

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS XI

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS (THEORY) 2023

Psychology Paper I

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes Marks: 50

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 50 only.
4. 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

5. If you want to change your answer, ERASE the first answer completely with a rubber, before blacking out a new circle.
6. DO NOT write anything in the answer grid. The computer only records what is in the circles.
7. You may use a scientific calculator if you wish.

1. Which of the following questions CORRECTLY identifies 'predict' as a goal of psychology?
 - A. What is he/ she doing?
 - B. Why is he/ she behaving like this?
 - C. What steps shall he/ she take to improve his/ her administrative skills?
 - D. How should he/ she behave if he/ she encounters any similar condition?

2. The psychologist who followed the structuralism school of thought is
 - A. John Dewey.
 - B. William James.
 - C. Wilhelm Wundt.
 - D. Thomas Hobbes.

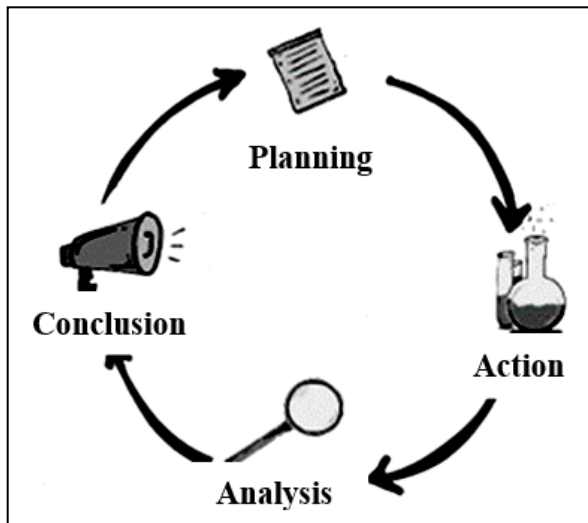
3. The statement that CORRECTLY describes psychoanalytic approach is that it
 - A. emphasises the influence of the unconscious mind on human behaviour.
 - B. focuses on breaking down mental processes into basic components.
 - C. ponders on an individual's free will and personal growth.
 - D. analyses mental processes of human beings.

4. According to clinical psychology, which of the given statements is the MOST appropriate example of abnormal behaviour?
 - A. A child needs something to bite all the time as he/ she is teething.
 - B. A person feels extremely excited after knowing he/ she has won a lottery.
 - C. A person checks for keys several times before and after leaving the house.
 - D. A student has sent several apologies to the teacher for making noise in the class.

5. To make systematic observations and draw conclusions about human behaviour in experimental psychology, psychologists rely on
 - A. speculation and common sense.
 - B. perception and experimentation.
 - C. generalisation and common sense.
 - D. controlled measurement and experimentation.

6. A community is facing the issue of unhygienic conditions of streets due to waste mismanagement. Because of this reason, parents do not send their children to play outside.
Which of the following branches of psychology is appropriate to deal with the given situation?
 - A. Child psychology
 - B. Abnormal psychology
 - C. Behavioural psychology
 - D. Environmental psychology

7. Which of the following terms can be used to define the given illustration?



- A. Culture
B. Research
C. Learning
D. Literature
8. Research is important in psychology because it helps students to do all of the following tasks EXCEPT to
- A. create bias towards a certain behaviour.
B. provide evidence to identify mental disorders.
C. analyse the behavioural pattern of an individual.
D. recommend solutions to the identified disorders.
9. The formulation of hypothesis may not always be necessary in the type of research, i.e.,
- A. qualitative.
B. quantitative.
C. mixed method.
D. action research.
10. In an experiment, a group of teachers decided to test the most effective teaching method other than the lecture method. They selected two classes; one was exposed to different teaching methods, whereas the other continued to learn through the lecture method.
- In the given situation, the control group will be the
- A. group of teachers.
B. different teaching methodologies.
C. class continued with lecture method.
D. class exposed to different teaching methods.

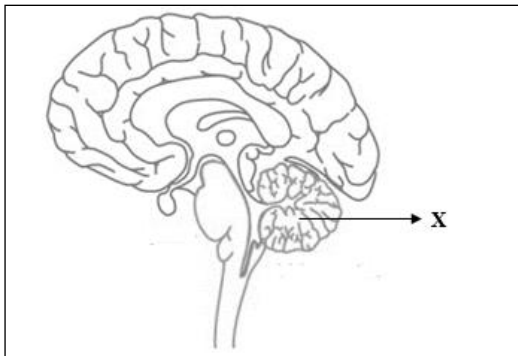
11. The limitation of using case study as a research method is that it
- A. provides generalised results to the wider population.
 - B. has closed-ended questions having a lower validity.
 - C. is extensive and time consuming.
 - D. creates unrealistic situations.
12. The strength of using the survey method in research is that it
- A. can be carried out by the researcher to acquire biased responses.
 - B. can be administered remotely via online, mobile devices etc.
 - C. develops confidence between a researcher and participants.
 - D. allows the researcher to collect the most relevant data only.
13. The research method that investigates existing relationships between variables without manipulating them is the
- A. observational method.
 - B. co-relation method.
 - C. case study method.
 - D. survey method.
14. Fehmida is a psychologist who wants to understand how technology is shaping the behaviour of pre-primary students.
- In the given situation, the BEST mode of research method that Fehmida can apply would be
- A. co-relation.
 - B. experimental.
 - C. observational.
 - D. survey method.
15. Which of the following is NOT a data collection method?
- A. Unstructured interview
 - B. Participant observation
 - C. Survey questionnaire
 - D. Research questions
16. Which of the following statements BEST describes the term, 'negative co-relation'?
- A. One variable does not have any effect on the other variable.
 - B. It is the condition in which the correlation coefficient is greater than 0.
 - C. The relationship between two variables tend to move in the same direction.
 - D. One variable increases and other variable decreases with the same magnitude.

17. Asifa's frontal lobe of the forebrain is damaged in an accident.

The effect of the injury on Asifa would be that she will suffer from

- A. swallowing problems.
- B. digestive problems.
- C. loss of movement.
- D. auditory effects.

18. Look at the given image.



The part of the hind brain labelled as 'X' is the

- A. pons.
 - B. medulla.
 - C. cerebellum.
 - D. spinal cord.
19. Midbrain is responsible for the movement of the part of the human body that is
- A. eye.
 - B. foot.
 - C. head.
 - D. hand.
20. Forebrain plays a central role in the processing of information related to all of the following EXCEPT
- A. voluntary motor activities.
 - B. complex cognitive activities.
 - C. sleep and wakefulness functions.
 - D. sensory and associative functions.
21. Due to an accident, an individual has begun to show/ exhibit slurred speech and there is lack of coordination between the arms and torso.
- The part of the individual's brain damaged in the accident would be the
- A. thalamus.
 - B. cerebrum.
 - C. cerebellum.
 - D. medulla oblongata.

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22. Which of the following statements can be CORRECTLY associated with sensation?

- A. It supports and protects organs and tissues of the human body.
- B. Muscles of the body help to move the sensory organs of the body.
- C. The digestive system digests food with the help of sensory organs.
- D. The nervous system receives input through an array of sense organs.

23. Saima put her hand on the steamer and turned it on. In some time, she sensed the air is hot. After a few seconds, she noticed that the air is getting hotter, but after a minute, she felt the hottest wave of air so she removed her hand from the steamer.

With reference to the given scenario, the moment of differential sensory threshold was when Saima

- A. sensed the hot air.
- B. felt the hottest wave of air.
- C. put her hand on the steamer.
- D. noticed that air was getting hotter.

24. The function of the Iris is to

- A. bend the light before it enters the eye for better vision.
- B. capture the light for the formation of an image.
- C. control the amount of light entering the eye.
- D. help in the detection object's colour.

25. Which of the following reasons cause nerve hearing impairment in humans?

- A. Cold and allergies.
- B. Aging and sudden loud noises
- C. Ear wax and fluid in the middle ear
- D. Malfunction of the ear drum and inner ear

26. The three bones of the middle ear are the

- A. fovea, incus and stapes
- B. cochlea, incus and fovea
- C. incus, stapes and malleus
- D. cochlea, malleus and incus

27. If you stare at a rose in a vase, then you may notice a different side of the rose. Your focus is not only sticking to the rose, you are also attending to its shape, size, colour and petals and all these are becoming a part of your focus one after the other.

The given situation describes the phenomenon of

- A. attention.
- B. distraction.
- C. perception.
- D. motivation.

28. Maria always scores high in her examinations. Everyone believes that she spends 6 to 8 hours on her studies, which is not the truth.

The given situation is an example of

- A. attention.
- B. sensation.
- C. perception.
- D. observation.

29. A subject perceives |||| |||| as 2 groups of 5 lines instead of 10 different lines.

This is according to the Gestalt principle of

- A. closure.
- B. similarity.
- C. proximity.
- D. continuity.

30. The process of gaining new knowledge and skills is called

- A. attitude.
- B. learning.
- C. behaviour.
- D. memorisation.

31. As per the law of readiness of learning, children are ready to perform a task correctly when they

- A. are physically prepared.
- B. have practiced it many times.
- C. are punished for their mistakes.
- D. know that they will be rewarded.

32. According to Thorndike's law of learning, the concept of trial and error can be understood as the

- A. process of learning by copying other beings.
- B. process of associating behaviour with stimulus.
- C. repetition of response tendency that lead to success.
- D. observation of someone else attempting the same problem.

33. Read the given condition.

Before conditioning

Unconditioned stimulus (food) → Unconditioned Response (salivation)

Conditioned stimulus (bell) → No response

During condition

Unconditioned stimulus (food) + Conditioned stimulus (bell) → **X**

According to Pavlov's experiment, 'X' would have

- A. no response.
- B. neutral response.
- C. conditioned response (salivation).
- D. unconditioned response (salivation).

34. Which of the following options CORRECTLY differentiates between operant and classical conditioning theory?

	Operant Conditioning	Classical Conditioning
A	It associates a voluntary behaviour and a consequence.	It associates an involuntary response and a stimulus.
B	The learner associates himself/ herself with some sort of naturally occurring event.	The learner is rewarded with incentives.
C	The role of the learner is passive.	The role of the learner is active.
D	It is known as respondent conditioning.	It is known as instrumental conditioning.

35. The ability that is NOT associated with the concept of memory is

- A. store.
- B. recall.
- C. retain.
- D. reflection.

36. Sonia wants to participate in a television programme, but she saw the contact number of the programme on the screen only once and, therefore, could not save it. She keeps repeating the contact number to dial it before the programme ends.

By repeating the number, she is trying to transfer it from the

- A. sensory memory to long-term memory.
 - B. long-term memory to sensory memory.
 - C. sensory memory to short-term memory.
 - D. short term memory to long-term memory.
37. The memory type that has a large capacity to store information for a brief interval of time is called as a
- A. processing memory.
 - B. short-term memory.
 - C. long-term memory.
 - D. sensory memory.
38. Which of the following information would be MORE easier to recall?
- A. LSYUTE.
 - B. XXYZXX.
 - C. 4927687839.
 - D. 9628475804.
39. Read the following causes of a problem.
- Stress
 - Lack of sleep
 - Underactive thyroid
- Based on these causes, the problem identified is
- A. forgetfulness.
 - B. eating disorder.
 - C. colour deficiency.
 - D. hearing impairment.

40. Given are the symptoms of forgetfulness.

- Memory loss
- Poor judgment
- Neurodegeneration
- Language deterioration

Based on the given symptoms, the disorder can be identified as

- A. retrograde amnesia.
- B. Alzheimer's disease.
- C. anterograde amnesia.
- D. Wernike-Korsakoffs' psychosis.

41. Consider the following factors that affect behaviours.

- I. Environment
- II. Heredity
- III. Physiological needs
- IV. Hormonal imbalance

The factor(s) that MAINLY trigger(s) animal behaviour is/ are

- A. II only.
- B. IV only.
- C. I and III.
- D. II and IV.

42. The statement that BEST describes the term, 'motive' is that it

- A. forces the organism to eliminate imbalance.
- B. is a physiological requirement of an individual.
- C. satisfy innate psychological tendencies of human beings.
- D. arouses and guides an individual to achieve his/ her goal.

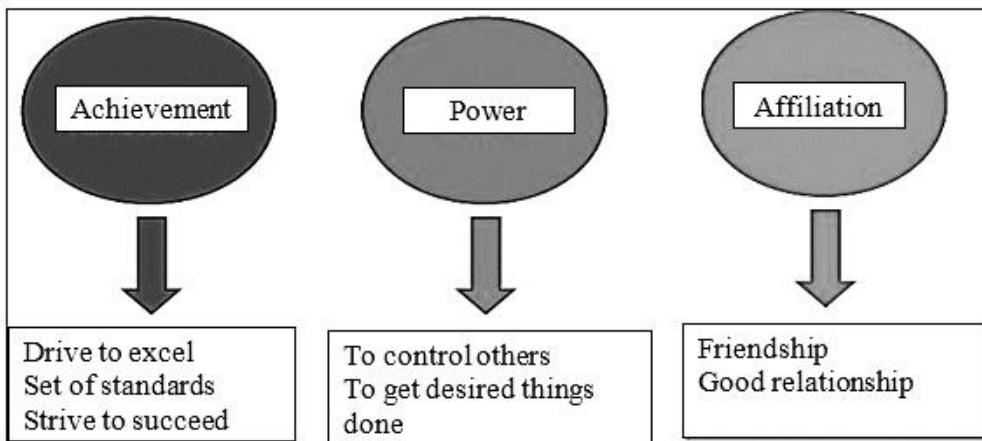
43. Need is different from motives because need is

- A. an action taken to fulfil human desires.
- B. within a person and may not require external stimuli.
- C. primarily driven by social and psychological mechanisms.
- D. a specific motivational element that directs the human drive.

44. Which of the following options CORRECTLY differentiates between need and drive?

	Need	Drive
A	It is the requirement that has to be fulfilled.	It creates a state of stimulation.
B	It keeps us motivated and working.	It is biological, emotional and social.
C	It is regulated by homeostatic mechanism.	It is a state of deficiency.
D	It increases autonomic activities.	It is created when there is a physiological imbalance.

45. Look at the given illustration of a theory.



The psychologist who presented the given theory is

- A. Maslow.
- B. McClelland.
- C. James-Lange.
- D. Cannon-Bard.

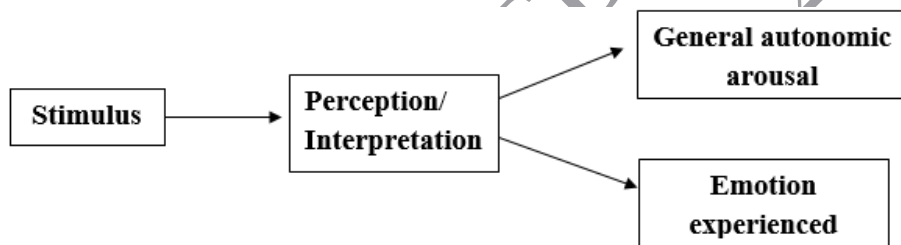
46. The emotion portrayed in the given image is



- A. happiness.
- B. sadness.
- C. surprise.
- D. disgust.

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47. Which of the following are the physical components of emotions?
- A. Opinions, anger and opportunities
 - B. Heart rate, anger and disappointment
 - C. Pleasure, displeasure and pupil dilation
 - D. Heart rate, respiration and pupil dilation
48. The component of emotion that emphasises on the importance of thoughts, beliefs and expectations is
- A. cognitive.
 - B. behavioural.
 - C. physiological.
 - D. subjective experience.
49. Look at the given diagram.



The given diagram portrays one of the emotional theories of

- A. McClelland.
 - B. Cannon Bard.
 - C. James-Lange.
 - D. Schachter Singer.
50. Isha was walking in the forest and she saw a snake. Her heartbeat increased, she began to sweat and her blood pressure also rose which clearly indicated that she was afraid.
- The given situation reflects the theory of
- A. Kohlberg.
 - B. James-Lange.
 - C. Cannon Bard.
 - D. Schachter Singer.

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