

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS XI

Psychology Paper I

Time: 45 minutes Marks: 30

Note: The MCQs in this model paper can also be used as examples and for practice for Annual and Re-sit Examinations 2022.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read each question carefully.
2. The MCQs in this model paper can be used as examples and for practice for Annual and Re-sit examinations 2022.
3. Answer the questions on the separate answer sheet provided. DO NOT write your answers on the question paper.
4. There are 100 answer numbers on the answer sheet. Use answer numbers 1 to 30 only.
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 <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

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. You may use a scientific calculator if you wish.

Note: The MCQs in this model paper can be used as examples and for practice for Annual and Re-sit examinations 2022.

1. The area of specialisation to study the ways through which cancer patients deal with stress is
 - A. clinical psychology.
 - B. cognitive psychology.
 - C. abnormal psychology.
 - D. industrial psychology.
2. Read the given research question:

'How do individuals graduating from college persist in attaining difficult goals in their practical lives?'

The areas of psychology that can study the given research question are
 - A. cognition and emotions.
 - B. motivation and emotions.
 - C. behaviour and physiology.
 - D. physiology and environment.
3. According to behaviourism, the subject matter of psychology as a science is
 - A. observable behaviour.
 - B. the unconscious mind.
 - C. the structure of the mind.
 - D. feelings behind any behaviour.
4. The founder of the behaviourist approach believed psychology to be a science only in the case when the
 - A. data is open to interpretation.
 - B. subjects provide their introspection.
 - C. data is available for public inspection.
 - D. subjects are consciously aware of mental elements.
5. The theory of functionalism focuses on
 - A. mental states.
 - B. mental processes.
 - C. structure of consciousness.
 - D. memory, attention and sensation.
6. The FOUR main goals of psychological research are description,
 - A. explanation, control and validity.
 - B. experimentation, prediction and control.
 - C. prediction, assessment and manipulation.
 - D. explanation, assessment and manipulation.

7. In an experiment on the effects of motivation on performance, variables such as **age, gender and academic background** may have an impact on the results.

In the given situation, the variables mentioned in **bold** are called

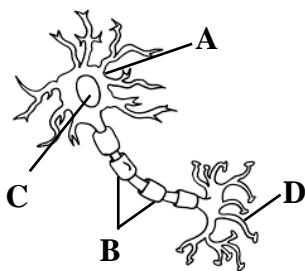
- A. mediating variables.
 - B. continuous variables.
 - C. extraneous variables.
 - D. intervening variables.
8. A researcher wishes to understand the influence of playing educational games on cellular phones on children's critical thinking skills.

Which of the following research methods is MOST suitable to test the given phenomenon?

- A. Correlation and survey
 - B. Exploratory and case study
 - C. Descriptive and observation
 - D. Experimentation and observation
9. In an experiment, the factor that is introduced to measure its effects serves as a/ an
- A. control variable.
 - B. dependent variable.
 - C. extraneous variable.
 - D. independent variable.
10. A researcher conducted a study to explore the effects of eating breakfast on the learning capacity of students. The study revealed that students who had eaten breakfast performed better than those who had not.

In the given example, the control group is the one in which students

- A. consumed breakfast.
 - B. did not consume breakfast.
 - C. had their learning capacity increased.
 - D. had their learning capacity decreased.
11. In the given nerve cell, the CORRECT labelling for the axon is



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12. The medulla oblongata is responsible for controlling the
- A. appetite and emotions.
 - B. heartbeat and muscle contraction.
 - C. muscular coordination and memory.
 - D. muscular contraction and eyeball movement.
13. The word MOST closely associated with the function of the cerebellum is
- A. thinking.
 - B. emotions.
 - C. emergency.
 - D. coordination.
14. Taha, a healthy young man, was kept in a completely dark room for a few hours and was gradually exposed to a spot of light.
- He was unable to detect the spot of light immediately because
- A. of his weak auditory receptors.
 - B. he was not focusing on the source of light.
 - C. of inadequate stimulus to his receptor system.
 - D. he was not expecting a change in the environment.
15. Before light falls on the retina, it passes through the
- A. cornea, pupil and lens.
 - B. cornea, sclera and lens.
 - C. pupil, lens and optic nerve.
 - D. cornea, pupil and optic nerve.
16. Which of the following parts of the human eye controls the amount of light that enters the eye by opening and closing of the pupil?
- A. Iris
 - B. Retina
 - C. Cornea
 - D. Optic nerve
17. Hyder is trying to concentrate on reading a novel in a park. Every now and then, he gets distracted because of the children playing around him.
- To bring his attention back towards reading the novel, Hyder must
- A. face the children.
 - B. scold the children.
 - C. ignore the children.
 - D. play with the children.

18. Ahmer and Almas both are shown a colour spectrum. Almas was able to identify all the colours except the shades of green, whereas Ahmer was unable to identify the shades of red in the spectrum.

In light of the given situation of vision deficiency, both the subjects are suffering from

- A. monochromatic deficiency.
- B. dichromatic deficiency.
- C. trichromatic deficiency.
- D. tetrachromatic deficiency.

19. When a child solves a problem correctly, he/ she feels encouraged to solve more problems. But, if he/ she is not encouraged, he/ she does not make any subsequent attempt(s) at solving the problem.

Which of the following laws of Thorndike BEST describes the given situation?

- A. Law of effect
- B. Law of exercise
- C. Law of readiness
- D. Law of similarity

20. When the light went green at a traffic signal, the car in front of Haniya did not move. The car only moved when Haniya blasted the horn of her car.

In the given situation, the negative reinforcement is identified to be the

- A. blasting of the car horn.
- B. traffic light going green.
- C. car moving out of the way.
- D. car not moving out of the way.

21. Reinforcement in operant conditioning is MOST effective when it is

- A. stimulus contingent.
- B. response contingent.
- C. neutral stimulus-conditioned contingent.
- D. conditioned stimulus-unconditioned contingent.

22. According to the models of memory, the transformation of incoming information into usable form will fall under the stage of

- A. storage.
- B. retrieval.
- C. encoding.
- D. organisation.

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23. According to Miller, which of the following characteristics is TRUE for short-term memory?

	Number of Items to be Stored	Storage Time
A	5 to 9 items	0 to 30 seconds
B	7 to 12 items	0 to 30 seconds
C	8 to 12 items	5 to 15 seconds
D	3 to 4 items	1 minute

24. Attempting an exam, where the questions are based on factual general knowledge, is an example of

- A. recall.
- B. relearn.
- C. recognition.
- D. reintegration.

25. For almost 4 months, Tahir regularly attended Chinese language classes. He used to daily practice lessons with his teacher and class fellows. However, because of the sudden transference of his father, he had to move to another city. It has been a year since he practiced the language. As a result, his Chinese is not as good as it once was.

Which of the following reasons is identified to have caused Tahir to gradually forget the language?

- A. Decay
- B. Recall
- C. Rehearsal
- D. Suppression

26. When one plays tennis against an equal opponent, he/ she wins and loses a few points respectively. The focus narrows down, distractions fade away and the person finds themselves fully invested in the task at hand. The challenge one is facing, becomes manageable. Victory is not guaranteed, but it is possible.

The given scenario demonstrates

- A. attitude.
- B. emotions.
- C. cognition.
- D. motivation.

27. The instinct theory of motivation suggests that behavioural patterns are

- A. fixed and inborn.
- B. fixed and learned.
- C. learned and aroused.
- D. variable and biological.

28. After running a marathon, Aftab quickly grabbed a water bottle and drank all of it.

The type of drive that was satisfied by Aftab was

- A. primary.
- B. learned.
- C. extrinsic.
- D. secondary.

29. To utilise Maryam's skills, her supervisor, Samira, charged her to work independently on projects best suited to her capabilities. Maryam feels satisfied with the given tasks and her efforts are recognised by Samira as it helps her in monitoring Maryam's progress.

In the given situation, Samira's method of managing Maryam fulfils Maryam's need for

- A. power.
- B. appraisal.
- C. affiliation.
- D. achievement.

30. Akram expects people to bow their heads when speaking to him and immediately follow the instructions he gives to them.

The motive behind the given expectation is Akram's need for

- A. power.
- B. respect.
- C. affiliation.
- D. aggression.

Please use this page for rough work

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