

Model Paper (2024-25)

CLASS:11th

Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

मनोविज्ञान

PSYCHOLOGY

ACADEMIC/ OPEN

[समय: 3 घंटे]

[पूर्णांक : 60]

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 60

-
- □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□
□□□□ □□□□□□ 15 □□ □□ □□□□□□ 30 □□□□□□ □□□ □
 - Please make sure that the printed in this question paper are 15 in number and it contains 30 questions.
 - □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□
□□□□□□ □□□□□□
 - Before beginning to answer a question, its serial number must be written.
 - □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ /□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □
 - Don't leave blank page/pages in your answer book.
 - □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□
□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □
 - Except answer -book, no extra sheet will be given. Write to the point and do not strike the written answer.
 - □□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □
 - Candidates must write their roll number on the question paper.
 - □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□
□□ □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□, □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□
□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □
 - Before answering the questions, ensure that you have been supplied the correct and complete question paper, no claim in this regard, will be entertained after examination.
-

General Instruction:

I. All questions are compulsory.

II. Marks for each question are indicated against it.

III. Questions in Part- A are objective type carrying one mark each.

IV. Questions in Part -B are very short answer type carrying two marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.

V. Questions in Part-C are short answer type carrying three marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 50 words.

VI. Questions in Part-D are essay type carrying five marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 150 words.

सामान्य निर्देश :

□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □

□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □

□□□ **A** □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □ □□-□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □

□□□ **B** □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□ □□-□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □
□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ **30** □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □

□□□ **C** □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ -□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □
□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ **50** □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □

□□□ **D** □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ -□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □
□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ **150** □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □

भाग-अ

(वस्तुनिष्ठप्रश्न)

1.lkgyh eukSfoKku dh ç;ksx”kkyk dh LFkkiuk fdlus dh \

- (A) fofy;e tsEI
- (B) fofy;e oq.V
- (C) fofy;e eSdMqxy
- (D) flxe.M Qk;M

Who establish the first Psychological Lab.

- (A)William James
- (B) Wilhelm wundt
- (C)William MacDuggal
- (D)Sigmond Freud

2- euksfo++Kku ekufld çfd;kvks]-----vkSj O;ogkj
dk v/;;u djrk gSA

Psychology is the study of mental process,....., and behaviour.

3- jksxh dsfUnzr fpdfRlk i}fr fdl euksoSKkfud dh nsu gSA

Who invented Client-Centred-Theory?

4- ç;ksx dk mn~ns"; -----pj ds Ckkjs e saiwoZdFAu djuk
gksrk gSA

The purpose of research is to predict about.....variable.

5- ,d igpku dk fuekZ.k djuk fodkl dh fdl voLFkk dh fo"ks'krk gSA

- (A) "kS"kokoLFkk
- (B) CkkY;oLFkk
- (C) fd"kksjkoLFkk
- (D) çks<koLFkk

In which stage of development, formation of identity occurs?

- (A) Infancy Stage
- (B)Childhood Stage

(C) Adolescence Stage

(D) Adulthood Stage

6- O;fDr ds vka[k ds jax] Ropk ds jax vkfn dk j[kk tkrk gS&

(A) fQuksVkbi

(B) thuksVkbi

(C) iksfytsfud

(D) mi;qZDresa ls dksbZughA

Eye and skin colour of an individual is called

(A) Genotype

(B) Phenotype

(C) Polygenic

(D) None of these

7- mapkbZ] out vkfn dk Ck<uk-----dgykrh gSA

.....refers to an increase in the size of body parts or of the organism as a whole.

8- n`"; LisDVe dk mtkZ ijkl ftldk gekjs çdk" kxzkgkgh irk yxk ldrs gSSA

1- 450 & 565 uSuksehVj

2- 380 & 780 uSuksehVj

3- 100 & 700 uSuksehVj

4- 580 & 20000 uSuksehVj

Our eyes are sensitive to spectrum of light from a range of

1. 450-565 Nanometer

2. 380-780 Nanometer

3. 100-700 Nanometer

4. 580-20000 Nanometer

9- fuL;and {kh.ku dk fl}kUr fdlus fn;kA

Who developed filter-attenuation theory?

10- çkfpv vuqCkU/ku ds çoZrd dkSu gS \

- (A) Tks Ckh okVlu
- (B) bZoku- ih- ikoyko
- (C) Ckh ,Q- Ldhuj
- (D) fofy;eoq.V

Who investigate classical conditioning?

- (A) J.B Watson.
- (B) Ivan P Povlov
- (C) B.F. Skinner
- (D) Wilhelm Wundt

11- losanhLEK`fr dh lpa;h {kerk gksRkh gSa

- (A) ,d ISd.M Is de
- (B) 30 ISd.M Is de
- (C) 1 ehuVrd
- (D) ThAoui;Zr

Sensory memory has a storage capacity.....

- (A) Less than 30 sec.
- (B) Less than 1 sec.
- (C) Upto 1 minute
- (D) Life Long

12- foLej.k ij lCkls igys ç;ksfxd v/;;u fdlus fd;kA

Who conducted first experimental study on forgetting?

fuEufyf[kr ç"u esa vfHkdFku $\frac{1}{4}A\frac{1}{2}$ vkSj dkj.k $\frac{1}{4}R\frac{1}{2}$ ds :lk es anks dFku fn;s x, gSaAdFkuksa dks i<sa vkSj mi;qDr fodYi dk p;u djsaA

13) **vfHkdFku $\frac{1}{4}aA\frac{1}{2}$ % Hkkjr 15 vxLr 1947 dks LorU= gqvka ;g ?kks'k.kkRed Le`fr gSA**

dkj.k $\frac{1}{4}R\frac{1}{2}$ % lHkh lwpuk,a ftu esa rF;] uke] frfFk gksrs gSa] ?kks'k.kkRed Le`fr dgykrh gSA

fodYi%& $\frac{1}{4}a\frac{1}{2}$ 'A' vkSj 'R' nksuks IR; gSa vkSj 'R', 'A' dk lgh Li`Vhdj.k gSA

$\frac{1}{4}b\frac{1}{2}$ 'A' vkSj 'R' nksuks IR; gSa] ysfdu 'R', 'A' dk lgh Li`Vhdj.k ugh gSA

$\frac{1}{4}c\frac{1}{2}$ 'A' lgh gS ysfdu 'R' xyr gSA

$\frac{1}{4}d\frac{1}{2}$ 'A' xyr gS] ysfdu 'R' lgh gSA

Two statements are given in the following question as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) . Read the statements and choose the appropriate option:

Assertion:-(A) India become independent on 15th August 1947, is declarative memory.

Reason:-(R) All information pertaining to facts, names, dates are called declarative memory.

Options:-

- (a) Both 'A' and 'R' are true, and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'
- (b) Both 'A' and 'R' are true, and 'R' is not the correct explanation of 'A'
- (c) 'A' is true, but 'R' is false.
- (d) 'A' is false, but 'R' is true.

14- **vfHkdFku $\frac{1}{4}aA\frac{1}{2}$ %ltZukRed fpUru ges"kk vlk/kkj.k dk;ksZ esa gh O;Dr ugh gksrk gSA**

dkj.k $\frac{1}{4}R\frac{1}{2} \%$ ItZukRedrk ds fy, fdlh O;fDr dks ,d oSKkfud ;k dykdj gksuk

vko”;d gSA

fodYi%& $\frac{1}{4}a\frac{1}{2}$ ‘A’ vkSj ‘R’ nksukss IR; gS avkSj ‘R’, ‘A’ dk lgh Li’Vhdj.k gSA

$\frac{1}{4}b\frac{1}{2}$ ‘A’ vkSj ‘R’ nksukss IR; gSa] ysfdu ‘R’, ‘A’ dk lgh Li’Vhdj.k ugh gSA

$\frac{1}{4}c\frac{1}{2}$ ‘A’lgh gS ysfdu ‘R’ xyr gSA

$\frac{1}{4}d\frac{1}{2}$ ‘A’xyr gS] ysfdu ‘R’lgh gSA

Assertion:- (A) Creative thinking is not always expressed in extraordinary work.

Reason:- (R) One does have to be a scientist or an artist to be creative.

Options:-

- (a) Both ‘A’ and ‘R’ are true, and ‘R’ is the correct explanation of ‘A’
- (b) Both ‘A’ and ‘R’ are true, and ‘R’ is not the correct explanation of ‘A’
- (c) ‘A’ is true, but ‘R’ is false.
- (d) ‘A’ is false, but ‘R’ is true.

15. - **vfHkdFku** $\frac{1}{4}aA\frac{1}{2} \%$ fpUru IHkh laKkukRed xfrfof/k;ksa ;k çfØ;kvks adk vk/kkj gSA

dkj.k $\frac{1}{4}R\frac{1}{2} \%$ fpUru ,d mPprj ekufl d çfØ;k gSA

fodYi%& $\frac{1}{4}a\frac{1}{2}$ ‘A’ vkSj ‘R’ nksukss IR; gSa vkSj ‘R’, ‘A’ dk lgh Li’Vhdj.k gSA

$\frac{1}{4}b\frac{1}{2}$ ‘A’ vkSj ‘R’ nksukss IR; gSa] ysfdu ‘R’, ‘A’ dk lgh Li’Vhdj.k ugh gSA

$\frac{1}{4}c\frac{1}{2}$ ‘A’lgh gS ysfdu ‘R’ xyr gSA

$\frac{1}{4}d\frac{1}{2}$ ‘A’xyr gS] ysfdu ‘R’lgh gSA

Assertion:- Thinking is the base of all cognitive activities or processes.

Reason:- Thinking is a higher mental process

Options:-

(a) Both 'A' and 'R' are true, and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'

(b) Both 'A' and 'R' are true, and 'R' is not the correct explanation of 'A'

(c) 'A' is true, but 'R' is false.

(d) 'A' is false, but 'R' is true.

16- varfuZjh{k.k ls D;k rkRi;Z gSA

What is introspection?

17- i;kZoj.kh euksfoKku ls vki D;k le>rs gaSA

What is environmental psychology?

18- ifjdYiuk D;k gksrh gSA

What is hypothesis? or

çk;ksfxd ,ao fu;fU=r lewg esa vUrj Ckrkvks

What is the difference between experimental and controlled group?

19- euksHkkSfrdh dk v/;;u fo'k; D;k gksrk gSA

What is the study subject of psychometrics?

20- ewyj^&yk;j Hkze D;k gSA

What is the Mullar-Lyer Illusion?

21- [k.Mh; fo/kh ls vki D;k le>rs gSA

What is Chunking Method?

22- eknd nzO;ksa dk nw:i;ksx fd"kksjkoLFkk dh ,d çeq[k pqukSrh gSA
çdk" k MkyasA

How do Psycho-culture factors influence development?

23- mrj çfrek,a D;k gksrh gaSA ;s fdrus çdkj dh gksrh gaSA

What is after image? What are the types of after image?

24- çcyu vuqlqfp fdl çdkj vuqCkU/ku dks çekf.kr djrh gSA

How do the schedules of reinforcement affect the conditioning? or

vf/kxe fl}kUrksa ds vuqç;ksx ij çdk”k MkyasA

What are the applications of learning principals

25- laçR;; D;k gSA

What is a ‘concept’?

26- vIR; Le`fr ls vki D;k le>rs gaSA

What is false memory?

27- ItZukRed fparu dh çfØ;k dSlS iwjh gksrh gSA

How is the process of creative thinking completed?

28- euksoSKkfud tkap ds D;k y{k; gksrs gSaA

What is the goal of psychological enquiry? or

Ckkg ifjoR;ksa ij fu;U=.k LFkkfir djus ds fy, ç;ksxdrkZ fdu rduhdksa dk ç;ksx djrsa gaSA

What are the different techniques adopted by the researchers to control the extraneous variables?

29- fd”kksjoLFkk dh çeçq[k pqukSfr;ka D;k gksrh gSaA

What are the challenges faced by individual on entry to adulthood? or

fodk”k dh ifjHkk’kk ,ao fo”ks’krk,a foLrkj ls crk,a I

Explain the definition and characteristics of development in detail.

30- vfHkçsj.kk ls vki D;k le>rs gSaA eukslkekftd vfHkçsjd fdl çdkj ls O;fDrRo dks çHkkfor djrs gaSA

What do you understand by ‘Motivation’? How do psycho-social motivators affect personality? or

fu’ks/kkRed losaxkas ds çCkU/ku dh dkSu&dkSu lh ;qfDr;ka viukbZ tk ldrh gaSA

What strategies can be adopted to manage negative emotions?