



# Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

## REVISION SHEET

**SUBJECT: PSYCHOLOGY**

**CLASS-XI**

**TERM 2**

### **Chapter: 1 What is psychology.**

1. Assertion (A): Sports psychology applies psychological principles to improve sports performance by enhancing their motivation.
2. Reason (R): Sports psychology is an old field but is not getting acceptance in Asian countries

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

2. Assertion (A): Psychology was once defined as a science of mind.

Reason (R): Mind cannot exist without brain but mind is a separate entity

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

3. What is Gestalt psychology?

4. Describe humanistic perspective on human behaviour.

5. Discuss organizational psychology in brief.

6. How basic psychology is different from applied psychology?

7. How is psychology used in everyday life? Discuss.

8. What do you understand by the term 'Introspection'?

9. Discuss four areas where psychologists work. Explain them in brief.

10. Differentiate between clinical psychologists, psychiatrist and counselling psychologist
11. Give a brief account of the evolution of psychology in India
12. Explain main fields of specialization in psychology

### **Chapter: 2 Methods of enquiry in psychology**

1. Sonakshi, a researcher hypothesises that boys have fights with the finger paints more than girls do. She tests her hypothesis by casually watching the finger painting table for three days of nursery school. What method is she using?

- (a) Field experiment
- (b) Case study
- (c) Informal survey
- (d) Naturalistic observation

2. What is variable? Discuss different types of variables.
3. What is correlation method?
4. Differentiate between structured and unstructured interview
5. Point out the advantages and disadvantages of survey method.
6. Define reliability. What are its two types? Explain in brief.
7. Distinguish between speed and power tests.
8. Differentiate between naturalistic and controlled observations.
9. Explain different types of data collected in psychology for research purpose.

### **Chapter: 3 Human Development**

1. During prenatal stage the newborn is helpless and par-asite. (T/F)
2. Adolescence is a time of search for identity. (T/F)
3. Write in detail about the ecological model for the development of children.
4. Discuss the Bronfenbrenner's contextual view of development. What is teratogene? Describe the effects of teratogens on prenatal development.
5. What is chromosystem? How it is different from mesosystem and exosystem?
6. Describe with examples maturation and development
7. Discuss some emotional processes that influence development.



8. Discuss duties of family members towards olds
9. What is Attachment? How it facilitates child's healthy development? Give experimental evidence.

#### **Chapter: 4 Sensory, Attentional and Perceptual processes**

1 Perception of figure and ground results from

- (a) Experience
- (b) Nervous system structure
- (c) Trial and error
- (d) Sensation pattern

2. A famous Bollywood film star loves high speed while car driving. We all know that speed thrills but may kill. A researcher is studying the relationship between speed of car and the presence of people.

- (a) Identify the independent variable.
- (b) Identify the dependent variable.

3. Write the theories of selective attention.

4. Discuss

- a. Filter theory of attention
- b. Filter attenuation theory of attention
- c. Multi mode theory of attention

5. Discuss monocular cue of perception

6. Discuss main processing approaches in perception

7. Discuss socio-cultural influences on perception.

#### **Chapter: 5 Learning**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ in classical conditioning is the process of presenting the conditioned stimulus alone without the unconditioned stimulus for a number of trials.

2. An increase in the magnitude of a conditioned response after a period of time with no explicit training is known as \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is reinforcement? Differentiate among positive and negative reinforcers and punishment.

4. Discuss the various schedules of reinforcement.

5. Differentiate between Classical and Operant conditioning.

6. Distinguish between extinction and spontaneous recovery.

7. What is verbal learning? Discuss its main features.

8. Discuss the determiners that influence the course of verbal learning.
9. Discuss general determinants of learning. Discuss factors which facilitate learning.

## **Chapter: 6 Human Memory**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ memory helps us remember the meaning of non-violence or remember that  $2+6=8$ .
  - (a) Declarative memory
  - (b) Semantic memory
  - (c) Procedural memory
  - (d) Episodic memory
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the temporary or long term loss of material that was learnt earlier.
  - (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
3. Assertion (A): According to interference theory of forgetting, forgetting is caused due to the intervening task which occurs between original task and its recall.  
Reason (R): The intervening task weakens the memory trace.
4. Assertion (A): All the information pertaining to facts, names, dates, etc. are called declarative memory.  
Reason (R): Facts retained in this memory are amenable to verbal descriptions.
5. What is semantic memory?
6. Give a detailed introduction of the levels of processing, according to Craik and Lockhart?
7. Describe the kinds of control process proposed by the Stage Model?
8. What are mnemonics? Suggest a plan to improve your own memory.

## **Chapter: 7 Thinking**

1. Choose the correct sequence of the language stages.
  - (i) Cooing
  - (ii) Telegraphic
  - (iii) Echolalia
  - (iv) Holophrases
  - (v) Crying
  - (vi) Babbling
  - (a) (v), (i), (vi), (iii), (iv) and (ii)
  - (b) (i), (v), (iii), (vi), (iv) and (ii)
  - (c) (i), (ii), (iii), (v), (iv) and (vi)
  - (d) (ii), (i), (v), (iii), (iv) and (vi)



2. According to \_\_\_\_\_ children are born with universal grammar.

- (a) B.F. Skinner
- (b) Noam Chomsky
- (c) Jean Piaget
- (d) Benjamin Lee Whorf

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the base of all cognitive activities.

Read the following statements-Assertion (A) and Reason (R), and select the correct alternative in each case:

- (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

4. Assertion (A): Children have remarkable ability to create mental representation of the world in the form of language.

Reason (R): Reasoning and problem solving are the ways of manipulating the ideas.

5. Assertion (A): Divergent thinking shows in creative tasks.

Reason (R): Convergent thinking shows in IQ tests.

6. What is analogy?

7. What are the three basic characteristics of language?

8. What is problem solving? Identify obstacles that one may encounter in problem solving

9. What are the building blocks of thought? Explain the stages of creative thinking.

## **Chapter: 8 Motivation & Emotion**

1. Motivation is best understood as a state that:

- (a) Reduces a drive
- (b) Aims at satisfying a biological need
- (c) Energises an organism to act
- (d) Energises and directs behaviour

2. Which of the following is a characteristic of self-actualized person?

- (a) Open to novelty
- (b) Accept themselves and others as they are
- (c) Perceive reality efficiently and tolerate uncertainty
- (d) All of the above

3. Simultaneous existence of multiple wishes and needs characterizes \_\_\_\_\_.

Read the following statements-Assertion (A) and Reason (R), and select the correct alternative in each case:

- (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

4. Assertion (A): Individuals take high risk in Bungee Jumping.

Reason (R): Intrinsic motivation is the desire to be effective and to perform behaviour for its own sake.

5. Assertion (A): Anger is not a reflex, rather it is a result of our thinking.

Reason (R): Neither is it automatic nor uncontrollable and caused by others, but it is a self-induced choice that an individual makes.

6. Suggest any two tips to manage negative emotion.

7. Define a need. What are the different types of need according to Maslow?

8. How are culture and emotional labelling related to each other?

9. How do the needs for achievement, affiliation, and power influence the behaviour of adolescents? Explain with examples.