

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
CLASS XII
MODEL EXAMINATION PAPER 2023 AND ONWARDS
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) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (D)	1 (A) (B) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (D)
	2 (A) (B) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (D)
	3 (A) (B) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (D)
	4 (A) (B) <input checked="" 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. The field of psychology that studies physical, perceptual, cognitive and psycho-social changes across a human's or animal's life span is known as
 - A. cognitive psychology.
 - B. behavioural psychology.
 - C. revolutionary psychology.
 - D. developmental psychology.

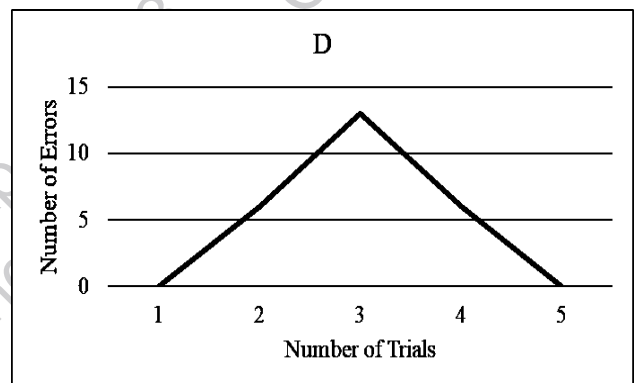
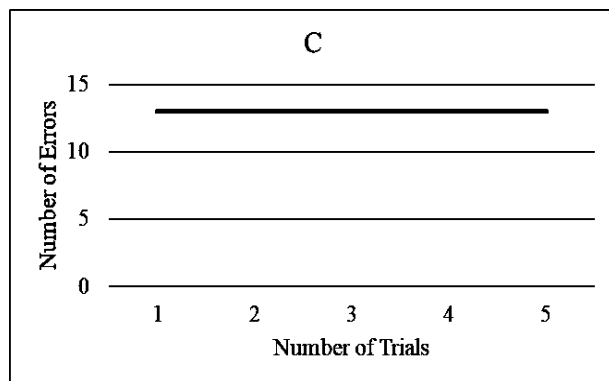
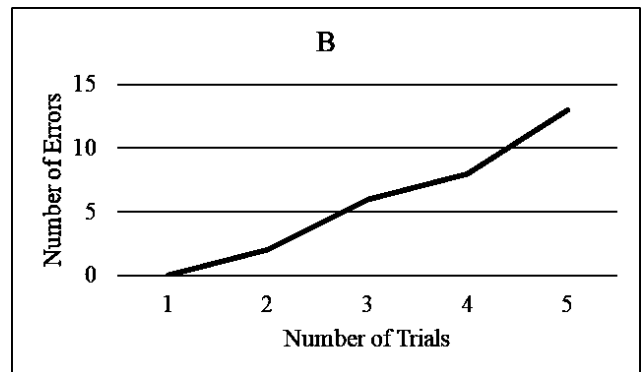
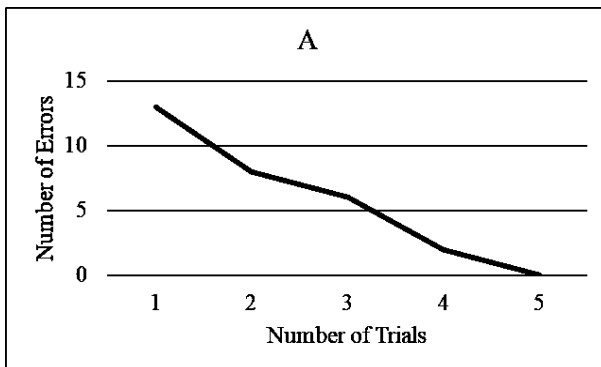
2. 'He it is Who created you from dust, then from a drop (of seed), then from a clot, then brought you forth as a child, then (ordained) that you attain full strength and afterward that you become old men - though some among you die before - and that you reach an appointed term, that perhaps you may understand'.

(*Surah Ghafir*, verse 67)

The given verse from the Holy Quran represents the Islamic perspective of

- A. social psychology.
 - B. cognitive psychology.
 - C. evolutionary psychology.
 - D. developmental psychology.
3. In Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the stage associated with adolescence is
 - A. sensorimotor.
 - B. preoperational.
 - C. formal operational.
 - D. concrete operational.
4. According to Erickson's Psychosocial theory, the FIRST stage of an infant is to
 - A. develop a sense of trust.
 - B. demand food for survival.
 - C. explore and manipulate objects.
 - D. initiate intellectual or motor tasks.
5. Faizan thinks he should obey his teachers otherwise he will be fined.
According to Kohlberg, the level of morality demonstrated by Faizan is
 - A. conventional.
 - B. unconventional.
 - C. pre-conventional.
 - D. post-conventional.
6. An ambulance breaks a traffic signal to ensure that the patient receives medical treatment immediately. This example can be identified in the Kohlberg's theory of moral development as
 - A. universal principles.
 - B. maintaining social order.
 - C. obedience and punishment.
 - D. social contract and individual rights.

7. Which of the following graphs represents the CORRECT relationship between trials and errors?



8. The CORRECT example of an algorithm is
- following Google Maps to reach the correct location.
 - taking an alternate route because there was traffic jam yesterday.
 - turning towards the second right assuming it will lead to a short cut.
 - using a route to reach a destination that was taken by a friend a few hours earlier.
9. Which of the following is an example of the heuristic approach in problem solving?
- Using Google Maps to find directions when stuck in a traffic jam.
 - Downloading a recipe from YouTube on how to cook something different.
 - We need to take two rights and one left in order to reach home from school.
 - As there is a McDonald's near every shopping mall, we will find one at the Big Ben Mall.
10. Socialisation helps an individual to develop a conscience, which is a natural process.
- This natural process takes place by
- observing and experiencing different norms of the culture.
 - gathering information through a specified designed tool.
 - organising charity events to bring people together.
 - focusing on the weaknesses of one's own culture.

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11. Which of the following is the LEAST contributing factor to the socialisation process of toddlers?
- A. Peers
 - B. Pre-School
 - C. Family
 - D. Market
12. According to psychologists, teenagers MAINLY take up the habit of smoking because of
- A. peer and social pressure.
 - B. family history of addiction.
 - C. stress of studies and exams.
 - D. taboo associated with the habit.
13. A person, who is manipulative, deceitful, reckless and would not care for other people's feelings, would behave irresponsibly with disregard for acceptable cultural norms.
- The person is suffering from
- A. cognition disorder.
 - B. antisocial disorder.
 - C. physiological disorder.
 - D. generalised anxiety disorder.
14. The FIRST step to treatment of drug addiction is
- A. detoxification.
 - B. self-help groups.
 - C. increasing dosage of opioids.
 - D. cognitive-behavioural therapy.
15. The three dimensions of attitudes include
- A. attraction, beliefs and cognition.
 - B. beliefs, behaviour and cognition.
 - C. attraction, behaviour and cognition.
 - D. aptitudes, behaviour and compliance.
16. Fazal, a middle-class person, genuinely believes that all people are equal and despises any kind of bias. He is also vocal about it and shares his opinion with all the people around him. Yet, whenever he is around lower class people, he acts rather nervous.
- With reference to the given situation, the implicit attitude of Fazal is that he
- A. believes in equality of all.
 - B. is vocal about his opinion.
 - C. is from a middle class family.
 - D. feels uncomfortable around lower class people.

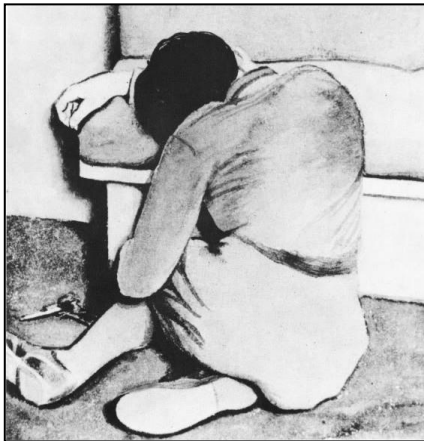
17. Consumers often purchase new products that are associated with a favourably viewed brand. Their favourable attitude towards the brand is the result of repeated satisfaction with other products produced by the brand.

When describing the attitude formation, this kind of behaviour can be explained through

- A. persuasion.
 - B. generalisation.
 - C. observational learning.
 - D. behavioural formation.
18. All of the given statements about attitude are true EXCEPT that if an attitude is
- A. aversive, then it might negatively affect behaviour.
 - B. unbiased, then it might lead to prejudiced behaviour.
 - C. specific, then it might be a fair predictor of behaviour.
 - D. strong, then it might be a good predictor of behaviour.
19. The somatotype that is associated with assertive and aggressive personality is
- A. ectomorphic.
 - B. endomorphic.
 - C. mesomorphic.
 - D. ecto-endomorphic.
20. People with long and lean bodies, little body fat, and little muscle have a hard time gaining weight.
- The person with the given characteristic would fall under the somatotype of
- A. ectomorphic.
 - B. endomorphic.
 - C. mesomorphic.
 - D. ecto-endomorphic.
21. The point of Freud's theories that Jung disagreed with was that
- A. everyone has a collective unconscious.
 - B. unconscious is important in shaping personalities.
 - C. behaviour depends on the consequences that follows it.
 - D. the motivation for behaviour is to strive for superiority only.
22. According to Carl Jung's personality types, the psychological function of judgement vs perceiving answers the question of how one
- A. gathers information.
 - B. makes decisions.
 - C. approaches life.
 - D. gets energised.

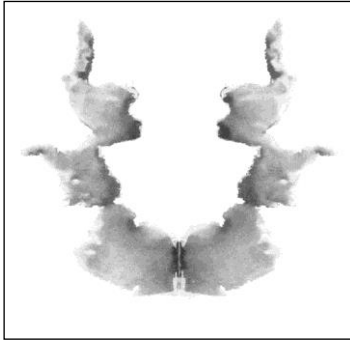
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23. The example of memory that is MOST likely stored in the unconscious mind of a person is
- A. the skill of swimming.
 - B. being abused as a child.
 - C. his/ her favourite poem.
 - D. being habitual of getting late.
24. An example of a person showing super-ego traits is that when he/ she in a party feels thirsty and
- A. starts shouting aloud for the server to get the water.
 - B. drinks the glass of water of the person sitting next to him/ her.
 - C. waits for the waiter to serve as there are people watching him/ her.
 - D. waits for the server irrespective of how thirsty he/ she is as this is the right thing to do.
25. The given card in thematic apperception test helps to determine



- A. social prejudices.
 - B. fear of attack or an intruder.
 - C. feeling and attitude towards relationships.
 - D. aggression, impulsive control and depression.
26. Rorschach's inkblot projective test is designed to measure
- A. unconscious intentions.
 - B. conscious desires.
 - C. dreams.
 - D. needs.
27. The MAJOR characteristic of Rorschach inkblot test is that it
- A. comprises of black and white inkblots only.
 - B. involves prior learning to construct a response.
 - C. looks for the patterns of thought disorder in schizophrenia.
 - D. is used for cognitive process as well as for diagnostic purposes.

28. Observe the given inkblot card.



Subjects USUALLY associate the given card with

- A. authority.
 - B. femininity.
 - C. depression.
 - D. pessimism.
29. If a person gets elevated scores on the K scale of Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), then it interprets that the person
- A. is faking good.
 - B. has paranoia.
 - C. is defensive.
 - D. is obsessive.
30. The PRIMARY purpose of thematic apperception test is
- A. personality assessment.
 - B. screening of mental disorders.
 - C. diagnosis of mental disorders.
 - D. psycho-neurological assessment.
31. Which of the following statements BEST defines the term, 'adjustment'?
- A. A condition marked by anxiety and elated mood.
 - B. The inability to conform to the social demands of one's environment.
 - C. The inability to react satisfactorily to the demands of one's environment.
 - D. A process through which living things maintain equilibrium among their various needs.
32. An abnormal behaviour can only be considered a psychological disorder if it
- A. does not cause impairment in multiple areas of individuals' life.
 - B. causes an individual to shout for the lost thing.
 - C. causes distress in an individual's life.
 - D. is reported to a clinical psychologist.

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33. Stress is a mental process in which individuals encounter the situation by

- A. coping.
- B. adjusting.
- C. accepting.
- D. acknowledging.

34. Arham cannot climb heights as he feels that if he would climb high, he would fall down. Consequently, he would get wounded.

The disorder Arham has can be identified as

- A. phobia.
- B. panic disorder.
- C. generalised anxiety disorder.
- D. obsessive compulsion disorder.

35. It has become usual for Mubashir to become extremely nervous a day before the examinations. He is stressed about what questions will be asked in the exams and fears the results. This hampers his performance in the examination.

With reference to the given scenario, Mubashir is facing the problem of

- A. bulimia.
- B. anxiety.
- C. anorexia.
- D. schizophrenia.

36. Which of the following is a diagnostic criterion for anorexia nervosa?

- A. Binge eating
- B. Below expected body weight
- C. Obsessive fear of gaining weight
- D. Constant purging after eating calorie foods

37. The socio-cultural cause of eating disorders in our society is the

- A. family's history of mental disorders such as anxiety.
- B. unusual secretion of hormones controlling digestion.
- C. media's promotion of thinness as a desirable characteristic.
- D. societal conception towards the development of the disorder.

38. Fahad is schizophrenic and is suffering from severe symptoms such as hallucination, delusion, disorganised speech or catatonic behaviours.

The given symptoms can be classified as

- A. positive symptoms.
- B. negative symptoms.
- C. mediating symptoms.
- D. catastrophic symptoms.

39. The history of a patient suffering from schizophrenia shows that there has been evidence of family history of the disease. During birth and early age, the patient had been exposed to a polluted environment leading to physical complications. Later in his/ her teens, the patient was advised to take anti-depressant medications as well.

The biological cause(s) in the given situation is/ are

- A. family history.
 - B. exposure to pollution.
 - C. anti-depressant medications.
 - D. physical complications in childhood.
40. Hussain is suffering from schizophrenia since two years. Sometimes he used to make the same movements repeatedly and sometimes used to stay still for hours at a stretch.

The type of schizophrenia identified in the given situation is

- A. paranoid.
 - B. catatonic.
 - C. disorganised.
 - D. undifferentiated.
41. The misconception about guidance and counselling is that both are
- A. delivered by trained practitioners.
 - B. planned and organised work aimed to assist clients.
 - C. umbrella terms that cover a range of different therapies.
 - D. responsible to deal with severe psychological problems only.
42. The CORRECT difference between counselling and guidance is that it

	Counselling	Guidance
A	is a advice given by an experienced person.	Is a advice given by inexperienced family members and peers.
B	has a personal and individual approach.	has a broader and general approach.
C	is only done for personal and social issues.	is only done for physiological and psychological issues.
D	is with someone you have cordial and personal relationship with.	requires the person to be neutral and impersonal.

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43. “And those who answer the Call of their Lord, establish prayers, [conduct] their affairs by consultation, and spend of what We have bestowed upon them”. (Surah Al-Shura: 38)

In the given Quranic verse, the word ‘consultation’ is used for MAINLY seeking

- A. support.
 - B. sponsor.
 - C. guidance.
 - D. supervision.
44. The skills of a counsellor which help clients understand and acknowledge their problems are known as
- A. reflecting skills.
 - B. confronting skills.
 - C. summarising skills.
 - D. interpretative skills.
45. The behavioural approach of counselling directs towards the
- A. responsibility for working out problems rests wholly with the client.
 - B. counsellor and client working together to change or adapt the client’s behaviour.
 - C. counsellor responding to and by reflecting and clarifying what the client has been saying.
 - D. counsellor believing that the client is an expert of their own thoughts, feelings, experiences and problems.
46. After attending a symposium of career choices, Karim got confused with his career plan, whether to pursue medicine or engineering.
- As a counsellor, your suggestion to Karim would be to
- A. follow the wishes of his family.
 - B. take an aptitude test to know about his strengths.
 - C. select a career option based on his peers’ choices.
 - D. choose a career close to his heart irrespective of his strengths.
47. The following are the marks obtained by 15 students during a test.
- 45, 65, 34, 55, 76, 86, 74, 87, 34, 65, 35, 33, 79, 96, 58
- The given data can be termed as
- A. grouped data.
 - B. analysed data.
 - C. ungrouped data.
 - D. descriptive data.

48. Using the given table, the value of $\sum fx$ at point Z will be

Class Interval	Frequency	Class Mark	fx
100-103	02		
104-107	11		
108-111	15		
112-115	11		
116-119	11		
Total			Z

- A. 5000
 B. 5547
 C. 5550
 D. 5950
49. In a frequency polygon, the values on y-axis represent the
- A. frequency.
 B. class mark.
 C. values of fx .
 D. class boundary.
50. In order to find the median of an ungrouped data, the first step will be to
- A. arrange the data in an ascending/ descending order.
 B. calculate the sum of all the numbers in the data.
 C. count the total number of observations.
 D. make a frequency table.

Please use this page for rough work

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