous system is not the centre of all neural activity.
   (D) None of these
3. The lowest part of the brain is called …………. 1

4. An involuntary action that occurs very quickly after its specific kind of stimulation is known as …………… action. 1

5. A given gene can exist in several different forms. Change of a gene from one form to another is called …………. . 1

6. Sense organs are also known as …………. or …………. . 1

7. कौन-सा सिद्धांत चयनात्मक अवधान का सिद्धांत नहीं है? 1

(A) निर्यंदक सिद्धांत

(B) बहु-विधिक सिद्धांत

(C) निर्यंदक-श्रीणि सिद्धांत

(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
Which theory is not the Theory of Selective Attention?

(A) Filter Theory
(B) Multi-mode Theory
(C) Filter-attenuation Theory
(D) None of the above

Which statement is false?

(A) A consistent way of dealing with our environment is known as cognitive style.
(B) Needs and desires of a perceiver never influence his/her perception.
(C) Perceiver plays a key role in the process of perception.
(D) None of the above
9. Some perceptual illusions are:

(A) Not universal.

(B) Universal and found in all individuals.

(C) Universal but not found in all individuals.

(D) None of these
When we perceive two straight equal lines as short and long lines, this illusion is known as ............... ?

(A) Apparent Movement Illusions  
(B) Muller-Lyer Illusions  
(C) Individual Illusions 
(D) None of the above

11. फाई-घटना एक ............. है।

(A) फॉबिया  
(B) दिव्य-स्वन

(C) अनुक्रमण  
(D) भ्रम

Phi-phenomenon is ........... .

(A) Phobia  
(B) Day dreaming  
(C) Conditioning 
(D) Illusion

12. प्रवालन को उस परिस्थिति से हटा लेने के कारण अविष्कार अनुक्रम के लुप्त होने को ............. कहते हैं।

Disappearance of a learned response due to removal of reinforcement from the situation in which the response used to occur is called .......... .

13. एक नया व्यवहार सीखे जाने पर उसे दर्शाया नहीं जाता जब तक उसे दर्शाने के लिए प्रवालन नहीं किया जाता, इसे ............ अविष्कार कहते हैं।

A new behaviour learned but not demonstrated until reinforcement is provided for displaying it, is called ........... learning.
14. Which method is not the method used in studying verbal learning?

(A) Conditioning Method

(B) Paired Associates Learning

(C) Serial Learning

(D) Free Call

15. A set of features or attributes connected by some rules is known as ……….. 

(A) Theory

(B) Generalization

(C) Concept

(D) None of the above
16. A mental as well as physiological state which arouses organism to act for fulfilling the current need, is known as ............ .

17. A process by which information is recorded and registered for first time so that it becomes usable by our memory system is called ............ .

18. Which statement is not true?

(A) Through chunking it is possible to expand the capacity of short term memory.

(B) From short term memory, information enters the long term memory through elaborative rehearsals.

(C) All informations which our senses receive are registered.

(D) None of the above
19. .............. स्मृति में जीवन-चरित से सम्बन्धित सूचनाएँ होती हैं।

 .............. memory contains biographical details of our lives.

20. स्कीमा भूतपूर्व अनुभवों और ज्ञान का एक संगठन है जो आने वाली नई सूचना के विश्लेषण, भंडारण तथा 
पुनरुद्धार को प्रभावित करता है।

(A) असत्य  
(B) सत्य

(C) अनिश्चित  
(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Schemas refer to an organization of past experiences and knowledge, which 
influence the way in which incoming information is interpreted.

(A) False  
(B) True

(C) Uncertain  
(D) None of the above

21. ‘पुनरुद्धार असफलता’ किसले सम्बन्धित है?

(A) अधिगम  
(B) अभिव्यक्ति

(C) अस्पष्ट सम्प्रेषण  
(D) विस्मरण

'Retrieval Failure' causes ............... .

(A) Learning  
(B) Motivation

(C) Vague Communication  
(D) Forgetting
22. कौन-सा कथन सही है?

(A) मनोविज्ञान की जड़ें धर्म में होती हैं।

(B) मनोविज्ञान की जड़ें समाजशास्त्र में होती हैं।

(C) मनोविज्ञान की जड़ें संज्ञानात्मक विकास में होती हैं।

(D) मनोविज्ञान की जड़ें दर्शनशास्त्र में होती हैं।

Which statement is true?

(A) Psychology has its roots in Religion.

(B) Psychology has its roots in Sociology.

(C) Psychology has its roots in Cognitive Development.

(D) Psychology has its roots in Philosophy.

23. मनोविज्ञान एक सामाजिक विज्ञान है क्योंकि यह मानव के व्यवहार का अध्ययन उसके ... संदर्भ में करता है।

Psychology is recognized more as social science because it studies the human beings in their ............. context.

24. वह प्रक्रिया जिसमें प्रयोज्यों से मनोविज्ञानिक प्रयोग में अपनी मानसिक प्रक्रियाओं अथवा अनुभवों का विस्तार से वर्णन किया जाये, ............. कहलाती है।

A procedure in which individuals or subjects in psychological experiments asked to describe in detail their own mental processes or experiences is known as ............. .
25. When first psychology laboratory was established in Leipzig (Germany)?

(A) 1879  (B) 1885  (C) 1889  (D) 1899

26. If two or more persons independently study a particular event, both of them, to a great extent arrive at the same conclusion, it is known as ……………. .

(A) Subjectivity  (B) Reliability  (C) Objectivity  (D) Systematic Procedure

27. A tentative answer of the problem is known as ……………. .

28. Experiments generally involve one or more experimental groups and one or more ……………. groups.

29. As the value of one variable (X) increases, a decrease in Y variable too takes place, it is known as ……………. correlation.
Which statement is not true?

(A) Growth proceeds from the centre of body and moves towards the more distal regions.

(B) Children pass through the various stages of moral development which are age related.

(C) In adolescence, adolescents do not show any interest in sexual matters.

(D) Adolescents' thoughts become more abstract, logical and idealistic.

What is Acculturation?
32. Describe briefly the external factors affecting selective attention.

33. How memory is a constructive process?

34. What is 'Structuralism'?

35. What are endocrine glands? What do you know about Pituitary Gland?

36. Describe briefly the principles of perceptual organization.
37. Describe the three memory systems according to the stage model.

38. Describe briefly the experimental method as a method of enquiry.

PART – D
(निबन्धात्मक प्रश्न)
(Essay Type Questions)

39. Describe the determinants of classical conditioning.

OR

39. Describe the determinants of operant conditioning.

40. Describe the characteristics of development in the various aspects during childhood.
 Describe the main features of development in adolescence.

Describe the main features of development in adolescence.