

**AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD  
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE**

**CLASS XI**

**ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2022**

**Psychology**

**Total Time: 2 hours 10 minutes**

**Total Marks: 65 (50-Theory & 15-Alternate to Practical)**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read each question carefully.
2. Answer the questions on the separate answer sheet provided. DO NOT write your answers on the question paper.
3. There are 100 answer numbers on the answer sheet. Use answer numbers 1 to 65 only.
4. Question Distribution:

Theory	Alternate to Practical (ATP)
50 MCQs	15 MCQs

5. In each question, there are four choices A, B, C, D. Choose ONE. On the answer grid, black out the circle for your choice with a pencil as shown below.

Correct Way	Incorrect Ways
1 (A) (B) (C) (D)	1 (A) (B) (C) (D)
	2 (A) (B) (C) (D)
	3 (A) (B) (C) (D)
	4 (A) (B) (C) (D)

Candidate's Signature

6. If you want to change your answer, ERASE the first answer completely with a rubber, before blacking out a new circle.
7. DO NOT write anything in the answer grid. The computer only records what is in the circles.
8. The marks obtained on the 50 MCQs will be equated to the total marks of 85 for the theory examination results.
9. You may use a scientific calculator if you wish.

**THEORY (Questions 1-50)**

1. The goal of psychology, 'predict' can be CORRECTLY justified as
- A. an idea that is old is always correct.
  - B. the theory that is most popular tends to be viable.
  - C. psychologists accept all ideas until they are proven wrong.
  - D. psychologists need to be in doubt until an idea is proven correct.

2. Read the following statements:

- It emphasises on individuals' differences.
- It focuses on the purpose of thoughts and behaviour.

The school of thought in psychology identified from the given statements is

- A. humanism.
- B. structuralism.
- C. functionalism.
- D. behaviourism.

3. A group of people were exposed to bright lights at varying intervals. After each exposure, the people were asked to describe their experiences.

According to structuralism, this is done through

- A. introspection.
- B. psychoanalysis.
- C. perception tests.
- D. emotional analysis.

4. If a scientist tries to analyse your social life based on the behavioural perspective, the analysis would be based on

- A. the electrical activity in the brain.
- B. your thoughts and other mental processes.
- C. the people you interact with and your response to them.
- D. your unconscious motivations for your social interactions.

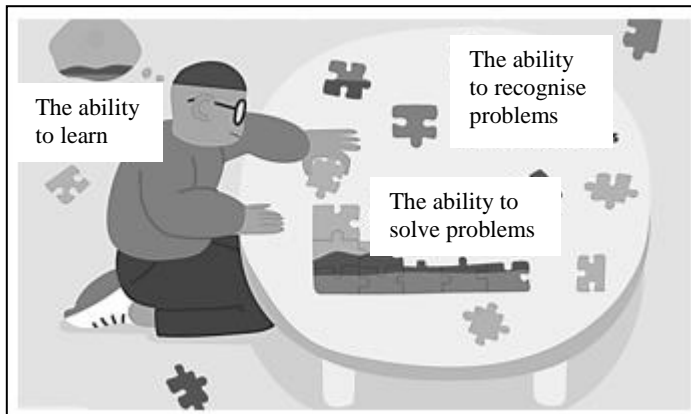
5. As a psychologist, Adnan notes the following aspects in his patients:

- Their memory retention
- The impact of brain injury on their thought processes
- Role of artificial intelligence in their information processing

Based on the given aspects, the psychological perspective that Adnan follows is

- A. humanism.
- B. cognitivism.
- C. behaviourism.
- D. psychoanalysis.

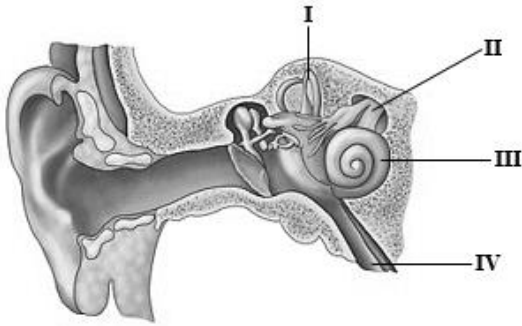
6. Which of the following areas of specialisation is depicted in the given picture?



- A. Social psychology  
B. Forensic psychology  
C. Educational psychology  
D. Environmental psychology
7. Which of the following is NOT the area of study in environmental psychology?
- A. Interactional processes among people  
B. Climate influence on human behaviour  
C. Housing schemes' effect on human behaviour  
D. Human behaviour in relation with noisy surroundings
8. Haya has completed her degree of Masters in social psychology. She is looking for a job and has given her resumé in a hospital.
- Based on her qualification, the department that is MOST suitable for Haya will be
- A. psychiatry.  
B. eco-psychology.  
C. human resources.  
D. spiritual counselling.
9. Forensic psychology helps to apply the knowledge of psychological theories to
- A. legal systems.  
B. drug treatments.  
C. cognitive approaches.  
D. physiological developments.
10. Industrial psychology has a wide scope in real life because it
- A. explains an organisation's economic growth.  
B. analyses how human behaviour impacts an organisation.  
C. studies memory, perception and learning of human beings.  
D. conducts research on the best practices for economic policy.

11. In contrast to perception, sensation is
- A. internal in nature.
  - B. an emotional process.
  - C. directly affected by stimulus.
  - D. dependent on past experiences.




Use the given diagram to answer Q.12 and Q.13.



12. In the given diagram, the auditory nerve is labelled as
- A. I.
  - B. II.
  - C. III.
  - D. IV.
13. In the given diagram, the cochlea is labelled as
- A. I.
  - B. II.
  - C. III.
  - D. IV.

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14. The logo that demonstrates Gestalt’s perception of law of continuity is

	
A	B
	
C	D

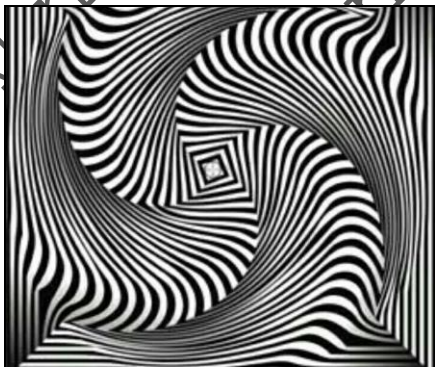
15. People suffering from monochromatic vision can see

- A. all colours.
- B. red and green colours only.
- C. blue and purple colours only.
- D. different shades of grey colour only.

16. Depth perception is the visual ability to perceive the world in

- A. one dimension.
- B. two dimensions.
- C. three dimensions.
- D. four dimensions.

17. The given image depicts the formation of



- A. illusions.
- B. reflection.
- C. perception.
- D. negative afterimage.

18. If a boy looks at the given dot and cross by closing his right eye and focuses on the cross by moving his head forward and backward, then the dot will vanish.



The given phenomenon happens because

- A. the coloured part of the eye surrounds the pupil.
  - B. light falls on a spot of the retina where there are no photoreceptors.
  - C. the pupil becomes enlarged to allow maximum light to enter the eye.
  - D. when light strikes the cornea; it bends the incoming light onto the lens.
19. Despite the presence of many people and noises at a party, we can easily identify the voice of our friend. This is due to the phenomenon of
- A. sensory stimulation.
  - B. selective attention.
  - C. aesthetic sense.
  - D. perception.
20. The statement that CORRECTLY describes the concept of absolute threshold is a/ an
- A. person humming a song.
  - B. artist working with green shades.
  - C. scientist measuring the light that enters the eye.
  - D. mother hearing the sound of her baby crying 20 feet away.
21. All the elements shown in the given picture are MAJORLY responsible for

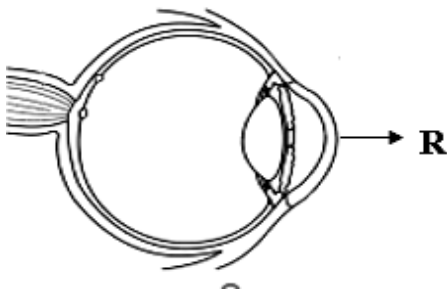


- A. illusion.
  - B. sensation.
  - C. perception.
  - D. experimentation.
22. The part of middle ear that sends amplified signals to the cochlea by vibrating is the
- A. incus.
  - B. stirrup.
  - C. hammer.
  - D. eardrum.

23. Asad visited a doctor to show his eye injury. After examination, the doctor told him that the pupil of his eye is damaged.

With reference to the given situation, Asad's eye will cause problems in

- A. adjusting to the thickness of the eye lens.
  - B. converting images into electrical impulses.
  - C. protecting the white outer covering of the eye.
  - D. controlling the amount of light that enters the eye.
24. In the given diagram, the part of eye labelled as 'R' represents the



- A. iris.
  - B. lens.
  - C. pupil.
  - D. cornea.
25. According to classical conditioning, the process of reducing the likelihood of a conditioned response by withholding conditioned and unconditioned stimulus is called
- A. spontaneous recovery.
  - B. reinforcement.
  - C. extinction.
  - D. repulsion.
26. According to one of the principles of learning, learning of behaviours that are satisfying and weakening of behaviours that are dissatisfying are related to the law of
- A. proximity.
  - B. similarity.
  - C. exercise.
  - D. effect.
27. The transfer of information from short-term memory to long-term memory MAINLY depends on
- A. attention.
  - B. rehearsal.
  - C. retrieval.
  - D. cognition.

28. XYZ internet provider finds out that 40 percent of their users delay in paying the bill. However, the company wants all the bills to be paid by the 10<sup>th</sup> of every month. The manager suggests that they should start giving out exciting gifts in a lucky draw to all the consumers who pay their bills on time.

The given example reflects the concept of

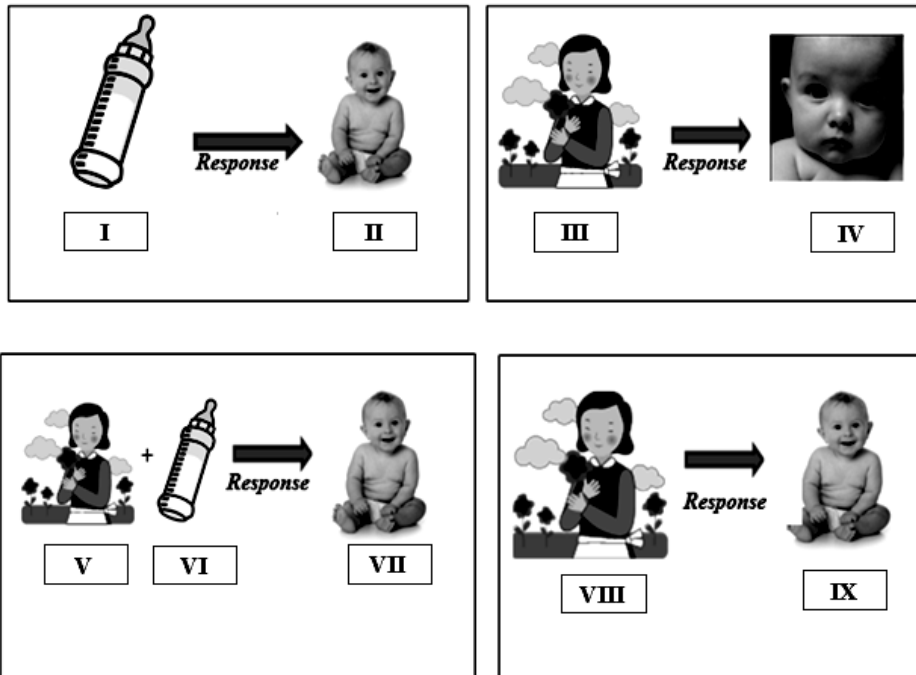
- A. positive punishment.
  - B. negative punishment.
  - C. positive reinforcement.
  - D. negative reinforcement.
29. A patient was discharged from the hospital whose treatment involved taking various pills at various times, changing their dressing regularly and doing exercises. However, at the time of discharge, he/ she understood the protocol to be followed at home, but he/ she was unable to do so.

The reason why the patient was unable to follow the doctor's instructions was due to her/ his inability to

- A. store the instructions.
  - B. encode the instructions.
  - C. retrieve the instructions.
  - D. interpret the instructions.
30. If a subject has been asked to reconstruct his/ her memory with the help of cues, then this phenomenon is called as
- A. recall.
  - B. retention.
  - C. relearning.
  - D. redintegration.
31. One of the symptoms of amnesia includes
- A. the delay in showing of emotions.
  - B. having issues in problem-solving skills.
  - C. having trouble forming coherent sentences.
  - D. the inability to recall old and specific information.
32. The process of forgetfulness can be due to the result of change in
- A. brain.
  - B. vision.
  - C. perception.
  - D. observation.



33. The unconditioned response and conditioned stimulus identified from the given pictures is



	Unconditioned Response	Conditioned Stimuli
A	II, VII	VIII
B		IX
C	VIII	I
D	I, V, VI	IV

34. A student is studying a group of subjects because he/ she is motivated and eager to learn about them. He/ she is likely to be more receptive to learning than the one who has been asked to take up the subjects because of societal pressure.

The law of learning applicable in the given situation is the law of

- A. effect.
- B. primacy.
- C. exercise.
- D. readiness.

35. An elderly person cannot recall the names of his/ her immediate family members and faces difficulty in using correct words to identify objects. She/ He tends to forget the events and conversations that takes place during family discussions.

The given symptoms reflect that the elderly person is suffering from

- A. amnesia.
- B. epilepsy.
- C. anorexia.
- D. Alzheimer's.

36. Asad got sick after eating a pack of pizza fries from a nearby cafe. He was not mindful that he was already sick and right after eating the fries, he started throwing up violently. He blamed the pizza fries for his sickness and now refuses to eat them at all.

According to classical conditioning, the unconditioned stimulus in the given situation is

- A. the cafe.
- B. pizza fries.
- C. throwing up violently.
- D. the decision to not eat fries again.

37. According to the law of association, the CORRECT example of contiguity would be that when we think of

- A. cake, we think of cookies, as both are sweet in nature.
- B. the brightness of the sun, we think of the coolness of the moon.
- C. breakfast, we think of milk as we usually have them since childhood.
- D. rain, we think of traffic congestion as both happen one after the other.

38. Asma's grandmother is healthy and lives in a peaceful environment. She has started forgetting things, specially events from the past.

One of the probable causes that could have led her to forget things is that she is

- A. becoming older.
- B. taking medicines.
- C. suffering from a trauma.
- D. living in a secluded environment.

39. Hassan always wears a baseball cap while playing baseball with his child. One day, he came home from work wearing the baseball cap. His child ran towards him so that he may play with him.

In the given scenario, the conditioned response is

- A. the child playing baseball.
- B. Hassan wearing the baseball cap.
- C. Hassan coming home from work.
- D. the child running towards his father.

40. Taha does his family's laundry every week as he feels good being appreciated by his mother in front of his family and friends.

The law of learning that is reflected in the given example is the law of

- A. effect.
- B. recency.
- C. intensity.
- D. habituation.

41. I see a snake, I get afraid and I begin to tremble simultaneously.

The theory that is APPLICABLE to the given statement is the

- A. Two-Factor Theory.
- B. James-Lange Theory.
- C. Cannon-Bard Theory.
- D. Piaget Cognitive Theory.

42. Subject X feels delighted when stuck in traffic as she feels she can listen to some good music, whereas Subject Y feels frustrated as he considers it a waste of time and energy.

The difference in the emotions of Subject X and Y is due to different

- A. sensory information to the brain.
- B. cognitive appraisal of the situation.
- C. biological responses to the situation.
- D. behavioural responses to the situation.

43. The MAJOR limitation of James-Lange Theory is that

- A. the physiological response can only be interpreted by the viewer.
- B. there can be no connection between biological actions and emotions.
- C. there can be multiple emotions associated with a singular physiological reaction.
- D. the stimulus can change the intensity of physiological reaction, thus the change in emotion.

44. Asad got admission in a reputable school. The school's physical environment was well managed; yet Asad did not adjust as the students at the school used to bully each other.

The factor that made Asad feel uncomfortable was the school's

- A. culture.
- B. reputation.
- C. management.
- D. infrastructure.

45. Shahida saw a shadow at night and is confused about how to react to the situation.

In the given situation, Shahida's physiological response would be the

- A. fight or flight response.
  - B. receiving of sensory information.
  - C. interpretation of the event as fearsome.
  - D. effect on her due to the time of the day.
46. Arham and her friends went in a forest to complete their research work on wild habitat. As night fell, the food provisions had ended and they had to remain in the forest for another day. Thus, they hunted an animal for food.

The factor that led Arham and her friends to meet their drive was

- A. hunger.
  - B. night-time.
  - C. wild habitat.
  - D. remaining work.
47. Which of the following examples CORRECTLY describes the perspective of biological motivation?
- A. Individual's response to thirst
  - B. Praising a child on his/her effort
  - C. Reading books to gain knowledge
  - D. Listening to music for entertainment

48. Tariq always takes the lead with his friends. Now, he is contesting in the upcoming elections because he wants to take charge in a government office.

The need highlighted in the given scenario is

- A. power.
  - B. intimacy.
  - C. association.
  - D. achievement.
49. Asifa was promised a new dress if she will clean her bedroom.

The approach that motivated Asifa to do the work is

- A. instinct.
- B. incentive.
- C. expectancy.
- D. drive reduction.

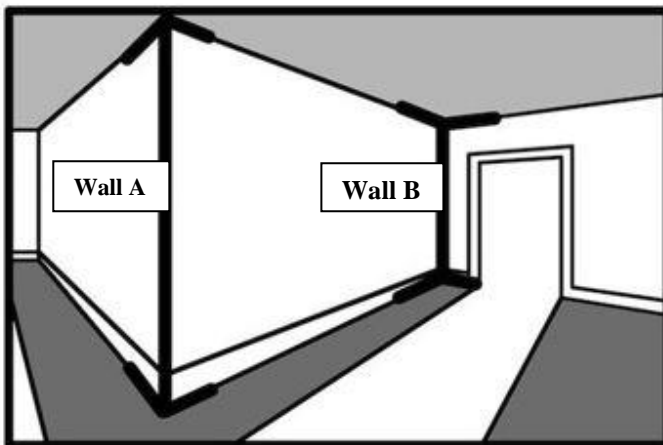
50. Aman at the age of 10 had been awarded the 'best student of the year' due to his diligence and hard work. When he went to receive the award, he felt his heart beating faster and his hands were sweating. Moreover, he had a big grin on his face.

In the given situation, the behavioural component of emotion will be

- A. Aman's age.
- B. Aman being awarded.
- C. Aman's heart beating faster.
- D. Aman having a grin on his face.

**ALTERNATE TO PRACTICAL (ATP: Questions 51-65)**

51. The given image can be used to perform the experiment of



- A. blind spot.
  - B. Muller-Lyer.
  - C. recall method.
  - D. negative afterimage.
52. Noreen is performing negative afterimage experiment in which she stared at a picture of primary colours for 20 seconds. Then, she removed her sight from the picture to a blank white paper.

According to the principle of negative afterimage, Noreen will see

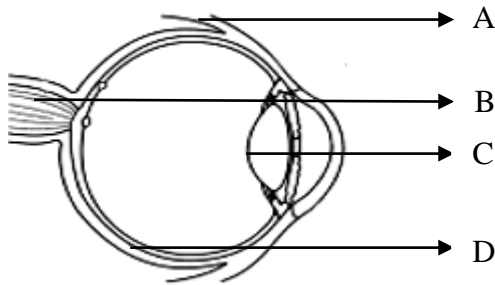
- A. blue lines only.
  - B. red, yellow and green circles.
  - C. the same image for a few seconds.
  - D. the same image but in complementary colours.
53. Seeing a negative afterimage is dependent on the
- A. size of the pupil.
  - B. position of the image.
  - C. perception of the object.
  - D. adaptation of photoreceptors.

PLEASE TURN OVER THE PAGE

54. Saima was jogging alone in a park when she saw a man standing at a corner. She got scared by that person and left the park immediately because she thought that he might rob her.

Saima's perception about the person might be based on all of the following factors EXCEPT

- A. her past experiences.
  - B. the park's environment.
  - C. the physical outlook of the person.
  - D. the mental capability of the person.
55. The part of an eye DIRECTLY responsible for the occurrence of a blind spot is labelled as



56. Consider the given image for a blind spot experiment.



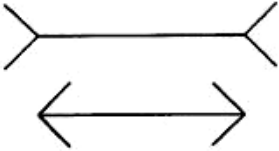
With reference to the given picture, the angle that will result in the occurrence of the blind spot is

A	B	C	D

57. A teacher showed the given two stars to a class and asked them to vote for the one which they would like to draw for their class board. Most of the class voted for II, but Asma was thinking about drawing I.



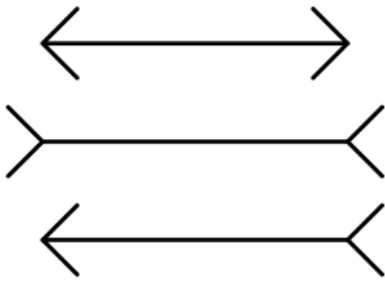
The effect of the group's opinion on Asma would be that she will MOST probably

- A. vote for I.
  - B. vote for II.
  - C. request the teacher to give more options.
  - D. ask one of her friends to change his/ her choice.
58. Observe the given picture of two lines:
- 
- At a glance, you will find both the lines unequal because of
- A. your position.
  - B. your eyesight.
  - C. the extra space on the paper.
  - D. the shape of the arrowheads.
59. Subject X has positive interactions with his manager and is usually willing to stay late when asked. But at times, due to the pressure of his co-workers, he has refused to stay late and has been found to speak negatively about the manager.

This behaviour of subject X is an example of

- A. conformity.
- B. aggression.
- C. obedience.
- D. pressure.

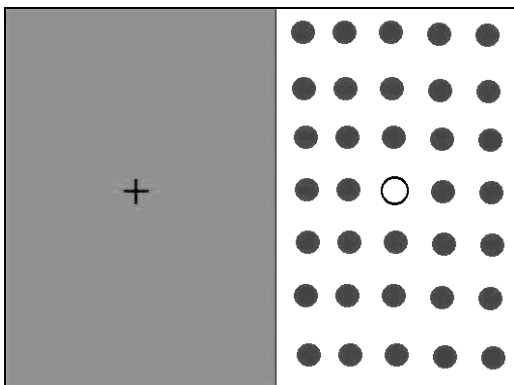
60. Consider the following image:



As per the Muller-Lyer theory, if the given three arrows were shown to a subject, then the subject will MOST LIKELY respond that

- A. the middle line is the longest amongst the three.
- B. all the three lines would be considered equal in length.
- C. the last line is longer due to variation in arrowheads on both the sides.
- D. lines with open arrowheads are larger than the line with the close arrowhead.

61. Look at the given picture and cover your left eye. Focus on the + sign and move closer. According to the theory of blind spot, the result will be that



- A. the + sign will disappear.
- B. the entire picture will appear grey.
- C. there would be a grey circle on the entire screen.
- D. the white circle will be replaced by a black circle.

62. Courier companies, while delivering packages, make sure that the instruction regarding the package is written clearly and the same is communicated verbally. Yet, there are times when the courier company delivers the wrong parcel at the wrong address or are not able to handle the package as per the instructions.

The courier company's actions in following instructions help them in avoiding the problem of

- A. memory retention.
- B. cognitive overload.
- C. retroactive interference.
- D. physiological malfunction.



63. Which of the following scenarios is an example of retroactive inhibition?

- A. Inability to recall the day of the week
- B. Referring to an old video player as a DVD player
- C. Confusing an old password with the new login-ID
- D. Calling a new colleague with an old colleague's name

64. An instructor gives his/ her students a list of terms for their psychology test and then IMMEDIATELY asks one of the students to recall the terms back to him/ her.

The BEST outcome of the test would be that the student will

- A. only remember the terms at the end of the list, as there was no delay in asking them.
- B. only remember the terms in the beginning, as there was no delay in asking them.
- C. be unable to recall any terms because there was insufficient time to encode them.
- D. only recall the terms that have some meaning(s) attached to them.

65. When different subjects were asked to come up with the name of a bird, it is likely that they would say a crow or sparrow than an ostrich.

The reason for the given problem is that the

- A. crow or sparrow are shorter words.
- B. crow and sparrow are smaller than an ostrich.
- C. subjects see crows and sparrows more often than ostriches.
- D. subjects are inspired by the crow and sparrow more than an ostrich.

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