

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS XI

ALTERNATE TO PRACTICAL (ATP)

MODEL EXAMINATION PAPER 2021

Psychology Paper III

Time: 25 minutes Marks: 15

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 15 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 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	1 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
	2 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
	3 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
	4 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> 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. When asked to repeat a measurement exercise multiple times, the subject in the Muller-Lyer experiment feels that it
 - A. is an useless effort.
 - B. makes the task more difficult.
 - C. is to make him/ her comfortable.
 - D. helps in the memorisation of the measurement.
2. In order to measure a subject's blind spot area of the right eye, the dependent variable will be the
 - A. side of the eye used.
 - B. direction of the moving spot.
 - C. visual angle made with the point of rest.
 - D. points of disappearance and reappearance.
3. The Muller-Lyer experiment is based on the Gestalt principles of depth cues and
 - A. closure.
 - B. similarity.
 - C. proximity.
 - D. continuity.
4. It is usually advised that during investigation, people should be asked questions independently rather than in a group.

This is to make sure that the people have

 - A. not conformed to others' opinions.
 - B. not used their previous experiences.
 - C. given generalised opinion of the incident.
 - D. spoken about the different angles of the incident.
5. Why is the blind spot not experienced in ones' daily life?
 - A. It is only found in people with short sightedness.
 - B. The blind spot of one eye is covered by the other eye.
 - C. It is dependent on the availability of light on the object.
 - D. The blind spot is only experienced when one is conscious about it.

6. Which of the following is an example of proactive inhibition?

	First Part	Second Part	Third Part	Results
A	Learnt a paragraph	Rest	Recall of the paragraph	Good
B	Rest	Learnt a poem	Recall of the poem	Good
C	Learnt a paragraph	Learnt a poem	Successive recall of the poem and paragraph	The recall of the poem was good, whereas the recall of the paragraph had errors
D	Learnt a paragraph	Learnt a poem	Successive recall of the poem and paragraph	The recall of the paragraph was good, whereas the recall of the poem had errors

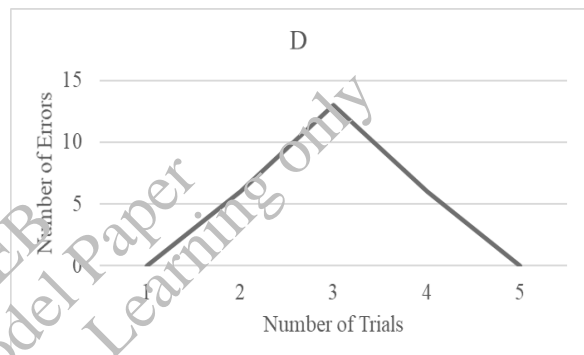
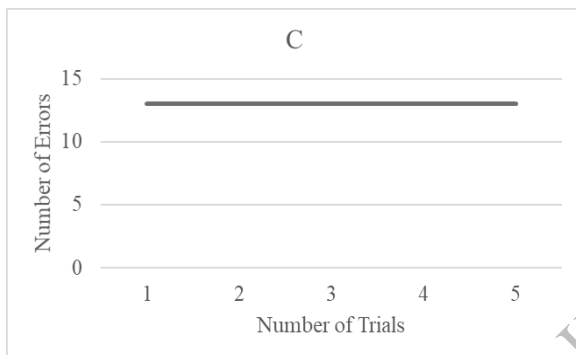
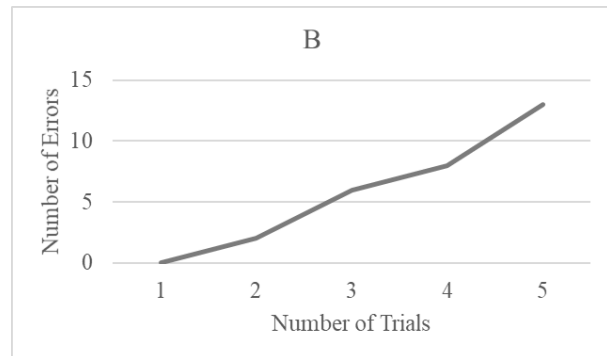
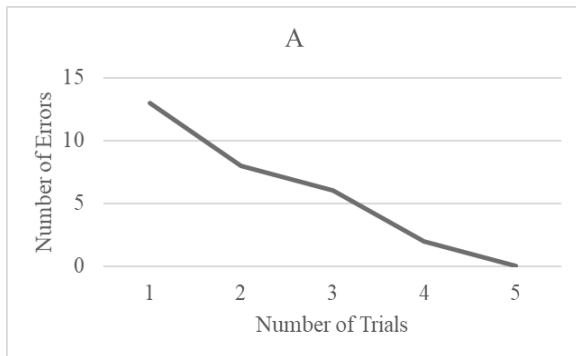
7. In the experiment regarding the recall of sensible and nonsensible words, the independent variable will be the
- subject's age.
 - accuracy of recall.
 - time given to learn the words.
 - sensible and non-sensible words.
8. A subject was asked to learn 12 sensible words and reproduce them; he/ she was able to do it in 4 trials. After rest, the subject was asked to learn 12 non-sensible words and reproduce them which he/ she was able to do after 9 trials.

This was due to the reason that the subject was

- unable to form association with the non-sensible words.
- already tired after learning the list of sensible words.
- purposely trying to delay the time of the experiment.
- not aware of the reason for learning these words.

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9. In terms of problem solving, which of the following is the CORRECT graph?



10. A subject has been given a puzzle to solve. The more he/ she does it, the more is the chance of a/ an

- A. increase in the complexity of the puzzle.
- B. increase in the anxiety of the subject.
- C. lower level of concentration.
- D. shorter time for completion.

11. Which of the following is an example of the heuristic approach in problem solving?

- A. Using google map to find directions when stuck in a traffic jam.
- B. Downloading a recipe from YouTube on how to cook something different.
- C. We need to take two rights and one left in order to reach home from school.
- D. As there is a Mc Donald's near each shopping mall, we will find one at the Big Ben Mall.

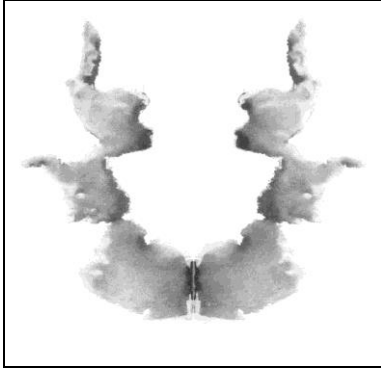
12. The given card in Thematic Apperception Test helps to determine



- A. social prejudices.
 - B. fear of an attack or of an intruder.
 - C. feelings and attitudes towards relationships.
 - D. aggression, impulsive control and depression.
13. Rorschach's Ink Blot Projective test is designed to measure
- A. unconscious intentions.
 - B. conscious desires.
 - C. dreams.
 - D. needs.
14. The test based on the assumption that people's stories help determine their needs and self-perception is
- A. Asch Card Test.
 - B. Rorschach Inkblot test.
 - C. Thematic Apperception Test.
 - D. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.

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15. Observe the given inkblot card.



Subjects USUALLY associate the given card with

- A. authority.
- B. femininity.
- C. depression.
- D. pessimism.

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END OF PAPER

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