

ANSWER KEYFIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION JUNE 2022

PART-I/II/III

SUBJECT: PSYCHOLOGYCODE NO: FY 33VERSION: D60 SCORES2 HOURS

| Qn. No | Sub Qns | Answer Key/Value Points | Score | Total Score |
|--------|---------|---|--------|-------------|
| 1 | | Pituitary | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | | Deductive | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | | Case study | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | | Need | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | | Retina. | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | | Encoding | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | | Tolman | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | | Wundt | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | | Micro system | 1 | 1 |
| 10. | | Conditioning is the simplest kind of learning. Two types of conditioning are classical conditioning and operant conditioning. | 2 | 2 |
| 11 | | Soma, nucleus, dendrites, axon, terminal buttons (Any two parts) | 1 1 | 2 |

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|--------|---------|--|--------|-------------|
| 12 | | Observations done in natural or real life situation setting is called naturalistic observation. | 2 | 2 |
| 13 | | Psychology is defined formally as a science which studies mental processes experiences and behaviour in different contexts | 2 | 2 |
| 14 | | Declarative, Procedural, Episodic Semantic, flash bulb, Autobiographical, Implicit. (Any two types of long term memory) | 1 1 | 2 |
| 15 | | refers to the process of adjusting to bright light after exposure to dim light. | 2 | 2 |
| 16 | | Mental set Lack of motivation. | 1 1 | 2 |

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|--------|---------|--|-------------|-------------|
| 17 | | Teratogens are environmental agents that cause deviations in normal development that can lead to serious abnormalities or death. | 2 | 2 |
| 18 | | a) Need for affiliation. b) Need for power c) Need for Achievement. (Any two motives) | 1 1 | 2. |
| 19. | | a) Personality traits of optimism, hopefulness and happiness. b) Finding positive meaning in dire circumstances. c) Having quality connections with others. d) Being engaged in work e) A faith that embodies social support, purpose and hope. f) positive interpretation of most daily events (Write any three ways) | 1 1 1 | 3. |

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|--------|---------|---|-------------|-------------|
| 20 | | a) clinical psychologists b) Counselling psychologists c) Community psychologists d) School psychologists e) Organisational psychologists. (Explain any three areas) | 1 1 1 | 3 |
| 21. | | External factors - size, intensity, motion, brightness. Internal factors - motivational factors, cognitive factors. (Any three factors) | 1 1 1 | 3. |
| 22. | | Explain frontal lobe. Temporal lobe Occipital lobe | 1 1 1 | 3. |
| 23. | | a) description. b) prediction. c) explanation. d) application. e) control (Explain any three goals) | 1 1 1 | 3. |

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|--------|---------|---|----------------------------|-------------|
| 24. | | Explain a) paired associate learning b) Serial learning. c) Free recall | 1 1 1 | 3. |
| 25. | | Explain Sensory memory Short-term memory Long-term memory | 1 1 1 | 3. |
| 26. | | Explain any four laws ^{principles} of perceptual organisation. a) principle of proximity b) principle of similarity c) principle of continuity d) principle of smallness e) principle of symmetry f) principle of surroundedness. g) principle of closure. | 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 4 |
| 27 | | Explain a) conceptualising a problem. b) Collecting data. c) Drawing conclusions d) Revising research conclusions. | 1 1 1 1 | 4 |

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| 28 | | <p>Explaining classical conditioning experiment- mentioning CS, CR, UCS, UR.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Determinants of classical conditioning.</p> | 4 | 4 |
| 29. | | <p>1) Mnemonics using images.</p> <p>a) key word method</p> <p>b) Method of loci</p> <p>2) Mnemonics using organisation.</p> <p>a) chunking.</p> <p>b) First-letter technique.</p> <p>3) Engage in deep level processing</p> <p>4) Minimise Interference.</p> <p>5) Give yourself enough retrieval cues.</p> <p>6) PQRS</p> <p>(Any four strategies to improve memory)</p> | 1 1 1 1 | 4 |
| 30. | | <p>a) Preparation</p> <p>b) Incubation</p> <p>c) Illumination</p> <p>d) Verification</p> <p>} Naming and explanation.</p> | 1 1 1 1 | 4 |

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|--------|---------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 31. | | Drawing the picture of hierarchy of needs Explain a) physiological needs. b) safety needs c) belongingness needs d) Esteem needs e) self actualization needs. | 2 2 | 4 |
| 32. | | Explain a) Delinquency. b) Substance abuse c) Eating disorders | 2 2 2 | 6 |
| 33. | | Explain any six branches. a) Cognitive psychology b) Biological psychology c) Neuro psychology d) Developmental psychology e) Social psychology f) Cross cultural psychology g) Environmental psychology h) Health psychology i) Clinical and counselling psychology. | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 6 |

